



Accounts of an Occupied City

Catalogue of the Novgorod Occupation Archives 1611–1617

Series II

Elisabeth Löfstrand & Laila Nordquist

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Front endpaper: Sketch of an unknown Russian fortification, 1609–1617
(Military Archives of Sweden, Stockholm, 0425:01:022). Image slightly cropped.

Back endpaper: Ivangorod on 3 December 1612 (Military Archives of Sweden,
Stockholm, 0425:01:029). Image slightly cropped.

Photo: Bertil Olofsson, Krigsarkivet.

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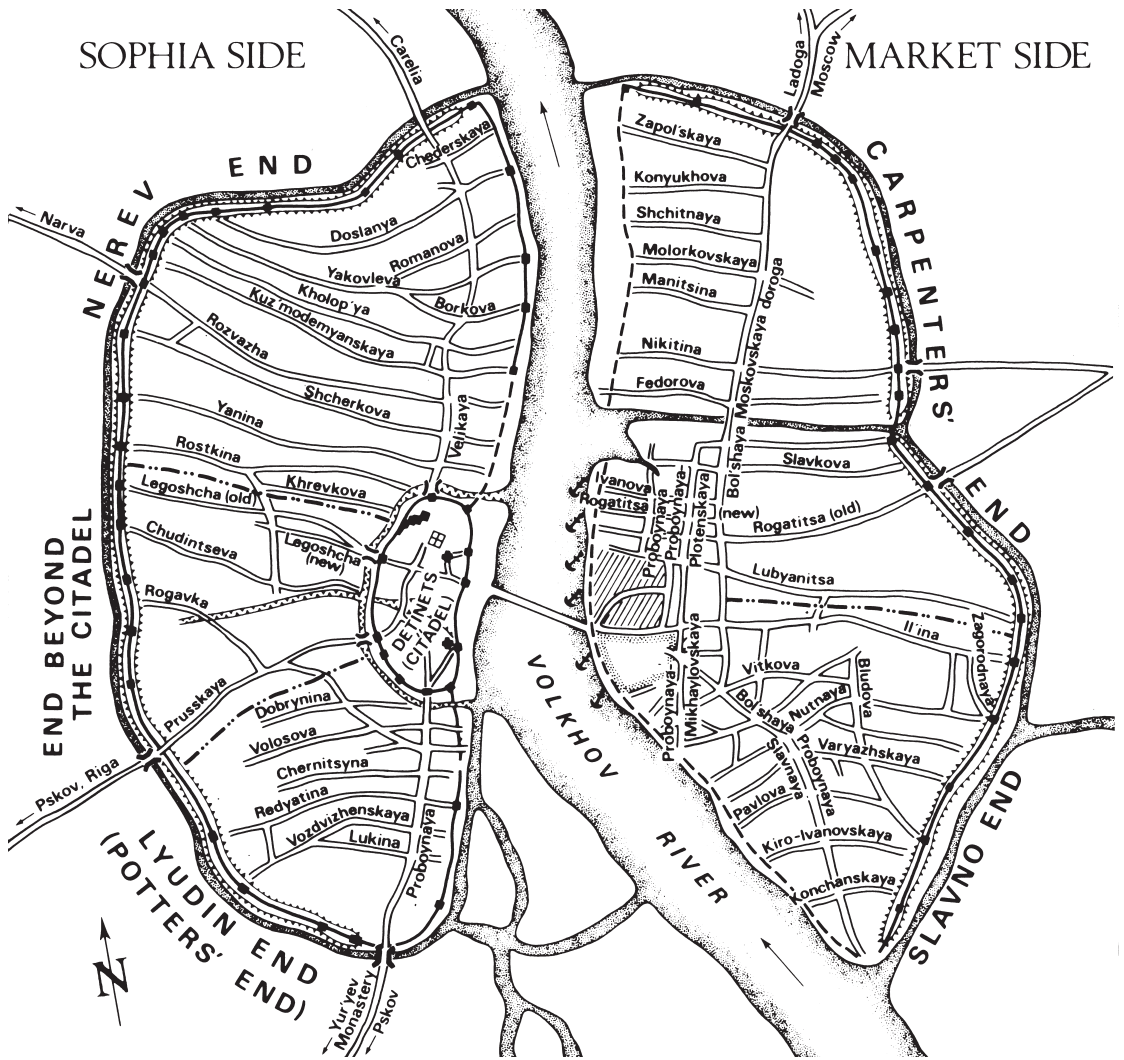
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The streets of Novgorod. After Henrik Birnbaum, "Lord Novgorod the Great" (1981).

Novgorodiana Stockholmiensia

This volume is the second and final part of Accounts of an Occupied City. The first, published in Stockholm in 2005, covered the 143 books of the Novgorod Occupation Archives. The present volume describes the 376 rolls included in the Archives. The rolls are considerably more heterogeneous in subject matter, making this part of the catalogue much larger than the first, despite the fact that it covers a mere 7,000 leaves, compared with the roughly 25,000 pages dealt with in the first volume.

For an introduction to the Novgorod Occupation Archives and the catalogue project as a whole, readers are referred to the opening chapters of the first part of the catalogue.

This second volume differs from the first in that, on account of the large number of documents making up Series II of the Archives, the entries do not include illustrative extracts from the original texts. Instead, transcripts of documents relating to three entire items of business appear as an appendix. To facilitate the use of the catalogue, a number of indexes are provided at the end of the book. With the exception of the index of content headings, these refer to both parts of the catalogue.

The Novgorod Occupation Archives are held at the National Archives of Sweden in Stockholm. The original documents are also available in their entirety on the website of SVAR (Swedish Archive Information, a department of the National Archives), at <http://www.svar.ra.se>

Barbro Nilsson
Professor, Project Manager



*Part of the road from Ivangorod to Novgorod the Great. From "En holländsk beskicknings resor i Ryssland, Finland och Sverige 1615-1616" (Swedish translation 1917).
Photo: Emre Olgun, Riksarkivet.*

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Maps

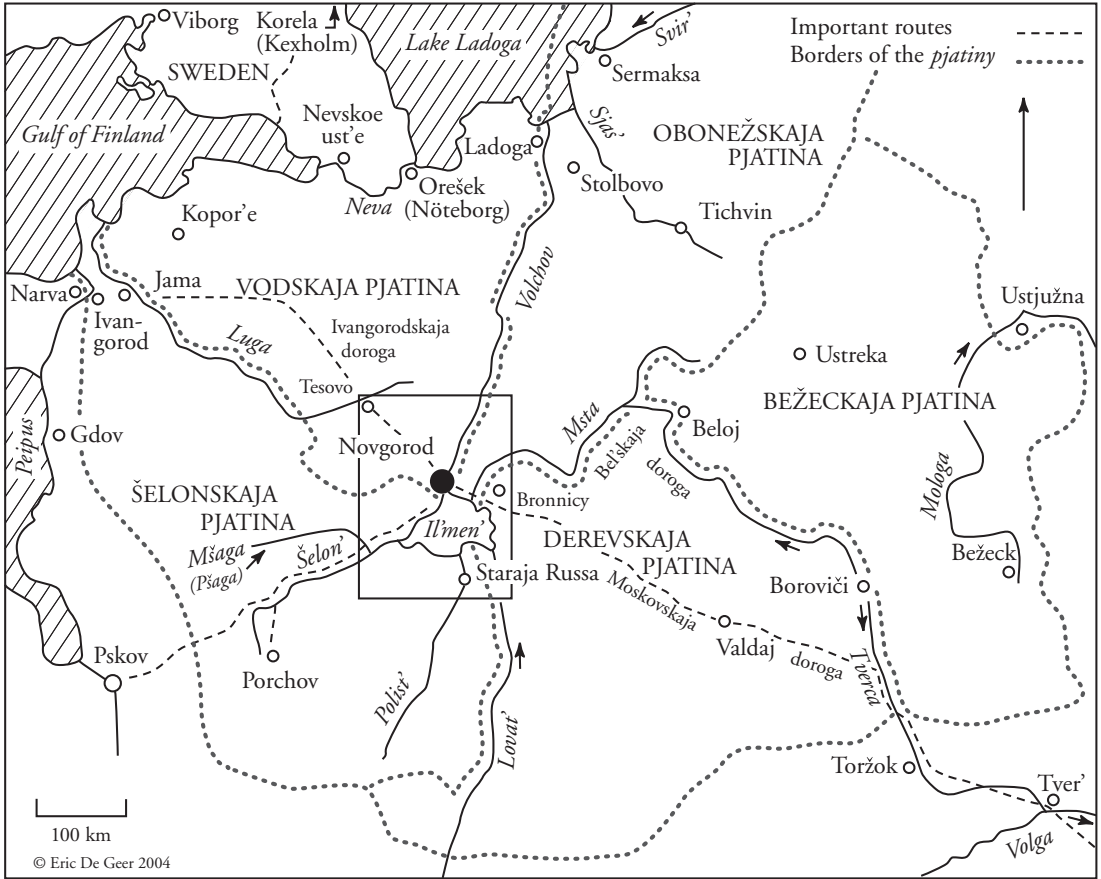
Eric De Geer, PhD, Associate Professor of History, Department of Baltic Languages, Finnish and German, Stockholm University

Old Russian font created by

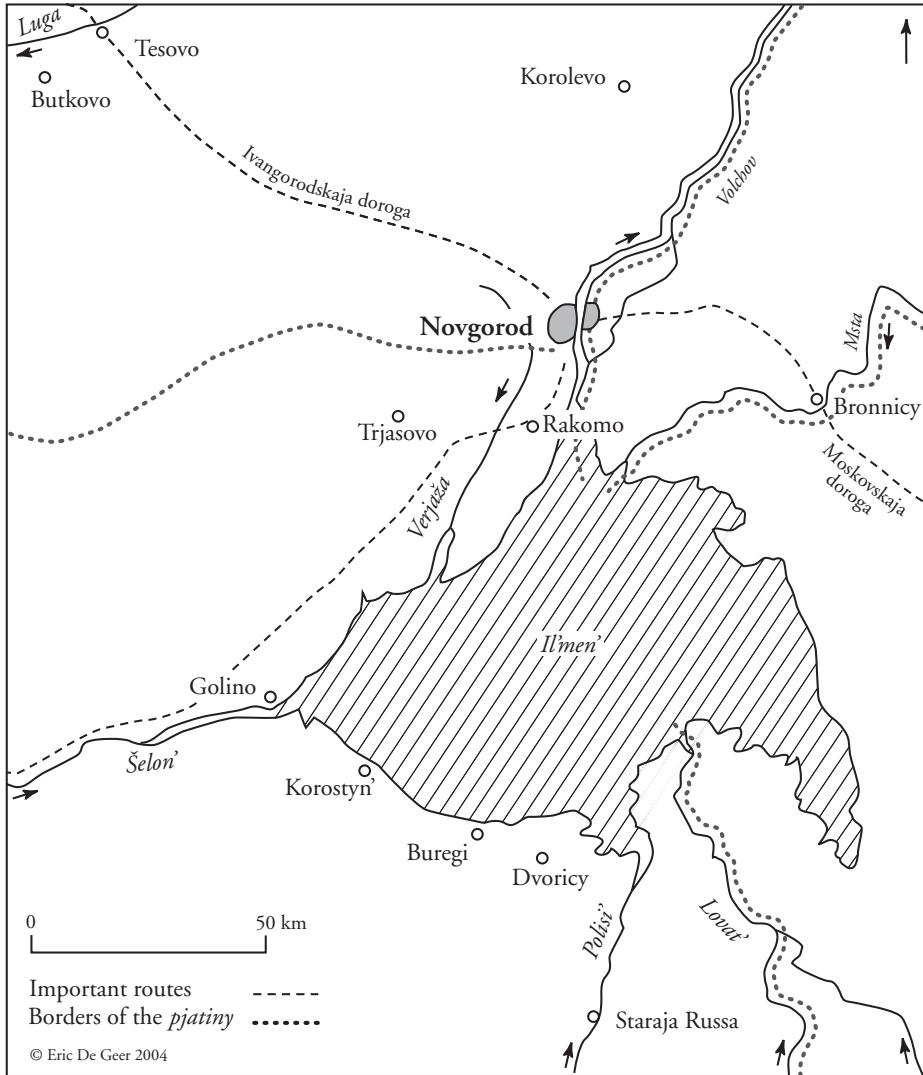
Lars Steensland, Professor, Lund University

Åke Zimmermann, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures,
Stockholm University

The domains of Novgorod 1613
 The *pjatinj*, important places, roads and rivers of transit



The surroundings of Novgorod 1613



Overview of Series I

of the Novgorod Occupation Archives

Type	Number of books	Number of pages	Dates	Area(s)
Accounts				
Taverns	9	6,105	1611–1617	Novgorod et al.
Mint	4	944	1613–1617	Novgorod
Law court	4	596	1611–1615	Novgorod
Mills	3	412	1611–1612	Novgorod et al.
Firewood	2	120	1615–1616	Novgorod
Public sauna	2	112	1613–1615	Novgorod
Customs	5	1,364	1606–1615	Novgorod et al.
Provisions	20	1,180	1611–1616	Tesovo, Porchov, Derevskaja et al.
Revenue and expenditure	5	2,062	1603–1616	Vodskaja, Derevskaja, Novgorod et al.
Collection/contri- bution of money	3	1,700	1611–1616	Novgorod, Obonežskaja
Revenue	11	1,602	1609–1616	Novgorod, Derevskaja, Šelonskaja et al.
Expenditure/distri- bution of grain	10	592	1612–1615	Novgorod, Vodskaja, Porchov et al.

Total number of pages 16,789

Contracts

Horse trading	2	398	Undated	Novgorod
Real estate	1	299	1611–1612	Novgorod
Kabala	2	264	1614–1616	Novgorod

Total number of pages 961

Type	Number of books	Number of pages	Dates	Area(s)
Books relating to land, harvests, parcelling, grants of land etc.				
Harvesting, sowing, threshing	4	76	1614	Vodskaja, Šelonskaja et al.
Inspections and inquisitions	21	4,529	1611–1615	Šelonskaja, Staraja Russa et al.
Tax book	1	206	Undated	Vodskaja
Harvests and confiscations	13	2,378	1612–1616	Šelonskaja, Vodskaja, Porchov et al.
Grants of land	6	636	1582–1613	Derevskaja, Šelonskaja et al.
Parcelling of land	14	3,553	1609–1615	Derevskaja, Vodskaja, Šelonskaja et al.
Inventory book	1	16	1613	Šelonskaja

Total number of pages 11,394

All categories

Total number of pages	29,144
Of which, blank	4,769
Pages with text	24,375

Note: Novgorod was divided into five areas, known as “fifths” (*pjatina*): Vodskaja, Derevskaja, Šelonskaja, Obonežskaja and Bežeckaja. In addition, the documents refer to the towns of Staraja Russa and Porchov, to the south and south-west of Lake Il'men', and to the fortress at Tesovo.

Number of pages per year (1 September–31 August)

1610/11	1611/12	1612/13	1613/14	1614/15	1615/16	1616/17
2,697	7,076	7,023	3,993	4,697	2,336	328

(Some books cover more than one year.)

Overview of Series II

of the Novgorod Occupation Archives

Type of business	Percentage of sheets in Series II
1. Grants of land	25
2. Requisitions of provisions, money and workers	22
3. Petitions on various matters ¹	20
4. Criminal proceedings ²	8
5. Account books from the taverns and wine cellars	7
6. Inspections and examinations of peasants	4
7. Accounts (crown revenue and expenditure) ³	4
8. Personal guarantees	2
9. Refugees and confiscation of chattels, land or grain	2
10. Reports on sowing and harvesting	2
11. Lists of granted land	1
12. Account books from the Chancellery for Grain Distribution and the granaries	1
13. Lists of peasants who have fled to Novgorod	< 1
14. Contracts of sale	< 1
15. Lists of people required to report for service	< 1
16. Lists of sworn men	< 1
17. Receipts for sums received	< 1

Total: 368 items, just under 7,000 sheets⁴

The figures given are somewhat arbitrary, as it is difficult to establish clear dividing lines between documents of different types. The table does, though, indicate the proportions of the different categories.

It should be noted that many of the headings in the table include several types of documents (petitions, decisions, reports, instructions etc.).

Number of items (rolls) per year

1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617
7	38	90	102	97	66	31	4

(Some rolls cover more than one year.)

Notes

1. This heading comprises petitions whose subject matter is such that they cannot be placed under other headings, e.g. “Grants of land” or “Requisitions”. Documents associated with these petitions, such as decisions and instructions, are also included.

One of the documents assigned to this heading is roll no. 351 – the largest roll in the Archives, with 573 sheets – which consists for the most part of petitions and documents arising from them.

2. The commonest criminal offences are cheating in conjunction with grain levies, and smuggling.

3. This heading includes revenue from public institutions such as the public saunas, the court, the custom house, the crown gardens etc. Expenditure includes, among other things, wages paid in cash. (Documents recording revenue from alcoholic beverages are included under a separate heading, no. 5.)

4. Only documents from the Occupation Archives are included here (i.e. not those to be found in *Extranea* or *Krigshistoriska handlingar*).

Overview of the “Solov’ev documents” in St Petersburg

Between 1837 and 1848, Professor S. V. Solov’ev of Helsinki University supplied the Archaeographical Commission in St Petersburg with around 800 different documents, which he had collected during a series of study visits to Swedish archives and libraries. Most of them are in Russian, although Swedish and other languages are also represented. These documents are now held in the Archives of the St Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Russian History (Archiv Sankt-Peterburgskogo Filiala Instituta Rossijskoj istorii RAN – formerly Archiv LOII). (For further details, see Part 1 of the present catalogue, p. 19.) A good number of the documents Solov’ev collected clearly originate from the Novgorod Occupation Archives. They are now to be found in various collections in the St Petersburg Archives (Collections 114, 115, 124, 174 and 238), scattered among documents from other sources. Most of the material from the Occupation Archives is included in Collection 124.

A review of the catalogues of the five collections mentioned, prepared at the Institute of Russian History, reveals that three books now incorporated in those collections can be referred to Series I of the Occupation Archives, and around 200 sheets to Series II.

From Series I

1. Deeds of sale relating to shops in Novgorod the Great. 1613. 40 pages. (Collection 124.)
2. Harvest and threshing book, inter alia from estates once belonging to “traitors” to Grand Prince Karl Filip. Vodskaja and Obonežskaja pjatiny. 1614. (Number of pages not given.) (Collection 115.)
3. Cadastre (piscovaja kniga) for Duderovskoj and Ižerskoj pogost, Vodskaja pjatina. 1614. 26 pages. (Collection 124.)

From Series II (Collections 124, 174 and 238)

The approximately 200 sheets from Series II deal with around 150 different items of business. The great majority of these rolls consist of a single sheet, and none of them exceeds 18 sheets in length.

Below is an overview of the same kind, and with the same caveats, as that on p. 14 of this book. Once again, the figures given are somewhat arbitrary, as it is difficult to establish clear dividing lines between documents of different types. The table does, though, indicate the categories represented and the proportions between them.

Type of business	Percentage of the 150 items
1. Documents concerning sowing and harvesting, requisitions of grain, money, vehicles etc.	34%
2. Elections of sworn men and starosty	20%
3. Instructions on matters other than those listed under 1	14%
4. Grants of land	10%
5. Criminal proceedings	6%
6. Petitions on various matters	5%
7. Surety bonds (personal guarantees)	3%
8. Receipts for sums received, loans of money	3%
9. Reports on matters other than those listed under 1	2%
10. Prisoner exchanges	2%
11. Permission to pass through the city gates	1%

The largest category consists of documents on sowing and harvesting, requisitions of grain, money, vehicles etc. This is not surprising, given that such texts make up a very significant share of the Occupation Archives. More remarkable is the relatively large number of documents dealing with elections of sworn men and starosty. Such material is almost entirely absent from the Archives, indicating that Solov'ev must have singled it out for attention. He showed far less interest, on the other hand, in documents concerning grants of land, which are of course extremely numerous in the Occupation Archives. It may be noted that, as far as such texts were concerned, Solov'ev's interest was confined almost exclusively to the estates of Ivan Odoevskij and the special terms that applied to him. Most of the documents under "Criminal proceedings" relate to plundering of the English envoy John Merrick and his embassy in the summer of 1616.

In addition to the material outlined above, there are three documents with no direct counterparts in the Occupation Archives, but which could possibly derive from that source. More probably, though, they come from some other collection in the National Archives of Sweden. Nonetheless, it may be of interest in this context to draw attention to their existence:

1. Decision by Isidor, Metropolitan of Novgorod, Prince Ivan Nikitič Bolšoj Odoevskij and others to send a delegation to Viborg to offer the throne of Novgorod to Prince Karl Filip. Seals of the Metropolitan and Novgorod the Great. 27 July 1613. (No. 542 in Kurdjumov 1923.)

2. Letter from Jakob De la Gardie to Ivan Odoevskij, on his way to Rugodiv to meet King Gustav Adolf. He promises to represent Odoevskij's interests before the King. 10 August 1614. (No. 559 in Kurdjumov 1923.)
3. Evert Horn's appeal to Metropolitan Isidor, Ivan Odoevskij and all the people of Novgorod the Great, urging them to defend Novgorod and lend military support to King Gustav Adolf. 27 May 1615. (No. 647 in Kurdjumov 1923.)

It cannot be ruled out that further documents from the Occupation Archives may exist in other collections in the Archives of the Institute of Russian History, but, if they do, the number of sheets involved must be limited.

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Short biographies

Jakob De la Gardie

Jakob De la Gardie was born in Reval in 1583. His father Pontus De la Gardie, a French mercenary officer who had entered the service of the Swedish Crown, was Governor of Estonia. During the reign of Johan (John) III, he successfully commanded Sweden's military operations on the border with Russia. He died in a drowning accident in the river Narva when Jakob was 2 years old. Jakob's mother, Sofia Johansdotter, was the illegitimate but acknowledged daughter of Johan III, and the orphaned Jakob was subsequently brought up at the court of his maternal grandfather. In 1601 Jakob De la Gardie embarked on a military career, fighting in the war in Livonia. He was taken prisoner by the Poles, but managed to buy his freedom. He then trained as an officer in the Netherlands, and on his return to Sweden in 1608 was appointed commander of the relief force which Karl (Charles) IX intended to send into Russia in support of Tsar Vasilij Šujskij. On 12 April 1609 the parties signed a treaty in Viborg, and shortly afterwards the Swedes crossed the border. Until June 1610, Swedish troops under De la Gardie and Russian troops loyal to the Tsar fought side by side, but following their defeat at the hands of the Poles at Kljušino, Sweden's military assistance turned into a war of aggression that culminated in the storming of Novgorod on 16 July 1611. This marked the start of the six-year-long occupation.

Jakob De la Gardie was appointed Governor (*voevoda*), with the Russian Governor Ivan Nikitič Bolšoj Odoevskij at his side. During the winter of 1615, however, the King granted him leave to attend to his affairs in Sweden. In his absence, his place in Novgorod was taken by Evert Horn. De la Gardie returned to Russia in June 1615, but now his chief responsibility was to take part in the increasingly intense peace negotiations.

When the peace of Stolbova was finally concluded, in 1617, De la Gardie was 34 years old. For the rest of his life he would be a leading figure in Sweden. A member of the Council since 1613 and a count since 1615, in 1620 he was appointed Lord High Constable (*riksmarsk*). He emerged from the Russian war as one of Sweden's richest men, founding his fortune on the large quantities of sable skins he had had sent home during the early years of the conflict. In due course, the Crown rewarded him for his achievements with significant estates in Sweden, Finland and Estonia. He had a keen business sense and was a private entrepreneur on a large scale.

In 1618 he married Ebba Brahe, former sweetheart of the young King Gustav Adolf. De la Gardie had fourteen children with her, the most prominent of whom was Magnus Gabriel. The latter would hold several of the highest offices of state, as well as becoming one of the most brilliant cultural figures of the seventeenth century.



*Jakob De la Gardie. Portrait by David Klöcker Ehrenstrahl.
Photo: Nationalmuseum, Stockholm.*

From 1619, De la Gardie was Governor in Reval and took part in the border negotiations with Russia. Three years later he was made Governor General of Livonia. During his time in the Baltic states, he was also involved in a

good many military operations. From 1628 he lived mainly in Sweden, and after the death of King Gustav II Adolf in 1632 he was a member of the regency for Queen Kristina (Christina).

As a politician, De la Gardie was cautious and pragmatic. In the Council, he enjoyed considerable authority on account of his wide-ranging experience. In the 1640s he became somewhat less active owing to an eye condition that eventually left him blind, but he continued to attend Council meetings. His experiences in Novgorod had made a deep impression on him. As *Svenskt biografiskt lexikon* eloquently puts it: “The varied and exciting events of the war, the almost proconsular authority he had exercised on account of the distance from Sweden, the romantic glow over the whole war meant that, in his old age, De la Gardie was apt to return in his thoughts to this phase in his life; a fact to which the records of the Council bear frequent testimony.”

Evert Horn

Evert Horn was born at Hapsal (Haapsalu) Castle in present-day Estonia in 1585. He came from an ancient noble family of Finland, and carried the Finnish flag at the coronation of Karl IX in 1607. Horn was one of the captain-generals of Jakob De la Gardie when, in an alliance with Tsar Vasilij Šujskij, he crossed the Russian border at Viborg in April 1609 to help Russia ward off the threat from Poland. When Novgorod was stormed on 16 July 1611, Horn commanded the cavalry column that was the first to enter its gates. While De la Gardie remained in the city, he led the military operations in the surrounding area.

Horn was appointed Governor of Narva and Ivangorod in 1613 and Field Marshal in 1614. During De la Gardie's absence in the winter of 1614/15, he was commander-in-chief of the entire Swedish army.

He also made every effort at this time to secure the annexation of Novgorod to Sweden. As De la Gardie's deputy, he was an active member of the commission that negotiated with the Estates in Moscow.

Horn had received a cultivated education and was a learned man by the standards of his day. Like his father and his brothers he chose a soldier's career, and his military achievements during the Russian campaign were significant. His understanding of the art of strategic and offensive warfare was considered innovative. But it is also said that he took care to ensure that prisoners of war, especially women and children, were as far as possible spared the excesses of violence that occurred during military action.

Horn was De la Gardie's deputy both in military matters and in the civilian administration of Novgorod during the occupation. Many documents in the Archives are addressed to him, and many bear his seal.

Evert Horn was Jakob De la Gardie's right-hand man and friend. It is said that he was always at De la Gardie's side in times of danger. Both men were

held in high esteem by Gustav II Adolf, who wrote in a letter after the battle of Bronnicy: "I am more concerned for your persons than for the whole of Novgorod the Great."

Horn had repeatedly attempted to capture the heavily fortified town of Pskov, but in vain. In the skirmish that arose with Russian Cossacks in the siege of the town in July 1615, Evert Horn was killed at the head of his company of cavalry. The tragedy was not unexpected. In connection with an earlier attack on Pskov, De la Gardie had already warned him about his boldness.

Evert Horn and his wife Margareta Fincke are buried in Åbo (Turku) Cathedral.



*Evert Carlsson Horn af Kanckas. Portrait by Martin Mijtens the Elder.
Photo: Nationalmuseum, Stockholm.*



*Måns Mårtensson Palm. Portrait by an unknown artist, 1623.
Photo: Nordiska museet, Stockholm.*

Måns Mårtensson Palm

It was with the help of “His Majesty’s Secretary” Måns Mårtensson Palm, sent out to Novgorod, that an agreement on Swedish military assistance to Tsar Vasilij Šujskij was reached in November 1608. Palm was secretary at Narva Castle at the time, and in 1611 he became field secretary to Jacob De la Gardie. During the occupation he also served as the head of the Swedish administration in Novgorod. In that capacity he was involved in the government of the city alongside De la Gardie and the Russian Governor Ivan Odoevskij. His position brought with it political influence, and among other things he pursued the question of Novgorod’s annexation to Sweden. He was one of the Swedish negotiators in the peace talks with Russia and one of the signatories of the treaty of Stolbova in 1617.

In his day-to-day work in the city, however, administrative duties of every kind occupied his time. In the documents, he figures as the person responsible for the accounts of the “Crown treasury”. Together with Odoevskij and De la Gardie, or acting alone, he ordered inspections of areas ravaged by war, issued instructions to requisition grain and other provisions for the Crown, and ordered investigations of crimes, purchases of coins to be melted down at the Mint etc. He can be said to have had the same functions and powers as a Russian *d’jak*, i.e. a civil servant of the highest rank.

During his years in Novgorod, he was rewarded for his service with large grants of land. Following the conclusion of the peace, he was made district judge (*häradshövding*) of the county of Kexholm. Later positions included those of quartermaster-general (*krigskommissarie*) in Riga from 1626 and associate judge of the Royal Court of Military Appeals (*Kungliga krigsrätten*) from 1630. He ended his career as district judge of Värmland in 1635.

In 1628 he married Ebba Wildeman, the daughter of Arvid Tönnesson Wildeman, another signatory of the peace of Stolbova.

Måns Mårtensson was born in Stockholm in 1572 and died there in 1641. He was ennobled, taking the name Palm, in 1615.

Ivan Nikitič Bolšoj Odoevskij

Prince Ivan Odoevskij belonged to one of Russia’s oldest families, a family that still exists and that claims Rurik as its earliest ancestor. Before his appointment as voevoda (Governor) of Novgorod in 1610, Odoevskij had been in the service of four tsars in Moscow. The first was Fedor Ioannovič, whom he had served, among other things, as cupbearer at great banquets. Following Fedor’s death in 1598, he was a member of the assembly that elected Boris Godunov as tsar. Later he was present at the weddings of both the first False Dmitrij (1606) and Tsar Vasilij Šujskij (1608). He also participated in various military campaigns – in 1590 in the war against Sweden and later in clashes with the Crimean Tatars, who threatened Moscow on several occasions.

From 1610, when he became voevoda of Novgorod, he played a prominent role in the city. Before the assault by the Swedes, he attempted, in a polemical exchange with De la Gardie, to avert the Swedish threat. Once Novgorod had fallen in July 1611, however, it was Odoevskij, together with De la Gardie (in 1615 Evert Horn), who represented the highest political, legal and military power in the city. To secure his loyalty, in 1611 the Swedes granted him an entire pogost, Slavjatinskoj pogost. Although Ivan Odoevskij’s name appears in virtually every document in the Occupation Archives, very little is known about his political activities and to what extent he attempted to pursue an independent political line. It is not even known where he stood in the conflict between the Swedish occupiers and the citizens of Novgorod in 1614–15, when Evert Horn brought heavy pressure to bear to

persuade them to swear an oath of allegiance to King Gustav Adolf (cf. Part 1, p. 51). This would in practice have entailed the incorporation of Novgorod under the Swedish Crown. The Novgorodians resisted by claiming that they stood unwaveringly by their old oath to Karl Filip. Some contemporary sources, however, suggest that Odoevskij was a supporter of the new tsar Michail Romanov.

Ivan Odoevskij was married to the Princess Agaf'ja Ignat'evna Tatiščeva, who was thus connected with two of the *voevody* of Novgorod. She was the sister of Michail Ignat'evič Tatiščev, *voevoda* of Novgorod from 1608 to 1609. That year Tatiščev was killed by a mob who suspected him – probably without foundation – of treachery against Tsar Vasilij Šujskij.

Odoevskij seems to have enjoyed the confidence of the population throughout; at all events, there are no documents to suggest otherwise. Sadly, he did not live to see the end of the occupation, dying in March 1616, almost exactly a year before the peace of Stolbova was concluded.

The Russian chancelleries and the *d'jaki*

A *d'jak* was a high-ranking secretary, generally in charge of a chancellery (*prikaz*). Smaller chancelleries, however, could be headed by an under-secretary (*pod'jačij*). During the Swedish occupation, the following chancelleries existed in Novgorod:

The *Dvorcovoj prikaz* (literally, “Court Chancellery”). This was the most important of the chancelleries, in charge of the largest revenues. It administered the vast areas that belonged to the Crown: arable land and meadows, fishing waters, forests etc., and the peasants living there. The authorities constantly had to apply to the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* to obtain funds for their various undertakings.

The *Pomestnoj prikaz* (“Chancellery of Landed Estates”). This chancellery held all the information about areas of land that could be allocated to individual landowners, and it was here that orders to parcel out land were issued.

The *Rozrjad* (“Ranks”) gathered all the information needed to confirm the rights of individual noblemen to be allocated given areas of land.

The *Prikaz Bolšogo prichoda* (“Chancellery of Great Revenues”) was responsible for revenues from areas not under the Crown. During the Swedish occupation this chancellery gradually diminished in importance.

The *Sudnoj prikaz* (“Judgment Chancellery”) was responsible for the administration of justice.

The *Jamskoj prikaz* (“Chancellery of Postal Couriers”), which was very small during the occupation, was responsible for communications.

During the years 1611–17, the Novgorod chancelleries operated entirely according to Muscovite principles. No specifically Novgorodian features can be discerned.

D'jak Pjatoj Grigor'ev

Pjatoj Grigor'ev presumably did not arrive in Novgorod until after the city had been taken by the Swedes in July 1611. From autumn 1612 until spring 1616 he headed the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*, his skill as an administrator greatly improving its efficiency. Since the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* was the most important of the chancelleries, Grigor'ev played a key role in Novgorodian society.

Pjatoj Grigor'ev had been an under-secretary in the administration of Tsar Vasilij Šujskij in Moscow. In November 1609 he was sent from Moscow to Stockholm as a member of the Russian delegation charged with negotiating Swedish support for Šujskij's regime. Six years later he complained in a letter to Moscow about the two harrowing years he had spent in Sweden, and of having been forced to swear an oath of allegiance to Prince Karl Filip. When, in 1614, the Swedes began pressurizing the Novgorodians to swear a new oath to King Gustav Adolf, he refused to do so. As a supporter of Tsar Michail Romanov, he was compelled to pay substantial extraordinary taxes.

From the summer of 1616, his duties at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* were discharged by under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin, one of the Swedes' most reliable collaborators.

Following the peace of Stolbova, Pjatoj Grigor'ev was appointed *d'jak* first in Svijažsk and later in Kostromskaja čet'.

D'jak Semen Lutochin

Semen Lutochin was born in the Novgorod area, and his appointment as *d'jak* was a departure from a tradition whereby senior officials were sent to Novgorod from Moscow. He was granted an estate in Pirkinskoj pogost as early as 1579. As a *d'jak* he became one of the wealthier inhabitants of Novgorod, and he had a large household – judging from a petition submitted in 1614, it comprised no fewer than 40 people.

After Pjatoj Grigor'ev, Lutochin was the most powerful man in the Novgorod chancelleries – saving Måns Mårtensson Palm of course, who in the name of the Swedish Crown controlled the whole of the state administration.

Lutochin headed the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* in 1611–12, but was then transferred to the *Rozrjad* and the *Pomestnoj prikaz* (which in a way formed a single entity). Like Pjatoj Grigor'ev, he did not want to see Novgorod annexed to Sweden, and was a supporter of Tsar Michail Romanov, and like Grigor'ev he was required to pay large sums in extraordinary taxes. He retained his position as *d'jak* until the end of spring 1616.

After the peace of Stolbova, Semen Lutochin was appointed as a *d'jak* in Pskov and subsequently as *voevoda* of Toržok.

D'jak Ondrej Lyscov

Ondrej Lyscov, like Semen Lutochin, was born in the Novgorod area. He is first mentioned as an under-secretary in Novgorod in a document from 1603/04. From 1612 he served as *d'jak* at the *Prikaz Bolšogo prichoda*. He died some time in April–June 1613.

D'jak Ivan Timofeev

Ivan Timofeev served as a *d'jak* in Novgorod in 1606/07 and 1610–11. He did not head any of the chancelleries during the Swedish occupation, but was in the city throughout the period. He is of particular interest as the possible author of the philosophical and historical work *Vremennik*.

In August 1613 Timofeev was commissioned to audit the accounts of the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* and the *Pomestnoj prikaz*. This led in 1615 to an open conflict with Pjatoj Grigor'ev, involving mutual accusations of theft.

In the early autumn of 1614, he joined the other *d'jaki* in supporting the Novgorodians' petition to Gustav Adolf, in which they asked to be spared having to swear an oath of allegiance to the King, claiming that they stood by their old oath to Prince Karl Filip.

Following the peace of Stolbova, Ivan Timofeev held high positions in the administration of Astrachan, Moscow, Jaroslavl' and Nižnij Novgorod. He died around 1630.

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Catalogue of Series II

Elisabeth Löfstrand & Laila Nordquist

(II:1)

Contents	Inquisition report.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1590
Area(s)	Navolockoj, Sytinskoj and Bronnickoj pogosts.

Summary

Inquisition in Navolockoj, Sytinskoj and Bronnickoj pogosts, *inter alia* in the village of Cholyn' and Jamskoj Ustrošek, by order of *d'jaki* Andrej Arcybašev and Semejko Emel'janov. Under-secretary Selivan Fomin asked priests, *starosty*, local representatives and peasants about land holdings and abandoned estates, and measured areas in villages and on monastic lands. Three inquisition reports (*obysknye reči*), the first written by Ofonka Kuz'min syn, *petrovskoj d'jaček* in the village of Cholyn', the second by Steško Maksimov syn Koriljanin, *nikol'skoj d'jaček* in Navalockoj pogost, and the third by *vvedenskoj d'jaček* Mokeec Afanas'ev. Witnessed on the reverse by priests. The reports are dated 12 and 13 August 1590.

Notes

The sheets are damaged and torn on the right-hand side, where the text is largely illegible.

(II:2)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1592
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Dremjackoj pogost.

Summary

Šarap Glotov's widow Vasilisa petitions Tsar Fedor Ivanovič to grant the estate of her deceased husband in Dremjackoj pogost to herself and her two minor sons Marko and Mosejko.

Extract from the cadastres of Levontej Aksakov from 1581/82, in which the estate is recorded, with its villages, farms and peasants.

The boyar and *voevoda* Prince Vasilij Šujskij decided to grant the sons Marko and Mosejko their father's estate. When they reach the age of 15 they are to enter the service of the state, and they are to support their mother Vasilisa until she marries or dies.

25 January 1592.

Draft land parcelling document, drawn up at the command of Tsar Fedor Ivanovič (incomplete).

On the verso of the first sheet is the date 23 January 1592.

Signed on the recto, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semejka Emil'janov.

On the verso of sheet 3, attested by under-secretary Ždan Alabuchin.

On the verso of sheet 5, a descriptive heading and the year 1592.

Notes

There is no seal affixed to the decision.

(II:3)

Contents	Petition concerning a lease.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1604
Area(s)	Derevskaia <i>pjatina</i> , Piroskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from Prince Bogdan Ivanov Kropotkin to Tsar Boris Fedorovič, asking to be allowed to continue to lease a piece of land in Piroskoj pogost which has lain waste and which, according to his servant Ignaško, Kropotkin has now put in order. An inscription dated 1603/04 states that the petition is granted. Extract from *gubnoj starosta* Pervoj Musin's books of leases from 1602/03. On the reverse are the date 21 April (no year) and the order: "Make extracts".

(II:4)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1610/11
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Gorodenskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to the Tsar and Grand Prince Vladislav Žigimontovič from Stepanko Jur'ev syn Rjadrov of Vodskaja *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 150 *četi*, but he does not have a single *čet'*. Now his grandmother Ofim'ja, in Gorodenskoj pogost, wishes to transfer her dower estate to him in return for him providing for her, and Rjadrov is seeking confirmation of this by the Tsar. The petition is witnessed by the priest of the Church of St Pantelejmon, Ivanišče Tichanov, Ofim'ja's confessor.

Extract from Michail Saltykov's service rolls (*spisok verstan'ja*) for 1606. The information is attested by under-secretary Fed'ka Larionov. Extract from the land grant books (*dačnye knigi*) for 1606 concerning a dower estate of 20 *četi* granted to Bogdan Kosickoj's widow Ofim'ja. Extract from *gubnoj starosta* Selivestr Zenov'ev's land parcelling books (*otdel'nye knigi*) for 1608. These particulars are attested by under-secretary Ždanko Alabuchin.

In January 1611 (no day of month), the *voevoda* Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Kornilo Ievlev and Semenka Samsonov heard the application and decided to send instructions to *d'jak* Semen Lutochin at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*. Lutochin is to have transcripts made of the Chancellery's cadastres to ascertain that none of the land belongs to the Crown. A reply is received on 16 January. The land Rjadrov is applying for is not part of the crown villages.

Decision, dated 19 January 1611. Odoevskij, Ievlev and Samsonov grant the petition. No seal.

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Grigorej Serkov in Vodskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision. 20 January 1611. Draft.

On the reverse, *skrepy*: “*d'jak* Kornilo” and “*d'jak* Semenka”.

Notes

Stress marks appear on many words on sheets 3–5.

(II:5)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1611
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition to the boyars and *voevody* of the Moscow State from Bogdaško Ignat'ev syn Lin'ev of Vodskaja *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 250 *četi*, but he has only 50 at his disposal. He now lays claim to the obža received by the widow Ovdot'ja as a dower estate on the death of her husband Tomila Kotel'nikov. Ovdot'ja has gone to Sweden with her son-in-law Fedor Lugvenev. On the verso: 28 April 1611.

Petition to the boyars of the Moscow State from Tomilko Fomin syn Pavlov of Vodskaja *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 100 *četi*, and following a letter from Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič he received 90 *četi* from the estate of Tomila Kotel'nikov. He now claims the 10 *četi* of the widow Ovdot'ja.

Extracts from the books concerning the two petitioners' holdings of land. Extract from Vasilej Beketov's land parcelling books for 1610 concerning a dower estate granted to Tomila Kotel'nikov's widow.

On examination, Bogdan and Tomila confirm that this year, 1610/11, the widow Ovdotia went over to the Swedes. This information is attested by under-secretary Ivanko Zadenskoj. In addition, it is stated that Bogdan Lin'ev has renounced his claim to the estate, and it is therefore allocated to Tomila Fomin. The official decision to this effect is not included in the roll.

Petition to the boyars of the Moscow State from Tomilko Fomin. He writes that this year, 1610/11, he has, in addition to his 90 *četi*, received a further 10 *četi* from the estate of Tomila Kotel'nikov. The estate has now been burnt and pillaged by Swedish soldiers. He wants a letter confirming his right of possession (*vvoznaja gramota*). On the verso, his request is granted.

Decision, dated June 1611 (no day of month). The petition is granted by the boyar and *voevoda* Ivan Odoevskij, the cupbearer (*časnik*) and *voevoda* Vasilej Buturlin and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov. Seal of Novgorod the Great.

Draft of the requested letter from Odoevskij, Buturlin, Lutochin and Lyscov. The letter is dated June 1611 (no day of month) and has no specific addressee.

On the verso of sheets 1–8 are the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov, and a date: 29 June 1611.

Notes

Seal of Novgorod the Great.

(II:6)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	19
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition from Proško Michajlov syn Lopuchin, requesting an allocation of land from the estate of Ivan Menšoj Danilov syn Rozladin in Derevskaja *pjatina*. The latter has been killed by Lithuanian soldiers and leaves only a childless widow. Lopuchin should have 350 *četverti* of land as his salary, but has no land at all at his disposal.

Extract from the service rolls (*desjatnja verstan'ja*) of the *voevoda* Prince Michail Katyrev Rostovskoj for 1605/06. The particulars given by Lopuchin concerning his salary are confirmed. It is also stated that in 1612 Ivan Rozladin was granted land from his father's estate.

Petitions from Ivan Rozladin's pregnant widow Domnica and from her father Ofonasej Ondreev syn Terpigorev, both of whom want land from Ivan Rozladin's estate. The petitions were handed in on 22 May 1613.

Extracts from the service rolls of the *voevoda* Prince Katyrev Rostovskoj for 1605/06 and from the books sent to Moscow in 1604, relating to Terpigorev's holding of land.

Petition from Ždanko Ivanov syn Kvašnín. His land holding falls short of his full salary. He is serving the state and has been wounded several times, and now wants land from the estate of his cousin Ivan Rozladin. Petition handed in on 23 May 1613. (Sheet 8.)

Extract from the land grant books for 1610/11 concerning Kvašnín's holding of land in Šelonskaja *pjatina*.

Petition from Družinka Semenov syn Oničkov, handed in on 24 May 1613. His estate near the border with Ržev has been completely laid waste by Lithuanian soldiers, bands of robbers and Cossacks. He therefore wants land from Rozladin's estate.

Particulars from the land grant books for 1611/12 concerning Oničkov's holding of land.

Examination of Lopuchin, Terpigorev, Kvašnín and Osip Oničkov, who

answers on behalf of his father. All of them claim that Ivan Rozladin's widow is childless, apart from Terpigorev, who says that she is pregnant. The same information as in the petitions.

On 29 May 1613, Kvašnin, Terpigorev and Oničkov handed in three letters confirming an agreement between them (*poljubovnye gramoty*). Kvašnin and Oničkov voluntarily renounce their claims to shares in Rozladin's estate in favour of Terpigorev. Oničkov asks to be given a corresponding area of land elsewhere, which he himself will attempt to find. The letters are witnessed.

The boyars' decision of 31 May 1613. Ivan Rozladin's widow and father-in-law are granted land. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 19).

The documents are signed on the verso with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seal of De la Gardie and a well-preserved example of the seal of Novgorod the Great.

Concerning Rozladin's property, see also II:15 and II:48.

(II:7)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	16
Year(s)	1612, 1615
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Kurskoj and Borovickoj pogosts. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Petition to the boyars and *voevody* of the Moscow and Novgorod State from Mikitka Obol'njaninov and Fet'ko Cygor'ev syn Skryplev of Derevskaja *pjatina*. They have entered into an agreement to exchange land with one another in Kurskoj and Borovickoj pogosts, and now want this to be recorded in the books.

Transcript of the letter handed in by Obol'njaninov and Skryplev concerning the exchange. It was witnessed by Ivan Grigor'ev and Timofej Rostopčin. *Spasskoj d'jaček* Petruška Bažinov acted as scribe. 22 February 1608.

Extract from the service rolls (*desjatnja verstan'ja*) of Prince Michail Rostovskoj Katyrev for 1605/06. Obol'njaninov's salary has been set at 55 *četi* and Skryplev's at 400. This information is attested by under-secretary Fed'ka Larionov.

Extracts from the land grant books for 1604 and the land parcelling books for 1589 concerning Obol'njaninov's holding of land. Extract from the land parcelling books for 1585 and a letter (*vvoznaja gramota*) from 1593 relating to Skryplev's land holding (sheet 8). The information is attested by Kostja Petrov.

Decision of the boyars, dated May 1612 (no day of month). The petition is granted. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Two letters (*vvoznnye gramoty*) in draft form from De la Gardie and Odoevskij, one to Spasskoj-Borovickoj pogost and the other to Kurskoj pogost in Derevskaia *pjatina*.

2. Fragment of a land grant application relating to Vodskaja *pjatina*. Instructions to Mikifor Šavkalov to parcel out land to Jakov Borkov from a dower estate belonging to Stepan Mitkov's widow Marfa. She has now died, leaving a daughter. 17 March 1615. Draft.

Sheets 1–12 are signed on the verso by *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

See also II:29.

(II:8)

Contents Grants of land (including a fragment).

Sheets 25

Year(s) 1612

Area(s) Derevskaia *pjatina*.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Mikitka Pospelov syn Dirin of Derevskaia *pjatina*, applying for land from the estate of Ivan Verevkin. Verevkin has been killed by Lithuanian soldiers.

Extracts from older books concerning Dirin's holding of land. On examination, Dirin confirms the particulars in his petition. Verevkin was killed in

1611/12, leaving neither wife nor children. His estate stands empty. The information is attested by Kostja Petrov.

Decision of the boyars, dated 29 June 1612. Dirin is granted 50 *četi* from Verevkin's estate. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Mikitka Dirin of Derevskaja *pjatina*, requesting land from the estate of his cousin Oleksandr Dirin. Oleksandr was killed by Lithuanian soldiers, leaving four sons. The eldest son drowned, and two of the others were abducted by the Lithuanians two years ago. Only a 6-year-old son remains. The mother was remarried, to Os'moj Palicyn. He, too, has been killed by the Lithuanians, and his wife has been carried into captivity. On the verso: 13 May 1612.

Extracts from older books concerning Dirin's salary. The information is attested by under-secretary Maksim Seminov and Kostja Petrov.

Decision of the boyars, dated 16 May 1612. Dirin is allocated 100 *četi* from his cousin's estate. He is now 135 *četi* short of his full salary. The remainder of Oleksandr Dirin's estate, 150 *četi*, is allocated to his son Michail for his support. As soon as he is 15 years old he is to enter the service of the state. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 10).

Instructions to *gubnoj starosta* Ignatej Djukin of Derevskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision. 8 May 1612. Draft.

As late as 15 June, Djukin had still not sent land parcelling books to the boyars.

Petition from Ivaško Dirin, handed in on 15 June, in which he writes that his father was killed in service. Four brothers remained. They were allocated their father's estate of 250 *četi* for their support. His eldest brother, Timofej, has drowned. Another brother, Fedor, has been taken into captivity by Lithuanian soldiers. During the present year, 1611/12, Ivaško too has been held prisoner for 20 weeks by the Lithuanians (under Colonel Chvostoveckoj). He has now escaped and is going from farm to farm begging. His uncle Nikita has received land from his father's estate. For the blood of his father, Ivaško now wants to be granted the 100 *četi* allocated to his uncle (sheet 14).

Decision of the boyars, dated 28 July 1612. The 12-year-old Ivaško's petition is granted. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivaško Dirin. He has not been able to collect the boyars' letter confirming his title to the estate, as he is unable to pay the duty (*pošliny*). He asks for it to be waived. On the verso, his request is granted.

Petition to the boyars from Ivaško Dirin, handed in on 28 July. He asks to be allowed to share his father's estate with his younger brother. On the verso, his request is granted.

Decision of the boyars, dated 30 July 1612. Of Aleksandr Dirin's 250 *četi*, his sons Michail and Ivan are allotted 125 *četi* each; the estate is to be divided in accordance with their wishes. Nikita Dirin is to have none of this estate, as he has land elsewhere. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Ivan Sianov (with the name Nechorošej Oničkov crossed out) of Derevskaia *pjatina* to carry out the order. 30 July 1612. Draft.

Petition from Aleksandr Dirin's wife Anica, handed in to the boyars on 24 February (no year). Following her husband's death, she received 140 *četi* of his estate as dower land. She has a minor son Michail. She has now remarried. There is no one on the estate to look after her son, and she requests that he be allowed to live with her.

The response to the petition is missing.

On the verso of sheets 1–20 are the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

All the sheets in the roll are glued together.

(II:9)

Contents Grants of land (including a fragment).

Sheets 11

Year(s) 1612/13

Area(s) Derevskaia *pjatina*.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Michalka Ondreev syn Obutkov of Derevskaia *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 400 *četi* and he has 250 *četi* from his father's estate. He applies for land from the estate of Osip Oleksandrov syn Maslenickoj in Ksockoj pogost. The latter died some ten years ago leaving no family, whereupon the estate went to his brother Ondrej, who died five years ago, leaving a wife.

Extract from Prince Michail Katyrev Rostovskoj's service rolls for 1605/06 concerning Michail Obutkov's salary. Extract from the books sent to Moscow in 1603/04. Extract from Dmitrej Zamyckoj's cadastres (*piscovyje knigi*) from 1581/82. The information given is attested by Kostja Petrov.

Decision of the boyars, dated October 1612 (no day of month). From Ondrej Maslenickoj's estate, his widow and son are granted 50 *četi* for their support and Michalka Obutkov is granted 50 *četi*. The widow and Obutkov are to divide the estate between them. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Ignatej Kulkov in Derevskaia *pjatina* to carry out the order. Draft.

On 6 January Ondrej Maslenickoj's widow Ul'jana handed in a petition to the boyars. Since her husband's death she has been alone with her mother-in-law and her two children, and has continued to live on the estate. She is fulfilling all her obligations. Now Michail Obutkov is trying to drive her away. What is more, he will not let her have any share of the harvest. She now wants a dower estate, so as not to die of starvation.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Michalka Obutkov. He has been granted land from Osip Maslenickoj's estate. Ondrej Maslenickoj's widow and her son Elisej remain on the estate although they have not been granted it, and are not fulfilling their obligations. She has received 50 *četi* as dower land, but has now applied for land from the estate of her brother-in-law Osip. Her petition is untruthful, as she has no claim to this land.

The response to these petitions is missing.

The documents are signed on the verso with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:10)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaia <i>pjatina</i> , Ksockoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Vtoroj Karsakov's widow Agafica and her daughter Ul'jana, of Derevskaia *pjatina*. The widow has been granted 70 *četi* as a dower estate. She now wants this estate to be transferred to Michail Obutkov. This is his condition for marrying her. The petition is written "on her behalf" by her brother Rusin Musin.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Michalka Ondreev syn Obutkov of Derevskaia *pjatina*, applying for Agafica's land. He intends to marry her, and will provide for and find a husband for her daughter.

Extract from the land grant books of De la Gardie and Odoevskij for 1612/13 concerning Obutkov's salary and the land granted to him. Extract

from *gubnoj starosta* Ondrej Obutkov's land parcelling books for 1609/10 relating to the widow Agaf'ja's dower estate in Ksotskoj pogost. Extract from *nesluživoj* Vtoroj Karsakov's land parcelling books for 1598/99 regarding a dower estate allotted to Ostaf Mikulin's widow Polageja in Ksotskoj pogost. The information is attested by Kostja Petrov.

On examination, the particulars given in the petitions are confirmed by Vnuk Musin, Agaf'ja's brother, and by Michajlo Obutkov. Obutkov also applies for the 10 *četi* which Ostaf Mikulin's widow had as her dower estate. She is now dead and no one has been granted her land.

Decision of the boyars, dated November 1612 (no day of month). The petitions are granted. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Michalka Obutkov. He asks for respite in paying the fee for the drawing up of the certificate of title (*perevodnaja gramota*) until St Nicholas's Day this year, 1612.

Sheets 1–6 are signed on the verso with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:11)

Contents	Accounts relating to vodka distilling.
Sheets	62
Year(s)	1611/12
Area(s)	Numerous villages around Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Particulars of the quantities of vodka (*vino*) distilled for the crown wine cellars by many different individuals in the villages. Often, a sum of money is noted in the margin. Grigorej Ofonas'ev and the sworn men Griša Lesovik and Tomila Noževik officiated.

The *d'jaček* of the wine cellars, Aleksandrec Jur'ev, was among those acting as scribes.

2 September 1611–27 August 1612.

Signed at the bottom of some sheets by *d'jaki* Andrej Lyscov and Semen Lutochin. In addition, they have signed their *skrepy* on the verso (but not throughout).

(II:12)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	12
Year(s)	1612/13
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition from Stepanko Kuz'min syn Mel'nickoj of Derevskaja *pjatina* for a grant of land from the estate of Neugas Bazarov. The latter was killed by the Lithuanians in 1612, leaving a childless widow. The land which Mel'nickoj has at his disposal has been laid waste and cannot support him.

Extract made by under-secretary Kostja Petrov from the land grant books (*dačnye knigi*) sent to Moscow in 1604, relating to Bazarov's service estate. Also, an extract from the cadastres (*piscovye knigi*) for 1582.

Decision of the boyars, dated 16 November 1612, to grant land from the estate both to Mel'nickoj and to Bazarov's childless widow. Seal of Novgorod the Great. (That of De la Gardie has become detached.)

Draft instructions concerning the parcelling of the estate. A descriptive heading on the verso of the last sheet of the instructions (7v).

Petition from Bazarov's widow Marica and grandson Ofonka, handed in on 23 December 1612, asking the boyars to disregard Mel'nickoj's mendacious petition. The family circumstances of the widow are confirmed by information obtained by under-secretary Ivanko Zadenskoj.

The boyars' decision of 8 January 1613. The land granted to Mel'nickoj is to revert to Bazarov's widow, grandson and daughter-in-law.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Several of the documents are signed on the reverse by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

The final document relating to this matter is to be found in II:13, item 2.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:13)

Contents	Grants of land (fragments).
Sheets	6
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Fedotej Vatazin's widow Ovdotica and her brother-in-law Ivanko Matfeev syn Vatazin, of Derevskaja *pjatina*. During the present year, 1613, Fedotej was killed by Lithuanian soldiers. His widow is expecting a child, and wants the boyars to grant her dower land from her husband's estate. Her brother-in-law Ivanko wants the rest of the estate as part of his salary.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivanko Vatazin of Derevskaja *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 300 *četi* and he has 150 *četi* at his disposal from the estate of his brother Fedotej. The widow Ovdotica has a dower estate of 100 *četi*, and her brother-in-law wants to take over this land until she marries, enters a convent or dies.

Extract from Ivan Odoevskij's land grant books for 1611 concerning Ivanko Vatazin's holding of land. That year he received 100 *četi* from the estate of Boris Beleutov in Bologovskoj pogost, on condition that he supported the latter's widow, who was his own mother-in-law, until her death.

Extract from the land grant books for 1610 concerning Fetotej Vatazin's holding of land.

2. Instructions from the boyars to Posnik Skobiev in Derevskaja *pjatina*. This year, 1613, Neugas Bazarov's widow Mar'ja and grandchild Ofonka have handed in a petition for land for their support from the estate of Mar'ja's husband. Stepan Mel'nickoj has also made a claim on the estate. Mel'nickoj's petition contained false information, and his land is therefore to be taken from him and given to Ofonko and to the widow Mar'ja. When Ofonko reaches the age of 15 he is to enter the service of the state, with the estate as his salary. January 1613 (no day of month). Draft.

On the verso of sheets 1–3 there is a *skrepa*, probably that of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

- Item 1: Later documents relating to this matter are to be found in II:20, item 2.
Item 2: Earlier documents relating to this matter are to be found in II:12, item 1.

(II:14)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Djaginlinskoj pogost. Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Petition from Juška Andreev syn Blekloj for a grant of land from Ivan Bolšov syn Mordvinov's estate of Chotčino in Djagilinskoj pogost. Ivan Mordvinov and his wife are dead, and their four daughters live with their uncle Veljamin Grigor'ev syn Trusov. Juška Blekloj intends to marry the eldest daughter, and at the same time undertakes to support the youngest.

Petition from Veljamin Trusov, asking that the land requested be transferred to Juška Blekloj. The document is witnessed on the verso by Trusov, on behalf of his nieces.

Extracts from older documents, Oleksej Tret'jakov's cadastre (*piscovye knigi*) for 1596 and Michail Saltykov's service rolls (*spisok verstan'ja*) for 1606, concerning Juška Blekloj's and Ivan Mordvinov's holdings of land. Oral testimony regarding the circumstances of the case. The information is attested by Kostja Petrov.

The boyars' decision on the matter, dated May 1613 (no day of month). The petitions are granted. In addition, Ivan Mordvinov's two middle daughters are granted land for their support. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to carry out the boyars' decision. 30 May 1613. Draft.

2. On the verso, a draft of a decision of the boyars on another land matter, in response to a petition from Mikita Dirin of Derevskaja *pjatina*. 11 May 1613.

The documents are signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:15)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	29
Year(s)	1611/12
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition from Ivaško Bolšoj and Ivaško Menšoj Daniilovy deti Rozladina, of Derevskaja *pjatina*. The petition was handed in to Ivan Odoevskij in June 1611 (no day of month). They ask to be allocated the landed estate of their dead father as their salary.

Extracts from the land grant books (*dačnye knigi*) of *d'jak* Dmitrej Aljab'ev for 1588, the cadastres (*piscovye knigi*) of Dmitrej Zamytkoj for 1582, and the land parcelling books (*otdel'nye knigi*) of Sava Oničkov for 1588.

Oral testimony concerning the circumstances of the case. The information is attested by Fed'ka Vitovtov.

Petition from Ivan Bolšoj Rozladin's widow Marfica, handed in to De la Gardie and Odoevskij in December 1611 (no day of month). She herself is childless, but her husband's first wife left a son aged 9, Ivaško, and two daughters. She now asks to be granted land from her husband's estate.

The boyars' decision on the matter, dated 5 December 1611. The petition is granted. Ivan Menšoj is also allocated land from the estate. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *gubnoj starosta* Ignatej Djukin in Derevskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision. Draft.

Petition from Daniil Rozladin's widow Ovdotica, asking for a share of the land granted to the widow Marfa. She needs it for her own support and that of her grandchildren.

Petition from Ivaško Menšoj, also applying for the widow Marfa's land.

Petition from the widow Marfica, requesting that her dower estate should not be parcelled out.

Decision of the boyars, dated 11 January 1612. Daniil Rozladin's estate is divided among all the parties involved. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to carry out the decision, addressed to Ignatej Djukin, *gubnoj starosta* in Derevskaja *pjatina*. Draft. The final part of the instructions is missing.

Some of the sheets are signed on the reverse by *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Concerning Rozladin's estate, see also II:6.

(II:16)

Contents Grant of land.

Sheets 7

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Derevskaja *pjatina*, village of Krasnye Stanki.

Summary

Petition from Venedikto Timašov to De la Gardie and Odoevskij. He used to have 600 *četi* in Vjaz'ma and Dorogobuž, 100 *četi* in the vicinity of Moscow, and 300 *četi* on the estates of the St Dmitrij Monastery, but now he does not have any land anywhere. He asks the boyars to grant him the village of Krasnye Stanki so that he can support himself. The rent is 25 *altyn* a year. At present only four landless women are living there in a convent.

By order of *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, particulars are given of the areas of land in the village of Krasnye Stanki, as recorded in books of leases and tax books, and of how much rent was paid into the state treasury in 1613. Between 1608/09 and 1611/12, the peasants of the village had been excused from paying rent on account of their poverty and the destruction that had occurred.

Decision to grant Venedikt Timašov the village of Krasnye Stanki. 26 May 1613.

Seals of Novgorod the Great and De la Gardie (sheet 5).

Draft order to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev based on the decision. Draft certificate of title.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin (sheets 1–5).

On the verso of the last sheet, a descriptive heading and the date 26 May 1613.

Notes

Seals of Novgorod the Great and De la Gardie (sheet 5).

(II:17)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Cholinskoj pogost.

Summary

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to grant Anc Brakilev estates comprising 8 *obži* for cultivation near Novgorod the Great, in the village of Cholyn' and in the village of Novoselicy. He is also granted 79 *četi*, which is to form part of his salary of 700 *četi*. 10 July 1613.

Instructions to Ivan Tolmačev to parcel out the property to Anc Brakilev.
Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 1).

Notes

Anc Brakilev's petition is to be found in II:222.

Anc Brakilev = Johan Brakel (1561–1627), a member of a Westphalian family from Brakel Castle near Dortmund. Came with the Teutonic Order to the Baltic provinces, and from there to Sweden. Russian translator at De la Gardie's headquarters. (Dmitrievsky I:25.)

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 1). Unusually well preserved.

(II:18)

Contents	Instructions in response to a complaint. Grant of land.
Sheets	20
Year(s)	1610–1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Keltužskoj pogost.

Summary

A note stating that, on 1 August 1612, Kuz'ma Chvostov handed in to De la Gardie and Odoevskij a letter of renunciation (*otkaznaja gramota*) regarding his estate in Vodskaja *pjatina*.

Instructions from Klaus Eriksson Šljanch (Clas Slang) and Prince Ivan Vasil'evič Kropotkin, *voevody* of Orešek (Nöteborg), to the *strelec* Tomilko Tarasov, directing him to go to Keltužskoj pogost in Vodskaja *pjatina* following a complaint from Fedosica, a peasant woman on Chvostov's estate. Kuz'ma Chvostov had arrived at the estate and demanded grain and 8 roubles from the peasants, despite having no right to do so as his estate had been confiscated by the Crown (Orešek). The grain is to be taken to Orešek. 8 July 1612. Seals of Slang and Kropotkin.

Extracts from older books concerning Kuz'ma Chvostov's salary in the form of land.

Letter from Tsar Vasilij Šujskij to the *voevody* Prince Ondrej Petrovič Kurakin and Ivan Vasil'evič Golovin and the *d'jaki* Efim Telepnev and Ivan Timofeev in Novgorod the Great, setting out his decision on a petition from Prince Semen knjaž' Ivanov syn Myšetskoj. The latter is granted land from the estate of his deceased father in Vodskaja *pjatina*. The letter was written in Moscow on 17 January 1610. Seal of Moscow on the verso. The letter was handed in by Venedicht Chomutov on 19 March 1610.

Petition from Sen'ka Myšeckoj. His estate in Vodskaja *pjatina* has been confiscated by Orešek. Now he and his mother and sisters are destitute. Kuz'ma Chvostov has been killed at Tichvin, and leaves no family. Myšeckoj applies for land from Chvostov's estate in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Petition handed in on 31 August 1613.

Petition from Ždanko Chvostov, Kuz'ma's cousin, requesting land from his estate. Handed in on 31 August 1613.

Extracts from older books concerning Semen Myšeckoj's and Ždan Chvostov's holdings of land. The information is attested by Vas'ka Častoj.

Particulars from the land grant books of 1613, showing that Kuz'ma Chvostov has been granted land in Obonežskaja *pjatina* and that his estate in Vodskaja *pjatina* is to revert to the Crown.

Petition from Petruška Chostov, Kuz'ma's brother, asking for land from the estate in Vodskaja *pjatina*.

Particulars from older books concerning Petr Chvostov's holding of land. Examination of the petitioner.

The boyars' decision. Petr Chvostov's petition is granted, as he is Kuz'ma's brother. The other petitions are rejected: Ždan is only a cousin, and Myšček-oj is not related at all. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *neslužiloj* Ivan Jamskoj to carry out the decision. Draft.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

The documents are signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of Slang and Kropotkin, Moscow, and De la Gardie, and a well-preserved example of the seal of Novgorod the Great.

(II:19)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	16
Year(s)	1610/11, 1613/14
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Golinskoj and Strupinskoj pogosts.

Summary

1. Petition from Anc Brakilev to Grand Prince Karl Filip. His estates in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Voskresenskoj pogost, between Tichvin and Ladoga by the river Sjas', have been completely laid waste by "thieves" (*vory*) and Lithuanian soldiers and are now controlled by "thieves". Brakilev is living in Novgorod the Great, unable to get away from the city and unable to discharge his duties. He asks for Gavriilo Beketov's estate in Šelonskaja *pjatina*.

Inquiries into the land holdings of Anc Brakilev in Obonežskaja *pjatina* and into the holdings of Gavriilo Beketov.

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to grant Beketov's estate to Anc Brakilev. 10 October 1613.

Seals of Novgorod the Great and De la Gardie (sheet 6).

Draft land grant document, listing the estates in the villages of Šimsk and Ljadiny, Golinskoj pogost, including peasants, meadows and fishing rights in the river Šelon'.

Petition from Anc Brakilev to Grand Prince Karl Filip, dated 8 December 1613, applying for the property of the “traitor” Ivan Boranov in the village of Ugly, Strupinskoj pogost. The estate he has been granted (Beketov’s) has been laid waste by Ivan Voinov syn Boranov, who, together with “thieves” and Cossacks, has driven away the peasants and burnt and destroyed the land.

Inquiries into Boranov’s land holdings in Strupinskoj pogost, as recorded in land parcelling books for 1610. Examination of Brakilev with regard to his petition.

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to allocate Boranov’s estate in the village of Ugly, Strupinskoj pogost, to Brakilev. 10 December 1613.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 14).

Draft instructions to under-secretary Ivan Tolmač in Šelonskaja *pjatina* concerning the transfer of estates to Anc Brakilev and the drawing up of land grant documents. 8 December 1613–early 1614.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d’jak* Semen Lutochin (sheets 1–14). Witnessed on the reverse of sheet 5 by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

2. Petition from Natal’ja and her sister, daughters of Ignatej Palicyn who died in 1607/08, asking that their estate should not be divided, as their cousin Nikon Palicyn has requested. After Ignatej’s death, 55 *četi* of the best land on the estate was given to his brother Gavrila. Following the latter’s death in 1610/11, the land reverted to the state. Sheet 15 (verso).
September 1610–August 1611.

This document is torn and the first part difficult to read. Unconnected with the subject matter of the rest of the roll.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great on sheets 6 and 14.

(II:20)

Contents	Investigation and judgment relating to illicit trade with Pskov. Grants of land (fragment).
Sheets	73
Year(s)	1613, 1615
Area(s)	Porchov. Staraja Russa. Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Bologovskoj pogost.

Summary

1. Reports, investigation records, decrees, a draft letter and other documents relating to illicit trade with Pskov.

In accordance with instructions from the boyars to Prince Vasilej Belosel'skoj and Stepan Timašev to conduct an investigation, reports and surety bonds were sent to Novgorod the Great on 13 January 1613. The investigation revealed that residents of Pskov had come to a number of pogosts in the Porchov and Starorusskoj districts to trade, and that the peasants there had secretly engaged in trade with them. In Dolžinskoj pogost, however, the priest Il'ja Grigor'ev, *starosty* and others testified that the Pskovians had not come to them to trade. The peasants gave conflicting testimony, and it was claimed that the *voevoda* of Porchov himself, Prince Ivan Meščerskoj, had been aware of and permitted this trade. The residents of Pskov who were found in the pogosts were imprisoned and their goods seized. These included furs (fox, marten, squirrel and ermine), damask, taffeta, woollen cloth, flax, hemp and shoes.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided in April 1613 to sentence seven residents of Pskov and six local representatives of Porchov and Staraja Russa to be flogged with the knout for illicit trade with Pskov. In addition, it was to be proclaimed in Porchov that trade with Pskov was strictly prohibited.

Instructions on the execution of the decision (draft).

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 55).

Correspondence concerning the sale of the goods seized. An annotation dated September 1613 shows that De la Gardie took charge of fox skins that had been confiscated from the peasants.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin (up to and including sheet 68) and Andrej Lyscov (decision only).

January–September 1613.

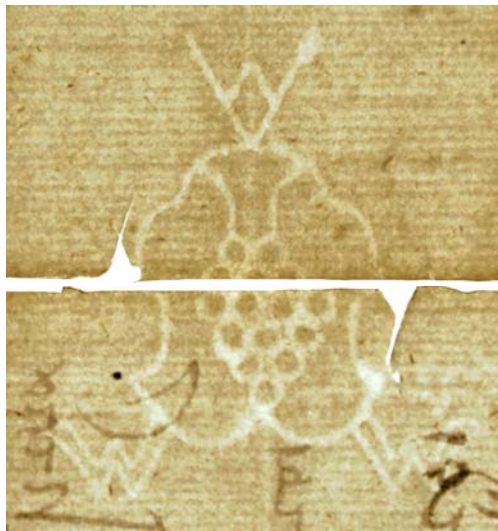
A report from Ivan Meščerskoj and Fedor Voronov to Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij concerning the seized goods.

All the paper in the Archives is clearly imported from abroad, and its origins can be established with the help of the watermarks. Complete watermarks are rare. In the rolls they are cut off, occurring at the edges of sheets. In the books they end up at the folds, making them difficult to examine. Packing sheets like the one opposite are rarely preserved. As a watermark, the two towers are relatively common. The other watermarks shown have been chosen at random. Photo: Emre Olgun, Riksarkivet.

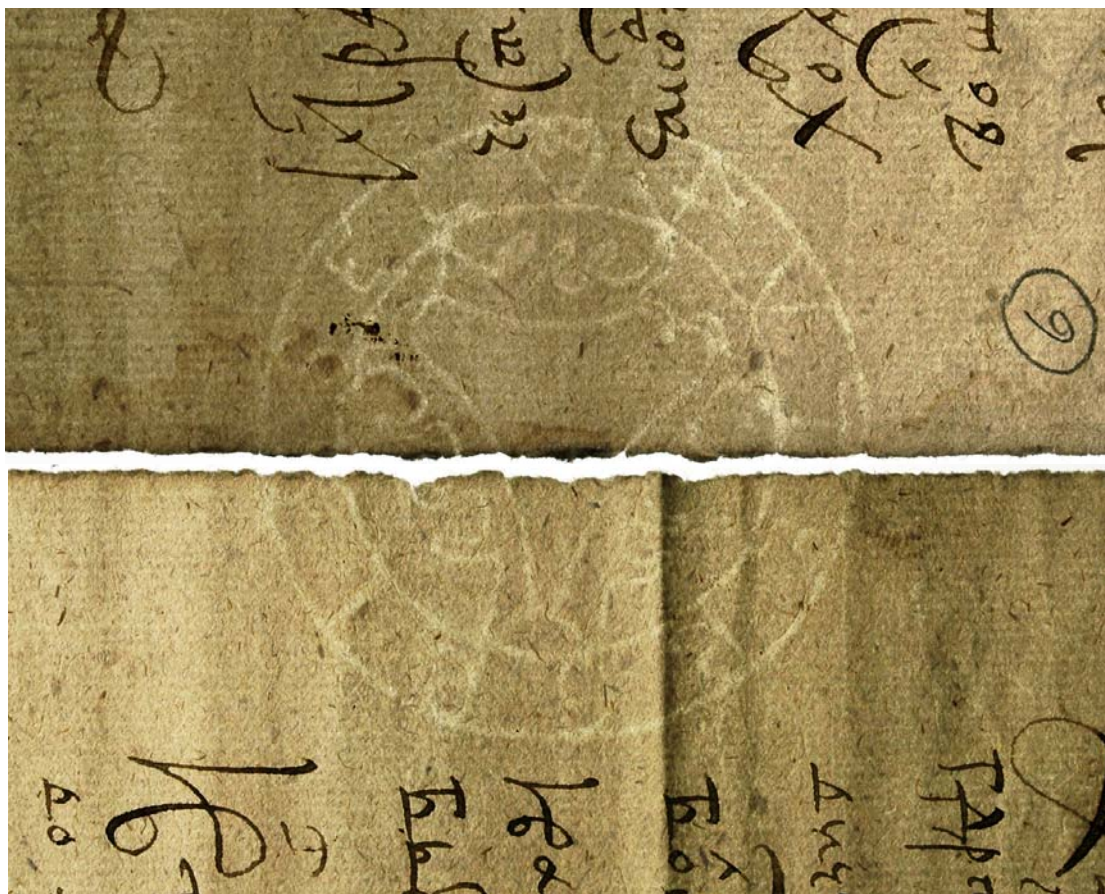
Watermark from book 107, page 5.



Watermark from book 115, pages 31/32 and 17/18.

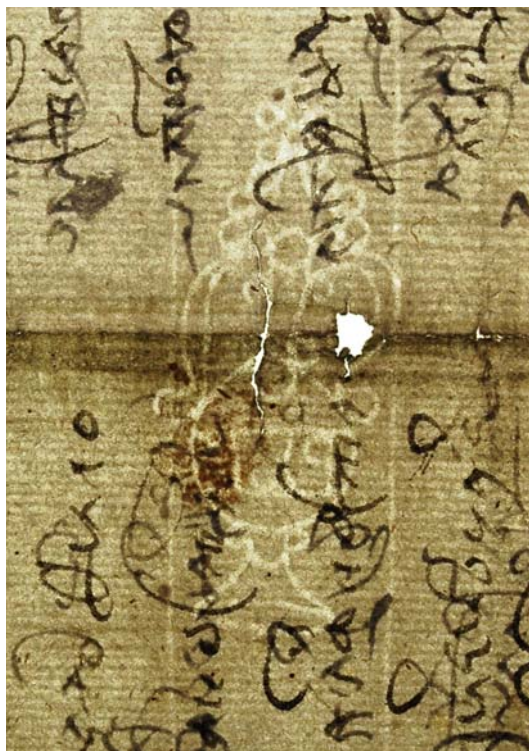


Watermark from roll 131, sheets 3 and 6.

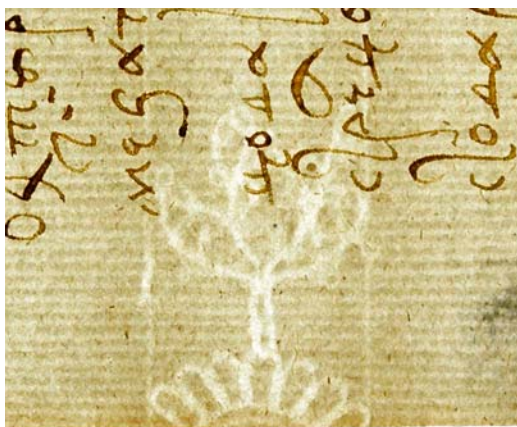




*Packing sheet from the paper mill in Ravensburg.
Roll 342, sheet 3v.*



Watermark from book 119, pages 238/239.



Two watermarks from book 57, pages 18 and 5.



Address on the reverse, with the date 6 January 1615. Handed in by *rossyl'sčik* Pervuša Pajkral.

2. Later part of a land grant application initiated by petitions (not included) from Ivan Matfeev syn Votazin and the widow Ovdot'ja, both of whom apply for the estates of Fedot Votazin.

In land grant books from 1609/10, Grigorej Votazin's estates are recorded as belonging to his nephew Fedot Votazin.

Extracts from *neslužiloj* Aleksej Aisin's land parcelling books from 1606/07 concerning Grigorej Votazin's estates in Bologovskoj pogost and from *neslužiloj* Posnik Skobeev's land parcelling books from 1610/11 concerning Fedot Votazin's estates in the same pogost.

On examination, Ivan Votazin said that his brother Fedot had been killed by Lithuanian soldiers, leaving a widow, Ovdot'ja, who is expecting a child.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to grant the widow Ovdotia 100 *četi* and the brother Ivan 125 *četi* of Fedot Votazin's estates.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 73). 27 May 1613.

Draft of land parcelling document and instructions to Mikita Žukov to parcel out the land in accordance with the decision.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of Semen Lutochin.

Notes

The land grant application in item 2 (sheets 71–74) has no connection with the subject matter of the rest of the roll. The earlier documents relating to it are to be found in II:13, item 1.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great on sheet 55 (in good condition), relating to item 1, and on sheet 73, relating to item 2.

(II:21)

Contents	Grants of land (fragments). Records of examinations (fragments).
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Djagilinskoj pogost.

Summary

1. Petition to Vasilij Šujskij from Družinka Fedorov syn Zverev of Šelonskaja *pjatina*. He is in his fifth year of service, but has no land. He now asks for land from the estate of the “traitor” Bogdan Grigor’ev syn Kunščikov. The latter has defected to the “thief” (*vor*).

Extracts from older books concerning Zverev’s salary and Kunščikov’s holding of land.

2. Land parcelling document from De la Gardie and Odoevskij concerning the parcelling out of the estate of Ivan Ivanov syn Vypovskoj in Šelonskaja *pjatina* to his son Nikita. Vypovskoj has asked to be relieved of his duties on account of his age and ill health, and has requested that his son be allowed to take over the estate and support his father. February 1613 (no day of month). Draft.

Extracts from older books concerning Ivan Vypovskoj’s holding of land.

3. Sheet 4 is pasted in with the text inverted in relation to sheet 3. On the verso of sheets 3–4 there is a completely different text, extending over both sheets and continuing on sheet 6v: an investigation arising from a petition from under-secretary Nikita Zinov’ev, complaining that the landowner Fedor Odincov has unlawfully appropriated the estate of the deceased Vasilej Šamšev. Examination of Mikita Zinov’ev, conducted by the interpreter Irik Ondreev (Erik Andersson). Draft.
4. Sheet 6r: Record of rye and oats sown in Djagilinskoj pogost, drawn up by Mikita Zinov’ev.
5. Fragment of an examination concerning a certain Nikita, who has been in Pskov with “the thief who called himself Tsar” and who has appropriated the common purse.

Notes

Concerning Ivan Vypovskoj’s land grant application, see also II:40.

Concerning the dispute between Odincov and Zinov’ev, see also II:40. In addition, see II:23, item 4.

(II:22)

Contents Surety bonds. Petition for release.

Sheets 8

Year(s) 1613, 1615

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Il'ja Karpov syn Grušeckoj from Kašino, Pavel Ivanov syn Šepelev from Belaja and Grigorej Ivanov syn Svistov from Luch stand surety before under-secretary Chariton Semenov that Jakov Dubovskoj will not leave Novgorod the Great until he obtains ransom money for himself or is exchanged. He will not meet people from Pskov, not engage in sedition etc. Gavrilko Ortem'ev acted as scribe. 11 October 1613.

Three similar bonds provided by the same individuals, standing surety in a corresponding manner for Pavel Šepelev, for Grigorej Svistov, and for Il'ja Grušeckoj. The same scribe and date as above.

2. Petition from Ivaško Kosickoj, applying to be released from custody on bail. He has been placed in custody after being denounced by Prince Ivan Meščerskoj. Granted on the verso.
3. Eighteen individuals (including Ivan Vypovskoj, Petr Licharev and Siman Blaženkov) stand surety before the *pristav* Ivan Brjancov that Ivan Kosickoj from Šelonskaja *pjatina* will report to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, that he will not betray Grand Prince Karl Filip, not leave Novgorod the Great, not engage in spying, and not send letters and messages. Larka Ščepalov acted as scribe. 11 September 1613.
4. Eleven individuals (including priests, church officials, and the under-secretaries Torop Beljakovskoj at the *Pomestnaja izba* and the brothers Ivan Zadenskoj at the *Pomestnaja izba* and Vasilej Zadenskoj at the *Dvorcovaja izba*) stand surety before under-secretary Vasilej Ušakov that the treasurer (*kaznačej*) of the Otenskij Monastery, the monk Feodosej, will not leave Novgorod without the boyars' knowledge and not correspond with the "thieves". Osipko Baškin acted as scribe. 8 December 1613.
5. Seventeen individuals (among them Prince Mikiŋfor Meščerskoj, Grigorej Murav'ev, Prince Ivan Kropotkin and Prince Ivan Putjatin) stand surety that Mikita Supon'ev will not leave Novgorod and that he will report to Evert Horn every day. Griša Bebrin acted as scribe. 14 April 1615.

The surety bonds are witnessed on the verso.

Notes

Dmitrievsky provides a great deal of information about the individuals mentioned in this roll. Jakov Dubrovskoj became *voevoda* of Temnikov in 1615. Ivan Vypovskoj, Petr Licharev, Siman Blaženkov and Ivan Kosickoj were neighbours, all living in the vicinity of Pskov. Presumably they were suspected of being enemies of the Swedes.

Prince Mikifor Meščerskoj was regarded by the Swedes as one of the leaders of the resistance.

(II:23)

Contents	Petitions. Requisition of grain. Surety bonds.
Sheets	10
Year(s)	1612–1615
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Ustreckaja <i>volost'</i> and other areas.

Summary

1. Two petitions to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the taxpaying townsmen Ivanko Fantareev and Ivanko Moskva, accusing the tailor Panfilko of slander. On the reverse, notes to the effect that sureties are to be obtained. 1613/14.
2. Petition from Ivaško Čertovskoj of Šelonskaja *pjatina*, addressed to De la Gardie and Odoevskij. His salary consists of estates in three pogosts, and everything now lies waste. He complains that under-secretary Semen Sobakin and Mikifor Koptev have been allocated all his property in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, including the grain and the seed. *Prikaščik* Lučanin Eremeev has been instructed to include particulars of people and grain, too, in the land parcelling books. Čertovskoj asks to be allowed to keep the grain and the seed and, according to draft instructions, this request is granted. October 1612. (Sheets 6 and 9.)
3. Order to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev to take grain, rye and oats, from the sworn men Ivanka Pankratov and Ždanka Kiprijanov and their comrades in Ustreckaja *volost'*, and, after measuring it, deliver it to Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov. Signed by *d'jak* Andrej Lyscov. At the bottom it is noted that the grain has not been sent from Ustrego.

Witnessed on the reverse by under-secretary Ždanko Maksimov. 6 February 1612. (Sheet 2.)

Order to *zborščik* Oysejo Rezanov and under-secretary Ivan Zaden-skoj to collect only half the stipulated levy of 6 *altyn* and 4 *den'gi* from Pervoj Prokof'ev's children, Stepan and Ivan, as their father Pervoj has been sent to Sweden on state business. 2 January 1614.

Signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. (Sheet 4.)

(See II:47, item 5, concerning the same matter.)

4. Surety bond for the peasant Nikita Zenov'ev, from the village of Parica in Djagilenskoj pogost, guaranteeing that he will report to Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij every day. The sureties are landowners in Vodskaja *pjatina* and individuals from Chrepel'skoj and Djagilenskoj pogosts. Gavrilka Stupin acted as scribe. 28 March 1615.

Witnessed on the reverse by Ivan Suslov, Michajlo and Petruška. (Sheet 3.)

Surety bond for *ochotnik* Tomilko Pospilov syn from Kotel'nickaja *sloboda*, guaranteeing that he will remain in his post in Novgorod the Great and not make common cause with criminals. The sureties are twelve *ochotniki* from Kotelnickaja *sloboda*. The surety bond was written by *jamskoj d'jaček* Ontoška Ivanov syn Černoj. 17 March 1614. Witnessed on the reverse by Gavrilka. (Sheet 5.)

Surety bond for Mikifor Molčanov syn Mošenka Krekšin, guaranteeing that he will not leave Novgorod the Great, not make contact with "traitors" etc. Griša Bebrin acted as scribe. Witnessed on the reverse by Gavrilko. (Sheet 8.)

(II:24)

Contents Petitions. Surety bonds.

Sheets 9

Year(s) 1613–1616

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from the two *starosty* Bogdanko Jakovlev and Nikitka Izvoščik and the other residents of Konjuchova ulica and Zapol'skaja ulica, which belong to the parish of the Church of SS Boris and Gleb. The merchant Jakimko has appropriated a property that was willed to the parish by *d'jaček* Ždan Istomin. Jakimko is falsely claiming that the property had no fence. The will is in the possession of

the nun Anna at the Ragodovskij Convent, and the parish is now asking for the property to be returned. No date.

2. Various individuals at the Jur'ev and Duchov Monasteries stand surety that Grigorej Popov will reside in Novgorod the Great without betraying Grand Prince Karl Filip, entering into conspiracies against him, or travelling to Moscow, Pskov or other towns without the knowledge of the boyars. 6 November 1613.
3. Prince Timofej Šachovskoj and others secure the release from prison on bail of several *strel'cy* from Ivangorod and stand surety that they will not betray Grand Prince Karl Filip, steal anything or leave the city. 25 January 1614. Witnessed on the reverse.
4. Several Tatars serving in Novgorod secure the release from prison on bail of the Tatar Taraberdejko Alaberdejev and stand surety that he will reside in Novgorod the Great without betraying Grand Prince Karl Filip, travelling anywhere or making contact with spies. 29 June 1614. Laria Ščepalov acted as scribe.
5. Petition from Tomilka Ievlev, a peasant in the village of Rakomo. He requests that the money for fish which he and other crown peasants caught during the autumn and salted in barrels should not be collected from him alone, but from the other peasants as well. 1614.
6. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the Tatar Taraberdejko in prison. He begs to be released, as he has suffered greatly over the last six months and is dying of hunger and privations.
7. Letter to Murat Peresvetov from Olferko Severov concerning selling of grain.
8. Ivan Telegin, a labourer from Pskov, and Pavel Denis'ev Sapožnik stand surety for Subota Gavrilov and others from Pskov, guaranteeing that they will reside in Novgorod the Great and not become involved in any conspiracies against Grand Prince Karl Filip etc. 22 May 1613.
9. Petition from Olferko Severov to Grand Prince Karl Filip. Severov had sent a letter to Murat Peresvetov in Novgorod the Great instructing him to sell grain – barley and wheat, but not rye. Bogdan Dubrovskoj has obtained this letter by trickery and has spread the rumour that Severov intends to sell all the grain and defect to Moscow.

Severov asks to be allowed to confront Dubrovskoj to clear his name of this slander. On the reverse: "Confrontation on 31 May 1616".

All the sheets are unsigned.

(II:25)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

The newly baptized Tatars Nikitka Maksutov and Vas'ka Kandaldiev (Kangildeev, Kingildeev) apply to Grand Prince Karl Filip for the estates and grain of Sofon Okljačeev and Ivan Dementiev in Derevskaja *pjatina*.

They also ask to be exempted from a duty (*četvertnaja pomestnaja pošlina*) on the landed estates they have been granted. In addition, they wish to be allocated the grain sown on the estates for the present year, 1613/14. – On the reverse of the petition is a decision concerning the duty and the grain.

Extracts from older land grant books regarding Okljačeev's and Dementiev's estates. These men are said to have betrayed the King's Son and defected to the troops loyal to Moscow.

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to grant Maksutov and Kandaldiev Ivan Dementiev's estate of 200 *četi*, allocating 100 *četi* to each of them. They are not allotted any of Okljačeev's estates. 3 August 1614.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

Instructions to Mikita Dirin to parcel out the estates in accordance with the decision.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin (sheets 1–6).

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

(II:26)

Contents	Reports and surety bonds.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Polužskaja <i>polovina</i> , Chrepel'skoj, Klimeckoj, Spasskoj and Budkovskoj pogosts.

Summary

By order of Ivan Odoevskij and *d'jak* Monš Martynov, the Swedish *pristav* Andrej Olev, under-secretary Chariton Semenov and Dokučaj Skobel'cyn arrived in Chrepel'skoj pogost on 9 September 1614 for the purpose of sending rural labourers (*posošnye ljudi*) to Novgorod the Great to make hay for the Swedish troops. The peasants' names and owners are stated. Ivanko Kiprijanov, *d'jaček* in Chrepenskoj pogost, acted as scribe. (*Doežžaja pamjat'*.)

Surety bond provided by a number of peasants in Chrepel'skoj pogost, guaranteeing that the chosen labourers will accompany Andrej Olev to Novgorod the Great and not leave until the work is done. 9 September 1614.

The same type of document (report and surety bond) involving the same officials, relating to Klimeckoj, Spasskoj and Butkovskoj pogosts. 10–12 September 1614.

Ivanko Kiprijanov, *uspenskoj d'jaček* in Chrepel'skoj pogost, Piminko Ignat'ev, *klimeckoj d'jaček* in Tesovo, and Lazorko Pavlov, *Roždestva Christova d'jaček*, acted as scribes.

The documents are witnessed on the verso. On the verso of sheet 1, a descriptive heading in German.

(II:27)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition from Semen Boborykin of Derevskaja *pjatina* to Grand Prince Karl Filip, applying for an estate formerly belonging to Boris Karsakov, now deceased. The grant is to form part of Boborykin's salary, which is 650 *četi*. On the reverse, the date 20 July 1614 and the order: "Make extracts".

Particulars are given of Semen Boborykin's salary, as decided by De la Gardie and Odoevskij in 1612/13. In addition, it is stated that Boris Karsakov received his uncle Šestoj Karsakov's estate of 90 *četi* in 1612/13.

On examination, Boborykin said that Boris Karsakov died in 1614/15, leaving neither wife nor children.

Ivan Odoevskij and Semen Lutochin decided to allocate Karsakov's estate of 90 *četi* in Derevskaja *pjatina* to Semen Boborykin. September 1614.

Seal of Novgorod the Great (sheet 3).

At the bottom of the decision it is noted that a land parcelling document has been sent to *neslužiloj* Tret'jak Agalin. 28 September 1614.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seal of Novgorod the Great (yellowish brown, unusually well preserved) on sheet 3.

(II:28)

Contents	Accounts of the crown granary.
Sheets	59
Year(s)	1612–1614
Area(s)	Staraja Russa.

Summary

Record of crown grain collected from crown arable land in ten pogosts in Starorusskoj *uezd*. The land is leased by peasants for a rent of the fourth sheaf of the grain. It is noted how many peasants have been killed by Lithuanians and “thieves” (*vory*) or fled from the villages, and also how much grain has been consumed or carried away by the Lithuanians. Luka Miloslavskoj officiated. 1612/13.

The record covers Petrovskoj pogost (grain collected by Ivan Suslov and Ofonasej Bačmanov for the Swedes under the banner of Krester Gancov), Ramyševskoj pogost, Čerenčickoj pogost (collected by Petr Borakov and Volodimer Ogibalov for Swedish troops under Olov Jakobsson’s banner), Kolomenskoj pogost, Voskresenskoj pogost, Ofremovskoj pogost in Nikol’skaja *tret’*, Ofremovskoj pogost in Troickaja *tret’*, Snežnoj pogost (collected by Ivan Suslov and Ofonasej Bačmanov for the Swedes under Krester Gancov’s banner), Dolžinskoj pogost, Dretenskoj pogost (collected by Vasilej Karsakov and Simon Maslenickoj for the Swedes under the banner of Peter Brons) and Losskoj pogost.

The grain has been collected on the basis of books kept by Filon Oničkov, the threshing books (*umolotnye knigi*) of Druginja S’janov and under-secretary Fedot Kožarin, and the threshing books of Melentej Varaksin.

On sheet 27 there is a report giving the reason why a delivery of grain from Dolžinskoj pogost has failed to arrive (an attack by the Lithuanians).

The grain has been requisitioned for the Swedish troops by order of Evert Horn.

Sheet 38: Particulars of the quantities of grain issued from the crown granary up to 11 August and originating from abandoned or exempt fields. The sworn man was Stepan Murza. By order of the boyars, grain has been sent to Novgorod the Great with Bogdan Lupandin and sworn men three times during the present year, 1611/12.

Sheets 44 ff.: List of individuals allocated rye and oats from the crown granary in Staraja Russa, as wages or on grounds of poverty (e.g. volunteers, Cossack atamans, Ensign Olov’s “sick Swedes” etc.).

Sheets 47 ff: Record of how much has been sold from the granary.

Letter from the boyars to the *voevoda* of Staraja Russa, Prince Ondrej Ša-

chovskoj, and under-secretary Fedor Vitovtov, confirming that on 14 December Petr Nogin handed in books of confiscated grain (*vydel'nomu chlebu knigi*) and a list for 1612/13 from the pogosts around Staraja Russa, which show what provisions have still to be collected. Everything must be recorded and the books sent to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev at the *Dvorcovej prikaz*.

Reply to the boyars' letter from Šachovskoj and Vitoftov. They write that it is impossible to carry out the boyars' order, owing to military action in the area (the Cossacks have encamped there). This letter was handed in on 1 January 1614 by under-secretary Fedot Kožarinov.

Sheets 1–51 bear the *skrepa* of under-secretary Fedor Vitoftov.

Notes

The *voevoda* of Staraja Russa was Smirnoj Elizar'evič Otrep'ev (sheet 42), and subsequently Ondrej Šachovskoj (sheet 52).

(II:29)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Klimeckoj pogost.

Summary

Jakuš Bogdanov syn Borkov of Vodskaja *pjatina* applies to Grand Prince Karl Filip for Stepan Mitkov's estate in Klimeckoj pogost, as he is 150 *četi* short of his salary. Mitkov was killed by Lithuanian soldiers at Toržok, where he was serving under De la Gardie and Michail Vasil'evič Šujskij. Mitkov left a widow, Marfa, and a daughter, Vasiliska, but his widow died in 1614.

Under-secretary Kostja Chamantov applies to Grand Prince Karl Filip for the estate of the deceased widow Marfa, with an area of 42 *četi*, as part of his salary. Borkov and Chamantov ask for equal shares in the property.

According to Michajlo Saltykov's service rolls (*spisok verstan'ja*) from 1605/06, Jakov Borkov had a salary of 200 *četi*.

According to grants of land made by De la Gardie and Odoevskij in 1614, under-secretary Kostja Chamantov had a salary of 70 *četi* plus 7 roubles a year.

The widow Marfa and her daughter had 84 *četi* for their support.

Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij decided to allocate the 42 *četi* belonging

to the widow Marfa to Jakov Borkov. Her daughter Vasiliska was also allocated property. 17 March 1615.

Witnessed by Ždanec Molevanov on the reverse of sheet 4. At the bottom of sheet 5 is the annotation: “Land parceller (*otdelščik*) Mikifor Šavkalov”.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great on sheet 5 (unusually well preserved).

See also II:7.

(II:30)

Contents	Petition and instructions from the boyars concerning rebellious peasants.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Peredol'skoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from Voin Novokšenov's wife Orinka. Her husband has been sent to Moscow, and now her peasants in Peredol'skoj pogost are refusing to deliver grain, pay rent and plough her land. The servant she sent to them was beaten black and blue. She asks Grand Prince Karl Filip to issue a royal decree (*gosudareva gramota*) ordering the peasants to obey her, as otherwise she will die of starvation. No date. On the verso, a decision to issue the requested decree.

Instructions (*poslušnaja gramota*) to Ivan Boranov from Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij concerning this matter. He is to order the peasants to plough the fields and, as before, to deliver grain and pay rent to Voin Novokšenov's wife. They must also obey the people she sends to them on any business. Boranov is to obtain surety bonds from them and send them to Novgorod the Great, where decisions on any penalties will be taken.

April 1615 (no day of month). Draft.

Notes

Dmitrievskij states in a note that Novokšenov was sent to Moscow in 1613 with the news that Duke Karl Filip had arrived in Viborg. The delegation was arrested in Toržok.

(II:31)

Contents	Documents relating to a theft from a church.
Sheets	23
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petition to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev from the priest Ermola and others. On the night of 23–24 April 1615, several objects, including two gospel books (one printed and one handwritten), icons and textiles, were stolen from the Church of SS Koz'ma and Damian on the Sophia Side (Sofejskaja storona). The sexton (*ponomar'*) of the church, Sen'ka, and his son Serguška are accused of the theft.

Interrogation of those involved. In support of the accusation, various earlier minor wrongdoings of Sen'ka and his son are cited. On the night of the theft, they had failed to guard the church, despite the fact that it was Serguša's duty to do so. In his defence, Serguša says that he had not dared to sleep in the church alone, as the promised guard had failed to appear. Sen'ka and his son deny any involvement in the theft.

On 14 May the maidservant Katerinka reports that she has found two gospel books and an icon under an apple tree. The place in question is on the property of Ždanko Kurbatov, and suspicion now falls on him and his family. Staying on his property are three Swedish soldiers and a Swedish woman. One night, they came home with stolen food: barley, malt and three chickens, and Ždanko bought the chickens. However, he says that he knows nothing about the theft from the church.

D'jak Pjatoj Grigor'ev orders that people living in the vicinity of the church are to be questioned, but this produces little information. Witnesses say that Ždanko has no work, and gambles in the taverns, but he has never been guilty of theft.

No judgment on the matter is included. Last date: 21 May 1615.

The sheets are unsigned.

Notes

The records of the investigation are witnessed on the reverse by several individuals.

Another two sheets connected with this case can be found in II:34 (sheets 11–12).

(II:32)

Contents	Petitions concerning grain, interrogation records
Sheets	4
Year(s)	Not after 1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Polužskaja <i>polovina</i> .

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Griša Obol'njaninov. He reports that Ivaško Kosyga, *starosta* of Gorodenskoj pogost, together with one of Bogdan Ododurov's peasants, has taken confiscated grain from pits on the estates of the "traitors" Bogdan Ododurov and Bogdan Malyšev and hidden it away. Ododurov, who is in Pskov, returned to collect some belongings and was helped by Ivaško, who failed to report his visit to the fortress.

Record of interrogations of Obol'njaninov and Ivaško Kosygin, who is presented here as Ivan Putjatin's peasant. Ivaško denies all the allegations in the petition. He says that he informed the lieutenant (Erik Boije) about the grain as early as May, but that he did not inform Obol'njaninov, as the latter had gone to Novgorod the Great. He knew nothing about the pits shown to the Swedes by the peasant Timoško Volodimerov. Obol'njaninov also defends himself against the accusations of having withheld grain. Finally, Ivaško denies that Bogdan Ododurov visited his estate. Draft.

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Griša Obol'njaninov. He was instructed to confiscate grain and various objects, and was to be assisted by *gubnoj starosta* Michajla Neelov and under-secretary Ždan Maksimov from the *Bol'soj prichod*. But Maksimov turned traitor and fled. Now Obol'njaninov has been clapped in irons as the person responsible for all the irregularities. He wants to clear his name, as Maksimov falsified the grain records in the books, and he himself is illiterate. In fact, throughout the time in question he was at the fortress, while his assistants were threshing grain by the pits, and Captain Hans Termo could take what he wanted.

Notes

Possibly connected with II:96.

Ždan Maksimov was still in Novgorod in March 1615.

(II:33)

Contents	Inquisition reports.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Petrovskoj and Peredol'skoj pogosts.

Summary

Examination of peasants and local representatives in Petrovskoj pogost (*obysknye reči*). The names and owners of the villages are stated, along with the names of peasants and *bobyli*. Many villages are deserted and a considerable number of peasants have died or disappeared since the last inspection. The report was prepared by Siliverst Zinov'ev, *gubnoj starosta* in Vodskaja *pjatina*, Polužskaja *polovina*, and under-secretary Pervoj Ondreev, by order of Ivan Odoevskij and Måns Mårtensson Palm. The widowed priest Gavrilišče Michajlov of Petrovskoj pogost acted as scribe. October 1615 (no day of month).

Examination of peasants and local representatives in Peredol'skoj pogost. The same individuals officiated as above. The examination was undertaken in response to a petition from Matfej Murav'ev. Great destruction has occurred. "Thieves" (*vory*) and Swedish troops have ravaged and burnt the area. Mikitka Micheev, *d'jaček* of the Church of St Nicholas in Peredol'skoj pogost, acted as scribe. October 1615 (no day of month).

The documents are witnessed on the reverse.

(II:34)

Contents	Grant of land. Interrogation record.
Sheets	12
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Djagilinskoj, Orlinskoj and Ozereckoj pogosts. Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Petition from Fed'ka Bezstužev, asking to be granted land from the estates of the "traitor" Vasilej Kolobov in Djagilinskoj, Orlinskoj and Oze-

retckoj pogosts. Kolobov has defected to Pskov, and has neither wife nor children. Bezstužev is entitled to 450 *četi*, but has only 400 at his disposal and, what is more, this land is deserted and laid waste. He now applies to be granted the remaining 50 *četi*.

Two similar petitions, from Ivaško Alekseev syn and Michalko Alekseev syn Suslov and from Griška Chomutov, asking to be allocated land from Kolobov's estates.

Extracts from the land grant books for 1609/10, 1612/13 and 1613/14 concerning the land holdings of the individuals mentioned. The information given is attested by under-secretary Vas'ka Častoj.

Decision of Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij on the matter, dated 10 July 1615. Chomutov's petition is granted, while the others are rejected. Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great.

2. Sheets 11–12: Questioning of priests and townspeople with regard to a theft from the Church of SS Koz'ma and Damian in Novgorod the Great (cf. II:31).

Notes

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great (well preserved).

Sheets 1–10 are signed across the joins with the *skrepa* of Semen Lutochin.

The last two sheets in the roll (11–12) actually belong to II:31.

See also II:48.

(II:35)

Contents	Interrogation records relating to illegal vodka distilling (fragment).
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Fragment of a record of an interrogation of Sen'ka Kvasnik before the boyars concerning illegal distilling of vodka (*vino*) and selling of vodka and beer. Several other people are also involved, including a certain Ivan and a certain Pervuša, who have sold mash to the executioner Oleša. 14 March (no year). Draft.

Interrogation record. By order of Evert Horn and Odoevskij, Ivan Suslov and the witnesses Dokučaj Vetošnik of Ščitnaja ulica, *sockoj* Ofonasej Leon'tev, Tomilo Molodožnik and others went on 3 April 1615 to the property of Griša Bočkin in Fedorova ulica, where they questioned the caretaker and his neighbour and their wives. Sen'ka Kvasnik is now being held in custody by the *pristav* Vasilej Bražnikov. The interrogation also relates to something Sen'ka has said about the doings of Ants Brakil'ev and Ivanko Sermjažnik. *Fedorovskoj d'jaček* Voinko Feoktistov acted as scribe. The document is witnessed on the verso.

(II:36)

Contents Petition concerning assault and theft.

Sheets 2

Year(s) 1616

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Lučka Ofonas'ev, a melter at the Mint, complains to King Gustav Adolf that he was beaten and robbed of 4 *zlotniki* of gold by three Swedish soldiers at the tavern in Rogatica ulica on 21 August 1616.

Instructions to under-secretary Torop Beljakovskoj and Družina Charitonov to ascertain, with the help of *gost'* Istoma Demidov, the tavern keepers and the sworn men of the tavern, who was present there when Lučka was beaten and what happened. This is to be written down and the record delivered to the *voevody*.

On the reverse of sheet 1 is a note, dated 24 August 1616, about inquiring with the tavern keepers, sworn men and customers as to what happened at the time in question.

Notes

The second sheet was found on 25 October 1996 in the *Muscovitica* collection, no. 18.

(II:37)

Contents	Report on estimated fruit harvests.
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts.

Summary

By order of King Gustav Adolf and acting on instructions from under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin, the crown bailiff (*strjapčej*) Lučanin Eremeev and under-secretary Fedor Charlamov go to Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts to make an estimate, together with local representatives and sworn men, of the cherry and apple harvests from crown orchards and abandoned orchards. The orchardman Mikifor Zenov'ev and the peasants in question are instructed to protect the harvest from thieves and birds. Mišjuk Nemerov, *zemskoj d'jaček* in Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts, acted as scribe.

3 July 1616. On the verso: "Handed in by Lučanin Eremeev on 7 July 1616". The document is witnessed.

Instructions from under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin to the bailiff Lučanin Eremeev to send cherries to the *Dvorcovej prikaz* for the boyars' households. 12 July 1616.

(II:38)

Contents	Petitions.
Sheets	6
Year(s)	1613, 1616
Area(s)	Tesovo. Kotorskoj pogost. Trjasovo. Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Petition to De la Gardie from Griška Murav'ev. He wants an investigation to be undertaken concerning Lieutenant Axel Mattson (*ljutnan Aksel' Matsyn*) at the Tesovo fortress. Mattson is plundering both provisions and horses from Murav'ev's estate, despite the fact that he is supplying what he is required to do to the Swedes.

2. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Aleksej Kolyčov's widow Anusica, asking for the return of 30 sheaves of rye which *gubnoj starosta* Fedor Veljaminov has confiscated on her husband's estate in Kotorskoj pogost, Šelonskaja *pjatina*. The estate has now been transferred to Grigorej Obol'njaninov and Fedor Nelidinskoj. She herself could not come and thresh the rye in time, as she was in Gdov and was unable to return from there.

Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Volodimer Puškin, *gubnoj starosta* in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, to see to it that the widow Anusica gets her rye back. April 1613 (no day of month).

3. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Michail Neelov's man Terech Ondreev, making a complaint against Lieutenant Axel Mattson at the Tesovo fortress. He has unjustly requisitioned grain and has also taken Ondreev's horse, which the petitioner now wants back.
4. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Volod'ka Zachar'ev, *starosta* of Trjasovo, making a complaint against *bobyľ* Boris Stepanov for his refusal to pay taxes and perform the work required of him.
5. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from the monk Iona at the Orkaž Monastery. In 1616 *bobyľ* Sobinka Dmitriev was chosen against his will to guard and rear the crown swans, but he pays his taxes to the monastery. Now *starosta* Nečaj Bolšakov wants Sobinka to be transferred to the city for tax purposes, as he lives there. The monastery, however, wants to keep him. Decision on the reverse: Sobinka is not to live in the city any more, as the Crown no longer keeps swans. He is to remain under the monastery for tax purposes. September 1616 (no day of month).

(II:39)

Contents Interrogation records.

Sheets 5

Year(s) 1616

Area(s) Novgorod the Great

Summary

1. Record of interrogations of several individuals who have left Novgorod, lived for a time in Moscow and then been in Boroviči. They are asked whether there are any soldiers in Boroviči or in the vicinity of Smolensk, and whether they have heard any news from Pskov. 30 September 1616. Draft.

2. Fragment of a record of legal proceedings concerning objects belonging to the icon painter Semen Igumnov, who is in Tichvin. The objects had been deposited with Dmitrej Voskobochnikov. Various people have tried to lay hands on them, and have not reported them to the authorities. Interrogation of Timofej Chachin and Onufrej Vjazmjatin. Other individuals involved include Ivan and Gavriła Nikiforov, Bogdan Šorin and his sister, and others. Semen Igumnov has the byname *ikonnik*, and may possibly in fact paint icons, but he also appears to be engaged in trade. Jakob De la Gardie and the interpreter Anc Brakilev take part in the interrogations. 5 June 1616. Draft.
3. Interrogation of various individuals, e.g. Oleksej Bazanin and Aleksandr Gorichvostov, to establish which men have been in Pskov or among robbers and Cossacks around Kotorskoj and Peredoľ'skoj pogosts, and where they are currently to be found. Draft.
4. Fragment of a record of interrogations of various women in Novgorod the Great about individuals who have disappeared. Among others, Ivan Belov's wife Ofrosin'ja is questioned in connection with the flight of a certain Osipka and an unnamed monk to Pskov. Undated.

(II:40)

Contents	Instructions. Petitions. Surety bonds. Inquisition reports. Record of an election. A cherry harvest. Collection of revenue.
Sheets	41 + versos of 21
Year(s)	1614, 1616
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Lažinskoj, Sytinskoj Ust'janskoj and Navolockoj pogosts. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Koreľ'skaja <i>polovina</i> , Polužskaja <i>polovina</i> , Djagilinskoj, Sujdeckoj and Kipenskoj pogosts. Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Bel'skoj and Ljubynskoj pogosts. Villages of Korolevo, Trjasovo and Rakomo. Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Instructions from De la Gardie to a number of (unnamed) individuals to go to Derevskaja *pjatina* to confiscate rye and barley from the estates of Andrej Nogin, Semen Lutochin and other named persons for the support of Swedish soldiers. Half the grain is to go to King Gustav Adolf, and half may be kept by the owners. The document also includes a petition to De la Gardie from Mikita Vyšeslavcov and his associates, asking

to be given, for their own support, some of the grain confiscated from them.

Similar instructions relating to Vodskaja *pjatina*, Korel'skaja *polovina*, and estates belonging to Semen Lutochin, Vasilej Trusov and others, and relating to confiscation of grain from Tesovskoj pogost, the monasteries on the Sophia Side (Sofejskaja storona), crown villages and other villages. In one case, it is added that the officials sent out are to handle the grain with great care and confiscate it in accordance with regulations, and not to accept bribes or act in their own interests. Anyone who does so will be punished with death. August 1616.

2. Documents relating to the estates of "traitors" in Djagilinskoj, Sujdet-skoj and Kipenskoj pogosts and to a dispute between Fedor Odincev and Nikita Zinov'ev.

Instructions issued to Mikita Matfeev Zinov'ev, Volodimer Jakimov and under-secretary Pervoj Andreev on 24 July 1616, requiring them to confiscate all the grain on the estates of "traitors" in Djagilinskoj pogost. Boyars' sons had moved into the houses with their peasants. They were concealing the grain and using it themselves. In addition, the officials sent out are instructed to investigate what rights Fedor Odincev and Jakov Chorošev have to estates which they are farming, but have not been granted, in Kipenskoj pogost and in Djagilinskoj and Sujdetskoj pogosts. Neither of them has surety bonds confirming his ownership. They are charging the peasants rent and keeping the grain for themselves. The Swedes are to take Odincev and Chorošev to Novgorod the Great.

In a submission to De la Gardie from Mikita Zinov'ev and fellow officials, Fedor Odincev is accused of farming Vasilej Šamšev's estate although he has not been granted it, and of collecting taxes for his own benefit. Odincev has refused to provide a surety bond for himself regarding this estate. Zinov'ev requests instructions on the matter from the authorities. Furthermore, he has been instructed to confiscate grain on the estates of "traitors" in Djagilinskoj and Kipenskoj pogosts. But boyars' sons who own land in these pogosts have appropriated the estates in question and sown crops in the best fields, and it is difficult to distinguish the fields of "traitors" from those of the boyars' sons. The boyars' sons are also collecting sheaves and other taxes for their own benefit, without any entitlement to do so.

On the reverse, three lines in Swedish and the address of De la Gardie. Handed in on 27 July 1616 by Menšik Jakovlev, Grigorej Čjurkov's peasant in Djagilinskoj pogost.

Fedor Odincev, for his part, accuses Nikita Zinov'ev of having made incorrect records of grain on the estates of "traitors" in Kipenskoj pogost in order to benefit his friends. In addition, he alleges that Zinov'ev took grain to his own estate in the village of Parica and, furthermore, that he

did not show any instructions to Odincov and the local representatives. Zinov'ev is also accused of farming his father's estate without having been granted it (his father has died).

Mikita Zinov'ev and Fedor Odincov were examined before under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin on the matter, and Zinov'ev claimed that his stepmother owned his father's estate.

Instructions to Volodimer Jakimov and under-secretary Pervoj Ondreev in response to Zinov'ev's petition. On 19 August Fedor Odincov and Mikita Zinov'ev were brought before the interpreter Erik Andersson. Odincov was asked if he held Šamšev's estate on the basis of a grant or lease, and why he was not prepared to obtain surety bonds confirming that this was the case. Jakimov and Ondreev are to investigate who is telling the truth by questioning Filka Konanov, and a transcript of his evidence is to be sent to Novgorod the Great by special courier. They are also to establish whether Odincov is harbouring rebels on his estate, as Zinov'ev claims.

Instructions to an unnamed person to take provisions to Kopor'e in Vodskaja *pjatina*, Polužskaja *polovina*, to the pogosts belonging to the Zareskoj fortress (*ostrožek*). In addition, an investigation is ordered into Mikita Zinov'ev's estates and actions, in the light of Fedor Odincov's accusations against him.

Examination of Fedor Odincov and Mikita Zinov'ev before under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin concerning Odincov's accusations of treason against Zinov'ev. It is alleged that the latter is holding money belonging to "the False Pretender, who is in Pskov" (the third false Dmitrij). Zinov'ev admits that he had 30 roubles, which he had been keeping in a broken pipe, but says that this money has been stolen from him. 22 August.

3. Ivan Ivanov syn Vypovskoj, of Bel'skoj pogost, Šelonskaja *pjatina*, has submitted a petition (not included) asking to be allowed to retire, after serving the state for 30 years. His request is granted, and his estate of 350 *četi* is granted to his son Mikita on condition that he supports his father for the rest of his life.

The estates in Bel'skoj and Ljubynskoj pogosts are described on the basis of Leontej Oksakov's cadastres from 1581/82.

It is stated that De la Gardie has placed his seal and Odoevskij that of Novgorod the Great on the decision. These seals are missing. The land parcelling document is in II:21.

4. Instructions to Lučanin Eremeev and Fedor Charlamov, dated 18 July 1616, to harvest cherries and deliver them to under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin at the *Dvorcovoij prikaz* in Novgorod the Great. Reports from Eremeev and Charlamov on the matter. They have gathered ripe cherries in two state orchards in Korostyn' and sent them with the orchardman Mišjuk Zenov'ev. Charlamov reports that the cherries have been sent as ordered on 18 July, but that two Swedes, Hans Boije's stableman and a

cook, took unripe cherries on 23 July. Addressed to King Gustav Adolf on the verso of sheets 22, 23 and 26, with details of the date and of who handed in the document.

5. Collection of revenue in the villages of Korolevo, Trjasovo and Rakomo, and from Måns Mårtensson. Areas of land and sums are recorded, together with the date 23 July.

Instructions to under-secretary Maksim Vasil'ev, dated 28 July 1616, to collect payments in lieu of provision of horses and vehicles in the village of Rakomo. The money is to be delivered to under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin.

6. Instructions to Lučanin Eremeev and Fedor Charlamov to immediately pay in 12 roubles to Grigorej Sobakin at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*. They were given orders to collect money from the peasants for hay and for horses in Korostynskoj and Bureskoj pogosts and in the village of Dvoricy, a total of 30 roubles. So far they have only paid in 18 roubles. 30 July 1616.

Instructions to the nobleman Indrik Strolmann to immediately order under-secretary Bogdan Bereskoj and Ivan Trubeckoj to make a careful record of who is making hay without paying rent, and to send their report to under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin. July 1616.

7. Named peasants in the village of Sytino stand surety before Ivan Nikitič Poreckoj and under-secretary Torop Beljakovskoj, guaranteeing that Pavel Olekseev, *starosta* of Sytinskoj pogost, will store the grain confiscated on Nikita Meščerskoj's estate. *D'jaček* Ivanko Timofeev syn Baškin acted as scribe. 4 September 1614.

Two similar surety bonds for individuals in Lažinskoj pogost, one of them dated 24 October 1614.

8. Five inquisition reports (*obysknye reči*) relating to pogosts in Derevskaia *pjatina* (Sytinskoj, Lažinskoj, Navolockoj and Ust'janskoj). By order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, Ivan Poreckoj and under-secretary Torop Beljakovskoj asked priests, local representatives, peasants and starosty how much land was cultivated and what crops were grown in the pogosts and on the estates of the Troeckij-Sergiev Monastery, and also which noblemen and boyars' sons had betrayed the King's Son and defected to Moscow and how much rye and spring-sown grain had been sown on their estates. A number of "traitors" are named, including Sila Ivkov, with estates in the village of Vojca in Navolockoj pogost, and Peresvet Torakanov in Sytinskoj pogost. *D'jaček* Ivanko Baškin, *vvedenskoj d'jaček* Elisejko Emil'janov syn and *d'jacek* Griška Grigor'ev acted as scribes.

Witnessed on the reverse by priests, except for the last report (sheet 38), where it is stated that the priests have been killed by Lithuanians. The reports are dated 14–27 August 1614.

9. By order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, peasants in Lažinskoj pogost, Derevskaia *pjatina*, elected Sergej Zavjalov as sworn man and *desjackoj*

and Nikifor Melentiev as *desjackoj* for the grain of the “traitors” Sila Ivkov and Ivan Negodjaev. Ivan Poreckoj and under-secretary Torop Beljakovskoj officiated at the election. The record of the election was drawn up by *vvedenskoj d’jaček* Elisejko Emil’janov syn. Witnessed on the reverse by the priest Samuilišče Kirilov, *troeckoj pop Lažinskogo pogosta*.

20 August 1614.

10. Two petitions alleging outrages by individuals in the service of the state and by Swedish officers. A third petition applying for a grant of land.

Notes

More on the dispute between Odincev and Zinov’ev can be found in II:21. See also II:23, item 4.

(II:41)

Contents	Surety bonds. Petitions. Instructions. Elections.
Sheets	11
Year(s)	1614–1616
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Korolevo. Trjasovo. Rakomo.

Summary

1. Instructions to *pjatkoneckie starosty* Tomilo Pristal’cov and Orefo Chlebnik and their associates, as ordered by the interpreter Erik Andersson on 24 February 1616, to collect from the peasants in the crown villages 159 roubles, 20 *altyn* and 2 *den’gi* for horses and vehicles and for messengers over the period 11–24 February. This money was handed to the starosty mentioned, to be passed on to *d’jak* P’jatoj Grigor’ev. 19 May 1616.
2. The newly baptized Tatar Pavelko Tereperoev (?) applies to Grand Prince Karl Filip for the release of the Tatar Bajbak Kudščev, who is in prison, “dying of starvation”.
Surety bond for Bajbak Kudaščev. Five newly baptized Tatars stand surety that Bajbak will serve the state, not travel to Moscow or to towns belonging to Moscow or Pskov, and not join the rebels. Kirilko Michajlov syn Serebrjannikov acted as scribe. 8 September 1614. Witnessed on the reverse by Gavrilka.
3. *Starosta* Nikitka Larionov, in the crown village of Trjasovo, and *starosta* Ivanko Samujlov, in the crown village of Korolevo, apply to King Gustav

Adolf for information as to how much the peasants in the village of Šaternoe are required to pay in lieu of horses and vehicles. 20 December 1616.

4. The peasant Kuzemka Maksimov from the Anton'ev Monastery applies to King Gustav Adolf to be leased fishing rights on the river Učno in 1615/16. Inquiries reveal that these rights are not included in the grants of land made to him, and that no one has held them for a long time. A lease of the fishery is granted.
5. Instructions (*pamjat'*) to *starosta* Mikita Ontonov of Trjasovo and to the sworn men of the pogost (mentioned by name) who elected the peasant Ivan Grigor'ev syn Cudkikin (?) as sworn man for the village of Trjasovo. The record was drawn up by Subotka Techov, *d'jaček* of Trjasovo. 16 November 1614. Handed in by *starosta* Nikitka Ontonov on 17 December 1614.
6. *Starosta* Fedor Titov of the village of Korolevo and the sworn men of the pogost (mentioned by name) elected Vasilej Grigor'ev from Kožnaja gora (?) and Ivan Ivanov syn Berezovskoj (?) as sworn men responsible for legal and state matters for a period of one year. They are good, honest and reliable men. The decision was written by *d'jaček* Vas'ka Nikiforov. 17 November 1614. Handed in by *prikaščik* Kuž'ma Konoplev on 7 December 1614.

Signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of the priest Prokofešč Dorofeev.

7. Order to Onikej Bobrovskoj to select three foot soldiers in the village of Rakomo and one man in the villages of Korolevo and Trjasovo, and to send them to the vodka (*vino*) distillery of the *voevoda* Ants Martynovič Boije.

Signed by Grigorej Sabakin.

8. Copy of a petition addressed to King Gustav Adolf. Griša Filipov and Subotka Jakovlev, residents of Novgorod from the Zvackoj rjad, apply for exemption from taxes that are being demanded from them by Ondrjuša Steblev and Juška Borovikov of Staraja Russa. They claim that they have never lived in Staraja Russa and that they are paying tax to the *Dvorcovej prikaz*, despite the fact that their properties in the Zvackoj rjad have burnt down and they have nowhere to live.

Report on the matter, addressed to Prince Ondrej Šachovskoj of Staraja Russa and dated 23 December 1616. It concludes that these townsmen from the Zvackoj rjad have never been taxed there and that they are already paying tax in Novgorod the Great. Written in Russian and signed by Erik Andersson.

On the reverse: "Such a petition in Erik's hand handed in to the Chutyn' Monastery by Archimandrite Kiprijan."

9. Mikitka Miljukov, from Derevskaia *pjatina*, applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for permission to remain in his post in Novgorod the Great

and not undertake a journey as ordered, as he has no horse.

On the reverse, a decision not to send him.

(II:42)

Contents	Grants of land. Petitions.
Sheets	26
Year(s)	1613, 1615, 1616
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Gdovskoj <i>uezd</i> . Crown village of Korolevo. Novgorod the Great. Chutynskoj pogost.

Summary

1. Petition from Istoma Veprjuškin of Derevskaja *pjatina* to Tsar Dmitrij Ivanovič, requesting a land grant document relating to his estate of 5 *obži*. A list of landowners ordered to serve in the defence of Novgorod the Great was sent from Moscow in 1599. Among those listed is Istoma, who has a salary of 50 *četi*. A description of his estates in Velevskoj pogost follows, as recorded in *d'jak* Dmitrej Aljab'ev's land parcelling books from 1597. Istoma is given a land grant document relating to his estate, in accordance with the land parcelling books.
2. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Jakuško Michajlov syn Boborykin. He has a salary of 750 *četi*, but has only been granted 350. He asks to be granted the estate of Perfir' Arbašev's widow in Derevskaja *pjatina*, in the event of her marrying. Semen Arbašev has also applied for her estate. According to Jakuško, the latter is not currently serving and has not fought in battle.
3. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Bogdanko Vasil'ev syn Levščin. This year, 1613, Vil'jan Berezin, Bogdanko's father Vasilej and under-secretary Posnik Zadenskoj were sent to Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Gdovskoj *uezd* (spelt Vdovskoj), to inspect the estates of noblemen and boyars' sons. Rebels from Pskov had captured the town of Gdov and taken Bogdanko's father and the other officials sent out prisoner. This left Bogdanko, his mother, grandmother and three sisters. Bogdanko applies for his father's estate, in order to be able to support his family.
4. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Gavrilko Ivanov syn Narymov. He has a village in Butkovskoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*, with no peasants or *bobyli*, and asks for permission to travel to the village to take away the grain, so that it does not spoil in the fields.

Signed on the reverse by Grigorej Obol'njaninov, Seliverst Zenov'ev and Semen Murav'ev.

5. *Starosta* Levontijko Dmitriev of the crown village of Korolevo applies to Grand Prince Karl Filip, on behalf of all the peasants, for their taxation to be based on a new census. As directed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, Fedor Grigor'evič Buturlin and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj have taken a census of the crown village and the surrounding villages, recording the names of peasants who have fled or been killed. Those who remain are hungry and sick, but days of work are still being required of them on the basis of an earlier census. 19 May 1615.
6. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from named taxpaying townspeople, 15 in all, for permission to leave Novgorod the Great through the Slavenskoj Gate to make hay at the Kirillov Monastery. On the reverse: 29 July 1616.

Order to Ivan Prokof'ev and comrades to allow the harvesters to pass through the Slavenskoj Gate. *Pjatikoneckoj starosta* Tomilo Pristaľcov said that surety bonds had been provided for the individuals concerned. These bonds were to be checked carefully to make sure no other person was let out of the city.

Tomila Pristaľcov granted them passage, signing the document in person.
7. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Sen'ka Ofonas'ev, *d'jaček* of the Church of St Dmitrij. For his sins, he has become ill, and he wants permission to pass through the Borisogleb Gate in order to travel by boat to the Anton'ev Monastery to pray to St Anthony the Miracle Worker on 1 August. He wishes to have a companion to assist him. On the reverse: "Grant passage out of the city to him and Ivan Bestužej, who is to assist him." Autograph signature of Igumen Genadej of the Vjažiskij Monastery.
8. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Stefanko Pervogo syn Prokof'ev, requesting permission for himself and two hay rakers to pass through the Slavenskoj Gate and go by boat on the river Višera to his hay meadows to supervise the haymaking. On the reverse, Pervoj Prokof'ev has written his signature.
9. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Vas'ka Zenov'ev, asking permission to fish on his estate of 5 *obži* in Chutynskoj pogost.
10. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Fadejko Vypovskoj, requesting permission to pass through the Slavenskoj Gate and travel by water to his rye fields, which are by a lake, in order to harvest and thresh the grain. Vasilej Buturlin has stood surety for him. On the reverse: 9 July 1616. Surety bond for Fedja and Grigorej Nagonovskoj, provided by Vasilej Buturlin.
11. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from the priest Petr at the Uspenskaja Church, requesting permission to pass through the Slavenskoj Gate to

Gorodišče in order to seek out the priest Stepan, who is trying to avoid paying tax by hiding from the metropolitan's tax collectors. The latter now want to collect the tax from Petr by force. On the reverse, signed by Igumen Pavel and Igumen Varlam in person.

Several similar petitions for permission to leave the city on business of various kinds.

(II:43)

Contents Three petitions for exemption from tax. Deed of sale.

Sheets 6

Year(s) 1615, 1616, 1617

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. The abbess Varsonofešče and the sisters of the Ragodiv Convent petition Grand Prince Karl Filip for exemption from tax, now and in the future, on income from the fields in the area around the convent, as the convent does not own them. On the reverse, the date 27 October 1615 and a decision by Ivan Odoevskij and Hans Boije not to levy tax on the fields. Signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.
2. The peasant Rudijko Semenov, from the village of Ščaterno, petitions King Gustav Adolf for exemption from tax. He has had a demand for compensation for ten horses which he had been guarding for the boyars and which were stolen. Now he is destitute, and to support himself he has signed several *kabala* documents. On the reverse, a decision to record the date from which tax is no longer to be collected from him. Also on the reverse, at the bottom, is the date 7 January 1617 and an annotation concerning Radejko.
3. The priest Grigorej at the Dmitrij Solunskij Church in Slavkova ulica petitions King Gustav Adolf for exemption from tax on income from the church's meadows, some of which no longer belong to the church. In the meadows opposite the Jur'ev Gate, the hay has been harvested by the Swedes. On the reverse, a decision to investigate and not to levy tax if the information in the petition is correct. Order from under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin to under-secretary Bogdaško Bereskin to make inquiries on the basis of the petition. The report on the investigation was written by Anufrejko Ananin, *spasskoj neredickogo monastyrja d'jaček*. 30 September 1616.

4. Deed of sale relating to a tax-free property (*beloj dvor*) in Slavkova ulica. Jurej Michajlov syn Strus sells his property, which he bought from the Lithuanian cavalry captain Chalaim Petrušinskoj Rezancov, to undersecretary Tret'jak Stepanov syn Posadnikov. Gavrilka Savin syn Stupin acted as scribe. 27 October 1615.

Notes

Item 2: See also II:47, 165, 168 and 342.

(II:44)

Contents Requisition book relating to grain.

Sheets 14

Year(s) 1614

Area(s) Tesovo.

Summary

Requisition of grain for Swedish soldiers at the Tesovo fortress. It is stated from which landowners and peasants grain has been taken. Murat Peresvetov is mentioned on sheet 1.

1–25 November 1614. Draft.

(II:45)

Contents List of vehicles.

Sheets 2

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Rakomo. Korolevo. Trjasovo.

Summary

List of vehicles (wagons or sledges) sent from the crown villages of Rakomo, Korolevo and Trjasovo to Ladoga and the Zareckoj fortress for the con-

veyance of Swedish troops. Details are given of how many vehicles have been sent, for how many weeks, and at what cost.

December (no year).

(II:46)

This roll has been missing since 1904.

(II:47)

Contents Threshing book. Accounts of the city's taverns. Examinations. Instructions to parcel out land. Collection of money and associated reports. Orders. Surety bonds. Reports. Petitions. Inquiries. Legal proceedings concerning a theft of money etc.

Sheets 64

Year(s) 1603/04, 1611–1616

Area(s) Novgorod the Great. Derevskaja *pjatina*. Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Peredol'skoj, Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts. Staraja Russa.

Summary

1. Threshing of confiscated grain on the estate of Dmitrej Lodygin in Peredol'skoj pogost, by order of Ivan Zachar'evič Boranov. Aleksandr Gorichvostov officiated. The threshing book was written by *nikol'skoj d'jaček* Mikitka Micheev. Signed with the *skrepy* of *nikol'skoj pop* Avramiščo Semenov syn and Semen Lutochin. A bifolium from a book. 13 April 1615. (Sheets 61–64.)
2. Accounts of the taverns on Rogatica and Vitkova ulicy for the period 1 October–1 November 1616, kept by *gost'* Istoma Demidov and named sworn men. It is stated how much vodka (*vino*) has been sold, what was left over from September and how much has been taken from Oleksandrovscoe *podvor'e* during October, how much beer has been brewed and sold to the tavern's customers, and how much of the income from brewing has been used to cover expenditure. It is also recorded how much money from the sale of vodka (*vino*) has been sent to *d'jak* Måns Mår-

- tensson in Ladoga with the interpreter Erik Andersson and how much money remains from sales in September and October. A note in Swedish on the reverse of sheet 1, with the year 1615. (Sheets 1–3.)
3. Examination conducted by under-secretary Ofonja Bražnikov. Before *pjaticoneckie ulickie starosty*, including Dmitrej Fedorov Ogorodnik of Dviženskaja ulica, Nastas'ja, the mother of Parfen Narbekov, was asked how many widows, children and other people there were living on the property. The individuals concerned are listed by name. Nastas'ja was also asked if there had been any new arrivals after Parfenej and his comrades had left Novgorod the Great. Nastas'ja replied that Stepan Ondreev syn Narbekov and Grigorej Parfen'ev syn Narbekov had arrived on 23 October. These men gave an account of where they had been since then and what they had been doing since leaving the city. A record of the examination was kept by under-secretary Ofonja Bražnikov. (Sheets 4–5.)
 4. Instructions from Ivan Odoevskij, the cupbearer (*časnik*) and *voevoda* Vasilej Ivanovič Buturlin, and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov to a person (unnamed) in Derevskaja *pjatina*, who is to parcel out 200 *četi* of Stepan Izmajlov's estate to Mosej Burmasov syn Zavališin as his salary for serving the state. Mosej is also to support Stepan's four surviving daughters. The estate, with its villages, newly cultivated land, peasants and *bobyli*, its areas of land, and its hay, forests and assets of every kind, is to be recorded in land parcelling books, which are then to be sent to Novgorod the Great. Draft. 1 May 1611. (Sheets 6–7.)
 5. Order to the *bobyli* Sobina Dmitriev and Sen'ka Trofimov at the Arkaž Monastery to store rye from the estates of "traitors" in Navolockoj pogost, as commanded by De la Gardie and Odoevskij. Of this rye, they are to give every tenth sheaf. Ivan Poreckoj and under-secretary Torop Belevskoj officiated. *D'jaček* Griška Grigor'ev acted as scribe. 15 August 1614. (Sheet 10.)
 6. Order to an unnamed person to collect fines from Semen Lutochin and Ivan Šval' for their fugitive servants, and from Radejka Semenov, Romaško Michajlov and Savka Kuz'min for the theft of horses, and to hand the money in to Murat Peresvetov. September 1616. Draft. (Sheet 11.)
 7. Instructions to an unnamed person to investigate complaints from *starosta* Ivanko Ovčinnik and *sockoj* Michalka Sapožnik of Nikitina ulica concerning a property belonging to Ugrim Lupandin's wife and mother, and regarding a fence that has burnt down and apple trees eaten by Semen Murav'ev's goats. A report is to be submitted to the *voevody* Vant (Svante) Banér and Anc (Hans) Boije. 26 September 1616. (Sheet 14.)
 8. Surety bonds: for Vasilej Ondreev syn Puščin, 29 March 1612, written by Vas'ka Il'in; for *uspenskoj sveščenic* (priest) Ždan Polikarpov, 11 January 1614, written by Nikitka Stepanov; for Griša Gavrilov syn Njanin, 10 May 1616, written by Agejko Ofonas'ev; and for Mikitka Matfeev

syn Zenov'ev, 18 June 1614, written by Griša Frolov syn Bebrin. (Sheets 16–19.)

9. Collection of money from named individuals in Staraja Russa, by order of Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij. The money is to be handed in to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev in Novgorod the Great. Under-secretary Login Perfir'ev officiated. Draft. 18 June 1615. (Sheet 20.)
10. Instructions to *pjaticoneckoj starosta* Tomilo Pristol'cev and others to select receptacles for storing apples. 16 August 1616. (Sheet 23.)

Report from *prikaščik* Lučanin Eremeev and Fed'ka Charlamov to King Gustav Adolf concerning apple harvests in the village of Golino and in Korostynskoj pogost. The apples were sent to the *Dvorcовой prikaz* on 19 August. On the verso of sheet 24, an address and the date 21 August 1616. (Sheets 23–24.)
11. Dispute concerning the right to a woman's hat. *Rossylščik* Ivan Trubica showed the exhibit, a woman's hat made of velvet, to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev at the *Dvorcовой prikaz*, and said that he had taken it from Vas'ka's house in Konjuchova ulica. A certain Ovsejko Stepanov and a woman had enquired about the hat and handed in a petition (not included). When questioned, Ovsejko said that the hat was his, and that he had bought it ten years ago for a rouble, although he cannot remember from whom. He claimed that thieving Cossacks had taken the hat and other belongings in 1613/14. The woman said that she was Ivaško Obrosimov's wife and that her husband had given her the hat in 1613/14. He had bought it for 12 *altyn*. Fragment. No decision. 12 January 1615. (Sheet 39.)
12. Record of quantities of vodka (*vino*), with a sum in roubles, taken from named individuals in two villages. Fragment. 25 May 1612. (Sheet 44.)
13. Order to the crown bailiff (*strjapčej*) Lučanin Eremeev and under-secretary Fedor Charlamov to go to Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts and to the village of Dvoricy and make lists of the fruit (cherries, apples and pears) to be harvested in the crown orchards there. In addition, they are to collect 30 roubles from peasants on behalf of the state and deliver the money to Grigorej Sobakin. 27 June 1616. (Sheet 45.)

A similar order to the same individuals, 1 July 1616 (sheets 49–51).

14. A list of revenue in roubles and *altyn* for 1603/04 (sheets 50v–48v).
15. Examination of Griša Vetošnik in relation to a debt to the executioner Oleška. Ivan Šval' answers questions on behalf of his mother. (Sheet 52.)
16. Letter addressed to Johan Skytte, Councillor of State, Count and His Majesty's Governor, reading as follows: "Within 8 days, the Chancellor of the Realm will be arriving in Brandenburg, to which city the Elector of Brandenburg will also be travelling. It will be this coming Saturday, Berlin, 20 January 1634." This is followed by a few lines of text that are not part of the letter. (Sheets 53 and 53v.)

The roll also includes a record of legal proceedings concerning a theft

of money, extracts from inspection books, a report concerning failure to pay taxes, an inquisition (*obysk*) regarding sowing, requisitions of men, horses, boats and sledges, petitions for leases of fisheries and haymaking rights, rights in relation to cultivated land etc.

Notes

Concerning the case referred to in item 6, see II:165. Regarding the matter dealt with in item 3, see II:245.

Regarding the matter dealt with in item 7, see II:206.

Item 16 is not part of the Novgorod Archives. The letter is written in Swedish.

(II:48)

Contents	Two sets of instructions concerning grants of land, and two fragments.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1613, 1616
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Borovskoj, Naljuckoj and neighbouring pogosts.

Summary

1. Draft land parcelling document and instructions to *nesluživoj* Nečaj Ošivkin, from the boyar and field marshal Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij, to parcel out to Grigorej Petrov syn Chomutov the estate of 200 *četi* belonging to the “traitor” Vasilej Kolobov in Vodskaja *pjatina*, along with the peasants and *bobyli* in the pogosts listed.

Draft land parcelling document and instructions to *nesluživoj* Ivan Erochov to parcel out to the widow Domna 50 *četi* and to Ofonasej Terpigorev 125 *četi* of the estates of Ivan Menšoj Rozladin in Borovskoj, Naljuckoj and neighbouring pogosts in Derevskaja *pjatina*. 31 May 1613.

On the verso of sheet 5, a descriptive heading: “Grants of land to the widow Domna and Ofonasej Terpigorev, 1613”.

2. Fragment (three lines) of a surety bond written by *vvedenskoj d’jaček* Eli-sejko Emil’janov.
3. Receipt for a prisoner. Griška collected the prisoner Il’juška Lučanin from prison. 30 June 1616.

Notes

The first two documents relate to parcelling of land, but are out of context. One petition is missing, as are the decisions. For Chomutov's petition, see II:34.

Items 2 and 3 are fragments relating to entirely different matters. The rest of the matter touched on in item 2 is documented in II:6. See also II:15.

(II:49)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Gorodenskoj and Budkovskoj pogosts. Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Petitions from under-secretary Tret'jak Bašmakov and Ivan Serkov's widow Tat'jana. Both wish to be granted land from the estates of the late Ivan Osanov syn Serkov in Vodskaja *pjatina*.

In the land grant books of De la Gardie and Odoevskij from 1612/13, Bašmakov's salary is given as 90 *četi* plus 9 roubles. He has 45 *četi* at his disposal, after giving 45 *četi* of his estates to Ondrej and Uvar Borkov.

Particulars of Serkov's estates in Vodskaja and Obonežskaja *pjatiny*, together with Torop Beljakovskoj's description of the estates on the basis of land parcelling books from 1593/94 and 1600 and *gubnoj starosta* Michajlo Neelov's books from 1612, giving details of villages, farms, *pustoši*, areas of land etc. The inquiries made showed that Serkov held a total of 263 *četi*. Attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov on the verso of sheet 6.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate the widow Tat'jana 60 *četi* in Butkovskoj pogost as a dower estate. The rest of the property reverted to the state. Bašmakov's petition was rejected, as he had applied for another estate. June 1614.

Opening section of instructions to *gubnoj starosta* Michajlo Neelov to parcel out the estates in accordance with the boyars' decision.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

On the verso of sheet 2, the date 27 June 1614.

2. Opening part of a petition from Ivan Zmeev to Grand Prince Karl Filip for a grant of land (sheet 7v; unconnected with item 1).

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

(II:50)

Contents	Orders. Reports. Petitions. Administrative correspondence etc.
Sheets	103
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Porchov. Novgorod the Great. Bolčinskoj, Jasenskoj, Vyšegorodskoj, Michajlovskoj, Karačjunickoj, Pažerevskoj, Smolinskoj and Bel'skoj pogosts.

Summary

This roll is concerned with conditions in Porchov and the surrounding pogosts. It includes documents on sowing and harvesting, measures to protect the grain from theft, and confiscation of grain by the state. Also included are extracts from inspection books describing deserted villages and destruction by “Lithuanians and robbers”.

1. Order from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Semen Ivanovič Skrypicyn and under-secretary Dmitrej Eliseev to travel to the crown villages of Porchov (listed by name) and the surrounding pogosts to find out what has been sown and harvested from 1612 to the present year of 1613, and how much hay has been mown. They have been given a list relating to this, signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. *Prikaščik* Bogdan Pomeščik had submitted a report on spring sowing and haymaking in *pustoši* in the villages of Porchov. *Strel'cy* were to be brought in to protect the grain from robbers. In the presence of priests, *starosty* and sworn men, and in accordance with *otdačnye knigi*, grain, rye, spring-sown grain, peas, flax and hemp – every fourth or fifth sheaf – were to be confiscated from villages and *pustoši*. Threshed and abandoned grain was to be recorded and sampled, and rents collected for the hay harvest. It was to be noted in which villages and *pustoši* the peasants were growing spring-sown grain, wheat, barley and oats. Skrypicyn and Pomeščik were ordered to survey these *pustoši* and record how much of each crop was to be confiscated. If the peasants were growing and harvesting crops without paying rent, the rent was to be levied for the state. If peasants had appropriated allotments of land belonging to peasants who had been killed, and sown

crops there, the grain was to go to the rightful owners. The peasants were to be ordered to thresh the grain. *Starosty* and sworn men were to sell the straw and chaff at customs prices. Sheets 1–7 deal with the same matter and are written by the same scribe. 11 July 1613.

On the verso of sheet 1, a descriptive heading and the year 1613.

Order from De la Gardie and Odоеvskij to the *voevody* Ivan Ivanovič Krjukov and Matfej Semenovič L'vov in the crown villages of Porchov. As directed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, Semen Ivanovič Skrypicyн and under-secretary Dmitrej Eliseev had been sent to the crown villages of Porchov to confiscate grain from abandoned land and to record and thresh abandoned grain. This grain was to be protected from robbers and taken to the state granaries in Porchov. *Strel'cy* were to be called in to protect it from robbers. Sworn men and granary officials were to report to the *voevody* on the amount of grain collected. 11 July 1613. (Sheet 8.)

Extract from inspection books kept by Prince Ivan Meščerskoj and under-secretary Semejka Šustov in 1613. In the crown villages of Porchov, rye had been sown for 1613 on the allotments of dead and fugitive peasants. For the village of Slavnica in Karačjunickoj pogost, details were given of the names of the peasants and the areas cultivated by them, whether or not the rye had been sown, and whether it had been harvested and threshed for the state. According to statements from priests, *starosty*, sworn men and local representatives, these peasants had disappeared in 1612, having been left destitute by Lithuanians. The Lithuanians had taken all their chattels, horses and cattle. Rye had been sown for 1613 on their allotments of land.

Similar reports for the village of Ščilov and for Bolčinskoj, Jasenskoj, Vyšegorodskoj and Michajlovskoj pogosts. (Sheets 24–41.)

Order from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to *starosty*, sworn men and all the peasants in the crown villages of Porchov to assist Semen Ivanovič Skrypicyн and under-secretary Dmitrej Eliseev in finding grain that is to be confiscated. They are to be given money for food (a sum is mentioned). Signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. 11 July 1613. (Sheet 42.)

A similar order to Skrypicyн and Eliseev on sheets 50–52. On the reverse, across the joins, the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. 25 July 1613.

A similar order to Skrypicyн and Eliseev, calling on them to ascertain what *pustoši* Pomeščikov had allocated for spring sowing and haymaking for 1613. He had not sent the relevant books to Novgorod the Great. Transcripts were to be made from cadastres from 1584 kept by *d'jak* Vasilej Zvenigorodckoj. On the basis of these transcripts, officials were to travel through all the areas to establish the numbers of peasants and where they were living. Their names were to be recorded, together with what they had sown and on what conditions. The areas leased out for haymaking and those harvested without leases were to be investigated. Everything was to be carefully recorded in books and compared with tax

registers (*okladnye rospisi*). In addition, inquiries were to be made into the areas under cultivation in the crown villages and other villages, as recorded in Prince Ivan Meščerskoj's inspection books for 1613. It was to be determined which peasants had left on account of the destruction caused by robbers, and which had disappeared according to the inspection. If these peasants were to come and ask for their allotments, they would be given them for cultivation. Surety bonds would be required of them, to ensure that they would be able to cultivate their allotments and pay their taxes.

Extract from the cadastres of Prince Vasilej Zvenigorodskoj for 1584, from the crown villages of Porchov and of Karačjunickoj, Bolčinskij, Jasenskoj, Michajlovskoj, Pažerickoj, Smolinskij and Bel'skoj pogosts, giving details of villages, churches and their officials, shops, different types of merchants, state and church land and peasant land. (Sheets 53–80.)

On the verso of sheet 80, a descriptive heading and the year 1613.

Petition from Skrypicyn and Eliseev to De la Gardie and Odoevskij concerning various difficulties requisitioning grain from pogosts around Porchov. Testimony from the peasant Vas'ka Železnikov, stating that robbers from Pskov had captured him in the forest and tortured and burnt him. There were 44 of them, armed with 24 pistols. Skrypicyn and Eliseev had been sent out to collect rye and spring-sown grain from the peasants, to record what land was abandoned and which peasants were growing crops without paying rent, and to sample their grain. Pomeščikov was supposed to collect rent for haymaking, but had no such rent to pay in, as the peasants had been ordered to hand over the hay for the Swedish soldiers' horses in Porchov. On 19 July they went to collect state grain in Jasenskoj pogost. In the villages they were able to reach, they made rough estimates of harvested and unharvested rye. They did not dare to continue, or to draw up lists of what the peasants had sown and harvested, without the priests' signatures and without an order from the authorities. They did not dare provide seed for fugitive and returning peasants without an order. They were now in Karačjunickoj pogost and did not dare have *strel'cy* with them, as the latter had been replaced. (Sheets 81–82.)

On the verso of sheet 81, addressed to De la Gardie and Odoevskij. Handed in by Ivan Mjachkin on 25 July 1613.

2. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivan Krjukov and Matvej Bolšoj L'vov. *D'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev had ordered them to give rye and oats from the state granaries to *strel'cy* from Porchov. Captain Karbel' (Jaques Corobel) had placed his seal on the state granaries and was not issuing monthly rations of rye and oats to the scribes and *strel'cy*. These stores were to be saved for Swedish soldiers. On Karbel's orders, *sotnik* Grigorej Ščogolev had been sent with *strel'cy* to Oleksej Kositckoj's es-

tate in Dubrovenskoj pogost to thresh his rye, in order to provide for the *strel'cy*. Grigorej reported that he could not find the rye in the barns. He was only able to find 19 *četi* of threshed rye, which was given to the *strel'cy* from 18 June onwards, a certain amount per person per month. Apart from that, no provisions were available. The *strel'cy* now wanted to go to Novgorod the Great and obtain food for themselves in the villages. The petitioners request an order authorizing this. (Sheet 43.)

Addressed on the verso of sheet 43 to De la Gardie and Odoevskij. Handed in on 3 July 1613 by Stepan Kultašev.

3. Report to De la Gardie from Matjuša L'vov. He complains of irregularities committed by Bogdan Pomeščikov in the crown villages of Porchov. (Sheets 44–45.)

On the verso of sheet 44, the address of De la Gardie and the date 11 July 1613.

4. Order from De la Gardie and Ivan Odoevskij to the *voevoda* of Porchov, Ivan Krjukov, dated June 1613. They had previously ordered Krjukov to send 34 men on horseback and 27 without horses to the road to Ivanogorod, to work on road bridges at various places, the length of which was stated in fathoms. Of these men, nine on horseback were to be sent to Novgorod the Great. On the roads from Karačjunickoj and Bolčinskij pogosts, the stated length of old road bridges had been reinforced with new timber. On the lands of the Troickij-Sergiev and Tichvin Monasteries, the stated length of bridges had been built from spruce and birch. (Sheet 48v.)
5. Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to *pjatkoneckoj starosta* Osip Gančjukov and Bogdan Ol'ferov, directing them to collect rye from the Jur'ev Monastery and elsewhere. Draft. July 1613. (Sheet 49v.)
6. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the peasants Matjuška Makar'ev, Ivanko Fedorov and Ivanko Filipov in the village of Zagor'e in Karačjunickoj pogost. Their village had been laid waste by Lithuanians and they had fled, as it was impossible to live there. The Lithuanians had killed some of their neighbours and taken others prisoner. They had sown rye for 1613 on allotments of land abandoned by fleeing peasants. They had not had time to obtain leases for this land from the *prikaščik*, as they had sown it in a hurry, by night. This rye had been reserved for the state by the *dozorščik* Prince Ivan Myšeckoj. *Prikaščik* Bogdan Pomeščikov was not permitting it to be harvested. The petitioners ask to be allowed to grow crops on the allotments of the fugitive peasants, on payment of a rent in grain.

Inquiries in response to the petition, with reference to Prince Ivan Myšeckoj's inspection books from 1613 for the village of Zagor'e.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to give the peasants the grain they had sown for 1613 and to take grain for the state "in lieu of sheaf". Regarding what had been sown on the allotments of fleeing peasants, in-

quiries were to be made of *starosty* and peasants. If they had sown crops there, they were to go to the state. For what they had sown on their old land, exemption from tax was to be granted for one year, from 25 July 1613 until 25 July 1614. Henceforth, they were to be allowed to cultivate the allotments of fugitive peasants, on payment of rent. Surety bonds were to be obtained for them. On the reverse, the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev.

Instructions to Semen Ivanovič Skrypicyn and under-secretary Dmitrej Eliseev to carry out the order. Draft. 27 July 1613. (Sheets 83–89.)

(II:51)

Contents Reports. Petitions.

Sheets 85

Year(s) 1612

Area(s) All *pjatiny*.

Summary

1. Report to the boyars of the Muscovite and Novgorod State from Ovdokimko Vasil'ev, sworn official at the customs house in Boroviči. On 28 June 1612 he went to Bolon'e to collect customs duty. Three other customs officials went to the market at Mlevo on the same business. "For our sins", Lithuanian soldiers arrived at the market, killed these three men and injured many traders. They took the customs officials' letter of authorization (*ustavnaja gramota*) and cash box. Then they went to Bolon'e and took Ovdokimko's cash box and caused him such suffering that he is now at death's door. For these reasons (he is injured, he has no letter of authorization, and his fellow officials are dead), he is unable to collect duty at the market. Report handed in on 14 July 1612 by the townsman Fed'ko Sapožnik.
2. Report from under-secretary Bogdaško Berezskoj. He has been put in charge of haymaking in Msta. On 23 August 1612, the peasant Semenka Nikanov from Dovoreckoj pogost fled. From the other peasants he had stolen tools and money, 10 altyn, which they had collected to buy bread. As a result, the work has been much delayed. Report handed in on 29 August by Bogdanko Berezskoj.
3. Report from Jakuško Kolokol'cov and under-secretary Michalka Bobrovskoj. They had been sent to collect money, vodka (*vino*) and beer from Ivan Rjazjanov at the tavern in Olonec, and likewise from the keeper of

- the tavern in Il'inskoj pogost. They arrived in Olonec on 16 August, but were not given any money. Ivan Rjazjanov claimed that he had already sent money to Novgorod the Great with under-secretary Semenka Abramov, and that the prices of hops and malt were very high. Report handed in on 11 September 1612 by Ivanko Gavrilov and Fotejko Dmitrov.
4. Report from Ivaško Rostovskoj. He and under-secretary Ostaš Simanov had been sent to investigate how many people had been killed in and around Jažolbickoj *rjadok* in Derevskaia *pjatina*, how much grain was growing on their land and what quantities of vegetables were growing in their gardens. Arriving in Jažolbickoj *rjadok* on 17 August 1612, they were unable to find a single soul. Everything had been burnt and the remains were still smoking. Outside the church, the priest and two other people had been slaughtered. Lithuanian soldiers had arrived there on 13 August. They were driving cattle ahead of them in the direction of Valdaj. They burned twenty farms. The inhabitants fled into the woods. Rostovskoj and Simanov tried to find them there, with the help of *desjackoj* Oksenko Ofonašev. The rye was left unharvested in the fields, and had started to sprout. It had now been harvested, but could not be taken away, and remained where it was. Report handed in on 23 September 1612 by under-secretary Ostaš Simanov.
 5. Petition from Nechoroš Kudeljašev. He has been instructed to requisition rye, wheat and oats in Oštinskoj *stan* and the pogosts round about for Swedish soldiers, in preparation for the arrival of the Lord of All Russia, Karl Filip. He sent some of the requisitioned grain with the sworn men Fotejko Matfeev and Michejko Ivanov. He wanted to send another consignment of it by boat, but the boat had sprung a leak and this was therefore impossible. He then reserved another boat, but that one was taken illegally by Stepan Champanin, who loaded it with salt and set off for Novgorod the Great. Now he has nowhere to put the grain, and wants further instructions. Petition handed in on 28 August 1612 by Igniško Vasil'ev of Važinskoj pogost.
 6. Report on a requisition of grain.
 7. Report from Jon Irikson, Firsec Davydov and Ivanko Boranov. They have been sent to requisition money from various pogosts, including Megorskoj and Oštinskoj. On 30 August Lithuanian soldiers arrived there and the peasants fled, making it impossible for them to continue the requisition. The Lithuanians had a guide with them, a peasant from Belozerskoj *uezd*, who fled from them. When questioned, he said that there were 300 Lithuanians in Belozerskoj *uezd* and large forces near the Kirillov Monastery. Report handed in on 15 September 1612.
 8. Report from Ondrej Trusov concerning two *aršin* of woollen cloth, which he has purchased for the Swedish troops. Report handed in on 26 October 1612 by Grigorej Brjancov.
 9. Report from Voin Novokščenov and Ondrej Trusov. They have been in-

structed to promulgate a letter in Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatinj* and to urge the population to demonstrate their diligence in supporting the Swedish troops at Ivangorod. They sent Ivan Suslov to three pogosts in Vodskaja *pjatina* to collect rye. The *prikaščiki* and peasants refused to provide the rye, on account of the poor harvest. The boyars then ordered that the rye be requisitioned from the peasants all the same. This is a difficult task, and the officials responsible are afraid. Moreover, there are not many officials who can be sent on this dangerous mission. At Tesovo, Mark Mustofin was chased away and threatened with a knife. Report handed in in October 1612 (no day of month).

10. Report from under-secretary Bogdaško Berezskoj. He has been put in charge of haymaking in Msta. On 3 October seven labourers fled to Novgorod the Great. Now he has only a few labourers left. Report handed in on 9 October 1612.
11. Two petitions concerning requisitions of grain and hay from the area around Porchov.
12. Petition from Jakuš Kolokol'cov and under-secretary Michalka Bobrovskoj. Their instructions are to give 43 roubles and 1 *poltina* of the tavern money that they collect to the 42 *strel'cy* under Griša Tarasov who are stationed at Ladoga. They arrived in Olonec on 16 August and stayed until 29 September, and collected 26 roubles and 1 *poltina*. They gave 21 roubles and 25 *altyn* to the *strel'cy* at Ladoga. At the tavern in Olonec there were 18 vedra of beer and 1 vedro of vodka (*vino*). No one goes to the tavern now; instead, people go to Gripun Žoglov and his son who, despite warnings, are running an illegal liquor shop. They have written to the boyars about the situation on several occasions, and on 29 September they were still awaiting a reply. In these circumstances, the tavern is not making any money. Petition handed in on 17 October 1612.
13. Reports and petitions concerning requisitions of provisions. Report on a purchase of salt.
14. Petition from Ignaško Charlamov. He is constantly on duty outside Novgorod the Great. His estate in Porchovskoj *uezd* has been laid waste by Lithuanians, robbers, Cossacks and people from Pskov. Peasants and horses have been killed. Now he has been ordered to advance against the robbers in Porchov, but he has no horse. He has borrowed 10 roubles for a horse from the customs revenue in the state treasury, and declares that he owes this sum of money.
15. Reports and petitions concerning requisitions of provisions and concerning haymaking.
16. Report from Jakuš Kokol'cov and under-secretary Michalka Bobrovskoj. They have been instructed by the boyars to investigate the illegal trade in beer being carried on by Chripun Žeglov, *prikaščik* of the metropolitan, and his son Prokofej in Olonec. The *starosty* and people of the area are unwilling to speak out against the two men. The sworn men at the state

tavern have complained about the illegal trade, since no one now comes to their tavern to drink. Kokol'cov has been ordered to acquire a house with a cellar by the Church of St Elias the Prophet, near Žeglov, to set up a state tavern there. This has proved to be impossible, as ground conditions do not permit the building of cellars. Report handed in on 14 November 1612 by Jakov Kokol'cov's man Ignaško.

17. Petitions from the sworn men at the new tavern in Il'inskoj pogost, Obonežskaja *pjatina*, complaining about the illegal brewing of beer.
18. Report and petition on a requisition of grain.
19. Petition from Ondrej Trusov. He has been instructed to buy coarse woollen cloth for the Swedish troops. He has bought 69 *lokty* at 7 or 8 *den'gi* each. He has been unable to find anything cheaper, and now wants the boyars' approval for further purchases at the same price. Petition handed in on 8 October 1612.
20. Reports and petitions on requisitions of provisions.
21. Petition from Ivaško Bazlov. He and under-secretary Bašmak Kondrat'ev have been instructed to open a tavern in Tichvin. The prices he is to charge for beer and vodka (*vino*) are stated (varying, depending on the current price of grain). Now the Swedish carpenter Anc has arrived in Tichvin, claiming that he has been commissioned by the boyars to open and run a tavern there. He has taken eight barrels of beer from the Swedish merchant Grigorej. Now the sworn men are selling the beer and Anc is keeping the profits. He has also told the malt and hop dealers that they are only to come to him. He does not want a scribe to keep accounts of revenue and expenditure. Bazlov has not received any communication from the boyars concerning this Anc.
22. Reports and petitions relating to requisitions of provisions and deliveries of hops.
23. Petition from Stepan Kopustoškin. The boyars have instructed him to monitor Lithuanian troop movements. He has obtained some information from peasants who have been taken prisoner by the Lithuanians and then escaped. The soldiers are in the vicinity of Tichvin.
24. Reports and petitions on requisitions of provisions.
25. Report from Dem'janko Aprelev and Pavel Chanykov to De la Gardie, Odoevskij, Lutochin and Lyscov. They have been instructed to collect rye, barley and oats for the royal household in the Zaonežskoj pogosts and to send the grain to Novgorod the Great by the first available boat. They obtained sureties from several pogosts that the grain would be sent, but this has not happened. On 15 July (no year), Aprelev received instructions to go to these pogosts. In some places he managed to requisition the grain, but in others the peasants chased him away. On 20 July he received new instructions as to how to deal with those who disobeyed. He was to have the *starosty* and sworn men beaten with sticks and to collect money from them to transport the grain. If they persisted,

he was to send word to the officer Hans Munk. Aprelev and Chanykov have managed to collect money in some pogosts, but in Šujskoj pogost the peasants refused and drove them away. The sworn men said that they had sworn the oath to Karl Filip on condition that the levies on them would not increase. When Aprelev and Chanykov went on to Kiži, they were detained by the peasants for two days, the money for transport was taken from them and their lives were threatened. They then managed to get to Michajlo Veljaminov's boat. They have heard that in Andoma there are 8,000 men under Oleksej Zjuzin, who are heading towards Ladoga and Novgorod the Great. Aprelev and Chanykov dare not travel to Šala, Pudoga and Andoma and are therefore staying at the Oleksandrovo Monastery, where Aprelev is now seriously ill.

26. Petitions concerning requisitions of provisions.

(II:52)

Contents	Report.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Report to Prince Ivan Nikitič (Odoevskij) and *sekretar'* Måns Mårtensson from Petr Nogin concerning harvesting and threshing of rye on the estates of various named landowners in different villages and settlements in Obonežskaja *pjatina*. The grain is to be given to Swedish soldiers as provisions or sent to state granaries and to Novgorod the Great. Swedish soldiers and Tatars are being sent to oversee the harvest. On 5 August the grain at the fortress at Vodoso could not be sent owing to bad weather. It was not possible to thresh it. It is also reported that peasants have been killed by Cossacks. Dated July and August (no year). On the verso of sheet 1, addressed to Ivan Nikitič and Måns Mårtensson.

Fragment.

Notes

The roll is cut off at the bottom.

(II:53)

Contents	Instructions.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Not given.

Summary

Instructions from “His Royal Majesty” (*pamjat’ korolevskogo veličestva*) to the nobleman Jurej Sruk and under-secretary Fedor Charlamov. Three men from Bureskoj pogost have been sent to them to make hay. When they arrive they are to mow together with hired labourers, who are to be allowed to leave once the work is done. 28 July 1615. Draft.

On the verso, a note stating that the peasants who had been sent made hay for themselves and then ran away.

(II:54)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	10
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

In two petitions, Dmitrej Misjurev syn Bestužev asks to be allowed to add the estates of the “traitors” Zacharej Saburov and Afanasej Ivanov syn Gur’ev to his service estate in Vodskaja *pjatina*. He has previously been promised the estate of his two nieces, but in practice is unable to make use of it, as the rebels are at large there.

Extracts from land grant books from 1585 onwards concerning the estates of Ivan Ivanov syn Gur’ev and Zacharej Ivanov syn Dolgovo Saburov. The information is attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Decision: De la Gardie and Odoevskij grant Bestužev’s petition, on the grounds that Gur’ev and Saburov have fled to Tichvin and their estates have not been granted to anyone else. April 1614 (no day of month). Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Andrej Neelov, *gubnoj starosta* in Vodskaja *pjatina*. He is to carry out the decision, make entries in the appropriate books, and then send these to De la Gardie and Odoevskij.

The sheets are signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:55)

Contents	Dispute between <i>d'jaki</i> Pjatoj Grigor'ev and Ivan Timofeev. Purchases of firewood.
Sheets	48
Year(s)	1613/14, 1615
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Examinations and an investigation relating to the mutual accusations of the *d'jaki* Pjatoj Grigor'ev and Ivan Timofeev, alleging irregularities and the theft of money and goods belonging to the Crown. The hearings are held before Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij. March 1615 (no day of month).

1. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Pjatoj Grigor'ev, asking not to have to make good money missing from a statement of account. The accounts concerned are those of under-secretary Nikifor Koptev. In September 1614, Koptev had been auditing the Chancellery accounts under *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev when he was taken prisoner and carried off to Pskov. Grigor'ev had then instructed under-secretary Ivan Kononov to inspect Koptev's accounts for 1614, and a bag in which there should have been money and statements of account for 1612/13 was found to contain only books from 1606. Timofeev had said that he had sealed the bags and cash boxes containing accounts and money, handed in to him by the under-secretaries, and that they had subsequently come and asked for the money back to meet expenditure. Not only Nikifor Koptev, but also Vasilej Častov, Posnik Rakov and Ivan Konanov had had money back and given receipts for it.

Grigor'ev calls for Ivan Timofeev and Ivan Konanov to be questioned about these receipts, and for inquiries to be made as to which bag Koptev had deposited money in.

Investigation in response to Grigor'ev's petition. Before Evert Horn

and Ivan Odoevskij, Ivan Timofeev and Pjatoj Grigor'ev put forward their arguments and accused each other of theft and irregularities.

2. In a letter to Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij, Grigor'ev calls Ivan Timofeev a thief. He points out that, together with his confessor Protopope Amos, Timofeev stole two icons belonging to Michail Tatiščev, who was in disgrace and whose household effects had been confiscated. For this, Timofeev has been fined 200 roubles, but he has not paid the fine. He is also accused of other crimes, including stealing from crown sable-pelt funds and the theft of 1,170 roubles together with Ždan Medvedev.

Examination of Grigor'ev and Timofeev before Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij. According to Grigor'ev, *gost*' Stepan Igolkin had told him that he and Timofeev were going to take charge of the icons together, but that Timofeev and the priest Amos had then stolen them. The two men had in fact been fined for this. The papers relating to the case were at the Chancellery.

Timofeev replied that, by order of Prince Michail Vasil'evič Šujskij, he had given the two icons to Amos for safe keeping pending a ukase from the Tsar. He, Timofeev, had been given a receipt for them. Furthermore, he had a copy of the inventory of Tatiščev's belongings which Šujskij had taken with him to Moscow. Amos had claimed that he had inherited the icons from Tatiščev, but they had been handed over to Odoevskij. Timofeev referred to a judgment in the case bearing the seal of the Tsar.

Odoevskij explained to Evert Horn that he was well aware of the icons and that Timofeev and Igolkin had together guarded Tatiščev's belongings by order of Prince Michail Vasil'evič Šujskij. The icons had been recovered from the home of the priest Amos and sent to Moscow. Timofeev and Amos had been fined before the icons were found. A memorandum and the judgment in the case were to be found in the bag in which the seal of Novgorod the Great was kept. At Evert Horn's request, these documents were produced.

Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij examined the memorandum and the judgment imposing the fines, and noted that both the seal of the Tsar and the signatures of the *d'jaki* were missing. The judgment, which was read out, stated that in April 1611 Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Kornilo Ievlev and Semen (Samsonov?) imposed fines on Ivan Timofeev and Protopope Amos corresponding to the value of the icons that had belonged to Michail Tatiščev – 173 roubles and 25 *altyn* each. Timofeev was convicted because he had failed to show the icons to Stepan Igolkin when the inventory was made of Tatiščev's possessions. It was thus clear that he had intended to steal them. Amos was convicted because he had claimed that he had inherited the icons, but sent them to Moscow on the instructions of Prince Michail Vasil'evič Šujskij. The icons had then been found in Amos's house.

3. Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij ordered Timofeev to present his ac-

counts to them, which he did. Timofeev also handed over his report on the accounts of the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* relating to purchases of firewood in 1613. Entries in Grigor'ev's own hand concerning the prices paid for the wood were false. According to valuation reports submitted by Timofeev, the purchase prices recorded in the books were too high. Similar deception had occurred when the cost of sawing firewood was calculated. Timofeev claimed that Grigor'ev's accounts were not to be trusted; further instances of deception might be uncovered in them.

Exchange of words between Timofeev and Grigor'ev regarding firewood.

4. Entries concerning purchases of firewood in account books for the public sauna, 1613/14.

Signed on the verso, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Ivan Timofeev (sheets 27–31) and Pjatoj Grigor'ev (sheets 36–37).

Notes

This roll relates to the same disputes as II:247.

See II:202, which deals with the alleged theft of icons.

(II:56)

Contents	Revenue books relating to crown grain.
Sheets	30
Year(s)	1614, 1615
Area(s)	Golinskoj, Medvedskoj, Strupinskoj and Korostynskoj pogosts. Crown villages of Korolevo, Rakomo, Trjasovo, Tesovo and Voldaj.

Summary

D'jak Pjatoj Grigor'ev's revenue books relating to grain levied from the crown villages of Korolevo, Rakomo, Trjasovo and Tesovo and from various pogosts, including Golinskoj, Medveckoj, Strupinskoj and Korostynskoj. The areas of land cultivated by the peasants are stated, as recorded in different types of books, including service rolls (*verstal'nye knigi*) and confiscation books (*vydel'nye knigi*). It is noted what quantities of rye and oats can be levied. This grain does not always have to be delivered, either owing to fires or because the peasants are already supplying a "tithe of grain" (*desjatinnaja pašnja*) to the state.

1. *D'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev's revenue books relating to grain from the crown villages. They record, first, how much land was being cultivated in the village of Korolevo in 1614, according to Ivan Kuzminskoj's inspection of 1612, how much land had been abandoned, and what quantities of rye and oats were taken in 1615. The areas cultivated by peasants are given on the basis of the *verstal'nye knigi* of Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj for the village of Korolevo, from 1614, together with the quantities of rye and oats that could be levied. 1615.

Similar information for the village of Voldaj, based on Ivan Poreckoj and under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin's census and confiscation books (*perepisnye i vydel'nye knigi*) from 1612.

Similar information for the village of Rakomo, based on Ivan Lutochin and under-secretary Ulan Sobakin's inspection in 1612.

Similar information for the village of Trjasovo, based on Ivan Lutochin's inspection and Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj's *verstal'nye knigi* for 1612.

Similar information for the village of Tesovo, based on an inspection by Dmitrej Nevnev and *prikaščik* Grigorej Mikulin in 1612.

2. Particulars of the quantities of grain that could be levied, the areas laid waste, the areas inhabited etc. in Golinskoj, Medveckoj, Korostynskoj, Bureskoj and Strupinskoj pogosts.

Similar records of areas of land and levies of grain in Svinoreckoj pogost, based on an inspection by under-secretary Ulan Sobakin; in Bureskoj pogost and the village of Dvoricy, according to an inspection by Venedichto Timašev; in the crown villages of Porchov, based on an inspection by Prince Ivan Myšeckoj and under-secretary Semejka Šustov in 1613; and in other pogosts and villages.

(II:57)

Contents	Confiscation of property. Accounts of the public sauna.
Sheets	23
Year(s)	1613/14
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korostynskoj pogost. Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Documents relating to the confiscation of the property of the "traitor" Bogdan Pomeščikov. He used to live in the village of Pogošča in Korostynskoj pogost, but has now defected to Pskov with his wife.

Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Stepan Putilov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj to make an inventory of Pomeščikov's property: horses, cattle, household objects and grain.

Petition from Semen Lutochin and the interpreter Ants Brakilev (Hans Brakel), asking for confiscated grain as compensation for landed estates that have been laid waste.

Inventory of the property confiscated from Pomeščikov: livestock (the animals are described), grain and hay. The officials making the inventory are unable to find any household objects.

Decision of De la Gardie and Odoevskij. They grant Lutochin and Brakilev's petition. They decide that Pomeščikov's horses and cattle are to be taken to Pjatoj Grigor'ev to be sold. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Further instructions and reports on the matter.

30 August–14 October 1613.

The sheets are signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev.

2. Supplementary information relating to the accounts of the public sauna. Purchases of firewood. 1613/14. (Sheet 23.)

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

The paper has several distinct watermarks.

Cf. I:53.

(II:58)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Kurskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Semen Erochov of Derevskaja *pjatina*, asking to be granted the estate of 50 *četi* inherited by the widow Marfa from her husband Danilo Karcov. Erochov intends to marry Marfa. Furthermore, the estate is to form part of his salary of 500 *četi*. On the reverse, the petition is signed on behalf of the widow Marfa by her nephew Michail Petrovič Aničkov.

The service rolls (*desjatnja verstan'ja*) of Prince Michajlo Rostovskoj Katyrev from 1605/06 provide particulars of Erochov's salary, while land grant books from 1588/89 record that he has estates of 200 *četi*. Land parcelling books from 1610/11 describe Marfa's estates in Kurskoj pogost. Attested on the verso of sheet 3 by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Decision of the boyars to grant the estate to Erochov. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. 10 January 1613 (sheet 4).

Instructions to Ignatej Oščerin to parcel out the estate to Semen Erochov in accordance with the decision. January 1613.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of Novgorod the Great and De la Gardie (sheet 4).

(II:59)

Contents	Investigation concerning a theft of rye.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korostynskoj pogost, village of Verjago.

Summary

Semen Boborykin and Lučanin Eremeev, questioned before *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, stated that they had taken 2 *četvert'* of rye from the peasant Ždanko Lukin, from the village of Verjago in Korostynskoj pogost, as a "supplementary tax". Ždanko is said by his farmhand Leška Ivanov (known as Runo) to have deposited 7 *četvert'* of rye with his brother-in-law, the priest Elisej at the Fedorovskaja Church. Ždanko has run away, and no one knows where he is.

The rye in question has been claimed by Anc Brakilev's peasants. A petition addressed to Grand Prince Karl Filip was handed to Pjatoj Grigor'ev by *pristav* Grigorej Jakimov and Brakilev's servant Konstantin Ivanov. Brakilev's peasants claimed that they had deposited 8 *četvert'* of rye with Elisej and that Semen Boborykin and Lučanin Eremeev had stolen 5 *osminy* of the grain in two sacks.

Pjatoj Grigor'ev examined the priest Elisej, who said that the rye belonged to Anc Brakilev. He was not holding his brother-in-law Ždanko's rye. The *d'jak* ordered the rye to be placed under seal pending Brakilev's return. 23 March 1615.

Notes

Semen Boborykin and Lučanin Eremeev accused of theft. See II:76.

Kopor'e units of measure (*koporskaja mera*) (sheet 3, line 15).

(II:60)

Contents Grants of land (fragment).

Sheets 16

Year(s) 1612, 1613

Area(s) Derevskaia *pjatina*.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Timoška and Pavelko Jakovlevy deti Rostopčina. In 1612, their uncle Bogdan Rostopčín died without issue, leaving a widow Krestina, who was allowed to keep 30 *četi* of his service estate in Derevskaia *pjatina* for her support. Timoška and Pavelko were allocated 70 *četi* of the same estate. Krestina has now remarried, allowing the brothers to share her land between them, and they want an official document confirming this. On the reverse, a decision to investigate the matter.

Extract from the land grant book of De la Gardie and Odoevskij for 1612. It cites Prince Michail Rostovskij Katyrev's service roll from 1605/06, according to which Timofej and Pavel Rostopčín are each entitled to 300 *četi*. It is confirmed that they do not have land anywhere. In 1612 they and their aunt applied for land from the estate of the late Bogdan Rostopčín. Grigorej Neganovskoj also applied for land from the same estate.

Decision of the boyars, dated 19 March 1612, to allocate land from Bogdan Rostopčín's estate to these four individuals. It is noted which peasants and *bobyli* live on the land allotted to each of them, and how much land they farm.

Petition from Timofej and Pavel Rostopčín, similar in content to the first one. This petition was handed in on 23 March 1613.

On 29 March 1613 the matter was presented to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, who decided to institute inquiries as to whether and, if so, when Bogdan Rostopčín's widow Krestina married Mikita Miljukov. If everything is as Timofej and Pavel assert, their petitions will be granted. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Mikifor Izedinov to carry out the boyars' decision.

Only a small fragment of the last sheet of the roll is preserved.

The roll is signed on the reverse by *d'jaki* Andrej Lyscov and Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:61)

Contents	Report.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , village of Korolevo.

Summary

Report from *starosta* Lev Žigalov concerning a requisition of grain for Swedish soldiers from the village of Korolevo. 500 *četi* of rye were to be collected from the crown villages, including 98 *četi* from Korolevo. A *starosta* of the village, Dmitrejko Gavrilov, had disappeared, along with some of its peasants. Gavrilov said that they had been hiding from *pristav* Ivan Trubica. They were afraid of Trubica, claiming that he killed people. They also maintained that they had delivered the grain required. Ivan Trubica claimed that the peasants had fled without reason, and that they had not paid in the rye. Žigalov records what each person has delivered, and says that the rye has been placed under seal.

27 March 1615.

(II:62)

Contents	Reports, instructions, petitions etc.
Sheets	113
Year(s)	1613/14
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts, villages of Golino, Rakomo, Trjasovo, Verjaža and Pustoš. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , villages of Tesovo and Korolevo.

Summary

Reports on a requisition of grain and money for grain for Novgorod the Great. The reports speak of difficulties carrying out the requisition, owing to disturbances and looting. The peasants are afraid to come out of the forests to harvest their crops, and the Swedes are stealing horses and wagons.

Instructions from the administration in Novgorod the Great concerning sowing and harvesting, supervision of the harvest, the selling of straw and grain, and problems with the requisition. In addition, there are reports and orders relating to wages in the form of grain to cannoneers and church officials, deliveries of oats and oatmeal for the distilling of vodka (*vin*o), deliveries of millstones etc.

The following individuals officiated: under-secretary Sergej Dmitriev, Gost' Kokovcov, Kuzemka Konoplev, Ivan Poreckoj, Lučanin Eremeev, Semen Boborykin, Ivaško Baranov, under-secretary Andrjuška Belov, under-secretary Griša Sobakin, Vasilej Zadenskoj, Uljan Sobakin, Dokučaj Pavlov, under-secretary Emeljan Elisarov, Ivan Aničkov, Ivan Eliseev, Sidor Koptev, Bogdan Dubrovskoj and Nikita Obol'njaninov. 1613/14.

Notes

Some sheets have text on the reverse. All the sheets are glued together in reasonably chronological order. In Dmitrievsky's translation of this roll, the sheets come in a different order.

(II:63)

Contents	Petitions making complaints against the Swedish troops. Census documents.
Sheets	123
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korostynskoj, Burežskoj and Medvedskoj pogosts, villages of Dvoricy, Rakomo and Trjasovo. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , village of Tesovo.

Summary

1. Petitions to Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij from peasants in the areas stated above, complaining about taxes and other impositions. The petitions were handed in on 28 February 1615. Some of the peasants also complain that they have had Swedish troops billeted in their village and have had to provide for them for weeks. They do not have enough horses for their work, as they have been seized by the Swedes or stolen by robbers and Cossacks. Many peasants have fled or died; those who remain ask to be exempted from certain additional taxes, and want a new census to be carried out to ensure that the burdens placed on them correspond to the actual population. The petitions indicate what kinds of obligations the peasants had during this period. They also indicate what losses they suffered, in terms of food and human lives, as a result of the presence of the Swedish troops.

Instructions from Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij to conduct a census in the areas in question. When it is completed, the men officiating are to take the documents to the *Dvorcovoј prikaz* in Novgorod the Great without delay and hand them to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev.

Instructions, dated 30 March 1615, to Fedor Butorlin and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj to go to Korolevo and Tesovo. Similar instructions to Ondrej Nogin and under-secretary Ondrej Kolomskoj, who are sent to Rakomo and Trjasovo, and to Fedor Odincov and under-secretary Michajlo Kostjantinov, who are sent to the other places mentioned above.

Extract from the census books (*perepisnye knigi*) for Korolevo, drawn up by Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj in 1613–14. Extract from the census books for Tesovo, drawn up by Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Ulan Sobakin in 1613–14.

Instructions to Fedor Odincov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj to go to Tesovo and take a census. The task had been entrusted to Fedor

Butorlin, but after conducting a census of Korolevo he had fallen ill. 15 May 1615.

Report on the examination of peasants carried out in conjunction with Butorlin and Zadenskoj's census of Korolevo. *D'jaček* Vas'ka Prokof'ev acted as scribe. May 1615.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the peasant Mosejko Fedorov in Korolevo, complaining about the census taken by Fedor Butorlin and Vasilej Zadenskoj.

Instructions to Butorlin and Zadenskoj in response to the petition. April 1615 (no day of month).

Another two similar petitions from peasants in Korolevo, with the instructions arising from them.

Record of the examination of peasants carried out in conjunction with Odincov and Zadenskoj's census of Tesovo. *D'jaček* Pimenko Ignat'ev acted as scribe. 8 June 1615.

Extracts from the census books (*perepisnye knigi*) for Rakomo and Tesovo, drawn up by Gost' Kokovcov and Vasilej Zadenskoj in 1613/14.

Report on the examination of peasants undertaken in conjunction with Nogin and Kolomskoj's census of Rakomo. *D'jaček* Bogdaško Vasil'ev acted as scribe. April and May 1615.

List of inhabited and deserted *vyti* in Rakomo, dated 8 April 1615.

Surety bonds provided by peasants in Rakomo and Trjasovo. They stand surety that a number of destitute peasants and widows will not live as *bobyli* or leave their *volost'*. *D'jački* Bogdaško Vasil'ev and Subotka Techovoj acted as scribes. 24 May 1615.

Similar documents from Tesovo, Trjasovo, Golino and Korolevo.

Record of an examination of the peasant Tomilko Negodjaev, who on 4 May 1615 had been sent to Medvedckoj, Strupinskij, Ljubynskoj and other pogosts to order *starosty* and sworn men to report to Fedor Odincov and Michajla Kostjantinov with lists of peasants and *bobyli* and the land they farmed. It turned out, however, that these areas were completely deserted, and nothing had been sown in the fields.

Petition to Horn and Odoevskij from Ondrej Nogin and Ondrej Kolomskoj. Their orders were to go to Rakomo and Trjasovo to take a census. They give a detailed account of the tasks entrusted to them, and report that they have now duly conducted the census in Trjasovo. Rye has been sown in only five villages, and not to the extent indicated by earlier estimates. Spring-sown grain has not been sown anywhere. Many peasants are lying ill, in Novgorod or in the villages. In other cases, poverty has prevented the peasants from sowing. Nogin and Kolomskoj dare not reduce the obligations placed on them without orders from the boyars. Their letter was handed in on 1 May 1615 by Volod'ka Zachar'ev, *starosta* of Trjasovo.

Instructions to Nogin and Kolomskoj in response to the above letter. It is pointed out that their orders stipulate that destitute peasants are to be registered as *bobyli*. After this, Nogin and Kolomskoj are to go to Rakomo, since that village is larger. 1 May 1615.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Fedotko Zachar'ev and Jakuško Larionov, crown peasants in Korostynskoj pogost, making a complaint against the peasants Foka Nekrasov, Ogofonka Karpov and Šostačko Olekseev. These peasants remained in hiding during Fedor Odincov and Michajlo Kostantinov's census, and their unsown allotments were recorded as abandoned land. After the census, they returned, bought horses, ploughed the land and sowed it with spring-sown cereals. They are not paying taxes to the Crown like the other peasants. Fedotko and Jakuško call for these three peasants to be included and taxed, to ease the burden on the others.

Instructions to Charka Fadeev, *starosta* of Korostynskoj pogost, arising from the above petition. He is to obtain sureties for Foka, Agafon and Šostačko. 11 June 1615.

Instructions, dated 29 April 1615, from Horn and Odoevskij to the *voevody* of Porchov, Ivan Meščerskoj and Fedor Voronov, concerning taxation of the crown villages in the Porchov area.

The instructions are in draft form.

- Sheet 118v contains a fragment of a draft record of legal proceedings relating to dishonesty in connection with a census. (Cf. II:76.)

Notes

All the sheets in the roll are glued together.

(II:64)

Contents Request for instructions. Draft relating to threshing.

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Verjaža.

Summary

Sen'ka Boborykin, under-secretary Pervuška Ondreev and Never Ignat'ev petition Grand Prince Karl Filip for instructions concerning provisions for Swedes sent to Verjaža to supervise state grain.

Captain Petr has arrived from Novgorod the Great with a party of Swedes

and is asking for provisions for ten days for 51 people, as detailed in a Swedish list. Their document includes an order in Russian to give five people from the Chancellery of the *voevoda* and 46 other people 4 *četi* of rye each. There is no explanation in Russian in the document as to why these individuals should be given provisions. The petitioners want instructions on the matter.

Addressed on the reverse to Grand Prince Karl Filip. Handed in on 11 October (no year).

On the reverse, a draft text stating that no priests, *starosty* or sworn men were present at the threshing of grain in certain pogosts. Nor is it known who wrote the threshing books. The grain has been sent to Novgorod the Great and to Staraja Russa. Unconnected with the text on the recto.

Notes

Captain Petr is presumably Peter LaKrut, a captain in the cavalry regiment of Jesper Andersson Cruus. The latter is also mentioned in the roll.

(II:65)

Contents	Grants of land. Fragment concerning provisions for Swedish soldiers.
Sheets	53
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Ustvolomskoj, Cholovskoj and Navolockoj pogosts, village of Korjukovščina.

Summary

1. Petitions from Sen'ka Matveev syn Arcybašev, of Derevskaja *pjatina*, and the landless newcomer (*bespomestnoj novik*) Osipko Družinin syn Oničkov to De la Gardie and Odoevskij concerning the estate of Matvej Arcybašev in Ustvolomskoj pogost. Matvej's son Filip, who previously served in his father's place, has fled to Pskov and is now regarded as a traitor. The estate comprises 600 *četi*.

Also, petitions from Michalka Voinov syn Ardin Naščokin, a landowner from Pskov, and Omel'janko Dmitreev syn Rotislavskoj, a landowner from Pustoržev, relating to the same estate.

Inquiries into Osip Oničkov's salary and Matvej Arcybašev's estates, based on cadastres from 1581/82 and land parcelling books from 1591/92.

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to allocate Semen Arcybašev half of his father's estate, 271 *četi*, in return for his serving the state. The other half of Matvej's estate is allocated to Osip Oničkov, who has no land. It is also noted that Filip Arcybašev has joined the rebels in Pskov. In addition, he has refused Evert Horn quarters on his property and used indecent language. The other petitioners get nothing, as their salaries are not recorded in the service roll (*desjatnja verstan'ja*) in Novgorod. 23 September 1612.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 13).

Instructions to the boyar's son and *nesluživoj* Timofej Maslenickoj to parcel out the land. 21 September 1612.

Petitions from Semen Arcybašev concerning 10 *četi* which Maslenickoj has failed to parcel out to him in the village of Korjukovščina, and concerning the grain harvested on his newly granted land. Certificate of title (*vvoznaja gramota*) to these 10 *četi*, from 1592.

Petitions from Vasilej Trusov and Rusin Musin concerning two small pieces of land, and the associated inquiries.

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to grant Semen Arcybašev 10 *četi* in the village of Korjukovščina, Vasilej Trusov 15 *četi* in Cholovskoj pogost and Rusin Musin 15 *četi* in Navolockoj pogost. The grain on Matvej Arcybašev's estates is to go to Semen Arcybašev.

Instructions to Timofej Maslenickoj to parcel out the land.

Petition from Osip Oničkov, asking to be allowed to keep the grain on the part of the estate that has been parcelled out to him.

Instructions to Maslenickoj to allocate to Oničkov the fifth sheaf of the crop harvested in 1612.

Petitions pointing out that, owing to the death of the land parceller Maslenickoj, land has not been parcelled out.

Instructions to Tichon Mart'janov to parcel out the land in accordance with earlier decisions. On the reverse, a list of contents.

The petitions sometimes have a decision on the reverse concerning the action to be taken.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Andrej Lyscov on sheets 3v–13v, 17v–39v (with the exception of petitions and instructions), and with that of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin on sheets 11v–13v and 37v–39v.

On the verso of sheet 16, a descriptive heading: "Grant of land to Semen Arcybašev of Derevskaia *pjatina*" and the year 1612/13. And on sheets 47 and 52: "Grants of land to Semen Arcybašev, Osip Oničkov, Vasilej Trusov and Rusin Musin, of Derevskaia *pjatina*", and the year 1612/13.

2. Fragment concerning provisions for Swedish soldiers (unconnected with the subject matter of the rest of the roll).

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great on sheets 13 and 39. Relatively well preserved.

(II:66 a)

Contents	Instructions.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1612/13, 1614
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts, village of Golino.

Summary

1. Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Semen Boborykin and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj to go to the crown village of Golino and to Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts and oversee the harvesting and threshing of the grain recorded in the sowing books of Bogdan Dubrovskoj and *prikaščik* Lučanin Eremeev for 1612/13. Draft.
2. Instructions to Lučanin Sobakin, *prikaščik* of Tesovo, to order the *starosta*, sworn men and peasants of the village to sow the best land with rye and make appropriate entries in the books. 20 June 1614. Draft.

(II:66 b)

Contents	Harvest books. Report.
Sheets	26
Year(s)	1613/14
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Petrovskoj, Voskresenskoj and Čertickoj pogosts. Staraja Russa.

Summary

1. Draft harvest books of Oleksej Kolyčev and under-secretary Posnik Kuvsšinov, relating to abandoned allotments of land on monastic estates and

in crown villages in Petrovskoj, Voskresenskoj and Čertitckoj pogosts. 1613/14.

2. On the verso are fragments of a letter, dated 28 November 1614, from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Ondrej Šachovskoj, *voevoda* of Staraja Russa, and under-secretary Fedor Vitoftov. In the letter, Oleksej Kolyčev is summoned to appear in Novgorod the Great to give an oral report on a delivery of grain that has failed to arrive. Also on the verso is a fragment of a petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Kuzemka Konoplev, applying for wages in the form of grain.

Notes

Cf. II:67 and II:68.

(II:67)

Contents Investigation arising from a harvest book.

Sheets 4

Year(s) 1613/14

Area(s) Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Starorusskoj *uezd*.

Summary

Fragment of an investigation arising from the harvest books of Oleksej Kolyčev and under-secretary Posnik Kuvšinov for 1613/14, relating to Starorusskoj *uezd*. The quantities of rye sent to Novgorod the Great at various times by boat or by sledge do not tally with the amounts that have actually arrived.

Notes

Cf. II:66 b and II:68.

(II:68)

Contents	Investigation arising from a harvest book.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1613/14
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Petrovskoj, Voskresenskoj and Čertickoj pogosts.

Summary

Fragment of an investigation arising from the harvest books of Oleksej Kolyčev and under-secretary Posnik Kuvšinov for 1613/14, relating to abandoned allotments of land. Particulars from these books are given, together with information from Kolyčev and Kuvšinov's delivery books. Grain has been delivered to the crown granary in Staraja Russa, to Captain Frans Dücker, to Prince Ondrej Šachovskoj, to under-secretary Fedor Vitoftov and to Smirnoj Otrep'ev's wife. Grain has also been sent to Novgorod the Great, but some of it has disappeared en route. Draft.

On the verso are fragments of instructions concerning requisitions for Swedish troops. Probably 1614.

In addition, there is a fragment of a list of monetary revenue from crown villages in Novgorod and Porchov. This fragment is from the time of Boris Godunov 1598–1605.

Notes

Cf. II:66 b and II:67.

(II:69)

Contents	Revenue and expenditure at the chancelleries.
Sheets	36
Year(s)	1611–1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Revenue from taxes, rents and other levies, and expenditure for the running of the chancelleries, for the years 1611/12 and 1612/13. The sums are re-

corded by, among others, under-secretaries Mikifor Koptev and Vasilej Zadorskoj. Draft.

Examples of revenue: Rents for fisheries and haymaking from several settlements (*rjadki*) and crown villages, from monasteries, and from individual townspeople. Fees for petitions and for the issuing of letters and certificates of every kind. Money from the taverns and customs houses is handed to Jakob De la Gardie and Måns Mårtensson Palm. Various levies from Staraja Russa and the surrounding district. Some of the money goes to the Swedish troops.

Examples of expenditure: Expenditure on firewood and hay for the law court, money for board and lodging for the Jaroslavl' envoys Stepan Tatiščev and his assistants. Expenditure on wages for staff of the Church of the Protecting Veil (Pokrov Prečistyja Bogorodicy) in Kamennoj *gorod* and for under-secretaries. Expenditure incurred in the running of the chancelleries: firewood, candles, ink, paper, hay, salt, one *pud* of wax for the miraculous Mother of God icon in Tichvin, and one *pud* for the St Sophia Cathedral's icon to Divine Wisdom, and wages for guards and under-secretaries. Wages for orchardmen in the crown orchards. Annual salary to the swanherd Tren'ka Jakolcov (1 rouble). Payments to various people for chickens, firewood, hemp and salt.

The total revenue received is given for each year: 1611/12 and 1612/13.

The total revenue in 1612/13 was 2,406 roubles, 22 *altyn* and 5 *den'gi*, while expenditure that year came to 2,379 roubles, 9 *altyn* and 3 *den'gi*.

The documents are unsigned.

(II:70)

Contents	Inspection of grain.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Staraja Russa. Petrovskoj, Ramyševskoj, Snežskoj, Dretenskoj, Losskoj and Dolžinskoj pogosts.

Summary

List of pogosts in the Staraja Russa area where Oleksej Kolyčev, Luka Miloslavskoj and Ivan Boranov were to inspect abandoned and confiscated grain.

List of names of various individuals in villages in the pogosts referred to in the heading: priests, sworn men, *d'jački* and *starosty*, who were to carry out the inspection of the grain together with the men mentioned above.

On the verso of sheet 5, a draft text relating to an inspection of cultivated and abandoned land. Unconnected with the subject matter of the rest of the roll. Fragment.

Notes

See II:108 concerning an inspection of the same areas.

(II:71)

Contents	Petitions.
Sheets	92
Year(s)	1611, 1612
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petitions for payment or compensation for duties performed, for equipment used in connection with them, for injuries sustained in service, for official travel, for property plundered and horses killed, for goods supplied to the court, for the rebuilding of churches etc. Reports on revenue and expenditure, and on purchases of cloth, gold, silver, nails, honey etc. Receipts for sums received. The years 1611 and 1612 are mentioned, but many sheets are undated.

Examples:

1. The blacksmith Vas'ka Zamoraj applies to the Moscow and Novgorod State for payment for his matchlock musket, which has been taken by under-secretary Fedor Vintoftov.

Certificate to the effect that the musket has been taken from Zamoraj and given to the Cossack Vas'ka Grigor'ev. Witnessed by *gorodovoj prikazčik* Ivan Porickoj. 15 July 1611.

2. The priest Maksem of the Church of the Archangel, the priest Stepan Ivanov and all the parishioners apply to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for money for the consecration of the church.

On the reverse: "Pay 1 rouble for the consecration of the church."

3. Vas'ka Kropotkin applies to the boyars of the Moscow and Novgorod State for money. He has been ordered to travel to Sweden to ask the King for a King's Son. He has been granted permission to go to his estate, but has been unable to do so because Lithuanians have killed and plundered his peasants.

On the reverse: "Give him 2 roubles on account of his poverty."

4. Marčik Mustofin applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for payment for his service and for his suffering. He was wounded while serving at Pskov, hit by two bullets. One bullet has been removed, but the other has not. He has no estates by way of salary.

On the reverse: "Give him 1 rouble."

5. Ladoga *strel'cy* belonging to the *sotnja* of Ivan Šipilov, a total of 64 men serving in Staraja Russa, apply to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for provisions. They were previously allocated 1 *altyn's* worth of provisions per man per day, but without an order from the boyars this is no longer being provided.
6. Semejka Matjuškin, a landowner from Pskov, applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for money for his admission as a monk and for funeral expenses. For 50 years he has been serving various lords and tsars. Everything he owns is in Pskov, and this is now his second year in Novgorod the Great and he is sick and old.

On the reverse: "Give him 1 rouble for admission as a monk and for funeral expenses."

7. The blacksmith Vas'ka Zamoraj and other smiths apply to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for payment for 2,750 nails taken from their workshop by De la Gardie. The nails are priced according to a list, and the smiths have not been paid for them.

By order of De la Gardie, Odoevskij, Måns Mårtensson, Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, the nails were valued by *gorodovoj prikaščik* Fedor Zmeev, Istoma Žarelin, keeper (*rjadovič*) of the "ironmonger's shop" (*železnaja lavka*), Ivan Mostiskoj and Grigorej Nikitin. They arrived at a price of 40 *altyn* per thousand nails, making a total of 3 roubles and 10 *altyn*. The valuation document was drawn up by Ivanko Kiprijanov, *d'jaček* at the Arsenal (*pušečnoj dvor*). 30 October 1611.

On the reverse, the signatures of Fedor Zmeev and Istoma.

8. Altynaj Kučjumov, son of the Siberian Tsar, applies for money for food for one of his Tatars who has been released from prison.

(II:72)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	17
Year(s)	1614, 1615
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Lažinskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from the Tatars Pavaško Tereberdeev, Bogdanko Teregulov and Enalejko Bodrakov and the newly baptized Christofor Ivanov, asking to be allocated estates in Lažinskoj pogost previously belonging to Ivan Matfeev syn Kropotov and Vasilej Šestoj syn Narmackoj, with a total area of 572 *četi*.

On the reverse of the petition is the date 26 July 1614.

According to a decision of De la Gardie and Odoevskij from 1613/14, Bogdan Teregulov and Enalej Bodrakov were entitled to service estates of 300 *četi* each and Christofor Ivanov to 250 *četi*.

According to land grant books from 1603/04, Ivan Kropotov owned 250 *četi* in Derevskaja *pjatina*, and according to grants of land made in 1610/11, Vasilej Narmackoj owned 322 *četi*.

On examination, the Tatars said that Kropotov and Narmackoj had turned traitor.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided on 28 July 1614 to allocate the estates to the three Tatars, granting one third to each of them.

Petition from Vladimir Vasil'evič Narmackoj, dated 12 August 1614, addressed to Grand Prince Karl Filip and handed in to Ivan Odoevskij and Måns Mårtensson, asking to be allowed to retain the family estate, on the grounds that his father had been in the service of the state and had captured "thieves" (*vory*), who had been sent to Moscow.

Decision, dated 9 August 1614, to allocate to Vladimir Narmackoj, his mother and his sisters the newly cultivated land at Buček Bolšoj until De la Gardie returned to Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *otdel'sčik* Mikita Dirin to parcel out the land in accordance with the decision.

Sheet 5v. By order of Ivan Odoevskij and Måns Mårtensson, a decision was taken to give Volot'ko Vasil'ev syn Narmackoj, together with his mother and sisters, a letter confirming his title to his father's estate, including the peasants and grain that might be found there. The reason was that his father Vasilej had captured "thieves" when he was with Bogdan Terpigorev. The newly baptized men were not allocated this estate, as they had submitted an untruthful petition. Signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. 12 August 1614.

Petition from Christoforko Ivanov to be granted the parts of Narmackoj's

estates that had been allocated to the two Tatars. One of them had fled to Pskov and the other had died. 4 August 1615.

Ivan Odoevskij and Måns Mårtensson decided to allocate Christofor Ivanov the one-third share which he had originally been granted (but not taken possession of), and to institute inquiries concerning the other two Tatars' shares, in order to establish who held what land. These inquiries and the parcelling of the land were to be recorded in the relevant books, which were then to be sent to Novgorod the Great.

Sheets 4–14 are signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Descriptive heading on the verso of sheets 4 and 10. August 1615.

Seals of Måns Mårtensson and Novgorod the Great on sheets 7 and 14 (that of Novgorod the Great is well preserved). Seals of De la Gardie (although it seems to be Måns Mårtensson's) and Novgorod the Great on sheet 4.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie (though it seems to be that of Måns Mårtensson) and Novgorod the Great on sheet 4.

Seals of Måns Mårtensson and Novgorod the Great on sheets 7 and 14 (that of Novgorod the Great well preserved).

(II:73)

Contents Surety bonds. Requisitions of provisions. Reports.

Sheets 212

Year(s) 1611/12

Area(s) Derevskaja *pjatina*, *polovina* Grigorija Morozova. Ustreckoj *stan*. Bežeckaja *pjatina*, Belozerskaja *polovina*. Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Zalesskaja *polovina*. Vodskaja *pjatina*, Polužskaja *polovina*. Staraja Russa.

Summary

1. Surety bonds furnished by peasants in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. Two examples:
 - a) Peasants in Čerečenskoj pogost stand surety that a chosen representative, Klim Charlampiev, will deliver money and skins to the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov in Novgorod the Great. 25 November 1611.
 - b) Surety bond for Inrej Seleckoj, representative of Berezovskoj *rjadok*,

who is being sent to Novgorod the Great with tax and court money. December 1611 (no day of month).

2. Reports from and instructions to various officials concerning requisitions of provisions. Complaints from peasants about overwhelming burdens, from landowners about plundering by Swedish troops, and from officials about difficulties carrying out the requisitions. Petition from the Tichvin Monastery requesting that no requisition of provisions for Ladoga be made from the monastery's estates; this request is granted.

A picture emerges of theft, bribery and threats at various levels. Sometimes the goods delivered fail to reach Novgorod the Great, and sometimes it is impossible to collect taxes and produce owing to military action or peasants refusing to cooperate, for example because there are Lithuanian soldiers in the area. In one case, rebellious peasants are reported to have seized the newly prepared inspection books.

In conjunction with details of provisioning, a good deal of information is provided about Swedish and Lithuanian/Cossack troop movements.

3. Reports to the boyars from the *voevody* of Staraja Russa, Vasilej Buturlin and Ivan Sekirin, the *voevoda* of Porchov, Prince Ivan Meščerskoj, and the *voevoda* of Tesovo, Grigorej Murav'ev, concerning difficulties maintaining *strel'cy* and Swedish troops.
4. Report to the boyars from Ondrej Šachovskoj on the situation in Staraja Russa. 8 February 1612.
5. Reports to the boyars and *d'jaki* on events in Ustreckoj *stan* in connection with the invasion of the Polish Cossacks. Handed in on 18 February 1612.
6. Lists of provisions (grain, meat, butter, hops, skins etc.) supplied to Swedish soldiers.

Notes

This roll contains a great deal of information about the living conditions of peasants, officials and troops.

(II:74)

Contents	Petitions concerning requisitions. Instructions. Reports.
Sheets	23
Year(s)	1611/12
Area(s)	Obonežskaja, Derevsckaja and Šelonsckaja <i>pjatinjy</i> .

Summary

1. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from the peasants on the Chutyn' Monastery's estates in several pogosts in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, complaining about labour obligations and large requisitions of provisions for Ladoga, imposed regardless of the new inspection that has been undertaken. Instructions from Odoevskij to Vasilej Butorlin to base the requisitions on the new inspection. Draft.
2. Instructions from the boyars to Parfen Narbekov to take grain to Novgorod from some twenty granaries in the pogosts around Ustreckoj *stan*. It is rumoured that the granaries are full to the roofs. This grain should have been delivered by Ostaš Perchurev in December, but there has been no word from him. If it turns out that Perchurev has embezzled the grain, he is to be punished with death. 31 December 1611. Draft.
3. Instructions from the boyars to Firs Oničkov and under-secretary Selega Fomin. They are to requisition food, furs and woollen cloth in Derevsckaja *pjatina*, *polovina* Grigorija Morozova. 6 January 1612. Draft.
4. Instructions from Odoevskij to under-secretary Tomilko Rodionov, sending him to Bronickoj pogost to investigate complaints from the peasants on the estate of the Anton'ev Monastery there. Within this pogost, Russian and Swedish troops are constantly on the move, and on the main road messengers hurry back and forth between these troops and Novgorod the Great. All kinds of provisions are being requisitioned from the peasants, including vodka (*vino*) and beer. The pogosts round about are not supplying anything. Rodionov's task will be to share out the requisitions over several pogosts. 20 December 1611. Draft.
5. Letter from Odoevskij, Lutochin and Lyscov to Vasilej Butorlin and Ivan Šeja Sekirin in Ladoga in response to a petition from Iosif, igumen of the Tichvin Monastery (sheet 14). Butorlin and Sekirin are requisitioning provisions from the monastery's peasants over and above the stipulated norm. They are also demanding 100 sledges from the townspeople of Tichvin for the embassy that is to leave for Sweden. The letter calls for a more even distribution of these impositions. Draft.
6. Documents of the same type as above, i.e. instructions and letters from the boyars to various officials, and the officials' reports.

(II:75)

Contents	Petitions, instructions, orders, letters, reports, lists.
Sheets	80
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Tichvin. Staraja Russa. Ladoga. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Polužskaja <i>polovina</i> , Djagilinskoj, Sujdeckoj and Kipinskoj pogosts. Bežeckaja <i>pjatina</i> , Belozerskaja <i>polovina</i> . Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Roždestvenskoj pogost. Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Michajlovskoj, Vyšegorodskoj, Beļskoj and Vysockoj pogosts and the villages of Brodoviči and Poreč'e. Ustreckoj <i>stan</i> , Ustreckaja <i>volost'</i> and other areas.

Summary

1. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from the landowners Mit'ka Tyrkov and Vas'ka Suslov of Djagilinskoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*, Polužskaja *polovina*, concerning a requisition of provisions and transport for Swedish soldiers. After Christmas 1611, the *voevoda* Klaus Irikovič (Claes Eriksson Slang) and Prince Ivan Vasil'evič Kropotkin had sent an order from Orešek to the three pogosts of Djagilinskoj, Sujdeckoj and Kipinskoj, directing that provisions and means of transport were to be requisitioned for Swedish soldiers in Djagilinskoj pogost, through which the Swedish army was due to pass. The peasants of Sujdeckoj and Kipinskoj pogosts had refused to comply with the requisition, and as a result the entire burden of supporting the Swedes had fallen on the peasants of Djagilinskoj pogost. A list of what was taken.

Instructions, dated 2 March 1612, from Klaus Irikovič and Prince Ivan Kropotkin to *nedel'sčik* Semen Gulidov, directing him to establish how much grain and hay was taken from each peasant in Djagilinskoj pogost, to investigate what supplies had been withheld in Kipenskoj and Sujdeckoj pogosts, to collect them from the peasants, and to ensure an equal sharing of the burden between the pogosts.

2. Order from Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov to Matfej Semenovič L'vov, stating that in future he is not to requisition provisions from Smolinskoj, Dubrovenskoj and Opotskoj pogosts, as those pogosts are to supply Porchov. The letter was sent with Gavrilka Mosalskoj on 3 March 1612.

Order from Ivan Odoevskij, Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov requiring Feoktist Nikitič to requisition provisions for the Swedes from the estates of the Tichvin Monastery and from Ladoga.

Order from Ivan Odoevskij, Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov to

Kazarin Leont'evič, Grigorej Vlašević and under-secretary Fedor Lari-onov, concerning money, grain, butter, hops, furs and cloth that had yet to be received from monastery estates and the estates of boyars' sons in Bežeckaja *pjatina*, Belozerskaja *polovina*. The officials sent there were to conduct an inspection and a census, and on the basis of their findings requisition the commodities mentioned. At the time of writing (4 March 1612), they had sent nothing to Novgorod the Great. The letter was sent on 4 March 1612 with Gavrilko Mosalskoj, a servant at the Tichvin Monastery.

3. Reports from Petruša Nogin and Serguša Konstantinov concerning a dispute over the disbursement of money for provisions for Captain Karbel' (Jaques Corobel) and his soldiers, along with reports on problems collecting provisions and hay for the Swedes, *inter alia* in the Jugosticity camp, from various pogosts in the Porchov area and from the town of Porchov, as a result of the ravages of the Lithuanians on and after 7 January 1612. Estates were plundered and many peasants were killed or fled. Boyars' sons sent to Michajlovskoj pogost to make the requisition reported that they had been unable to find a single living soul there. Petr Nogin and his assistants request instructions as to where they can requisition provisions. On the reverse, an address and a note to the effect that the report was handed in by Fedor Ekimov in Novgorod the Great on 29 February 1612.

Report on the condition of state land and noblemen's estates laid waste and left deserted by Lithuanians and robbers in the Porchov area, including in Michajlovskoj, Vyšegorodskoj, Bel'skoj and Vysockoj pogosts and the church villages of Brodoviči and Poreč'e on the border with Pskov and Ržev.

4. Order from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Samuel Cobron and Matvej Semenovič L'vov to fight the Lithuanians and requisition food for the army, following reports from the *voevoda* of Staraja Russa, Prince Šachovskoj, and the *voevoda* Kobron (Samuel Cobron) at Jugosticity that the Lithuanians had encamped at Verjažka, Lipna and Ljachoviči.
5. Instructions from the *d'jaki*, dated 17 March 1612, to an unnamed person to requisition firewood from monasteries around Novgorod the Great for the court of Grand Prince Karl Filip and to deliver the wood to *d'jak* Måns Mårtensson.

List of nineteen monasteries and the quantities of firewood to be delivered.

6. Two orders from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Prince Gavriilo Narymov and under-secretary Bašmak Kondratev, reminding them about a requisition of grain, hay and firewood for the court of Grand Prince Karl Filip, to be carried out in Obonežskaja *pjatina*. Draft. 10 March 1612.
7. Order from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Stepan Grigor'evič Lazarev and under-secretary Rodion Jur'ev, dated 15 January 1612, directing them

to go to Roždestvenskoj pogost near Olonec, in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, to collect 3 roubles for every *obža* of cultivated land for the maintenance of the Swedes, and to pay in the money in Novgorod the Great. The order promises an easing of the burdens on the peasants when Karl Filip has arrived. The collection should be completed a week before the Great Fast (1612). On sheet 24v is the descriptive heading: "Provision book from 1 March 1612".

8. Two petitions to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivaško Kokovcov and under-secretary Ostaško Simanov, complaining that the *voevoda* of Ladoga, Anc Keber, detained them and refused to hand over provisions in accordance with their orders. They ask for guidance with regard to conflicting orders concerning requisitions of provisions and money for Swedish soldiers in Ladožskoj *uezd*, Ladožskoj *porog* and various pogosts, and on monastic estates in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Zaonežskaja *polovina*. On sheet 25v, an address and the date 13 March 1612; on sheet 27v an address only.

Instructions to Ivan Mikiforovič Kokovcov on the above matter. Draft. 15 March 1612.

9. Order from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Elizar Fomič Karsakov and Grigorej Dement'evič Neganovskoj to conduct inspections and inquisitions and requisition money and grain in Ustreckoj *stan* and Ustreckaja *volost'* for the current year, 1611/12. Draft. 12 March 1612. On sheet 37v: "From 1 March 1612 provision book".
10. Instructions to under-secretaries Fedor Odincov and Michajlo Kudrjavcov concerning a requisition of provisions for Swedish soldiers in Vodskaja *pjatina*, Poluskaja *polovina*. The provisions were to be sent to Fedor Murav'ev in Tesovo. Draft. March 1612.
11. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Voin Obol'njaninov's peasant Ermolko Semenov of Kereskaja *volost'*, Vodskaja *pjatina*. He complains that requisitioners have taken hay, oats, horses and money and given them to the *voevody* Klaus Irikov and Ivan Kropotkin.

Instructions to Gavriilo Mjakinin and fellow *kormovye zborščiki* not to requisition these things. 16 March 1612.

12. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Fedor Murav'ev, who is in Tesovo and who is receiving demands from Anc Boev and Stepan Barbel' for provisions for three detachments of soldiers with horses. He cannot give them these provisions, as he has no orders to do so, and asks for guidance. On sheet 41v, the date 17 March 1612 and an address.

List of the quantities of provisions and hay that are said to be required for three detachments.

Letter to Fedor Maksimovič Murav'ev from Ivan Odoevskij, Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov concerning the demands for provisions for the Swedes. Draft.

13. Order issued to Prince Ivan Ofonasevič and comrades by Ivan Odo-

evskij, Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, stating that provisions for Swedish soldiers were to be requisitioned from Smolinskoj, Opockoj and Dubrovenskoj pogosts. In Porchovskoj *uezd*, many peasants had died, and nothing could be collected from there. Draft.

14. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from the widow Tat'jana, wife of Ivan Tatiščev, requesting that no requisition of provisions be made from her estate, as it has been laid waste by Lithuanians. Decision on the reverse.

Order to the *voevoda* of Porchov, Prince Ivan Ofonasevič Meščerskoj, from Ivan Odoevskij, Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, stating that he is not to requisition provisions from the estates of Ivan Tatiščev's wife Tat'jana, which have been plundered by Lithuanians. Draft. (See sheet 58.)

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from townspeople of Porchov, through Istomka Ivanov. They request that, on grounds of poverty, provisions should not be requisitioned from them, but from pogosts in the vicinity of Porchov. Decision on sheet 47v.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Igumen Iosif of the Mother of God Monastery in Tichvin. The igumen asks that, as previously decided, provisions for Novgorod the Great and Ladoga should not be taken from the monastery's lands or from the Nikol'skij Monastery, as the monastery is already supplying De la Gardie and Måns Mårtensson and their men and horses with provisions.

Decision on the reverse to issue a letter stating that provisions are not to be taken. They should instead be taken from Novgorod the Great and Ladoga.

Instructions to Prince Gavriilo Narymov and under-secretary Petr Bošmakov concerning Igumen Iosif's petition, in which the latter writes that De la Gardie and *d'jak* Måns Mårtensson came to Tichvin on 25 January (1612) with 15 Swedes and 45 horses, and ordered him to supply them with provisions. What is more, Lithuanians came during Holy Week and destroyed six villages, slaughtered peasants and looted property. Narymov and Bošmakov are instructed not to requisition provisions from the Tichvin Monastery's lands, but to collect them from cultivated areas in Nagornaja *polovina*. 16 March 1612.

15. Order issued to Fektist Nikitič in Tichvin by Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, concerning the Tichvin Monastery's exemption from supplying provisions to Novgorod the Great and Ladoga.
16. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Timocha Vtorov syn Tyrkov and Fet'ka Nikitin syn Nekljudov, a landowner from Pskov, concerning the plundering of their villages in Strupinskoj pogost by the boyar's son Voin Obol'njaninov and Swedish soldiers. These men had been sent by the *voevoda* of Staraja Russa, Matfej L'vov, but according to the

petitioners they had no authority to requisition provisions. The petitioners list what was seized, including horses, cattle, chickens and red taffeta. On the reverse, a decision ordering the return of what was taken.

Order to Matfej L'vov from Ivan Odoevskij, Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov in response to Tyrkov and Nekljudov's complaint about the plundering of their estates. Everything over and above the stipulated requisition is to be returned against receipts.

17. Report from Gavriła Mjakinin to De la Gardie and Odoevskij concerning a requisition of provisions for Swedish troops at the Tesovo redoubt, *inter alia* from the estates of St Sophia in Michajlovskoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*, Korel'skaja *polovina*. The provisions were delivered to the *voevoda* Grigorej Murav'ev. On the verso of sheet 59 is an address. The document includes a list of pogosts and the money and provisions supplied, and instructions to Mjakinin to collect the provisions from the peasants by force. It is also stated that provisions were not to be collected from the estates of the Duchov Monastery in Michajlovskoj pogost, as Ladoga was requisitioning supplies from there.
18. Report from Vas'ka Butorlin and Ivaška Šeja Sekirin to Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, concerning a requisition of money from named monasteries in Ladoga to pay for clothes for Swedish soldiers. The money was sent to Novgorod the Great on 18 February (no year).

Report from Grigorej Murav'ev to De la Gardie and Odoevskij about difficulties obtaining provisions for Swedish troops in Tesovo. He complains in particular about the requisitioner Andrej Borkov.

19. Petition to the boyars of the Moscow and Novgorod Realm from noblemen and boyars' sons from four pogosts in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Zao-nežskaja *polovina*, concerning the collection of "loan money" (*den'gi za-emnye*) and "embassy money" (*posol'skie den'gi*) on the basis of a new inspection.

Instructions to the requisitioner Ivan Kadyev and *gubnoj starosta* Semen Agapitov to collect the money.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Lučka Baranov of Obonežskaja *pjatina*, asking for tax exemption for his estate for as long as he is in Sweden on official business. He has received demands for provisions from both Ladoga and Novgorod the Great.

Decision on the reverse to issue an order to Ivan Kokovcov not to collect tax.

Instructions to Ivan Kokovcov not to collect provisions from Baranov's estates. April 1612.

20. Two orders from Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov giving the same instructions: *starosty*, sworn men and local representatives in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Nagornaja *polovina*, are to supply provisions to Swedish troops in Ladoga. Rumour has it that Ro-

man Neelov has ordered that provisions are not to be supplied. 3 April 1612.

Order to Feoktist Nikitič from Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, directing him to disregard an order from the *voevody* Vasilej Butorlin and Ivan Sekirin concerning a requisition of provisions for Swedish troops from Obonežskaja *pjatina*.

Order to Fedor Maksimovič from Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, requiring him to go to Novgorod the Great with revenue and expenditure books and report on how the requisition for the camp has been carried out.

21. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from *starosta* Treška Ondreev of Derevskaia *pjatina*, Žichorevskaia *polovina*, requesting that the requisition for Swedish troops in Staraja Russa be carried out on the basis of Nikon Butorlin's new inspection of Naljuckoj pogost. The records of what had been collected had disappeared during the ravages of the Lithuanians.

Order to the Russian *voevoda* Matfej L'vov from Ivan Odoevskij to requisition provisions in Naljuckoj pogost on the basis of an enclosed extract from Nikon Butorlin's inspection books for 1612.

Report from Ivaško Kokovcov and under-secretary Ostaško Simanov on the collection of provisions for Swedish troops from Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Zaonežskaja *polovina*.

Notes

List of 19 monasteries and the quantities of firewood they were to supply (sheets 16–17).

(II:76)

Contents	Record of a trial.
Sheets	85
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Korostynskoj pogost, crown village of Golino and other villages. Burežskoj pogost.

Summary

An investigation and trial arising from a complaint from the priest Il'ja Vasil'ev against the crown bailiff Lučanin Eremeev and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj, accusing them of theft of grain belonging to the Crown. Accord-

ing to the complaint, Eremeev and Zadenskoj had not taken the priest with them to Korostynskoj pogost, where grain was to be taken charge of. Despite this, they had ordered him to sign their reports. He had refused to do so, as they had taken some of the grain and shared it with named peasants. The complaint was handed in to the Chancellery on 28 September 1614. The investigation was ordered by *d'jak* Måns Mårtensson and conducted by *pristav* Vasilej Ušakov, under-secretary Login Perfir'ev and under-secretary Semenska Kurbatov, who reported to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev and the Swedish interpreter Erik Andersson. The accused, together with Semen Boborykin, had failed to record in their inspection books all the grain which the peasants were to supply. The peasants had been allowed to keep some of the grain, in return for bribes. Allotments of land had been parcelled out and recorded in the books as belonging to peasants who had run away or died. The harvest from these allotments had been shared between the accused and surviving peasants. The state was thus deprived of grain, while the proceeds were shared between the peasants (though they had had to give bribes) and the accused.

Attached to the investigation report are extracts from books recording the peasants' allotments of land. After suspects and witnesses had been examined, Semen Boborykin, Lučanin Eremeev, Vasilej Zadenskoj and others were convicted by the *voevoda* Ivan Odoevskij and Måns Mårtensson of accepting bribes. They were fined a total of 200 roubles and ordered to deliver all the grain that had been withheld.

It is noted that the fine was collected in full and handed to under-secretary Isak Månschin (Månsson).

(II:77)

Contents	Petitions, instructions, reports etc. concerning requisitions of grain.
Sheets	128
Year(s)	1614–1615
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Staraja Russa, Starorusskoj <i>uezd</i> .

Summary

1. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from *rossyl'ščik* Petruška Korpovskoj, complaining that the *voevoda* Smirnoj Otrep'ev sowed rye "by force" in fields on Korpovskoj's estate in Starorusskoj *uezd*. Later, Smirnoj betrayed Grand Prince Karl Filip and defected to the "thieves" (*vory*).

Prince Ondrej Šachovskoj then applied for the use of the rye, and was granted half the harvest. Furthermore, Petruška's belongings were destroyed in a fire at the fortress, and when he went to Novgorod by boat other property belonging to him was stolen. He now asks to be allowed to keep some of the rye from his estate, so that he and his family will not be ruined. On the verso, a decision signed by Semen Lutochin: "Petruška may keep the fifth sheaf, the rest will go to the Crown." 3 August 1614.

Instructions to Oleksej Kolyčov and under-secretary Posnik Kuvšinov relating to the matter. The crown grain is to be sent by boat to the granaries in Novgorod the Great. 12 August 1614.

2. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Aleksejko Kolyčov and Posničko Kuvšinov. They have been instructed to carry out an inspection in Staraja Russa and Starorusskoj *uezd*, and to ensure that the grain is harvested and threshed and delivered to the granaries in Staraja Russa. Some of the rye from a taxpaying village belonging to the Spasskij Monastery had already been harvested and threshed when they arrived there, and had been taken by the Cossacks. The rest was being threshed by Captain Frans Dücker for his own use. The peasants in the monastery villages are giving their grain to Swedish or Polish troops. Previously, they gave the fourth sheaf to the monastery and 10 *altyn* and 4 *den'gi* per *obža* to the state treasury. Similarly, on other estates belonging to the monastery, order is not being maintained. Kolyčov and Kuvšinov want instructions. The petition was handed in on 26 August 1614 by the Novgorodian Ivanko Perevozščik.

Instructions in response to the petition. The old ukase still applies. Frans Dücker is not to have the grain. He has received a letter to this effect from Måns Palm. Draft. 28 August 1614.

3. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivaško Boranov and Ofonka Bražnikov. They have been instructed to carry out an inspection of the Staraja Russa district, and to ensure that the grain is harvested and threshed and delivered to the granaries in the town of Staraja Russa. A great many peasants have been killed by Swedes, Lithuanians and Cossacks. Those who survive have no horses and are unable to sow crops for next year's harvest. For the same reason, it is not possible to deliver the dead peasants' grain to Staraja Russa. The route to the town by water has dried out. Boranov and Bražnikov want instructions from Novgorod. Petition handed in on 30 August 1614.

Report from Boranov and Bražnikov on an inquisition (*obysk*) in Dolžinskoj pogost, Starorusskoj *uezd*. Handed in on 13 December 1614 by Ivan Boranov.

4. Surety bonds provided by a number of peasants in various villages in Snežskoj and Dretenskoj pogosts. Before Boranov and Bražnikov, they guarantee that several named peasants will remain on their land and pay taxes, as they have said before. The documents are written by Ivanko Ti-

- chonov, *d'jaček* of the Church of St Elias in this pogost. (Sheets 18–48.)
5. Further reports on requisitions. Conditions in the countryside are described: When they were in power in Staraja Russa, Lithuanians and Cossacks took the peasants' horses. As a result, the peasants now have to carry the rye from the fields to the barns themselves. What is more, many barns have been burnt down, and it will take time to rebuild them. The boyars order the grain to be threshed undried. Owing to the shortage of horses, a good deal of land remains unploughed, and no rye has been sown. Some areas are dangerous, as robbers (*šiši*) are at large. The requisitioners have asked for protection from Swedish soldiers, but this is usually denied them. When they do manage to collect grain, it is difficult to get hold of vehicles or boats to take it to Novgorod the Great, and they ask for the boyars' assistance with this. The boyars send orders to the *voevoda* Prince Ondrej Šachovskoj and Captain Franz Dücker in Staraja Russa to sort out the problems.
 6. Petition from the peasants in Burežskoj pogost. They complain that they are being forced to pay taxes and other levies for peasants who have fled. Prince Ondrej Šachovskoj and Fet'ka Vitovtov submit a petition describing in graphic detail the relationship between the peasants and the bailiffs (sheets 94, 97–100). Grigorej Murav'ev and under-secretary Semenka Šustov are instructed to seek out the fugitive peasants.
 7. List of fugitive peasants in Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts, prepared by Petr Nogin. It states where and in whose homes they are now living. Many are in Novgorod the Great and in Starorusskoj *prisud*. (Sheets 109–116.)
 8. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from *starosta* Timoška Efrimov and other peasants in Burežskoj pogost. They ask for a new inspection, as they cannot cope with both their own taxes and those of peasants who have fled or been killed. The names of a number of fugitive peasants are given, with particulars of sureties and their present whereabouts. (Sheet 117.)

Fragment of instructions to seek out fugitive peasants and obtain sureties for them. Instructions from Evert Horn and Odoevskij to Grigorej Murav'ev and under-secretary Semenka Šustov to carry out a new inspection in several pogosts in Starorusskoj *uezd*. Two petitions from the peasants of Burežskoj pogost, calling for fugitive peasants to be traced and returned.

Instructions to Ivan Boranov and Ofonasej Bražnikov from Pjatoj Grigor'ev. The latter may possibly have added to the instructions in his own hand. (Sheet 127.)

August 1614–June 1615.

(II:78)

Contents	Irregularities in conjunction with the collection of grain.
Sheets	86
Year(s)	1613, 1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , village of Tesovo.

Summary

On 25 October 1613 Grigorej Mikulin from Tesovo handed in a petition (*dovodnaja čelobitnaja*) to De la Gardie and Odoevskij making accusations against *vydelščik* Nikita Obol'njaninov, *prikaščik* Ivan Poreckoj and sworn men who had collected tax in Tesovo. After hearing the petition, the boyars passed it on to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev and ordered an investigation of the matter on the spot.

Instructions from the boyars to Ivan Boranov and under-secretary Ondrej Beloj to go to Tesovo and investigate why Obol'njaninov and Poreckoj have delivered much less grain than the previous year (1612/13) and why certain particulars are missing from the books (*vydel'nye knigi*). 28 October 1613.

Report from Boranov and Beloj, handed in to the boyars on 19 November by the sworn man Miška Pervuchin from Tesovo (sheets 11–15). They have checked and corrected the particulars which Obol'njaninov and Poreckoj provided.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from under-secretary Griška Mikulin, complaining about the way Andrej Beloj is carrying out his instructions in Tesovo. Beloj is helping Poreckoj and the peasants. Boranov and one of the sworn men have insulted Mikulin, called him a heretic and threatened to kill him. The petition was handed in by Mikulin on 20 November 1613.

D'jak Pjatoj Grigor'ev reports to the boyars and decides to replace Beloj with under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin. Instructions to Sobakin (sheet 19).

On 13 December Sobakin hands in a list of state grain (*gosudarev pašennoj desjatinnoj chleb*) to the *Dvorcovej prikaz*.

Information from the peasants in the Tesovo area concerning the quantities of wheat and oats threshed for the Crown in the different villages. The document is witnessed by Ivan Boranov.

Further documents relating to the matter (sheets 25–37), including records of examinations of the peasants. Entries in the books (*vydel'nye knigi*) drawn up by Obol'njaninov and Poreckoj are contrasted with the real state of affairs.

Extract from the threshing books (*desjatinnye umolotnye knigi*) kept by Obol'njaninov and Poreckoj.

Further particulars concerning the size of the harvest from earlier inspec-

tion and revenue books (Ivan Boranov's inspection) and an examination of the peasants (sheets 44 ff.). Questions are also asked about what areas the peasants and *bobyli* are farming rent-free. The sworn man Ivanko Četveretca claims that he saw Nikita Obol'njaninov recording these particulars in his own hand. Why they are now missing from the books he does not know (sheet 54).

Summary, dated 25 March, of Grigorej Mikulin's petition to Pjatoj Grigor'ev. Mikulin is referred to here as the former *prikaščik* of Tesovo. The petition involves complaints against Ivan Poreckoj, *starosta* Ivanko Chujlov and Ivanko Četveretca for irregularities that have occurred in the collection of tax. Četveretca put the crown grain in the barn of his relative Mišučka Grigor'ev in the village of Zapol'e.

Pjatoj Grigor'ev has *rossyl'sčiki* Oleša Epančin and Trofim Nekljudov, *prikaščik* Ivan Poreckoj, and *starosty* and sworn men, including Ivanko Četveretca, called in for questioning (sheets 55 ff.). Poreckoj and the others say that they put the grain in the peasants' barns because the Crown does not have any barns in Tesovo. Obol'njaninov and the sworn man Četveretca sealed the barns, but then Swedish soldiers came and removed the seal from one of them. The interrogation continues over many pages.

Pjatoj Grigor'ev orders extracts to be made from Obol'njaninov and Poreckoj's books for 1613 (sheets 64 ff.).

The case is presented to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, who sentence Ivan Poreckoj, Ivanko Četveretca and Michalko Pervuchin to be flogged (sheet 67). Poreckoj may no longer work in Tesovo. The grain which the peasants have failed to deliver to the state is to be collected.

Instructions to Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Ulan Sobakin to go to Tesovo to carry out the punishment of Četveretca and Pervuchin and to collect the grain, send it to Novgorod the Great and draw up correct records of its collection. 17 April 1614. (Sheets 70 ff.)

Particulars provided by Ivan Boranov, village by village, of the grain which Obol'njaninov and Poreckoj failed to collect.

Petition from Kokovcov and Sobakin to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, handed in by Kokovcov on 6 May 1614. They have had Četveretca and Pervuchin flogged, but complain of difficulties collecting the grain. On examination, Kokovcov says that some peasants are so poor that it is not possible to take anything from them.

Instructions to Ulan Sobakin, dated 6 May 1614. He is to collect grain from those peasants who are able to provide it.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Ulan Sobakin, handed in on 22 May 1614 by the peasant Ivanko Moskva from Tesovo. Sobakin explains which parts of his instructions he has carried out. He is now having difficulty continuing the collection of the grain, as the peasants are fleeing and Swedish soldiers have seized several horses. He asks for further instructions.

Notes

See also II:244 and II:279.

(II:79)

Contents Registers of grants of land.

Sheets 36

Year(s) 1611/12, 1613/14

Area(s) Vodskaja *pjatina*.

Summary

Two registers setting out how much land has been granted, on the basis of decisions by De la Gardie and Odoevskij, to noblemen, boyars' sons, widows and minors in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Entries record the individual's salary, how much land has previously been granted, and how much more has been granted during the year in question.

1. Sheets 1–20: The first register (for 1611/12) refers to the following people (listed in the order in which they occur): Prince Bulat Meščerskoj, Ivan Serkov, Matfej Murav'ev, Ivan Trusov, Pjatoj Voronin, Pervuša Bykov, Budaj Osokin's widow Marfa, Boris Elagin, Boris Bunkov's widow Chovron'ja, Stepan Murav'ev, Parfenej Obuchov, Vasilej Nazimov, Ivan Krasnoslepov, Nechorošej Veljašev, Tichan and Garasim Brovcyn, Matfej Neelov, Ivan Sukin, Ivan Ožogin, Ivan Kaškarov's widow Nastas'ja, Semen Kaškarov, Michajlo Mustofin, Eroška Zelenin, Dmitrej Tyrkov, Ofonasej Puščin, Gavriilo Beketov, Bogdan Ododurov, Gost' Kokovcov, Ivan Kokovcov, Prince Ivan Myšetskoj, the interpreter Bažin Ivanov, Obrosim and Sofron Kuz-minskoj, Ivan Savin, Griša Borkov, Petr Borkov's widow Ovdot'ja, Michalka Ermolin, Kondrat Ermolin's widow Matrena, Prince Ondrej Myšetskoj's widow Oksena, Vasilej Beketov, the newly baptized man Zachar Saltanaev, Bogdan Samarin, Elizarej Puščin, Družina Ožogin, Fedor Novokščenov, Efim Savin, Bogdaško and Jakuško Bujnosov, Ivan Šipilov, Matfej Kušev's daughter Marfa, Semen Lutochin, Ivan Sekirin, Semen Kalitin, Ivan Kalitin's widow Katerina, Ivan Munzorin, Grigorej Obol'njaninov, Fedor Munzorin, Lazar' Ododurov, Pjatoj Voronin's widow Olena, Ofonasej Neelov, Roman Neelov, Mikita Čertov, Ignatej Nosakin, Vasilej Voronin, Prince Ivan and Prince Dmitrej Rostovskoj, Michajlo Putilov and Ivan Bujnosov. Draft.
2. Sheets 21 ff: The second register (for 1613/14) refers to the following people: Filon Oničkov, Matfej Murav'ev, the newly baptized man Miki-

ta Maksutov, *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev, Michail Oničkov, Ondrej Neelov, the newly baptized men Ivan Isupov and Ivan Devletev, Ortemej Komaev, Prince Gavriilo Narymov, Gerasim Murav'ev, Prince Mikifor Meščerskoj, the newly baptized man Ivan Tanaev, Prince Ivan Putjatin, the newly baptized man Ivan Gordeev, Prince Timofej Šachovskoj, Ovsej Rezanov, Petr Seljaninov, Fedor Bezstužev, Mikita Zenov'ev, Pimen Tetkin's widow Nastas'ja, Grigorej Obol'njaninov, Luka Boranov, Levontej Neelov, Ivan Neelov, under-secretary Ždan Molevanov, Mikita Kalitin, Murat Peresvetov, Mikula Odincov, Ivan Serkov's widow Tat'jana, Bogdan Tyrkov, Fedor Odincov, Ždan Jazykov, Aleksandr Gorichvostov, Fedor Lugvenev, Tret'jak Nazimov's widow (first name not given) and son Fet'ka, Jakov Boborykin, Anc Brakilev, Nikita Nosakin, Stepan Putilov, Bogdan Chorošev's widow Olena, Egup Boborykin, Michail Putilov's widow Pelageja, Ignatej Nosakin's widow Fedosja, Michail Neelov, Fedor Baišev, Boris Elagin, Nikita Kurasov, Nikita Dosadin, Petr Chvostov, the interpreter Bažin Ivanov, the newly baptized men Michalka Ori-na and Nikitka Onisimov, Olferej Sidorov, Ivan Oničkov, Ondrej Nogi-n, Ivan Kuzminskoj, Matfej Neelov, and Ondrejan Miloslavskoj's widow Varvara.

Draft, forming the basis for a land grant book.

Salaries vary between 150 and 800 *četi*, but as a rule actual land holdings are smaller. Only *d'jak* Semen Lutochin has as much as 800 *četi*. The dower estates of women vary between 30 and 200 *četi*.

(II:80)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	14
Year(s)	1612, 1613
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Fed'ko Semenov syn Charlamov, handed in on 16 January 1612. His salary has been set at 300 *četi* and he has 195 *četi* at his disposal in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Zaleskaja *polovina*. This estate has been occupied by "thieves" (*vory*) and he himself has not had access to it for more than three years. He therefore has to beg for his living, at the same time as he is serving the state in every possible way. He recently served with Prince Ivan Ofonas'evič Meščerskoj at Porchov. After that he went with

Evert Horn to Pskov, then on to Gdov, before eventually arriving in Novgorod the Great, where he is now “dying of starvation”. He previously asked the boyars for land from Fedor Koseckoj’s estate, but this request was rejected and he was urged to look elsewhere. Now he is applying for land from the estate of Mosej Ivanov syn Ovcyn in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Zarusskaja *polovina*. Ovcyn left no children, and his widow has remarried, to Kuz’ma Čerkasov. The estate stands empty, and there are no peasants there. On the verso: 16 January 1612.

Extract from the land grant books sent to Moscow in 1604, relating to Mosej Ovcyn’s estate. The information was obtained from Leontej Aksakov’s cadastres for 1582 (sheets 4–6). Fedor Charlamov was examined at the time the extract was made, and provided the same information as in his petition.

Report that Fedor Charlamov has left Novgorod the Great without appointing an agent to represent him.

On 9 January Ofonasej Semenov syn Chvostov of Vodskaja *pjatina* handed in a petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij. He had been granted land from the estate of Vasilej Skobel’cyn, but that land has been given back to Skobel’cyn. Chvostov now wants land from the estate of Mosej Ovsyn instead.

Extract from the land grant books for 1612/13 relating to Ofonasej Chvostov’s holding of land. In 1610 his salary was set at 400 *četi* by Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič. He currently has 200 *četi* from the estate of his brother Ivan in Derevskaia *pjatina*, and this year, 1612, De la Gardie and Odoevskij granted him 200 *četi* from the estate of the “traitor” Vasilej Skobel’cyn. However, on 18 December 1612 the boyars decided to take these 200 *četi* from Ofonasej and give them back to Vasilej, as the latter had been taken to Pskov against his will.

On examination when the extract was made, Ofonasej Chvostov said that he had received Vasilej Skobel’cyn’s estate because the land he had had in Derevskaia *pjatina* had been burnt and laid waste.

Decision of the boyars, dated 13 January 1613. Ofonasej Chvostov is granted 200 *četi* of Ovcyn’s estate. Charlamov’s petition is rejected on the grounds that he has left Novgorod the Great without waiting for the boyars’ decision and without appointing an agent. The remainder of Ovcyn’s estate therefore reverts to the state. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Martemjan Pleškov in Šelonskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision.

Sheets 3–12 signed on the verso with the *skrepa* of *d’jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:81)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Afonka Vasil'ev syn Dirin of Derevskaja *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 150 *četi*, but he does not have a single *čet'*, even though he is serving both winter and summer. He now wants land from the estate of Ivan Petrov syn Oničkov. The latter has been killed by Lithuanian soldiers, leaving neither wife nor children.

Extracts from older books. In Prince Michail Katyrev Rostovskoj's service rolls (*desjatnja verstan'ja*) from 1606, Dirin's salary is set at 150 *četi*; this information is attested by under-secretary Fed'ka Larionov. Extract from *nesluživoj* Ivan Sjanov's land parcelling books for 1607 regarding Oničkov's holding of land in Derevskaja *pjatina*; the particulars given are attested by Ždanec Molevanov, who has also checked that Dirin's name does not appear on Mikita Vyšeslavcov and Ignatej Charlamov's lists of men who have failed to report for duty in Kotlovan Lipetskoj, Ustrečkoj *stan* or Staraja Russa.

On examination, Dirin confirms the information given in his petition and says that this year, 1612, Oničkov was killed on his estate by Lithuanian soldiers. The estate now stands empty.

The boyars' decision on the matter, dated 15 June 1612. Dirin is allocated 150 *četi* from Oničkov's estate. The remainder, 150 *četi*, reverts to the state. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Fragment of instructions to *nesluživoj* Jakov Moložaninov in Derevskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision. Draft.

Sheets 1–6 are signed on the verso with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great, both well preserved.

(II:82)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Pirovskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Prince Fedor knjaz' Bogdanov syn Kropotkin's daughters Fedos'ka and Fedorka in Derevskaja *pjatina*. On Whitsun Eve 1612, Lithuanian soldiers came to Pirovskoj pogost, killed their father and mother and took their brother prisoner. The newcomer *pan* Petr Privorskoj has received 50 *četi* of their father's estate, and the rest, 150 *četi*, has reverted to the Crown. The girls have not been granted any part of the estate for their support, and now ask for such a grant until such time as their brother is released.

Extract from the books of De la Gardie and Odoevskij for the current year, 1613. The newcomer *pan* Petr Privorskoj has received 50 *četi* from Prince Fedor Kropotkin's estate and 150 *četi* from that of Prince Zacharej Kropotkin. Of the latter's estate, 50 *četi* went to his widow Polageja and his unmarried sister. Of Fedor Kropotkin's property, 50 *četi* have gone to Prince Ivan Kropotkin's widow Tat'jana. 100 *četi* have reverted to the Crown. There then follows an extract from the confiscation books of *nesluživoj* Ivan Tolmačev, detailing which villages, peasants and *pustoši* have reverted to the Crown. The same person was instructed to parcel out land to the widow Tat'jana, but he did not do so as he was unable to find her in Pirogovskoj pogost. This information is attested by Ivanko Zadenskoj.

On examination in connection with this, Prince Bogdan Kropotkin's servant Ignaško confirms the circumstances described by Fedos'ja and Fedora in their petition.

The boyars' decision on the matter: Fedos'ja and Fedora are allocated 100 *četi* from their father's estate. The rest of the estate, 50 *četi*, remains the property of the Crown. The decision is dated January 1613 (no day of month) and bears the seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Aleksej Alekin to carry out the decision.

All the sheets are glued together and bear the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:83)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	19
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Derevskaia <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Instructions from Tsar Vasilij Šujskij to the *voevody* Ivan Odoevskij and Ratman Veljaminov and the *d'jaki* Čulok Bartenev and Kornil Ievlev, arising from a petition from Ivan Danilov syn Krasnoslepov and Vasilej Nikitin syn Levšin concerning a mutual exchange of estates in Vodskaja and Derevskaia *pjatiny*. The exchange is to be effected in accordance with the petitioners' wishes. The information has been checked by under-secretary Vas'ka Gavrilov. The instructions were handed in by Ivan Krasnoslepov on 30 May 1610.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Vas'ka Levšin and Ivaško Krasnoslepov. They have exchanged *pustoši* forming part of their salaries, *čet'* for *čet'*. They now want a document (*vvoznaja gramota*) confirming their title to this land.

Inquiries into the land holdings of Levšin and Krasnoslepov. Krasnoslepov's salary has been set at 500 *četi* and Levšin's at 550. Extracts from the land grant books for 1604 that have been sent to Moscow, and from Nikifor Davydov's land grant books for 1584.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivanko Krasnoslepov. He has transferred several *pustoši* in Vodskaja *pjatina* to Vasilej Levšin by exchange, and now wants the transfer to be registered.

Extracts from the land grant books for Vodskaja *pjatina* from 1602 and from *gubnoj starosta* Levontej Knutov's land parcelling books from 1594, relating to the land exchanged in Vodskaja *pjatina*. The information is attested by Ivanko Zadenskoj.

The boyars' decision on the matter. Krasnoslepov's and Levšin's petitions are granted. The decision is dated April 1613 (no day of month) and bears the seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. On the reverse: "To *gubnoj Selevestr Zinov'ev*".

Instructions to Selevestr Grigor'ev (sic, Zenov'ev), *gubnoj starosta* in Vodskaja *pjatina*, to carry out the decision. Draft.

Sheets 1–15 are signed on the verso with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (distinct, but not intact).

(II:84)

Contents	Orders. Records of elections. Inquisition reports. Lists of grain and of deserted villages etc.
Sheets	18
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Staroruskoj <i>uezd</i> , Snežskoj and Dretenskoj pogosts.

Summary

1. Order from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Ivan Boranov and under-secretary Ofonasej Bražnikov, instructing them to record, in Snežskoj pogost, monastic estates and the estates of noblemen and boyars' sons, with their villages, newly cultivated land and farms, their peasants and *bobyli*, where they live, how much tax they pay and what rye and spring-sown grain the peasants have sown for the present year, 1613/14. Peasants have died or disappeared. Villages and areas of land stand empty.
2. Election of peasants in Snežskoj pogost to oversee the harvesting and threshing of grain that was to be paid as tax or confiscated by the state. In addition, those elected were to carry out an inspection of cultivated and uncultivated areas of land. A record of the election was drawn up by Juško Ivanov, *egorevskoj d'jaček* in Snežskoj pogost. Witnessed on the reverse by *egorevskoj pop* Ievišče Timofeev. 17 August 1614.
Instructions to Ivan Boranov and under-secretary Ofonasej Bražnikov, similar to those above but relating to Dretenskoj pogost. In addition, an election of peasants to oversee the harvesting and threshing of grain. A record of the election was drawn up by Ivanko Tichonov, *il'inskoj d'jaček* in Dretenskoj pogost. Witnessed on the reverse by *il'inskoj pop* Silišče Timofeev. 24 August 1614.
3. Order from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Ivan Boranov and under-secretary Ofonasej Bražnikov, directing them to ask priests, *starosty*, sworn men and local representatives in Staroruskoj *uezd*, Snežskoj pogost, how many monastic estates and estates of noblemen, boyars' sons and chancellery officials there were in the pogost. Furthermore, they were to ask which peasants and *bobyli* lived in the villages and on the farms and paid taxes; who had sown rye and spring-sown grain for the present year, 1613/14; who had harvested crops, with or without a right to do so; and

which peasants had disappeared. Those questioned replied that there were none of these things in their pogost. There were no peasants or *bobyli* belonging to noblemen, boyars or monasteries. The inquisition report was drawn up by Juško Ivanov, *egorevskoj d'jaček* in Snežskoj pogost. 17 August 1614.

Instructions to Ivan Boranov and under-secretary Ofonasej Bražnikov, similar to those above but relating to Staroruskoj *uezd*, Dretenskoj pogost, with a list of the rye sown in *pustoši* and on abandoned allotments in inhabited villages. The inquisition report and lists of taxable grain, based on the testimony of *starosty*, sworn men and local representatives, were drawn up by Ivanko Tichonov, *il'inskoj d'jaček* in Dretenskoj pogost. Witnessed on the verso of sheet 10 by *il'inskoj pop* Silišče Timofeev. 25 August 1614.

Instructions to Ivan Boranov and under-secretary Ofonasej Bražnikov, similar to those above but relating to Loskoj pogost, with a list of the grain crops sown. At the bottom of the page: "This list does not bear the signature of a priest, as the priest had been burnt to death by Cossacks. 30 August 1614."

List of the rye and spring-sown grain sown by peasants in *pustoši* for the present year, 1613/14. Particulars are given of villages and peasants.

The inquisition report and list of taxable grain were written by *egorevskoj d'jaček* Juško Ivanov.

List of deserted villages in Snežskoj pogost, where the peasants have been killed by Lithuanians, Swedes and Cossacks. Other peasants have died of starvation, and yet others have been scattered by the war. Rye has been sown on their land for the present year, 1614. Particulars are given of villages, the names of the peasants, and their areas of land. The list was drawn up by Juško Ivanov.

On the reverse of sheets 5–8, across the joins, *egorevskoj pop* Semenišče Fedorov has begun to sign his *skrepa*.

(II:85)

Contents	Various documents concerning fields and grain. Fragment of an interrogation record. Records of wages paid to <i>d'jaki</i> , under-secretaries, guards and gardeners.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1613, 1614, 1615
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , villages of Rakomo and Trjasovo. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , villages of Korolevo and Tesovo. Novgorod the Great. Staraja Russa.

Summary

1. List of exempt fields (*sbavočnye vyti*) and fields of dead and fugitive peasants in Korolevo, Rakomo, Trjasovo and Tesovo, based on the census books (*perepisnye knigi*) of Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj for 1613/14. It is also stated what is growing in these fields. The rye is confiscated by the Crown. In the case of Korolevo, however, Ivan Šval' has been allocated a small portion of the harvest.
2. List, village by village, of exempt fields in Rakomo, based on the service rolls (*verstal'nye knigi*) of Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj for 1613/14.
3. Fragment of a record of an interrogation by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev of the sworn men Larionka Ignat'ev, Ondrjuška Ljutikov and Ievko Demidov. Grigor'ev asks Ignat'ev whether he has any gold coins or objects of silver or pearls, which he denies. 7 February 1615. On the verso, information on grain and taxes. 1613/14. Draft.
4. Information about allocations of rye to various people from Bogdan Pomeščikov's estate in Korostynskoj pogost: to the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin, Pjatoj Grigor'ev and Ivan Timofeev; to under-secretary Ivan Šval' and to Grigorej Nečaev, Oleksej Stepanov and Ondrej Badakov, under-secretaries in Staraja Russa; to Nikifor Koptev and his eight fellow under-secretaries at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* in Novgorod (all the under-secretaries also receive wages in the form of money); and to under-secretaries Never (Ignat'ev) and Subota (Nikiforov) at the Chancellery for Grain Distribution (*Žitničnoj prikaz*). In addition, eight guards at the chancelleries and two gardeners receive rye and oats.

(II:86)

Contents	Sowing and harvesting. Fragment of a land grant application. Petition concerning sowing. Surety bond.
Sheets	14
Year(s)	1612, 1613, 1614/15
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Extract from the books of Semen Boborykin, Lučanin Eremeev and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj for 1614 concerning the rye harvests in Korostynskoj and Bureckoj pogosts and deliveries to Novgorod the Great.
2. Extract from the land grant books for 1612 relating to Parfenej Elagin's holding of land in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. The land parcelling books for 1613 record that Prince Bulat Meščerskoj and Ignat Charlamov received land from this estate.
3. Particulars of sown land and harvests in Korolevo, Rakomo, Trjasovo and Tesovo. Gost' Kokovcov's account books for 1614. (Sheets 4-13.)
4. On sheet 13v there is a petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the crown peasant Matjuška Sergiev and the other peasants in the village of Dverjaži, Korostynskaja *volost'*. They ask to be excused from sowing certain pieces of land this year, 1615, owing to the great destruction in the area. This text has been crossed out.
5. Surety bonds provided by Onton Mjasnik of Bardova ulica, Ontonej Vasil'ev and Ofonasej Prokof'ev from the village of Retlja, and Konstantin Grigor'ev from the village of Gorki, the last three of them crown peasants in Bureckoj pogost. They stand surety before under-secretary Ofonasej Muranov at the *Dvorcovej prikaz* that the crown peasants Ondrej Ljutikov from the village of Solopsk and Iev Demidov from Retlja will see to it that the peasant Larionko Ignat'ev from the village of Dvoricy, Bureckoj pogost, appears before *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. If Ondrej and Iev do not immediately do this, they must themselves appear before Pjatoj Grigor'ev, failing which the sureties will be punished. Michajlo L'skovy (?) acted as witness and Nikitka Stepanov as scribe. 2 February 1615. The document is witnessed on the verso.

(II:87)

Contents	Lists of priests and peasants with positions of trust.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Starorusskoj <i>uezd</i> .

Summary

List of priests, peasants (*starosty*, sworn men, local representatives etc.) and scribes (*d'jački*) whose names are mentioned in the inspection books of Oleksej Kolyčev (Petrovskoj, Voskresenskoj and Čertickoj pogosts), Ivan Boranov (Snežskoj, Losskoj, Dolžinskoj and Dretenskoj pogosts) and Luka Miloslavskoj (Ramyševskoj, Čerenčickoj and Ofremovskoj pogosts).

List of priests, *starosty*, sworn men and scribes involved, together with Luka Miloslavskoj and under-secretary Ivan Zadenskoj, in the collection of tax in the form of grain in Ramyševskoj, Čerenčickoj, Kolomenskoj and Ofremovskoj pogosts.

List of *starosty* and sworn men chosen by Ivan Boranov and under-secretary Ofonasej Bražnikov in Snežskoj and Dretenskoj pogosts.

No year. Draft.

Notes

Basic material for an inspection book. Notes of this kind were not normally retained.

(II:88)

Contents	Register of grants of land.
Sheets	28
Year(s)	1610–1614
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Register showing how much land has been granted, on the basis of decisions by De la Gardie and Odoevskij, to estate owners, boyars' sons, widows and

minors in Derevskaja *pjatina* in 1610/11 and 1611/12 (sheets 1–23) and in 1613/14 (sheets 24–28).

The register refers to the following people, listed in the order in which they occur (sheets 1–14): Družina Palicyn, Dmitrej Okljačev, a minor, Petr Licharev, Nevedomyj Skrypicyn, Maksim Krečetnik, Danil Narmackoj, Ivan Negodjaev, Mikita Vyšeslavcov, Prince Murza Myšeckoj, Prince Eufimej Myšeckoj, Michail Narmackoj's widow Tat'jana, Bogdan Ondreev syn Musin, Gerasim Murav'ev, Filon Oničkov, *d'jak* Tret'jak Kopnin, Bogdan Pervogo syn Musin, Ivan Musin, Pjatoj Esipov's widow Ul'jana, Smirnoj Samarin, Mosej Poskočin, Semen Oničkov's widow Okulina, Petr Oničkov, Ivan Perchurev, Bogdan Dirin, Stepan Barakov's widow (first name not given), Semen Pestrikov, Ondrej Resnicyn, Bogdan Resnicyn, Vasilej Samarin's widow Mar'ja, Grigorej Nagonovskoj, his mother, Postnik Nagonovskoj's widow Mar'ja, Bogdan Rostopčín's widow Kristina, Ofonasej Dirin, Osan Chvostov, Timofej Chvostov's widow Mar'ja, Mikifor Chvostov's sister Anna, Bucharin Palicyn, Fedor Chvostov, Ivan Zenov'ev, Jakov Glebov, Timofej Oničkov's widow Michava, Fedor Oničkov, Družina Oničkov, Četvertej Vevrevkin's widow Okulina, Semoj Oničkov, Ivan Danilov syn Rozladin, Danil Rozladin's widow Ovdot'ja, Fedor Matjuškin, Vasilej Lošakov's widow (first name not given), Ivan and Michajlo Dirin, Fedor Butenev, Ortem Puljaev, Osip and Michajla Rumjancov, minors, Michajlo Nogin, a minor, Nazar Čirikov, Jurej Narmackoj's widow Natal'ja, Nikita Obolnjaninov and Danil Obolnjaninov's widow Nenila. Draft, forming the basis for a land grant book.

(II:89)

This roll is missing.

(II:90)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	13
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Bogdaško Ivanov syn Tyrkov, applying for land from the estate of Ivan Sukin in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Sukin has defected to Tichvin.

Particulars from the books relating to Tyrkov's salary and current holding of land. According to De la Gardie and Odoevskij's service rolls from 1613, Tyrkov's salary is set at 300 *četi*. In 1614 the boyars granted him 190 *četi* in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Particulars from the land grant books for 1609/10 and 1611/12 concerning Sukin's land holdings in Bežeckaja and Vodskaja *pjatiny*. The information is attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

On examination, Tyrkov confirms that Sukin has betrayed Grand Prince Karl Filip and defected to Tichvin. His estate in Bežeckaja *pjatina* is occupied by "thieves" (*vory*), while his estate in Vodskaja *pjatina* stands empty.

Decision of the boyars, dated March 1614 (no day of month). Tyrkov is granted 110 *četi* from Sukin's landed estate, bringing him up to his full salary. The remainder of the estate is confiscated by the Crown. Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to under-secretary Semejka Gusakov to carry out the decision. 17 March 1614. Draft.

Petition from Ivan Tyrkov, handed in to the boyars on 11 April 1614, complaining that the peasants are preventing Gusakov from carrying out the boyars' decision. They are beating the men sent to officiate and refusing to pay any levies. Tyrkov wants the boyars to order Stepan Timošev in Zareč'e to round the peasants up and send them to the boyars in Novgorod the Great.

Fragment of a petition to Stepan Fomič from Ivan Odoevskij and Semen Lutochin. The problem of the insubordinate peasants is presented. Draft. On the verso: Extract from the service rolls for 1605/06 relating to Levka Mart'janov's salary and estate in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. All this text has been crossed out.

2. Three small fragments of land grant applications.

Sheets 1–4 are signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great, both well preserved.

(II:91)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Sabel'skoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Michalko Oničkov, asking to be granted Parfenej Obuchov's estate in Vodskaja *pjatina*, which has been given to Ofonasej Ondronnikov. Oničkov has applied for grants of land in Vodskaja and Derevsckaja *pjatiny*, but the estates in question have been given to others. He owns only six deserted *vyti* in Soleckoj pogost. He lost his old estate long ago, and does not own a single peasant. Obuchov and Ondronnikov have left.

Inquiries into Michajlo Zlobin syn Oničkov's salary and the land granted to him. In *d'jak* Semen Lutochin's land grant document (*v dače*) from 1612/13 it is stated that his salary is 700 *četi*. Particulars of his estates in various pogosts in Vodskaja *pjatina* are given.

It is also noted that the land grant document issued by Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov in 1612, Parfenej Vjalicy syn Obuchov holds 200 *četi*, but that in 1614 this land was given to Ofonasej Ondronnikov.

On examination, Oničkov said that these 200 *četi* stood empty. Ondronnikov had betrayed the King's Son and gone over to the Moscow troops. His old estates in Derevsckaja *pjatina* were now owned by Moscow people.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to grant Michajlo Oničkov the 200 *četi* belonging to Ofonasej Ondronnikov. The latter had defected to Pskov. 8 August 1614.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 4).

Signed with a *skrepa* across the joins on the reverse of sheets 1–4.

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Ugrim Ivanov syn Lupandin of Bežeckaja *pjatina*, asking to be allocated the estates of Parfenej Obuchov in Sabel'skoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*, and the grain belonging to them, which have subsequently been given to Ofonasej Ondronnikov. Lupandin has a

salary of 550 *četi*, but holds no land. Petition handed in on 11 October 1614. (Sheet 6.)

On the reverse: "His Royal Highness has granted Ugrim Lupandin this estate and its grain, provided that it has not been given to anyone else." Signed by Hans Brakiel (in Latin characters). (Sheet 6v.)

Petition from De la Gardie to Odoevskij requesting the parcelling out of the estate of the "traitor" Ofonasej Ondronnikov, including its grain, to the boyar's son Ugrim Lupandin of Bežeckaja *pjatina*. Lupandin has been granted the estate, as well as Ondronnikov's property in Nikitina ulica. De la Gardie asks for the estate to be parcelled out and for the property to be transferred to Lupandin, and also requests that the latter should be allowed to serve as before. Addressed on the reverse to Ivan Nikitič.

Petition from Michajlo Oničkov's widow Annica and her three daughters, addressed to Grand Prince Karl Filip, asking to be allocated Parfenej Obuchov's estates, which have subsequently been given to Ofonasej Ondronnikov, and referring to other estates that belonged to Annica's husband. Lupandin has applied for Ondronnikov's estate, but it belongs to no one. Petition handed in on 13 October 1614. No decision. On the reverse, Semen Lutochin has written: "13 October 1614. Paste in where appropriate."

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great, comparatively well preserved (sheet 4).

(II:92)

Contents Petition concerning payment of wages.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1614/15

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from under-secretaries Ivaško Prokof'ev and Sen'ka Šustov. They request payment of arrears of wages for 1613/14, 2 roubles and 1½ roubles, respectively. Their colleagues have been paid in full. For the current year, 1614/15, they have received all their wages.

(II:93)

Contents	Application for a plot of land and permission to build a house.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Mikiforko Koptev, under-secretary at the *Dvorcovej prikaz*, applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for permission to build a small house in the “Stone City”, close to the property of Maksim, priest of the Cathedral of St Sophia, and asks to be allocated a site for it.

On the reverse, the words: “Order that a site be allocated, where one can be found.”

Notes

In II:104 there is a document (sheet 3) recording that a plot of land was surveyed for Mikiforko Koptev on 1 June 1613.

(II:94)

Contents	Petition seeking a post.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Paramonko Poskočin applies for a post in Novgorod the Great, where he has an uncle to support. He is unable to travel with Prince Fedor Obolenskoj in the service of the state.

On the reverse, an order that he be allowed to serve in Novgorod the Great.

(II:95)

Contents	Petition relating to land (fragment).
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1607
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Losickoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič from Lavrentej Stepanov syn Žitkov of Šelonskaja *pjatina*. Žitkov has a complaint against *nesluživoj* Janyš Opalev, who he claims has parcelled out estates forming part of Žitkov's salary to Petr Skobel'cyn's wife and children. He asks *not* to be granted haymaking rights in the village of Penkovo, on remote meadows by the rivers Drižnja and Pljusa, despite the fact that the haymaking there is recorded in the *pripravočnye knigi* and land parcelling books. *Otdelščik* Janyš Opalev has entered this haymaking in the Pelešo *pustoši* in the name of Petr Skobel'cyn, without first removing Lavrentej's name from the books. On the reverse, the date 20 November 1607.

Extract from Pervoj Pažinskoj's land parcelling books for 1599/1600, showing that Žitkov had been allocated land from Ofonasej Eremeev's estates in the village of Penkovo. Other parts of Eremeev's estates had been confiscated by the state. In 1606/07 these areas had been allotted to Petr Skobel'cyn, as shown by Janyš Opalev's land parcelling books from 1606/07. Extracts from Janyš Murav'ev's *pripravočnye knigi* from 1571 and Leontej Aksakov's cadastres from 1582, concerning hay meadows and yields.

The final documents relating to this petition are missing.

(II:96)

Contents	Petition and instructions concerning missing grain.
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Not given.

Summary

Instructions from *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Ivan Odoevskij and *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. They are called on to see to it that under-secretaries Ždan Maksimov and Ivan Neelov deliver to the crown granary certain quantities of rye, wheat and oats, from the estates of “traitors”, which were missing from the amounts they delivered for 1613/14. 6 March 1615.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Griška Obol'njaninov, Michalko Neelov and under-secretary Ždanko Maksimov. They claim that the grain was dispatched, but that some of the vehicles were delayed en route. They have since been traced by Ivan Neelov. What is more, the people supplying and receiving the grain used different units of measure – *derevenskaja* and *ta-možennaja mera*, respectively – and this, too, explains why grain appears to be missing.

Instructions to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, explaining the contents of the above petition. He is to investigate whether a wagon-load of grain really was left behind in the camp at Belaja and, if so, whether any of the grain is left. In addition, he is to establish how much grain arrived at the granary. If any is missing, it is to be collected from the three petitioners. March 1615 (no day of month). Draft.

Notes

Possibly connected with II:32.

(II:97)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Cholovskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from Nikita Obol'njaninov, asking to be allocated, as part of his salary, the estates in Cholovskoj pogost belonging to his brother Danilo, who has been killed. On the reverse, the date 19 June 1612.

According to a decision of De la Gardie and Odoevskij from 1611/12, Obol'njaninov has a salary of 600 *četi* and has 442 *četi* of land at his disposal.

Extract from the certificate of title (*vvoznaja gramota*) drawn up by *d'jaki* Dmitrej Aljab'ev and Vtoroj Pozdeev on 13 November 1601, in which particulars of Danilo's estate are recorded.

On examination, Nikita said that Danilo had been killed by Lithuanians, together with his three sons and two grandsons. His wife Nenila and one grandchild, the girl Paraskov'ja, were left.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate Danilo's wife and grandchild 70 *četi* for their support. Obol'njaninov was allocated 100 *četi* as part of his salary. June 1612.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 4). Below the seals is the name Ivan Tolmač (the official who was to parcel out the land).

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov.

Notes

See II:47, sheet 59, the last page of this land grant application.

(II:98)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Kosickoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Timoška Šachovskoj. His salary has been set at 600 *četi*. At present, he has no land at all. He used to have a village outside Ivangorod, but it has reverted to the town of Ivangorod. He also had land in Ščepetskoj pogost, but that land has been seized by bands of robbers. He now asks to be granted land from the estate of Aleksej Vasil'ev syn Obuchov in Vodskaja *pjatina*.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Vas'ka Fedorov syn Butorlin. He used to have an estate in Kotorskoj pogost, but it has been occupied by the "thieves" (*vory*) from Pskov. He applies for a grant of land from Aleksej Obuchov's estate in Kositckoj pogost.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Volod'ka Jakimov. He is 60 *četi* short of his full salary of 200 *četi*. He applies to take over land from Aleksej Obuchov's estate in Kositckoj pogost. Prince Timofej Šachovskoj is said to have told the under-secretaries that he does not need to be granted this estate.

Extract from De la Gardie and Ivan Odoevskij's land grant books for 1613, relating to Vasilej Buturlin's and Volodka Jakimov's holdings of land. Prince Timofej Šachovskoj has no estates in the Novgorod area. Extract from the land grant book for 1613 concerning Aleksej Obuchov's holding of land.

(There is a reference here to Šachovskoj's petition, which is missing from the roll.)

Extracts from older books relating to Aleksej Obuchov's holding of land: from *gubnye starosty* Semen Gorjanov and Boris Mjakinin's land parcelling books for 1586, the land parcelling books of *nesluživoj* Bazin (first name illegible) for 1602, and Ivan Pirogov's land parcelling books for 1611. This information is attested by Ždanec Molevanov.

Examination of Šachovskoj, Buturlin and Jakimov, who say that Aleksej Obuchov has betrayed Grand Prince Karl Filip and gone to Pskov, and that no one has been allocated his estate.

Decision of the boyars, dated 25 March 1614. Jakimov's petition is granted, but not Buturlin's, on the grounds that he has land elsewhere. Prince Šachovskoj has withdrawn his petition. The remainder of the estate is confiscated by the Crown. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

The sheets are signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:99)

Contents Grant of land.

Sheets 7

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Gdovskoj *uezd*, Narovskaja and Kušel'skaja *guby*. Pskov.

Summary

Petition to Evert Horn from Isaj Fedorov syn Aminev, asking to be granted a service estate. Aminev is in his eighth year of state service, but has received no salary in the form of a service estate. He has a salary of 300 *četi*, but holds no land. He had been given 100 *četi* in Kobyl'skoj *uezd* by Evert Horn, but these estates are controlled by the "thieves from Pskov". Aminev served under Horn when he took Gdov, and also fought at Ivangorod, where he was taken prisoner. The estates of his father Fedor Aminev have also been taken by "thieves".

De la Gardie and Odоеvskij decided to grant Isaj Aminev the estates of Krjačko Elagin in Gdovskoj *uezd*, Narovskaja guba, by the river Omut', and in Kušel'skaja guba, comprising 210 *četi*, along with 38 *četi* from the estates belonging to the Church of the Resurrection of Christ (Voskresen'e Christovo) in Damantova Stena in Pskov. 24 October 1613

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 5).

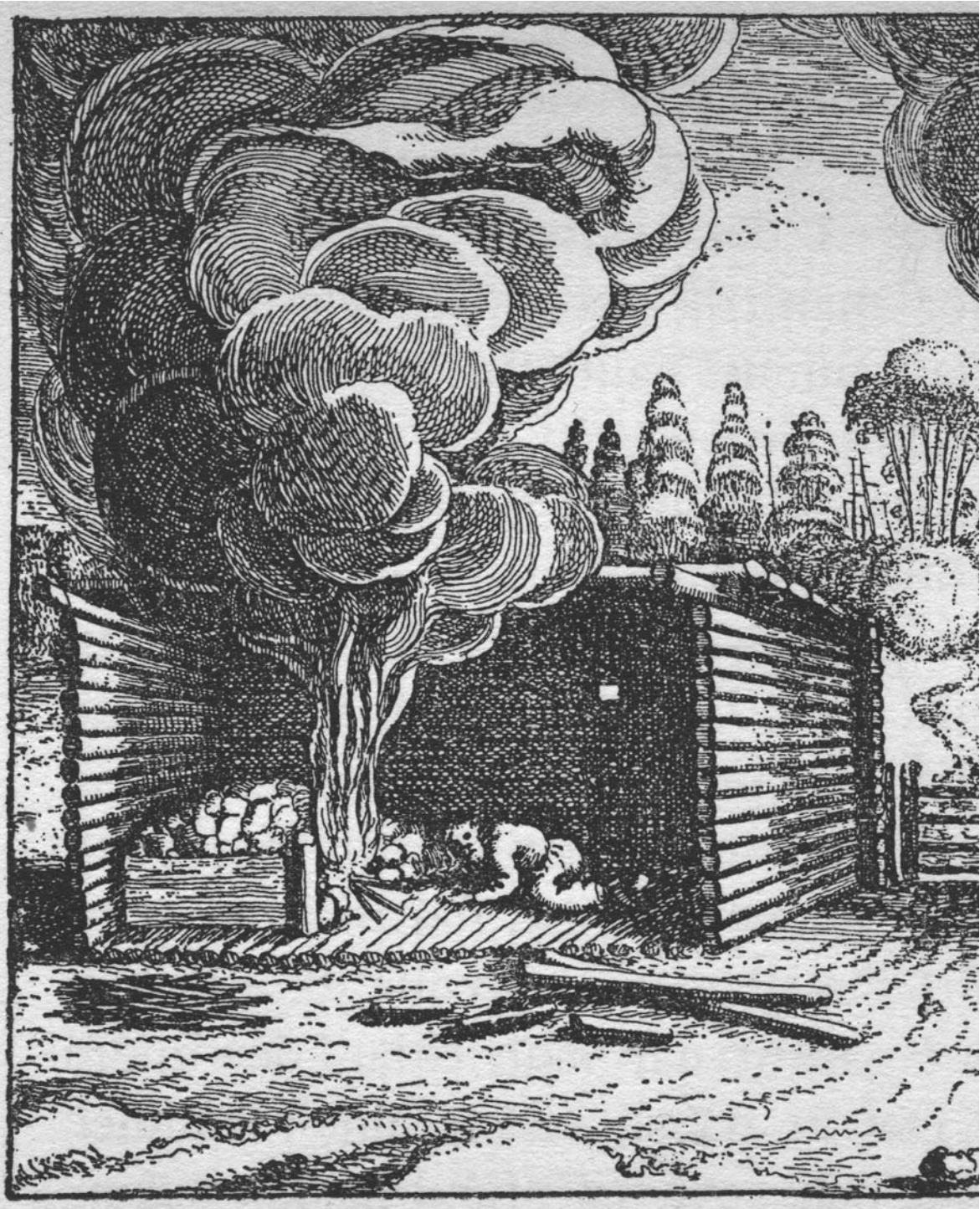
Draft of a land parcelling document dated October 1613. Grigorej Ragujlovskoj was to officiate.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

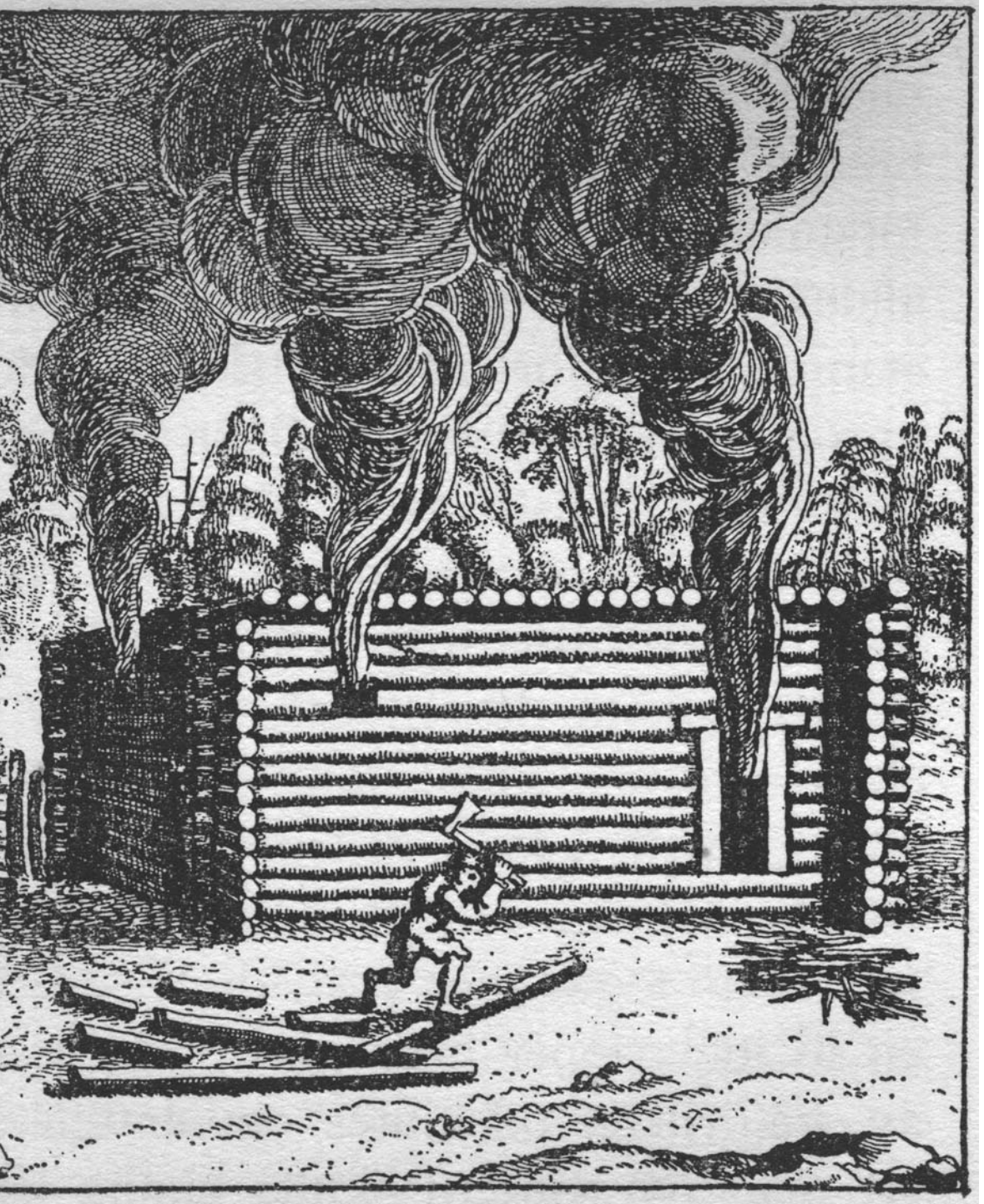
On the verso of sheet 7, a descriptive heading and the year 1613/14.

Notes

On the reverse, a request from Evert Horn, written in Swedish in his own hand, asking Jakob De la Gardie to grant Aminev the land: "Jagh beder m. k. bror Herr Jacow delaGardie han wele Zedelwisare favorisere, and hielpe wdi ded han är begerse, så frampt ded honom kan gefwes, och han ded kan för-tiene. Ewerdt Horn mpp" ("I ask my dear brother Sir Jacow delaGardie to



*Chimneyless Russian house ('smoky house'). Interior and exterior.
From "En holländsk beskicknings resor i Ryssland, Finland och Sverige 1615-1616"
(Swedish translation 1917). Photo: Emre Olgun, Riksarkivet.*



favour the petitioner and help with his request, in so far as it can be given to him and he may deserve it. Ewerdt Horn in his own hand”).

(II:100)

Contents Grant of land.

Sheets 5

Year(s) 1616

Area(s) Porchov.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Michalka knjaž Ivanov syn Meščerskoj. He has an estate near the border with Pskov on which he is unable to live, as bands of robbers make farming impossible. He now asks to be granted allotments of land belonging to a monastery and a convent on the outskirts of Porchov. They pay no tax and do not supply anything to the Swedish troops. He points out that, in the service of the state, he has successfully fought against robbers and Cossacks.

Extracts from Oleksej Žerebcov's cadastres (*pripravočnye knigi*) for 1551 and Grigorej Bundov's cadastres for 1585, relating to the Spasskij Monastery and the Prečistenskij Convent in Porchov. The monastery has three fields, but nothing is registered under the convent.

Examination of Michajlo Meščerskoj, who confirms the information given in the petition. The Spasskij Monastery has one monk and the Prečistenskij Convent one nun, but both live elsewhere and pay no taxes.

De la Gardie's decision, dated July 1616 (no day of month). The petition is granted. Affixed to the decision is the seal of De la Gardie.

Letter confirming that Meščerskoj may take over the allotments of land. Draft.

Notes

Seal of De la Gardie.

In this case, the decision is taken by De la Gardie alone. *Skrepa* of the interpreter and translator Erik Andersson.

(II:101 a)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Bežeckaja <i>pjatina</i> . Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Borovickoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Matjuška Stepanov syn Zenov'ev of Bežeckaja *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 350 *četi*, and he has been granted 194 *četi*. He is now applying for 15 *četi* of *pustoši*. These *pustoši* have been left uncultivated for 30 years.

Extract from the roll obtained from Tichomir Zagoskin, who in turn received it from Ivan Saltykov in 1610/11 as a basis for sending out noblemen and boyars' sons. Zenov'ev has a salary of 350 *četi*. This information is attested by under-secretary Oksenko Danilov.

Extract from the land grant books for 1609/10 relating to Zenov'ev's holding of land in Bežeckaja *pjatina*. These particulars are attested by under-secretary Mikitka Ignat'ev.

Extract from under-secretary Ivan Vitochov's (?) inspection books for 1594/95 relating to Ivan Zabolotckoj's estate in Lobožovo, Borovickoj pogost.

On examination, Zenov'ev says that Zabolotckoj is long dead and left neither wife nor children. This information is attested by under-secretary Ivan Zadenskoj.

Decision of the boyars, dated 7 October 1612. Zenov'ev's petition is granted. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Fedor Titov in Derevskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision. 7 October 1612. Draft.

Sheets 1–5 are signed with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:101 b)

Contents	Confiscation of chattels.
Sheets	14
Year(s)	1613/14
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Volotovskoj pogost, village of Rodionovo.

Summary

On 3 October 1613 De la Gardie and Odoevskij were informed that Grigorej Pavlov syn Zagoskin and Ivan Andreev syn Zagoskin, from Bežeckaja *pjatina*, had betrayed Grand Prince Karl Filip and, along with their mothers, left Novgorod. The boyars ordered that an inventory be made of the possessions to be found at Grigorej's and Ivan's properties in Novgorod the Great and in the village of Rodionovo, where Grigorej's mother had lived.

Report from Ivan Vypovskoj and under-secretary Treška Sergeev, dated 4 October 1613. Together with residents of Slavkova ulica, they made an inventory of Grigorej Zagoskin's possessions at the house of Mikitka (no surname), where Grigorej had been living: icons, clothes and household objects.

The men officiating also visited Ivan Volodimer's property in Michajlova ulica, where Ivan Zagoskin had been living, but here they found no possessions. Kornilko Jakovlev and Sofonka Borisov from Michajlova ulica and *sockoj* Romaško Trofimov from Nutnaja ulica acted as witnesses.

Report from Ivan Oničkov and under-secretary Vasilej Ušakov. On 4 October 1613 they arrived in the village of Rodionovo, Volotovskoj pogost, Obonežskaja *pjatina*, where they made an inventory of belongings, cattle, grain and sown land on the estate of Grigorej Zagoskin. Priests, *starosty* and peasants acted as witnesses.

Report to the boyars that objects belonging to Ivan Zagoskin had been found hidden at the property of Ivan Volodimer (sheet 6). Andrej Nogin and under-secretary Ofonasej Bražnikov were sent there to make an inventory of the objects in the presence of witnesses.

Decision of the boyars, dated October 1613 (no day of month). The objects seized from the traitors are to be valued and sold. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Report on the valuation and sale. Objects and sums are listed, together with the names of the valuers and buyers (sheets 8–10).

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev, handed in on 24 July, applying for rye from Grigorej Zagoskin's estate in the village of Rodionovo.

Decision of the boyars, dated 25 July 1614. The petition is granted, as

Timofeev has no land, but is in the service of the state. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Michail Mjakinin's daughter Oksenica, handed in on 29 July. She has an estate near Novgorod, granted to her for her support following her father's death. Her uncle Grigorej Zagoskin came to her estate and took seed, which he then sowed on his own estate. She now wants a share of the harvest, which has been given to Ivan Timofeev.

Decision of the boyars, allocating some of the rye to Oksenica. De la Gardie and Odoevskij affixed the seal of Novgorod the Great, but it is now missing.

All the sheets are signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:102 a)

Contents	Grants of land (fragment).
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaia <i>pjatina</i> , Molyjatickoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Izot Ratislavskoj's widow Annica and daughter Stefanidka. This year, 1611/12, Izot Ratislavskoj was killed by the Lithuanians. His widow applies for dower land from her husband's estate of 150 *četi*. On the verso: 13 August 1612.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Sen'ka Filipov syn Sijanov of Derevskaia *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 200 *četi*, but he has no land at all at his disposal. Izot Ratislavskoj's widow is his mother, and he now wants to be granted land from Izot's estate.

Extract from Prince Michail Katyrev Rostovskoj's service rolls for 1605/06 concerning Semen S'janov's salary. The information is attested by undersecretary Fed'ka Larionov.

Extracts from the land grant books for 1609/10, from *neslužiloj* Vasilej Kuvšinov's land parcelling books for 1605/06 and from *neslužiloj* Ivan S'janov's land parcelling books for 1609/10, relating to Zotik Rotislavskoj's holding of land in Molyjatickoj pogost. This information is attested by Kostja Petrov.

Petition to the boyars from Prožka Obuchov, handed in on 11 October 1612. His salary has been set at 200 *četi* and he used to have 150 *četi* at his disposal, but that land has been granted to Ivan Negodjaev. He now applies for land from Zotik Rotislavskoj's estate, so that he and his wife and children will not have to go about begging.

Extract from Prince Michail Katyrev Rostovskoj's service rolls for 1605/06 concerning Prochor Obuchov's salary. The information is attested by under-secretary Vas'ka Častoj.

Particulars from Dmitrej Zamyckoj's cadastres (*piscovye knigi*) for 1581/82, showing that Aleksandr Obuchov has 150 *četi* in Lažinskoj pogost. In 1611/12 the boyars granted this land to Ivan Negodjaev.

No decision on the matter is included.

All the sheets are signed with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

The decision is to be found in II:127.

(II:102 b)

Contents	Surety bond.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Surety bond, dated 26 April 1614. Nine individuals (among them Mikita Meljukov, Larion Oničkov and Mikifor Nepljuev) stand surety before the *pristav* Fatij Zmeev that Ivan Michajlov syn Perchurev, from Derevskaja *pjatina*, will appear before the boyars daily and that he will not leave Novgorod, correspond with the "thieves" (*vory*) or engage in spying. If he does any of these things, the punishment meted out by Grand Prince Karl Filip will fall on the sureties. Griša Bebrin acted as scribe. The document is witnessed on the reverse.

Notes

Kept together with this roll is a sheet bearing the text (in Swedish): "Probably fell out of another; presumably belongs to one of numbers 91–100 or those immediately following."

(II:103)

Contents	Accounts of the tavern in Rogatica ulica (<i>knigi vinnye i pivnye</i>).
Sheets	2
Year(s)	Not given (probably after 1614/15).
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

A record of the quantities of vodka (*vino*) and beer left from January at the tavern in Rogatica ulica, and of how much of each beverage was sold between 1 February and 1 March (no year). Wages paid to the tavern's two scribes and two guards. The profits were handed to the Swedish official Egan (Johan) and the Swedish under-secretary Indrik Isakov (Henrik Isaksson).

The contents indicate that these accounts are from after 1614/15 (among other things, they refer to only two taverns in the city).

(II:104)

Contents	Applications for plots of land in Novgorod the Great, and survey documents.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Applications from Istomka Demidov and Tomilko Sergeev to be assigned plots of land in the "Stone City" during the occupation, and decisions to measure out the plots. The third decision, allocating a plot of land close to the property of the priest Maksim to Nikifor Koptev, under-secretary at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*, arises from an application in II:93. The applicant requests a site and states where it is located. The survey document gives the location of the site and its size, measured in cubits (*lokot'*) and inches (*djujma*). Two of the survey documents were drawn up by under-secretary Rodja Babin, the third by under-secretary Nikita Nefed'ev. They are all dated 1 June 1613. On

the reverse of each is a decision, e.g. "Assign a site, where one can be found, and record it in the books." (*Peremernoj spisok.*)

Notes

Peremernoj spisok: Here, a document stating the location of a reassigned plot of land (for the building of a homestead during a time of siege).

(II:105)

This roll is missing.

(II:106)

Contents	Instructions to parcel out land.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1606
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Kipenskoj pogost.

Summary

Instructions to an unnamed individual to parcel out land in Vodskaja *pjatina*, by order of Tsar Dmitrij Ivanovič and as directed by the boyar and *voevoda* Prince Michajlo Petrovič Katyrev Rostovskoj and the *d'jaki* Vasilej Aljad'in and Efim Telepnev.

Semen Ondreev syn Kobylin had applied for the estates of his brother Fedor in Kipenskoj pogost, comprising 300 *četi*. Fedor had entered a monastery in 1603/04 owing to ill health, and the estate now had no owner. Semen was to enter the service of the state, but his salary had not been set and he had no estates. His father Ondrej, who died 12 years ago, had held estates of 196 *četi* in Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny*. These estates had been given to Semen's brother Petr. Inquiries were to be made to establish whether the information given regarding the ownership of the land was true, and whether Fedor really had entered a monastery.

Tsar Dmitrij Ivanovič decided to allocate 200 *četi* of the estates to Semen and 100 *četi* to his brother Petr. Cultivated and uncultivated land, as well as villages, peasants, meadows, forests, taxpaying land etc., were to be divided between the brothers. February 1606.

(II:107)

Contents	Certificate of title.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Soleckoj and Nikol'skoj-Ižerskoj pogosts.

Summary

Estates in Soleckoj and Nikol'skoj-Ižerskoj pogosts, hitherto belonging to Fedor Čortov, have been granted to his son Nikita. He is 12 years old, and at the age of 15 is to enter the service of the state. In this document, the estates are described, with their villages, churches, peasants, other servants, and areas of land. In several villages, many farms stand empty or have been burnt down. According to *nesluživoj* Grigorej Sysoev's land parcelling books from 1611/12, the estates covered an area of 339 *četi*. May 1613. (*Vvoznaja gramota*.)

Notes

Round watermark with two towers (sheet 4).

(II:108)

Contents	Inspection report.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Staraja Russa, Petrovskoj, Čertickoj, Snežskoj, Dretenskoj and Ramyševskoj pogosts.

Summary

Inspection of cultivated and uncultivated land in five pogosts in the Staraja Russa area, covering crown villages, noblemen's estates, service estates and monastic estates. The inspection was conducted by Oleksej Kolyčev, Grigorej Murav'ev and under-secretary Semejko Šestov.

(II:109)

Contents	Requisition of provisions.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Chrepel'skoj pogost, Poljanskaja <i>volost'</i> . The Penteleev and Tesovo fortresses. Estates of the Zverin Monastery.

Summary

A record of provisions collected from different areas and estates, including rye, oats, malt and groats. The estates concerned belong to, among others, Mikifor Meščerskoj, Michajlo Neelov, Elisar Puščin and Vasilej Voronin.

On the reverse, a few lines showing overall totals. Fragment.

September–October (no year).

Notes

Various units of measurement are mentioned. Note the *opanka* (*opanki rži*): a large wooden bowl used as a measure for flour.

(II:110)

Contents	Accounts of the city's taverns.
Sheets	117
Year(s)	1611/12
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Accounts of the taverns on Sofejskaja storona and Torgovaja storona, kept by order of Ivan Odoevskij and Jakob De la Gardie. They record how much vodka (*vino*) has been collected from the state wine cellars, as well as revenue from the sale of beverages and expenditure on purchases of vodka and raw materials for the brewing of beer, wages paid to guards, water drivers and brewers, expenditure on candles, firewood etc. Particulars of the quantities of beer and vodka left at the end of the month. The profits are calculated monthly and handed over to the state treasury (*gosudareva kazna*).

Sworn men at the tavern on Sofejskaja storona: Gavriilo Bekitov and Ivan Tyrkov. Sworn men at the taverns on Torgovaja storona (Michajlova ulica and Rogatica ulica): Ivan Boranov, Semen Poryvaev, Grigorej Chamov, Kirila Fedorov and Vasilej Mjasnik.

The roll is signed on the reverse with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

1 September 1611–1 September 1612.

Notes

On the verso of the last sheet there is an inscription in German.

Cf. I:96, which consists of accounts for these taverns from the same period.

(II:111)

Contents Grant of land. Confiscation of grain. Instructions to supply vodka. Petition for exemption from duties.

Sheets 37

Year(s) 1610–1612

Area(s) Derevskaia *pjatina*, Lažinskoj pogost. Vodskaja *pjatina*.

Summary

1. Fragment of instructions from the boyars to *nesluživoj* Fedor Izdinov in Derevskaia *pjatina*, relating to a grant of land. The instructions explain that Roman Babkin had been killed in service by Lithuanian soldiers, leaving a wife and children. His estate was then taken over by his son Papalit, but he too was killed by the Lithuanians. The widow Dar'ja was left on her own with her daughters Luker'ja and Vasilisa. Pan Davyd Oševkin applied for the estate, but concealed the existence of the widow and daughters. He was granted the estate, but when he arrived there and found it laid waste by bands of robbers, he left. Now Bogdan Obol'njaninov wishes to marry Luker'ja and, together with Dar'ja, has applied for the estate to be transferred. His salary has been set at 450 *četi*, but he has no land. The petition has been granted, and the decision of the boyars is to be carried out. Draft.

Further down the roll there are additional documents relating to this petition, e.g. sheet 26, which is a copy of the marriage contract between the widow Dar'ja's daughter Gliker'ja and Bogdan Stepanov syn Obol'-

njaninov. The original was handed to Dar'ja. The document was drawn up on 4 November 1612 by Kirilko Deev and witnessed by Bogdan Obol'njaninov and Mitrofan Nikitin.

2. Instructions from *d'jak* Ondrej Lyscov to Grigorej Ofonaš'ev, dated November 1610 (day of month illegible). Ofonaš'ev is to send ten pails (*vedra*) of vodka (*vino*) to Ivan Odoevskij on account of the arrival of a party of Swedes. The instructions were written by Ondrej Lyscov himself. Another two documents giving similar instructions (sheets 6–8).
3. Decision of the boyars, dated 2 October 1611, in response to a petition from Ortemej Puljaev regarding a grant of land in Vodskaja *pjatina*. It concerns the parcelling of land from his service estate (*pomest'e*) to his hereditary estate (*votčina*). Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.
4. Fragment of instructions, dated 20 November 1611, concerning the parcelling and confiscation of Ondrej Palica's estate. Draft.
5. Surety bond. Seven peasants in Lažinskoj pogost stand surety before under-secretary Postnik Kufščinov that four other peasants will guard the grain and hay confiscated from Ondrej Palicyn's estate. The document was written on 2 December 1611 by *d'jaček* Ondrjuška Nesterov. It is witnessed on the verso by the priests Samuilišče Kirilov and Nikiforišče Ivanov.
6. Petition to the boyars from Sen'ka Palicyn. He wants a share of the grain that has been confiscated from the estate of his brother Ondrej, as his father's estate has been laid waste by Prince Vasilej Tjumenskoj and his robbers.

Decision of the boyars, dated 13 December 1611, concerning the grain confiscated from the estate of the "traitor" Ondrej Palicyn in Vlažinskoj pogost. The estate previously belonged to Petr Narmackoj and has now been granted to Petr Licharev and Ivan Selivanov. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 31). Further down the roll there are additional documents relating to this matter.

7. Petition to the boyars from Petruška Licharev. He applies for exemption from certain duties (*četvertnye pošliny*) payable on his estate in Derevska-ja *pjatina*, as it has been laid waste by Lithuanian soldiers and the peasants have fled.

Sheets 9–12 and 18–31 are signed with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov.

Notes

The sheets making up this roll are not in a logical order.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great, both relatively well preserved.

(II:112)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	18
Year(s)	1610–1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Pirovskoj and Lažinskoj pogosts.

Summary

1. Instructions from Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič to the *voevody* Prince Andrej Petrovič Kurakin and Prince Ivan Vasil'evič Golovin and to the *d'jaki* Efim Telepnev and Ivan Timofeev, in response to a petition from Popalit Romanov syn Babkin, of Derevskaja *pjatina*, for the estate of his deceased father. They are to make inquiries regarding the estate in cadastres and land parcelling books, and to record in the land parcelling books that Babkin has been granted his father's estate and that he is to provide for his family, his mother and two sisters.

On the reverse, the document is addressed to the *voevody* Andrej Kurakin and Ivan Golovin and the *d'jaki* Efim Telepnev and Ivan Timofeev. Handed in by Popalit Babkin on 11 November 1610. Seal of the Tsar (?) above the address. Also on the reverse, witnessed by Vas'ka Savin, with the annotation: "Fee five *altyn*".

Signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Tarasej Martem'janov.
24 January 1610.

Petitions from Bogdan Pervovo syn Musin, Semen Kazarinov syn Verevkin, both serving in Derevskaja *pjatina*, and the newcomer *pan* Davyd Jakovlev Olševskij, applying for Popalit Babkin's estate. According to Olševskij, Popalit Babkin was killed by Lithuanians in 1612. He had no family, and his estate stood empty.

According to Dmitrej Zamyckoj's cadastres from 1581/82, Roman Babkin had been granted 110 *četi* in Pirovskoj pogost, Derevskaja *pjatina*. According to a letter from Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič, sent in 1610 (see above), ownership of the estate had passed to his son Popalit and the rest of the family (mother and two sisters). However, Popalit had not asked for confirmation (*o spravke*) of his father's estate, and it had therefore not become his property.

According to Michajlo Saltykov's service rolls (*desjatnja verstan'ja*) for 1605/06, Semen Verevkin had 350 *četi*, but the estates had not been investigated (*syskano*). The records of *d'jaki* Lutochin and Lyscov from 1612 showed that Bogdan Musin had a salary of 300 *četi*, but had only 80 *četi* at his disposal. Olševskij had 200 *četi*, but this land had not been

investigated. The inquiries made are attested on the verso of sheet 10 by Kostja Petrov.

The boyars decided to give Popolit Babkin's estate of 110 *četi* to Davyd Olševskij as he was a foreigner. Bogdan Musin's application was rejected because he already had estates. Semen Verevkin's petition was rejected because he had left Novgorod the Great.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. (Sheet 11.)

Signed on the reverse of sheets 2–11 with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Andrej Lyscov. On the reverse of sheets 10 and 11, across the join, are the *skrepy* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin and *d'jak* Andrej Lyscov. 20 August 1612.

2. Petition from Ivanko Negodjaev of Derevskaja *pjatina*, asking to be granted Prochor Obuchov's estate. According to tax books, it consisted of 4 *vyti*.

On the verso, 11 December 1611 and the order: "Make extracts".

In 1612 Ivan Negodjaev had been given a salary of 300 *četi* by De la Gardie and Odoevskij, and he had 150 *četi* in Vlažinskoj (Lažinskoj) pogost at his disposal. Particulars are given of Aleksandr Obuchov's estates, on the basis of Dmitrej Zamyckoj's tax books from 1581/82.

On examination, Ivan Negodjaev said that Prochor had served the state in return for his father's estate, but had now fled to Pskov. His estate now stood empty for the fourth year in succession, and had not been given to anyone else.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate Prochor's estate of 150 *četi* to Negodjaev. March 1612.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (the latter now missing).

Signed on the reverse of sheets 12–17 with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov. Attested on the reverse of sheet 16 by Kostja Petrov.

Petition to the boyars from Ivanko Negodjaev, asking for a period of exemption from tax on his newly granted land. Decision on the reverse to grant exemption from tax until Easter 1612. (Sheet 18.)

Notes

Seals on sheets 1, 11 and 17. NB: Seal of the Tsar (?) on sheet 1. Concerning Roman Babkin's estates, see II:111.

(II:113)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Šipeleckoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav II Adolf from Ofonas'ka Bačin of Šelonskaja *pjatina*. He has managed to get to Novgorod the Great from Pskov. His wife and children have been left behind in Gdov. Some of his estates, which used to belong to his father, have been confiscated by the Crown, and some have been granted to Grigorej Obol'njaninov. Bačin is now applying for this land to be returned to him. On the verso: 11 March 1615.

Particulars from the land grant books of De la Gardie and Odoevskij for 1611/12, relating to Bačin's salary and holding of land. His salary has been set at 500 *četi*.

On examination, Bačin says that he was deprived of his land while he was caught up in the siege of Gdov. When Gdov was captured by the Swedes in 1612, he made his way to Novgorod the Great, and now he is petitioning for the return of his estate. Grigorej Obol'njaninov has exchanged his estate in Šelonskaja *pjatina* for land in Vodskaja *pjatina*, and the estate in Šelonskaja *pjatina* has been confiscated by the Crown.

Decision of Evert Horn and Odoevskij, dated March 1615 (no day of month). Bačin is granted 202 *četi* and 1 *osmina* of his old estate in Šipeleckoj pogost, Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Zaleskaja *polovina*. The part of his estate that is near Gdov will remain the property of the Crown. Bačin is being granted this land because the King has pardoned him. Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to the *voevody* Astrein Ivanovič and Fedor Grigor'evič Aminev to carry out the decision. Draft. Fragment.

Sheets 1–4 are signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great.

Cf. II:118.

(II:114)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	6
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Koporskoj <i>uezd</i> , Kipenskoj and Ižerskoj pogosts.

Summary

Petition from Senka Gulidov, applying for the estates of Semen Kobylin. Kobylin was killed last year, leaving only a daughter. His estates stand empty. Gulidov states that his salary is 250 *četi* and that he has been granted 170 *četi* in Kipenskoj and Ižerskoj pogosts.

According to grants of land made by De la Gardie and Odoevskij in 1611/12, Semen Gulidov had a salary of 250 *četi*. His estates are described in Oleksej Tret'jakov's tax books from 1595/96. They comprise 140 *četi*.

In the land grant books of *d'jak* Neljubo Sukalenov, which were sent to Moscow in 1604, it is recorded that Semen Kobylin was given 200 *četi* of his brother Fedor's estate. His brother Petr was also granted land, 100 *četi*. However, no inquiries had been made as to which villages, taxpaying lands etc. these grants included.

On examination, Gulidov said that Semen Kobylin had been killed the previous year and that his wife had been killed in the siege of Orešek.

The boyars decided to allocate Kobylin's daughter Okulijka 50 *četi* for her support. Gulidov was granted 80 *četi*, bringing him up to his full salary. The rest of the estate, 70 *četi*, was to go to the state. 30 September 1612.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (half broken off) on sheet 4.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov. Attested by under-secretary Ždanko Alabuchin on the verso of sheet 3.

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Posnik Gubačevskoj to parcel out the estates in accordance with the decision.

Notes

Cf. II:106, which records grants of land made to Semen Kobylin in 1606.

(II:115)

Contents	Report.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Pogosts near Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Report from Matjuša Murav'ev to Ivan Odоеvskij. He had been ordered to collect sheaves from confiscated estates in pogosts near Novgorod the Great and in the vicinity of the fortress where he was posted. The three pogosts of Chrepel'skoj, Klimeckoj and Spasskoj were not included in his instructions. There, Grigorej Obol'njaninov was harvesting the rye. Murav'ev himself was unable to leave the fortress owing to state business. Jurej Kolyčev had been sent to the remote pogosts. The report was addressed to Ivan Odоеvskij and sent with under-secretary Vas'ka Bražnikov on 14 September 1614.

(II:116)

Contents	Instructions to supply vodka.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1611
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Two sets of instructions to Grigorej Ofonašev, directing him to supply vodka (*vino*) to Vasilej Ivanovič Buturlin, and to atamans and Cossacks and to the Cossack commander Timofej Šarov. 10 and 11 July 1611. Sheet 1 signed by *d'jak* Anfinogen Goleniščev, sheet 2 by *d'jak* Ondrej Lyscov.

(II:117)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	11
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Uchovskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from Petr Osipov syn Oničkov. His salary has been set at 300 *četi* and he has only 180 *četi* at his disposal, and that land has been burnt and laid waste. He therefore applies for an allocation from the estate of his cousin Kostjantin Semenov syn Oničkov in Derevskaja *pjatina*. The latter has been killed by Lithuanian soldiers. He leaves neither wife nor children, only his mother, the widow Okulina. Date on the reverse: 22 March 1612.

Extracts from the service rolls (*desjatnja verstan'ja*) of Prince Michail Rostovskoj Katyrev for 1605/06 and the land grant books for 1610/11, relating to the land holdings of Petr and Kostjantin Oničkov. The information is attested by Ivanko Zadenskoj.

Decision taken by De la Gardie and Odoevskij in April 1612 (no day of month). Petr Oničkov is granted the land he has applied for. Kostjantin Oničkov's mother may keep part of the estate for her survival, until she enters a convent or dies. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Draft instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to *gubnoj starosta* Ignatej Djukin in Derevskaja *pjatina*, concerning the parcelling out of Kostjantin Oničkov's landed estate in Uchovskoj pogost and the pogosts round about.

On sheet 11, a heading for the application as a whole.

Sheets 1–5 are signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:118)

Contents	Parcelling of land.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Šipeckoj pogost.

Summary

Fragment of instructions to parcel out Ofonasej Bačin's estate in Šipeckoj pogost. An estate previously at his disposal is being returned to him. All the measures taken are to be entered in the books, which, duly witnessed, are to be sent to Novgorod the Great.

Draft. 28 March 1615.

Notes

Cf. II:113.

(II:119)

Contents	Petition and instructions concerning deliveries of vodka.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1611
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Instructions to Grigorej Ofonaš'ev, keeper of the wine cellars, and to the sworn man Ivan Fedotov. They are to give 28 *strel'cy* a quarter of a pail of vodka (*vino*) each. Draft. Signed by *d'jak* Anfinogen Goleniščev on 14 July 1611.

Petition to the boyars from Fed'ka Puškin, Boriska Polivanov and Danilka Zamyckoj, requesting an allocation of vodka from the tavern. On the reverse, their petition is granted (half a pail each).

Instructions to Grigorej Ofonaš'ev and Ivan Fedotov, dated 15 July 1611. They are to give Ivan Paršin, *sotnik* of the *strel'cy*, two stoups of vodka. Signed by *d'jak* Anfinogen Goleniščev.

The units of measure used are *vedro* (pail) and *kružka* (stoup).

(II:120)

Contents	Instructions on taxation. Grant of land.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Instructions to Fedor Ofonas'evič Odincov, dated 16 September 1615. Prince Ivan Putjatin, Grigorej and Semen Murav'ev, Mikita Tyrkov and Grigorej Obol'njaninov, all of them landowners in Vodskaja *pjatina*, have handed in a petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip in which they request a new inspection, so that taxes can be levied in proportion to the actual population. Along with his instructions, Fedor Odincov receives a copy of the new inspection book. The areas not covered by the inspection are to be taxed on the basis of the old books. Draft.
2. On the verso, a fragment of a land grant application. Extracts from land grant books from 1604 and 1606, indicating how much land Vtoroj Esipov is entitled to. This is the original document, with the instructions written on the other side.

(II:121)

Contents	List of peasants (fragment).
Sheets	1
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Not given.

Summary

List of peasants and *bobyli* and how much land they cultivate. No year. Fragment.

(II:122)

Contents	Reports. Petitions. Inquisition reports. Instructions. Surety bonds etc.
Sheets	101
Year(s)	1614/15
Area(s)	Vodskaja and Šelonskaja <i>pjatinj</i> , Novgorod the Great, crown villages of Korolevo and Rakomo, Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts, Budkovskoj pogost and other areas.

Summary

This roll covers a wide range of subject matter. It includes documents relating to boats that have been plundered and either sunk or stolen; recruitment of people with horses, wagons and tools for work in the service of the state, for example at the vodka (*vinno*) distilleries in Novgorod the Great; requisitions of grain, hay, firewood, fish and fruit from peasants and fishermen; merchants who have failed to pay duties on salt and other goods; criminal offences committed by named Swedes; and permits to hunt swans. There are also petitions on various matters, including an application to be made a priest; a petition referring to problems with a delivery of salt from Ivangorod to Novgorod the Great, with an accompanying memorandum; a petition and interrogation record relating to a stolen horse; petitions to be excused from supplying goods and services to the state; one relating to a fire at the Kirillov Monastery; and another about unsatisfactory conditions at the Spasskij Monastery (decision on the reverse). In addition, the roll includes records of firewood taken from peasants in the crown villages; lists of named individuals and the number of boats they own; particulars of people living in the village of Rakomo, and of fishermen belonging to the Chutynskij Monastery; a list of individuals who died, disappeared or were selected for service in the villages of Korolevo and Rakomo, with details of how many lived there before; and a report on roads that need to be built in Michajlovskoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*. 1614/15.

Notes

Most of the sheets in the roll are glued together.

(II:123)

Contents	Grants of land (fragment).
Sheets	15
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Ižerskoj pogost.

Summary

Petruška Obol'njaninov, Mit'ka Bestužev and Bogdaško Elagin of Vodskaja *pjatina* apply to Grand Prince Karl Filip for the estate of 40 *četi* in Ižerskoj pogost granted to Ivan Brovcyn for his support following the death of his father Ofonasej Brovcyn. Ofonasej's widow Natal'ja also applies for the estate, as her son Ivan has died. 22 March 1614.

Extracts from older land grant and land parcelling books, including *d'jak* Dmitrej Aljab'ev's land grant books from 1599/1600.

The roll does not include a decision or instructions to parcel out the land.

Notes

The decision and instructions are to be found in II:124, sheets 209–212.

(II:124)

Contents	Account book from the state wine cellars. Fragment of a land grant application.
Sheets	225
Year(s)	1610/11, 1614
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Ižerskoj pogost.

Summary

1. Orders to Ivan Vypovskoj and under-secretary Ždan Maksimov or Ždan Medvedev, and/or to *pogrebnoj prikaščik* Grigorej Ofonaš'ev or the sworn men Ivan Kožemjak/Koževnik and Ivan Fedotov (or simply an order, not addressed to a named individual), to supply vodka (*vino*), beer and malt from the state wine cellars to various individuals mentioned by name, including the *voevoda* Prince Grigorej Kostjantinovič Volkonskij; to Cossacks and Tatars; to various people for state service; to atamans

who have come from Moscow; to Ivan Michajlovič Saltykov for soldiers; to the French interpreter Bažen Ivanov; to the *voevoda* Prince Semen Grigorevič Zvenigorockoj; to the interpreter Timofej Chachin; and to the cupbearer (*časnik*) and *voevoda* Vasilej Buturlin.

The orders are signed by *d'jak* Kornilo Ievlev (most of them), *d'jak* Petr Tret'jakov, *d'jak* Tret'jak Korsakov, Čulok Bartenev or *d'jak* Semejka Samsonov. The signatures of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov appear from sheet 141 (6 May 1611) onwards.

The roll includes numerous ukases from Grand Prince Vladislav Žigimontovič to various *d'jaki* (Ivan Odoevskij, Kornilo Ievlev and Semen Samsonov), directing them to supply vodka (*vino*) to different people; orders from Ivan Igolkin and Pervoj Ondreev, tavern keepers on the Trade Side (Torgovaja storona); from the boyar and *voevoda* Ivan Saltykov; from the boyar and *voevoda* Ivan Michajlovič Saltykov (concerning a delivery to himself); from the boyar and *voevoda* Ivan Odoevskij and the *časnik* and *voevoda* Vasilej Buturlin, to give vodka (*vino*) to Mikita Kalitin; an order to supply vodka to the *časnik* and *voevoda* Vasilej Buturlin at the Chutynskij Monastery, for the Swedes arriving there; and other orders.

There are several petitions relating to vodka (*vino*): a number of *strel'cy* from Astrachan' and the towns downstream from there, for example, apply to Grand Prince Vladislav Žigimontovič for vodka to celebrate Christmas. Their petition is granted, each being allocated half a *vedro*.

D'jak Ondrej Lyscov applies for vodka from the wine cellars at the "wine cellar price", on account of his illness and poverty. On the reverse, *d'jak* Semen Lutochin has written that Ondrej is to be given a *vedro* of vodka free of charge.

There is also a receipt, written by Kornilko Efim'ev, for vodka taken from the wine cellars by the tavern keepers on the Sophia Side (Sofejskaja storona).

It is recorded that the tavern keepers on the Sophia and Trade Sides have taken vodka from the wine cellars. These entries include the names of those who made them.

The roll also includes a list of the quantities of vodka supplied to units in all the *pjatiny* except Obonežskaja, and to Cossack leaders, boyars' sons and others. Signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of Semen Samsonov.

September 1610–October 1611.

2. Fragment of a land grant application relating to 40 *četi* in Ižerskoj pogost, which Ofonasej Brovcyn's widow Natal'ja has requested for herself and her son Ivan.

Decision of De la Gardie and Odoevskij granting the petition, with the seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great, and part of the instructions to parcel out the land. The other petitions for the same land

are rejected. Nečaj Ošivkin officiated. (Sheets 209–212.) 29 March 1614.

Notes

The earlier documents relating to item 2 are to be found in II:123.

Seal of the boyar and *voevoda* Ivan Michajlovič Saltykov on sheet 55; an anonymous seal on sheet 170. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great on sheet 211.

(II:125)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	16
Year(s)	1613/14
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Stepanko and Oleksandr Timošov, applying for land from the estates of Mokej Skobel'cyn and Fedor Voronov in Porchovskoj *uezd*. These men have betrayed Grand Prince Karl Filip and defected to Pskov.

Extracts from the land grant books for 1612/13 concerning Stepan and Oleksandr Timošov's salaries and holdings of land. Stepan's salary has been set at 600 *četi* and he has 250 *četi* at his disposal; Oleksandr's salary is 650 *četi* and he has 175 *četi*; the estates of both are in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. Particulars from the same books relating to Mokej Skobel'cyn's estate. Extracts from the land grant books for 1596/97 and from Semejka Šolygin's land parcelling books for 1597/98, concerning Fedor Voronov's estate near Porchov. The information is attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Stepan L'vov of Šelonskaja *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 350 *četi*, but he has no land. He now applies for land from the estate of Fedor Voronov, who left for Pskov when the Cossacks came. (Sheet 8.) On the verso: 11 September 1613.

Extract from the service rolls of De la Gardie and Odoevskij for 1613/14 relating to L'vov's salary. This information is attested by Vas'ka Častoj.

Decision of the boyars, dated 20 September 1613. Aleksandr Timašev is granted 389 *četi* and 1 *osmina* from Mokej Skobel'cyn's estate. All the livestock, all the grain, harvested, milled or sown, and all the hay from the same

estate are confiscated by the Crown. Stepan Timašev's petition is rejected, as he holds more land. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions from the boyars to Fedor Kultašev in Šelonskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision. September 1613 (no day of month). Draft. On the verso of sheets 12–13 there is a fragment of a document concerning an inspection (Michajlovskoj, Beluckoj and other pogosts).

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Stepanko Timošev, asking to be allocated land from Fedor Voronov's estate in Dubrovenskoj pogost. Voronov has betrayed Grand Prince Karl Filip and defected to Pskov. On the verso: 25 July 1614.

Decision of the boyars, dated 10 August 1614. Stepan Timašev is granted 247 *četi* and 1 *osmina* from Voronov's estate. Seals are mentioned, but have not been preserved.

Sheets 1–11 and 14–15 are signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:126)

Contents Grants of land (fragment)

Sheets 8

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Šelonskaja *pjatina*.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the newly baptized men Pavelko Taraberdeev and Ivanko Osanov. Taraberdeev has land in Derevskaia *pjatina* and Osanov in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. Their estates have been laid waste, and they are now applying for land from the estate of the "traitor" Davyd Kuricyin in Gdovskoj *uezd*.

Quotation from an extract made in 1612/13 concerning Taraberdeev's salary and holding of land. According to the service rolls of Prince Michail Katyrev Rostovskoj, his salary is 350 *četi*. He is 170 *četi* short of his full salary.

Extract from the land grant books of De la Gardie and Odoevskij for 1612/13 regarding Osanov's salary and land holding. He has a salary of 300 *četi*, and is 70 *četi* short of his full salary.

Extract from De la Gardie and Odoevskij's land grant books for 1611/12 concerning Kuricyn's holding of land.

On examination, Taraberdeev and Osanov say that Kuricyn is a traitor and is currently in Gdov. His estate stands empty and has not been granted to anyone.

Petition to the boyars from Semejka Bachtin, handed in on 19 September 1613. His salary has been set at 200 *četi*, but he has no land. He now applies for land from Davyd Kuricyn's estate.

Extract from the service rolls of De la Gardie and Odoevskij for 1612/13. Bachtin of Obonežskaja *pjatina* has a salary of 200 *četi*. The information is attested by Vas'ka Častoj. Bachtin has not previously applied for or received any land.

On examination, Bachtin says that his father Grigorej served in the towns around Moscow and therefore did not have any estates in the *uezd* of Novgorod.

No decision on the matter is included.

(II:127)

Contents Grants of land (fragments)

Sheets 7

Year(s) 1612

Area(s) Derevskaja *pjatina*.

Summary

1. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Grigorej Rjasnicyn of Derevskaja *pjatina*. He wants 100 *četi* from the estate of Danilo Il'in syn Narmackoj to be added to his father's salary, as Narmackoj only served for a single night and then left for his village, where he is now living.

Extract from Prince Michail Rostovskoj Katyrev's service rolls for 1605/06 concerning Ondrej Rjasnicyn's salary, which was set at 550 *četi*. The information is attested by under-secretary Maksim Semenov.

On examination, Grigorej Rjasnicyn says that his father received another 50 *četi* from the Moscow State for his service in Tula, but that he never had any letter confirming this.

Particulars from the land grant books for Derevskaja *pjatina* that were sent to Moscow in 1603/04, relating to Ondrej Rjasnicyn's holding of land.

Extract from De la Gardie and Odoevskij's land grant books for the present year, 1611/12, concerning Narmackoj's salary, which has been set at 350 *četi*. Extract from *gubnoj starosta* Ignatej Djukin's land parcelling books for 1611/12, stating what villages and *pustoši* have been granted to Danilo Narmackoj and to Michail Narmackoj's widow Tat'jana and daughter for their support. The widow and daughter are living with Danilo.

A report that Danilo Narmackoj was marked neither as present nor as absent on the roll called by Ignatej Charlamov at the muster in Usteckoj *stan* on 25 March. This information is attested by under-secretary Fed'ka Larionov.

On examination, Rjasnicyn claims that Narmackoj is now living in his own village, which is why he is applying for land from Narmackoj's estate. No decision on the matter is included.

2. Decision of the boyars, dated October 1612 (no day of month). Izotik Ratislavskoj's widow Anna and daughter Stefanida are granted 50 *četi* for their support from Izotik's estate. Prochor Obuchov is granted 100 *četi* from the same estate. Semen Sianov's petition is rejected, as he has left Novgorod the Great and not appointed anyone to watch over his interests. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Item 2: The petitions themselves and other related documents are to be found in II:102 a.

(II:128)

Contents	Surety bond.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Fifteen individuals in Novgorod the Great stand surety for the brothers Bogdan and Fedor Tušin, guaranteeing that they will not leave the city without the permission of the authorities and that they will not enter into communication with rebels. The bond is witnessed by Gavriila Artemeev syn. The notary Ivanko Kiprijanov acted as scribe. On the reverse, Bogdan has signed the

bond on his own and his brother Fedor's behalf. In addition, eight of the sureties have signed their names. 23 December 1613.

(II:129)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	16
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Chrepel'skoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from Lobanko and Fed'ka Lugvenev of Vodskaja *pjatina*. In 1609/10 they were granted 250 *četi* from the estate of their uncle Ivan Lugvenev. Their aunt Maria and her two daughters were granted 100 *četi* as a dower estate, and this land is registered in the names of Lobanko and Fed'ka. In 1611/12 their cousin Nastas'ja was killed in the siege of Orešek. Lobanko and Fed'ka now wish to be granted her share of the estate, 3 1/3 *obži*.

Extract from Ivan Saltykov's land grant books for 1610/11. Loban's salary is set at 600 *četi* and Fedor's at 450 *četi*. Particulars of their holdings of land, and of the dower estate granted to the widow Anna and her daughters Nastas'ja and Tat'jana. Particulars from the land parcelling books of under-secretary Tret'jak Bašmakov for 1610/11 concerning the villages and *pustoši* parcelled out to the widow and daughters. This information is attested by Ždanec Molevanov.

Decision of the boyars, dated 21 February 1613. The petition is granted – Loban and Fedor may share their cousin's allotment of land. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. (Sheet 5.)

Letter from Grand Princess Mar'ja Grigor'evna and Grand Prince Fedor Borisovič to the *voevoda* of Novgorod, Prince Vasilej Ivanovič Bujnosov Rostovskoj, and *d'jak* Neljub Sukolenov, in response to a petition from Loban Ivanov syn Lugvenev applying for his mother-in-law's dower estate of 50 *četi*. The petition is granted, on condition that Lugvenev undertakes to support his mother-in-law Luker'ja, the widow of Ivan Novokščenov, until her death. Both are to appear for examination before the *voevoda* and the *d'jak*. After that, the particulars are to be entered in the land parcelling books, signed by the *d'jak* and sent to the *Pomestnoj prikaz* in Moscow. The information given is attested by under-secretary Ofon'ka Lebedev. The place and date of the letter are Moscow, 3 May 1605. (Sheets 6–7.)

Petition to the boyars from Loban Lugvenev, handed in on 26 February

1613, asking for the estate of the widow Luker'ja to be made available to him as decreed in the letter from Moscow.

Extract from the land grant books of De la Gardie and Odoevskij for 1612/13. Lugvenev has a salary of 600 *četi* and has been granted 400 *četi* and 1 *osmina*. Particulars from the land parcelling books of under-secretary Ondrej Fomin and under-secretary Dokučaj Dmitriev, both from 1598/99, concerning the widow Luker'ja's estate in Chripel'skoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*. Particulars from the land grant books sent to Moscow in 1603/04.

On examination, Lugvenev confirms that Luker'ja is his mother-in-law, that she is giving up her estate to him, and that she will be living with him.

Decision of the boyars, dated 7 March 1613. A letter is to be sent to *gubnoj starosta* Selivestr Zenov'ev, instructing him to have the widow Luker'ja and Loban appear before him. If Luker'ja gives up her estate to her son-in-law, Zenov'ev is to parcel it out. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 12).

Instructions from the boyars, dated 23 February 1613, directing *gubnoj starosta* Ivan Puškin in Vodskaja *pjatina* to carry out the boyars' decision of 21 February. Draft.

Fragment of instructions from the boyars to *gubnoj starosta* Selivestr Zenov'ev in Vodskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision of 7 March. Draft.

Sheets 1–5 and 7–12 are signed with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Andrej Lyscov and Semen Lutochin. Across the join between sheets 6 and 7 is the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Vasilej Markov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:130)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Djagilinskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Ivanko Starkov syn Neelov of Vodskaja *pjatina*. His salary is set at 300 *četi* and he has been granted 100 *četi*. Because of the “thieves”, he is unable to make use of this estate. He now applies for the village of Skvoricy in Djagilinskoj pogost. The landowner Elizarej

Puščin has defected to Pskov. Neelov himself and his wife and children have had their permanent abode in Novgorod the Great for the last five years.

Extract from De la Gardie and Odoevskij's land grant books for 1612/13. Neelov's salary is set at 300 *četi*. Elizarej Puščin has been granted 416 *četi*. According to the land grant books for 1606/07, Neelov has 100 *četi* at his disposal. These particulars are attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Decision of the boyars, dated February 1614 (no day of month). The petition is granted. Some of Puščin's land is confiscated by the Crown. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions from the boyars to *nedel'sčik* Semen Gulidov in Vodskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision. Draft.

Sheets 1–3 are signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:131)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	10
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Pribužskaja <i>volost'</i>

Summary

1. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivan Gur'ev's widow Aksenica. On 3 April 1613 her husband was killed in service in Gdov. His salary was set at 600 *četi*, and he had 200 *četi* in Vodskaja *pjatina* and 200 *četi* in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. The widow now wishes to be granted 50 *četi* of his property in Šelonskaja *pjatina* as a dower estate.

Extract from Michail Saltykov's service rolls for 1605/06. Ivan Bol'soj Ivanov syn Gur'ev's salary is given as 600 *četi*. The information is attested by Vas'ka Častoj.

Extracts from the land grant books sent to Moscow in 1603/04 and from Mikifor Davydov's land grant books for 1583/84, relating to Gur'ev's holdings of land. These particulars are attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

On examination, the information given in the petition is confirmed by Bogdan Eremeev on behalf of the widow Aksen'ja. Gur'ev leaves a wife but no children.

Decision of the boyars, dated May 1613 (no day of month). Gur'ev's widow is granted 60 *četi* of the estate in Pribužskaja *volost'*. 145 *četi* of the estates in Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny* revert to the Crown. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions from the boyars to *nesluživoj* Tovarišč Malan'en in Vodskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision in both Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny*. Draft.

2. On the verso of sheet 8, particulars from older books (1610/11 and 1603/04) relating to a petition from Prince Vasilej Kropotkin. The text has been crossed out.
3. On the verso of sheet 9, a letter from the boyars concerning the Sarja estate in Egor'evskoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*. Particulars are given of farms, with their peasants and *bobyli*, belonging to Prince Vasilej Kropotkin. 1612/13. The text has been crossed out.
4. On the verso of sheet 10, particulars from older books regarding Ofonka Butenev's holding of land. 1589/90 and 1611/12. The text has been crossed out.

Sheets 1–8 are signed on the reverse with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:132)

Contents Grant of land (fragment)

Sheets 11

Year(s) 1611

Area(s) Derevskaia *pjatina*, Piromskoj and Listovskoj pogosts.

Summary

Petition to the boyars of the Moscow State from Pjatka Rataev syn Musin of Derevskaia *pjatina*. Musin's salary is set at 550 *četi*, but he has no land, despite having served without interruption for 24 years. He now asks for land from the estates of Ivan Ivanov syn Korotnev and Roman Grigor'ev syn Babkin in Derevskaia *pjatina*, as these men have failed to report for duty. On the verso: 7 May 1611.

Another petition from Musin in a similar vein to the one above. Here, he applies for land from the estates of Prince Fedor knjaž' Bogdanov syn and

Prince Zachar knjaž' Bogdanov syn Kropotkin, who have likewise failed to report for duty. On the verso: 7 May 1611.

Particulars of Pjatoj Musin's salary, based on the roll sent from Moscow this year, 1610/11. His salary is set at 550 *četi*.

Extract from the land grant books for Derevskaja *pjatina* that were sent to Moscow in 1603/04, relating to Roman Babkin's estate. These books in turn cite Dmitrej Zamyckoj's cadastres for 1581/82. Particulars concerning the land held by Ivaško Ivanov syn Korotnev, Ivan Ignat'ev syn Korotnev and Ignatej Korotnev. Particulars from the land parcelling books for 1584/85, compiled by *gubnye starosty* Grigorej Skryplev and Petr Esipov.

Extract from the land parcelling books for 1605/06, compiled by *gubnoj starosta* Ondrej Obutkov, concerning the estates of Prince Fedor and Prince Zachar Kropotkin in Piromskoj and Listovskoj pogosts.

All these particulars are attested by under-secretary Fed'ka Vitoftov.

On examination, Pjatoj Musin says that the Kropotkin brothers, Ivan Korotnev and Roman Babkin have left their posts in Novgorod the Great and fled to their estates, where they are now living and intend to remain. Musin applies for land from each of these estates, as much as Metropolitan Isidor and the boyars may determine.

No decision on the matter is included.

(II:133)

Contents	Order relating to a grant of land. Voluntary exchange of estates.
Sheets	20
Year(s)	1606, 1612
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Vvedenskoj and Dudorovskoj pogosts. Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Spasskoj-Boroveckoj and Pirožskoj pogosts.

Summary

1. An order to make inquiries into the estates of Efim Kokovcov in Vodskaja *pjatina* and to enter a decision in the land parcelling books allocating Efim's estates to his brothers Gost' and Ivan Kokovcov of Bežeckaja *pjatina*. Efim was exposed as a traitor and killed on Griša Otrep'ev's farm in 1606. The order is addressed to the boyar and *voevoda* Prince Michajlo Katyrev Rostovskoj and the *d'jaki* Vasilej Olad'in and Efim Telepnev in Novgorod the Great, in the name of Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič. The place and date of the document are Moscow, 27 May 1606. On the reverse is

an address. Handed in on 13 June 1606 by Zacharej Semičev. Attested on the verso of sheet 2 by under-secretary Griška Dement'ev.

2. Joint petition to the boyars from Prince Ivan Fedorov syn Myšetskij, of Vodskaja *pjatina*, and Ivan and Gost' Kokovcov, of Bežeckaja *pjatina*, concerning an exchange of estates which they effected voluntarily in Moscow in 1606. Ivan Myšeckoj exchanged 240 *četi* in Derevskaja *pjatina*, in Spasskoj-Boroveckoj and Pirožskoj pogosts, for the 160 *četi* in Vodskaja *pjatina*, Vvedenskoj and Dudorovskoj pogosts, granted to Ivan and Gost' Kokovcov following the death of their brother Efim. The exchange has been registered in Moscow and the duties have been paid. The petitioners have received a document from Moscow confirming it. In Novgorod the Great, however, there is no record of the exchange, as under-secretary Dmitrej Vitovtov is in Kopor'e. They apply for the exchange to be registered. Witnessed on the reverse by Gost' Kokovcov and, on Ivan Myšetskij's behalf, Dementej Tušin. 29 May 1612.

Extracts from under-secretary Semejko Brjancov's land parcelling books from 1598/99 and *gubnoj starosta* Boris Veljaev's land parcelling books from 1599/1600, relating to Efim Kokovcov's estates in Vodskaja *pjatina*, and from land grant books from 1603/04 and land parcelling books from 1584/85, relating to the estates of Prince Ivan Fedorov syn Myšetskij.

Decision of De la Gardie and Odoevskij to confirm the voluntary exchange of estates and issue the appropriate documents. 3 June 1612.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 17).

Draft land parcelling document (last sheet damaged). Descriptive heading on sheet 20.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 17).

(II:134)

Contents	Surety bond.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Seven individuals with properties of their own in Novgorod the Great, whose addresses are given, stand surety for four other people, guaranteeing that they will not leave the city. If they do, a penalty determined by the boyars will be imposed. The document was written by Griška Gavrilov syn Njanin, and witnessed by Gavriła Artem'ev.

On the reverse, Bogdan Žgulev and Dmitrej confirm in their own hand that they stand surety. The witness Gavrilko has also signed his name on the reverse.

6 July 1613.

Notes

There is an approx. 5 cm long horizontal tear near the beginning of the text. The first part of the sheet is badly worn.

(II:135)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	10
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Sujdetskoj-Nikoľ'skoj pogost. Obonežskaja and Šelonskaja <i>pjatiny</i> .

Summary

Petition from Bogdan Zabelin of Obonežskaja *pjatina*, asking to be allocated 100 *četi* of Ivan Puščin's *pustoši* in Sujdetskoj-Nikoľ'skoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*. This land adjoins his own. Puščin has died, leaving neither wife nor children. Zabelin has a salary of 500 *četi*.

According to Prince Michajlo Petrovič Rostovskoj Katyrev's books from

1606 and the tax books of Oleksej Tret'jakov and Kuz'ma Bezobrazov, Zabelin has 249 *četi* of land in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Witnessed on the recto of sheet 2 by under-secretary Mit'ka Ignat'ev.

Inquiries are also made regarding Ivan Puščin's estates in Vodskaja, Obo-nežskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny*, as recorded for example in *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev's land grant books for 1606/07.

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to allocate Bogdan Zabelin 100 *četi* of Ivan Puščin's estates in Vodskaja *pjatina*. 29 October 1612.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 8).

Instructions to an unnamed person to parcel out Ivan Puščin's estates in the presence of priests and local representatives, in accordance with the boyars' decision. The sheet is torn at the bottom. Fragment.

Signed on the verso of sheets 1–8, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 8).

(II:136)

Contents	Two land grant applications (fragments).
Sheets	12
Year(s)	1593/94
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Ljackoj and Bel'skoj pogosts. Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Instructions to unnamed individuals from Petr Semenovič Lobanov and *d'jak* Semejko Emel'janov, issued in the name of Tsar Fedor Ivanovič, to parcel out land to Grigorej Vasil'ev syn Tulub'ev from the estates in Šelonskaja *pjatina* belonging to his deceased father Vasilej from Ivangorod. Grigorej is to provide for his sister Fedosica until she marries. In order to receive the land, he must enter the service of the state. The persons parcelling it out are to record the particulars in land parcelling books and send them to Moscow.

Vasilej leaves a wife Nenila and their two sons. Nenila also has two sons by her first husband, as well as a daughter. He had estates comprising 530 *četi* in Luki Velikie and in Novgorod the Great, together with 120 *četi* in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, making a total of 650 *četi*. Grigorej has been granted

280 *četi* in Luki Velikie and 120 *četi* in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, making 400 *četi* in all. The persons officiating are to make inquiries regarding Vasilej's estates, with the help of cadastres, land parcelling books and instructions issued. 27 June 1593.

On the verso of sheet 1, the document is addressed to Petr Lobanov and *d'jak* Semejko Emel'janov, and it is noted that it was handed in by Grigorej Mart'janov on 2 November 1593.

On the verso of sheet 2, witnessed by Gerasimko (surname illegible). Sheets 1–2.

2. Joint petition from Fet'ka Resnycyn and Grigorej Tulub'ev, addressed to Tsar Fedor Ivanovič, seeking permission to divide between them on a voluntary basis parts of their estates in Ljackoj and Bel'skoj pogosts, Šelonskaja *pjatina*.

Written across the joins on the recto of sheets 2–10 is a decision, beginning with the date 14 March 1594: "In accordance with a state letter, Grigorej Tulub'ev is given 12 *obži* of his father's estate." Attested on the verso of sheet 10 by under-secretary Bogdaško Leonidov.

On the verso of sheet 3 is the date 14 March 1594 and an annotation to the effect that Fedor and Grigorej themselves have handed in extracts from books. On the reverse of the petition are the autograph signatures of Fet'ka Resnycyn and Griška Tulub'ev.

Lists of estates in Ljackoj pogost, based on the certificate of title (*vvoznaja gramota*) issued by *d'jak* Semejko Emel'janov in Ivangorod to *strelec* Vasilej Tulub'ev and *strelec* Fedor Rjasnycyn in 1592.

Particulars of villages, peasants, cultivated areas, areas lying fallow, and quantities of hay to be harvested in Ljackoj pogost, as ordered by Tsar Fedor Ivanovič, the *voevoda* Prince Ivan Samsonovič Turenin, Michajlovič Puškin (first name illegible), and the *d'jaki* Grigorej Klobukov and Smirnoj Vasil'ev. Fragment.

Notes

There is text missing from the lower right corner of sheet 3.

Sheet 11 is presumably incorrectly numbered.

(II:137 a)

Contents	Orders concerning payments from the customs house. Revenue report. Petitions.
Sheets	31
Year(s)	1611–1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Staraja Russa and other areas.

Summary

1. Order in Swedish from Måns Mårtensson to the chief customs officer Pervoj Prokof'ev and his colleagues to make a payment of 59 roubles for honey delivered to the customs house by Ondrej Fedorov for Jakob De la Gardie. On the reverse, Ondrej Fedorov acknowledges receipt of 15 roubles for honey. Signature of Kazarinko Perfir'ev. A summary in Russian. Signatures of Måns Mårtensson and another person.
2. Petition from Stepanka Maksimov, asking to be paid for honey taken from him for the household of Måns Mårtensson in 1611/12.
3. Order from Måns Mårtensson to the chief customs officers to make payments for salt. 15 November.

Orders to make payments, and receipts for payments that have been received for goods supplied, including salt, paper, honey, sugar, planks, iron and cloth. The orders are written in Swedish or Russian. (Sheets 4–7, 11–16 and others.)

July 1612 and March, April and May 1613.

Order to the chief customs officers from Måns Mårtensson (in Swedish and Russian) to make a payment of 37 roubles for sugar and aniseed (it is not stated to whom). 9 November 1612.

Receipt given by Stepan Maksimov for a payment of 71 roubles. The money was received from the chief customs officer Matfej Šipulin. Annotation by Måns Mårtensson, in Swedish, concerning what has been taken at the customs house.

4. Petition from Stepanko Maksimov, a resident of Novgorod the Great, to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, requesting payment for honey taken from him by Måns Mårtensson in 1612/13.
5. Order to the chief customs officers to pay Vasilej Sotkovnik 5 roubles, 25 *altyn* and 2 *den'gi* for 47 *aršin* of cloth (*kitajka*), based on a price of 4 *altyn* per *aršin*. 29 December 1612.
6. Report on monetary revenue from various areas, including Staraja Russa. Sources of the revenue include customs duties and taverns. On sheet 5 Klaus Chrambor is mentioned, and on sheet 13 Evert Horn. Undated. Draft.

7. Order to the chief customs officers *gost'* Pervoj Prokof'ev and Sena Makušin to pay 15 roubles, 17 *altyn* and 2 *den'gi* to the townsman Ivanko Sergeev, who has supplied salt but not been paid. The order is signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. 31 July 1612.
8. Petition from Pervuška Jakovlev, a scribe at the customs house, complaining that he has not been paid his annual salary of 6 roubles and that this year, 1611/12, he has been sent on customs business to Nevskoe Ust'e without being paid. On the reverse, a decision signed by Måns Mårtensson, ordering a payment of 2 roubles. 27 July (no year). Pervuška's receipt for the money.
9. Three petitions requesting payment for goods supplied, including salt and taffeta.
On the reverse, orders to pay, written in Swedish and Russian and signed by Måns Mårtensson.
10. Reports on sums of money collected, August and September 1613.
11. Orders, signed by Erik Andersson, Måns Mårtensson and another person, to make payments for goods taken.

(II:137 b)

This roll is missing.

(II:138)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	43
Year(s)	1611, 1612/13
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Ižerskoj pogost.

Summary

This roll contains petitions in which a number of individuals apply for the dower estates of two women, each comprising 50 *četi*. The women concerned are Natal'ja, the deceased daughter of Onton Čortov, and his widow Mavra.

1. Dmitrej Ivanov syn Tyrkov of Vodskaja *pjatina* applied to the boyar and *voevoda* Prince Ivan Odoevskij and *d'jaki* Kornilo Ievlev and Semejko

Samsonov for the dower estate of Čortov's daughter Natal'ja, comprising 50 *četi*. 30 April 1611.

Inquiries regarding Tyrkov's salary. According to *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev's land grant books for 1609/10, Onton Čortov's widow Mavra and her daughter Natal'ja had been given estates of 100 *četi* for their support, in accordance with a decision by the boyar Prince Ondrej Petrovič Kurakin. An extract from Vasilej Beketov's land grant books for 1609/10 described Mavra's estates in Ižerskoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*.

On examination, Tyrkov said that Natal'ja's 50 *četi* stood empty. He asked to be granted this land, in addition to the 166 *četi* he already held.

Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Kornilo Ievlev and Semejka Samsonov decided to grant Natal'ja's 50 *četi* to Tyrkov. 7 May 1611. (Sheets 6–10.)

Other inquiries arising from a petition from Tyrkov on the same matter (not included) revealed that Natal'ja, who had married Ortem Puljaev, had died and that *d'jak* Kornilo Ievlev had promised her 50 *četi* to Tyrkov (sheets 1–4).

2. Artjuška Puljaev of Derevskaja *pjatina* applied in a petition, addressed to Ivan Odoevskij, the cupbearer (*časnik*) Vasilej Ivanovič Buturlin and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, to be allowed to keep the 50 *četi* of his wife Natal'ja, which had been granted to him by Ivan Saltykov. 13 June.

According to a land grant document with a red seal, issued in 1609/10 by the former tsar Vasilij Ivanovič, Puljaev had a salary of 600 *četi*, based on grants of land made in 1607/08. An account is given of how Puljaev had come to marry Natal'ja.

Another petition from Puljaev, applying to Ivan Saltykov for the 100 *četi* belonging to his wife and mother-in-law. Saltykov had given him his wife's 50 *četi* as his salary and the 50 *četi* of his mother-in-law for support. A decision (*gramota*) relating to these 100 *četi* has been lost.

3. Petitions to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Dmitrej Ivanov syn Tyrkov and the widow Mavra, applying for Natal'ja's 50 *četi*. 30 October 1611.

In his petition, Tyrkov asked for a land parcelling document relating to Natal'ja's 50 *četi*, which according to an annotation by *d'jak* Kornilo Ievlev he had already been granted. For five years, he had been living in poverty in Novgorod the Great with his wife and his servants. His estates in Korpovskoj *uezd* were in the hands of robbers from Ivangorod, Jamo and Kopor'e.

Petition handed in on behalf of the widow Mavra by her son-in-law Ortemej Puljaev. Her husband Anton had died and his estate had been given to Ivan and Dmitrej Čortov. She and her daughter Natal'ja had received 100 *četi*. Last year, 1609/10, Natal'ja had married Ortem Puljaev, but she had died on St Elias's Day. Mavra asked to be allowed to keep the

land, pointing out that other daughters and widows were given 100 or 50 *četi* for their support. 30 October.

On examination, Tyrkov said that he had been promised these 50 *četi* in 1610/11, but that he had not received a land parcelling document, as the estate had ended up in the hands of robbers. The widow Mavra now lived in Orešek, while he himself was serving the state in Novgorod the Great.

Another petition from Tyrkov concerning the 50 *četi* promised to him in 1610/11. He asked for inquiries to be made and a land parcelling document to be issued.

4. Petition from Petr Chomutov to De la Gardie and Odoevskij. He had a salary of 450 *četi*, but held no land. He asked for Natal'ja's estate, for which Dmitrej Tyrkov and Grigorej Čortov had also applied. 21 November 1612.

On the basis of a decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij, and according to statements from *okladčiki* in Vodskaja *pjatina*, Chomutov had estates of 450 *četi* by way of salary. Some of these estates had been taken from him in 1609/10, pursuant to a decree (*gramota*) issued by Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič. This year, 1612/13, he had had 150 *četi* restored to him.

5. Petition from Petr Obramov to De la Gardie and Odoevskij asking for Natal'ja's estate, as she had died and her land had not been given to anyone else. He had a salary of 200 *četi*. 27 January 1613.

Obramov's 200 *četi* were recorded in Ivan Timofeev's land grant books for Vodskaja *pjatina* from 1606/07, in accordance with a decision of Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič and *d'jak* Gerasim Martem'janov.

6. Petition from Bogdan Ododurov of Vodskaja *pjatina*. His salary was 600 *četi*, but he held estates of only 270 *četi*. He asked for Natal'ja's estate. 2 February.

Service rolls (*verstal'nyj spisok*) confirmed that Ododurov had a salary of 600 *četi*. The extract was written by under-secretary Timocha Odincov.

7. Petition from Mit'ka Čortov, asking for the 50 *četi* of his cousin Natal'ja.
8. Two petitions from Danila Skrypicyn of Vodskaja *pjatina*. He had a salary of 200 *četi*, but held no land. He asked for Natal'ja's estate and for the 50 *četi* belonging to Mavra.

Inquiries to establish whether Skrypicyn held any estates.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij heard the petitioners' submissions and decided to give Natal'ja's 50 *četi* as a grant to Skrypicyn, who had no land, as well as Mavra's 50 *četi* for support. The reason he was also given Mavra's share was that everything belonged to the same estate. The petitions from the others were rejected, as they had applied for estates in addition to land already granted. 6 March 1613. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Posnik Gubačev to investigate whether Nat'ja's 50 *četi* stood empty and to parcel them out to Skrypicyn. 9 March 1613.

On the verso of sheet 43, a descriptive heading and the year 1613.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheets 40–41).

(II:139)

Contents Registers of grants of land (fragment).

Sheets 28

Year(s) 1610–1614

Area(s) Šelonskaja *pjatina*.

Summary

Registers of the land holdings of a large number of individuals, including widows. Entries record how much land they previously had at their disposal, and how much they have received during the current year.

Sheets 1–2 give no indication of the current year. From sheet 3 onwards, it is given as 1614.

The following headings are found in the roll:

Sheet 15: "From Šelonskaja *pjatina*, 1613/1614".

Sheet 23: "From Šelonskaja *pjatina*, 1612/1613".

Sheet 26: "From Šelonskaja *pjatina*, 1610/1611".

Sheet 26: "From Šelonskaja *pjatina*, 1611/1612".

The following pogosts are mentioned: Dovoreckoj, Petrovskoj, Ljubynskoj, Dremetckoj, Bolčinskoj, Burežskoj, Ljatckoj, Kositckoj, Šipetckoj, Dubrovenskoj, Pažerevitckoj, Oblutckoj, Okologorod'e Porchovskoe, Bel'skoj, Širskoj, Šknjatinskoj, Kotorskoj, Chmerskoj, Gruzinskoj, Musetckoj, Svino-retckoj, Karačjunitckoj, Nikol'skoj, Voskresenskoj, Vysotckoj, Strupinskoj, Oblutckoj, Peredol'skoj, Sabel'skoj and Čertitckoj.

Draft.

The beginning and end of the roll are missing.

(II:140)

Contents	Interrogation record, petition and surety bond. Fragments relating to other matters.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Budkovskoj pogost, village of Nadbelja.

Summary

1. Interrogation of Semen Murav'ev's peasants Petruša Ivanov and Naumko Petrov, who are living in Butkovo, in the village of Nadbelja. They deny having collaborated with robbers, and Petruša says that his son had sailed with merchants from Ivangorod on a ship that was plundered by thieves. He states what the ship was carrying. 13 June (no year).

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Bogdanko Šorin, Dmitrejko Vjazmjatin and Naumko Petrov. Bogdanko and Dmitrej had previously handed in a petition against Naumko. They had hired him to transport rye from Ivangorod to Tesovo by ship. Two soldiers had been posted as guards on the ship. As the vessel was overloaded, Naumko had unloaded 2 *četi* of rye, shipping the remaining 6 *četi* to Butkovo. Naumko claimed that thieves had taken 2 *četi* of rye in Butkovo. Only 4 *četi* had reached the owners. On the reverse, the date 21 June 1616.

Handed in by Dmitrej Vjazmjatin. Witnessed by Ivanko Timofeev on behalf of his brother Dmitrej.

Surety bond for Semen Murav'ev's peasant Petr Ivanov, from the village of Nadbelja in Budkovskoj pogost, guaranteeing that he will appear before Hans Boije and Måns Mårtensson to be questioned, and that he will not leave Novgorod the Great. The bond was written by Koril Nefimev on 16 June 1616. Witnessed on the reverse by Vas'ka. Autograph signatures of Grigorej and Semen Murav'ev.

2. Sheet 1v: Statement of sums of money, in roubles, to be paid to Swedish soldiers every ten days from 20 March (no year). The money has been collected from various categories of people, e.g. townspeople, the metropolitan and priests, noblemen, under-secretaries and messengers who are not currently serving the state, and from certain named individuals. Fragment.
3. Sheet 2v: Inquiries arising from a petition (not included) addressed to Grand Prince Karl Filip by Vas'ka Ivanov, Timoška Fedorov and other watchmen in the Stone City, six in all, concerning their salaries, paid in

rye. Extracts from “grain books” (*ključnye knigi*) and expenditure books for 1614/15. Fragment.

4. The final lines of a petition concerning an allocation of rye. Fragment.

(II:141)

Contents	Inquisition report.
Sheets	17
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korel'skaja <i>polovina</i> , Il'inskoj-Tigodskoj pogost, Krivinskaja <i>volost'</i> , Soleckoj pogost, and Gruzinskoi pogost, Kereskaja <i>volost'</i> .

Summary

Report on an inquisition conducted by Petr Ondreevič Nagin (Nogin) and under-secretary Vasilej Ušakov in Il'inskoj-Tigodskoj pogost, by order of Ivan Odoevskij and *sekretar'* Måns Mårtensson. The persons officiating investigated the estates of Ivan Sekirin by asking priests, sworn men and local representatives how much rye, barley and oats there was in granaries and fields, and about other property, such as livestock, clothes, jewellery, household utensils of silver, copper and pewter, and money. They also investigated how much grain had been given to Swedish soldiers, how much was left, and how much of what remained had been threshed. The report includes statements from a number of named individuals who were examined concerning conditions on Sekirin's estates. It was written by Ivanko Kondrat'ev, *il'inskoj d'jaček* in Tigodskoj pogost.

Petr Ondreevič Nagin (Nogin) and under-secretary Vasilej Ušakov were questioned by a number of named individuals about how much grain there was on Sekirin's estates, how much had been threshed, who had threshed it, how much had been given to the Swedes, and generally what had become of Sekirin's grain. In addition, they were asked about the activities of the “threshing officials” (*zamolotčiki*) Mikita Kalitin and Ondrej Neelov: how much they had threshed from the granaries, how much had been given to Swedish soldiers etc. The men questioned described conditions on Sekirin's estates, giving detailed measurements from various villages, including the village of Pelgo, and from different granaries. Among other things, Swedes had been given money in lieu of rye, and this money had been used to buy 12 horses from the peasants. The peasants of Il'inskoj pogost had collected

money, 30 roubles in all, and bought the horses back from Andrej Neelov in Novgorod the Great. The messenger Oleška had had 18 roubles left, and this had been given to the Swedes for provisions.

Kalitin, Neelov and others have taken some of Sekirin's grain for their own use. It is stated how much. Sekirin's wife Ogaf'ja has had household utensils and jewellery stolen, but it has not been possible to make a full list of the items taken, as Oleša Nazarov, who was supposed to find out about this, did not appear for examination. The record of the examinations was written by Ivanko Kondrat'ev. August 1615.

Instructions to Vasilej Gur'ev to ascertain how much of Ivan Sekirin's rye has been threshed in Pelgo and in Novikin by order of Mikita Kalitin and *gubnoj* Ondrej Neelov. It is stated how much was threshed in these two villages on different days of the week. The instructions were written by Ivanko Kondrat'ev. 17 April 1615.

Report from Mikita Sakin and Mikifor Rachmanov, who threshed Ivan Sekirin's rye by order of Mikita Kalitin and Ondrej Neelov. It is stated how much rye was threshed each day over 11 days. Mikita Kalitin had then taken this rye for his own use. The threshing report was written by Ivanko Kondrat'ev. 27 April 1615.

Report from Jakov Šepjakov who, acting on instructions from Mikita Kalitin and Andrej Neelov, threshed rye on Sekirin's land in the village of Pelgo. Of this rye, some had been given to two detachments of Swedish soldiers at the Ravun (?) fortress. Neelov had given some of it to Kalitin's peasants and in memory of Sekirin's wife Agaf'ja. The report was written in Jakov Šepjakov's own hand.

23–29 May 1615.

Inquisition conducted by Petr Nogin and under-secretary Vasilej Ušakov in Soleckoj pogost, by order of Ivan Odoevskij and Måns Mårtensson, similar to the one described in the first paragraph, relating to Ivan Sekirin's estates. The individuals questioned – priests, sworn men, local representatives and threshing officials – replied that they did not know anything. Nor did they know whether Kalitin and Neelov had taken grain for their own use. Ivan Sekirin's grain and other property had been entrusted to a number of people, including his peasant Oleša. The examination and inquisition report was written by Kazarinko Vasil'ev, *pokrova prečistye d'jaček* from Soleckoj pogost. August 1615.

Inquisition similar to that described in the first paragraph, conducted on Ivan Sekirin's estates in Krivinskaja *volost'*, Il'inskoj-Tigodskoj pogost. The record of the examinations was written by the priest-monk (*černoj svjaščennik*) Antonej Fedorov of Krivickaja *volost'*.

10 August 1615.

Inquisition similar to that described in the first paragraph, conducted on Ivan Sekirin's estates in Gruzinskoj pogost, Kereskaja *volost'*. The record of

the examinations was written by Pavlešče Ivanov, *pokrova prečistye Bogorodicy pop* in Kereskaja *volost*?

11 August 1615.

Signed by priests on the reverse and across the joins on the reverse.

Notes

Regarding Ivan Sekirin's estates, see II:160.

All the sheets are glued together.

(II:142)

Contents Grants of rye and land (fragment). Report.

Sheets 11

Year(s) 1610, 1614

Area(s) Vodskaja *pjatina*, Kopor'e *uezd*.

Summary

1. Decision by Ivan Odoevskij to allocate confiscated threshed rye, previously belonging to Stepan Murav'ev, to Ivan Oničkov and Olfer Siverov. Seal of Novgorod the Great. October 1614. Fragment.
2. Fragment of a land grant application. The text is crossed out with two vertical lines.
3. In a petition (not included), Vasilej Matfeev syn Zenov'ev and Ofonasej Stepanov syn Puščin have asked to be allocated 25 *četi* each from the estates of Timoška Šavkalov and Filimonko Zabolockoj in Kopor'e *uezd*.

Zenov'ev and Puščin each have a salary of 400 *četi*, according to a document issued by Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič and signed by *d'jak* Garasim Martem'janov in 1609/10. In land grant books signed by *d'jak* Neljub Sukolenov it is noted that, according to Aleksej Tret'jakov's cadastres from 1595/96, Zenov'ev holds estates of 250 *četi*, and Puščin 150 *četi*.

At the bottom of sheet 5 it is stated that a land parcelling document is to be issued.

Attested on the verso of sheet 5 by under-secretary Matfeec Artem'ev.

Ivan Odoevskij, Ratman Ondreevič Veljaminov and the *d'jaki* Čjulok Bartenev and Kornilo Ievlev decided to send land parcelling and inquisition documents to Kopor'e *uezd*. In addition, they ordered an investigation in the pogosts and *volosti* into whether Timoška Šavkalov and Filimonko Zabolockoj had collaborated with rebels and whether they had been killed, and concerning the extent of their estates, with their villages,

peasants and *bobyli*. If it was established that they had been traitors, 50 *četi* of their estates would be allocated to Zenov'ev and Puščin. Signed by Kornilo Ievlev. 23 April 1610.

Land parcelling document, with instructions to *nesluživoj* Grigorej Serkov in Polužskaja *polovina*, Vodskaja *pjatina*, to look into the facts regarding Timoška Šavkalov and Filimonko Zabolockoj and to parcel out 50 *četi* of their estates to Zenov'ev and Puščin. April 1610. Draft.

On the verso of sheet 7, a fragment of a land grant application (text crossed out).

On the verso of sheet 10, a descriptive heading and the year 1610.

4. Report to Ondrej Timofeevič from Ivan Odoevskij, Ratman Veljaminov and the *d'jaki* Čjulok Bartenev and Kornilo Ievlev concerning some of the possessions of the "traitors" Timoška Šavkalov and Filimonko Zabolockoj, which were alleged to have been taken to Kopor'e by two individuals. Fragment. Draft.

Notes

All the sheets are glued together.

Seal of Novgorod the Great on sheet 1.

(II:143)

Contents	Grants of land (fragment).
Sheets	18
Year(s)	1591
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Petrovskoj pogost.

Summary

Petitions to Tsar Fedor Ivanovič from Tret'jačko Kartmazov and Davydka and Fed'ka Obol'njaninov, all of them serving in Vodskaja *pjatina*. They ask to be granted land from the estates of Fedor Semenov syn Uskoj in Petrovskoj pogost. On the verso of sheet 1, the date 9 March 1591.

Examinations of various individuals had revealed that Fedor Uskoj had died and that his estates stood empty and did not belong either to crown villages or to *jamskie slobody*. The records of these examinations are witnessed on the reverse.

The estates of Fedor Semenov syn Uskoj are described, with their villages, abandoned fields, peasants, areas of land and yields, as recorded in Leontej Aksakov's cadastres from 1581/82.

An extract from the land grants of *d'jaki* Ondrej Arcybašev and Semejka Emel'janov from 1585/86 showed that Kartmazov had a salary of 200 *četi* and held estates of 100 *četi* in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. According to *d'jak* Elizar Vyluzgin's land grant books for 1588/89 from Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Fedor Stepanov syn and Davyd Semenov syn Obol'njaninov each had a salary of 200 *četi*. Between them they had estates of 189 *četi*.

The boyars and *voevody* Prince Vasilij Fedorovič Šujksij Skopin and Petr Nikitič Šeremetev, *okol'ničej voevoda* Prince Petr Semenovič Rostovskoj and *d'jaki* Ondrej Arcybašev and Semejka Emel'janov decided to instruct *gubnye starosty* Semen Gorjaninov and Boris Mjakinin in Zaleskaja *polovina*, Šelonskaja *pjatina*, to investigate whether Uskoj had died and whether his estate stood empty and did not belong to anyone. They ordered the parcelling out of 100 *četi* of Uskoj's estates to Kartmazov. Uskoj's remaining estates were to go to the state. 12 March 1591.

On the land parcelling document (sheet 8), it is noted that Prince Vasilij Fedorovič Šujksij Skopin affixed the seal of the state (now missing) on 13 March 1591.

The boyars decided to instruct Semen Gorjaninov and Boris Mjakinin to investigate in Petrovskoj and neighbouring pogosts whether Uskoj was dead and whether his estate stood empty and did not belong to anyone. The men officiating were ordered to parcel out 100 *četi* to Kartmazov and 60 *četi* to Fedor and Davyd Obol'njaninov.

Decision to parcel out Uskoj's estates to Kartmazov and to Fedor and Davyd Obol'njaninov, in accordance with the earlier decision. 9 May 1591.

On the versos of sheets 8, 17 and 18, descriptive headings and the year 1590/91.

Signed on the recto and across the joins on the recto with the *skrepy* of *d'jak* Andrej Arcybašev (sheets 1–5) and *d'jak* Semen Emel'janov (sheets 9–13). The rest of the roll is unsigned.

Notes

All the sheets are glued together.

The decisions to grant the land are missing.

(II:144)

This roll is missing.

(II:145)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	28
Year(s)	1613, 1614
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Svinoreckoj pogost, Dovoreckoj pogost.

Summary

1. Petition from Griša Jakimov to Grand Prince Karl Filip, applying for the estates of Bogdan Dubrovskoj in Svinoreckoj pogost. As a *rossyl'sčik*, Jakimov was entitled to a salary of 15 *četi*. On the reverse, the date 11 August 1614.

Extract from older books concerning land holdings in Svinoreckoj pogost. The extract is attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

On examination, Jakimov said that the *pustoši* of Velikoe Boloto had belonged to Bogdan Dubrovskoj, but that the latter had turned traitor and fled to Moscow. He wished to be allocated 20 *četi* of these *pustoši*.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate Jakimov 15 *četi* of Bogdan Dubrovskoj's estates in Velikoe Boloto. Five *četi* were to go to the state until a new decision could be taken. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Draft instructions to parcel out the land, dated August 1614. On the reverse, a descriptive heading: "Šelonskaja *pjatina*, *rossyl'sčik* Griša Jakimov" and the year 1613/14 (sheet 4).

2. Petition from Ondrjuška Čerkasov to Grand Prince Karl Filip. Čerkasov had applied for land in the village of Bolšoe Morsino, Dovoreckoj pogost, from the estates of Bogdan Bobošin, and in Velikoe Boloto, Svinoreckoj pogost, from the estates of his uncle Ivan Čerkasov. Čerkasov asked to be allowed to present extracts from older books, and requested that a ukase be issued. On the verso of sheet 5, a note directing that he be given the stated area of land, and the date 20 August 1614. Autograph signature of Måns Mårtensson.

Another petition from Ondrjuška Čerkasov, making the same request as above (sheet 6). On the reverse, the date 12 August 1614.

From the land grant books of *d'jak* Neljub Sukalenov and the land parcelling books of *gubnoj starosta* Pauko Kositckoj, it emerged that in 1597/98 Nikifor Bobošin's widow Grofena, with her grandchild Bogdaško Bobošin, had been given the village of Bolšoe Morsino in Dovoreckoj pogost, with its farms and peasants, as a dower estate comprising 250 *četi*. At the time, Bogdaško was 10 years old.

Inquiries into Ivan Čerkasov's estates in Svinoretckoj pogost.

On examination, Ondrej Čerkasov said that the widow Ogrofena was long since dead, and that Bogdan had disappeared. The village of Bolšoe Morsino and the *pustoši* of Velikoe Boloto had not been given to anyone.

In response to Ondrej Čerkasov's petition, De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to send someone to make inquiries concerning the widow Grofena's village of Bolšoe Morzino. They also decided to investigate what land Ivan Čerkasov held in Velikoe Boloto and whether the estates stood empty. If they did, it was decided that they should go to Ondrej Čerkasov. 21 August 1613.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Petition from Ondrjuška Čerkasov, asking that no tax be levied on his estates in Šelonskaja *pjatina*.

On the reverse: "By order of *d'jak* Monš Martynov, no tax is to be levied."

Draft instructions to the official Grigorej Jakimov to parcel out the estates allocated to Ondrej Čerkasov in accordance with the decision.

On the verso of sheet 10 is a descriptive heading: "Grant of land in Šelonskaja *pjatina* to the messengers (*rossyl'sčiki*) Griša Jakimov and Ondrjuška Čerkasov in 1613/14."

Instructions to under-secretary Semen Šustov concerning the grants of land to Ondrej Čerkasov and Grigorej Jakimov.

3. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the newly baptized men Danilo Sekizov and Levka Avlešev, applying for the estates of Bogdan Bobošin in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. On the reverse, the date 30 July 1614.

According to an entry for 1605/06 in the service rolls of the *voevoda* Michail Petrovič Rostovskoj Katyrev, Danilo Sekizov had a salary of 350 *četi*. Attested by Vaška Častoj.

According to land grant books, Sekizov held 200 *četi* in Logoveskoj pogost. (Sheet 13.)

According to service rolls for 1613/14, Levka Avlešev had a salary of 150 *četi*. Kazarinko Bašmakov acted as scribe.

Extract from land grant books, according to which Sergej Michajlov syn Kostjantinov had been granted 250 *četi* of Nikifor Bobošin's estates in 1597/98. Nikifor Bobošin's widow Ogrofena had received a dower estate of 250 *četi*. Together, they had 500 *četi* at their disposal.

Extract from land parcelling books from 1597/98, according to which *gubnoj starosta* Pauk Kosickoj had parcelled out a total of 252 *četi* in Dovoreckoj pogost to the widow Ogrofena and her grandchild Bogdan.

On examination, Sekizov and Avlešin said that Sergej Kostjantinov was a traitor who had fled to Pskov. Bogdan Bobošin and Ogrofena were long since dead. Their estates stood empty and had not been given to anyone. Sekizov's estates had been taken by thieves from Gdov. Avlešin had no land.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to give Sekizov and Avlešin 150

četi each by way of salary from the estates of Sergej Kostjantinov and the widow Varvara (sic) (presumably Ogrofena). 200 *četi* were to go to the state. 31 July 1614.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Sekizov and Ovlješov applied to Grand Prince Karl Filip for the rye and spring-sown grain that had been sown on the estates they had been granted.

On the reverse, a decision to give the petitioners grain, as with other Tatars.

Instructions to under-secretary Semen Šustov to parcel out estates to Sekizov and Avlešin in accordance with the boyars' decision. 2 August 1614. Draft.

Another two petitions from Sakizov and Olišov. They had been granted land from Bogdan Bobošin's estates and were serving the state in Staraja Russa. They had been given permission to travel to their estates. Ondrej Čerkasov had arrived there and chased them away. They now asked to be allowed to keep the estates, and requested confirmation of their title to them.

Inquiries into Zekizov's and Vlišov's salaries in Šelonskaja *pjatina* and the estates they have been allocated. Inquiries into the land granted to Ondrej Čerkasov. August 1614.

23 September 1614. De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided that 50 *četi* in the village of Bolšoe Morzino were to belong to Zekizov and Vlišev in accordance with an earlier decision, and that the same area of land should be taken from Ondrej Čerkasov. The latter had already received 4 *četi* from the estates of his uncle Ivan Čerkasov, bringing him up to his full salary.

There was uncertainty, however, about the area Čerkasov had been granted in Bolšoe Morzino. The grant was not known in Novgorod the Great. The land parcelling books had not been sent there. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Beginning of a document relating to the same application. Fragment. The sheet is damaged.

23 September 1614.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin (sheets 1–18 and 25–27).

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheets 3, 8, 18 and 27).

Large, beautiful watermark on sheet 20. Note the different spellings of the surname Avlešev.

(II:146)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Dudorovskoj pogost.

Summary

Fed'ka Provotarchov syn Nebarov, of Vodskaja *pjatina*, applies to Grand Prince Karl Filip to be granted the estates in Dudorovskoj pogost which he has received together with his brother Ivan, but which he has not had access to for two years. Ivan has gone to Tichvin with his wife and children. The grain sown on the estates for 1614 had become the property of the state.

Petition from Ivan's widow Stepanidka, asking for an allocation of land from her husband's estates for her own support and that of her daughters. Her husband had been taken to Tichvin by force and subsequently died there.

According to Michajlo Saltykov's service rolls (*spiski verstanija*) from 1606, signed by *d'jak* Tomila Lugovskoj, Ivan had a salary of 250 *četi* and Fedor one of 150 *četi*.

Particulars of the estates of Provotarch Olekseev syn Nebarov, as recorded in land grant books with the signature of *d'jak* Neljub Sukal'nov, which were sent to Moscow in 1604.

Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij decided to grant Fedor 100 *četi* of Provotarch Nebarov's estates of 176 *četi*. In return, he was to serve the state. Ivan's widow Stepanida was given the remaining 76 *četi* for her own and her daughters' support.

At the bottom of the document recording the decision: "Land parcelling document given to Posnik Gubačevskoj in accordance with the decision." 15 February 1615.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. Descriptive heading and the year 1614/15 on the verso of sheet 5.

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great on sheet 5.

Notes

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great on sheet 5.

(II:147)

Contents	Request for a certificate of title.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Ramyševskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from Dmitrejko Prokof'ev syn Opljačeev of Derevskaja *pjatina*, requesting a certificate of title (*vvoznaja gramota*) to the estate of his grandfather Nikita Opljačeev. In accordance with a letter from the boyars and extracts from books signed by the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, *nesluživoj* Ivan Erochov had parcelled out his grandfather's estate to him. The land parcelling books had been sent to Novgorod the Great.

According to the land grant books of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov from 1610/11, Dmitrej had been granted his grandfather's estate for his own support and that of his grandfather and his mother, in accordance with a letter from Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič, an agreement with De la Gardie and Odoevskij and a petition from Dmitrej himself. He is now 12 years old, and when he reaches the age of 15 he is to enter the service of the state.

Extract from Ivan Erochov's land parcelling books from 1611/12 relating to Dmitrej's estates in Ramyševskoj pogost.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to provide Dmitrej Opljačeev with a certificate of title to Nikita Opljačeev's estate. 24 February 1613. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Signed on the verso of sheets 1–5 with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov. Attested on the verso of sheet 5 by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Draft certificate of title, with a detailed description of the estates and a recital of the conditions, dated 29 February 1613. On the reverse of sheet 7, a descriptive heading and the year 1612/13.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great on sheet 5.

(II:148)

Contents	Instructions.
Sheets	23
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Budkovskoj, Klimeckoj and other pogosts. Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Instructions to Grigoriej Stepanovič Obol'njaninov, and in certain cases Michail Neelov and *gubnoj starosta* Selivestr Zenov'ev, to undertake assignments in various pogosts in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Most of them relate to petitions for grain and seed from estates allocated to the petitioners. For example: Sidor Koptev, under-secretary at the *Dvorcovej prikaz*, applies to Grand Prince Karl Filip to be given some of the grain sown for the present year on the estate he has been granted in Klimeckoj pogost in Tesovo. The estate formerly belonged to Ratman Ochlebaev.

Other matters dealt with include a requisition of provisions for Swedish soldiers in Butkovskoj pogost (sheet 6); payment for salt taken from Ivan-gorod and confiscated by the Crown (sheet 10); a requisition of provisions for Swedish soldiers at the Panteleevič fortress from pogosts in Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny* (sheet 18).

Two sets of instructions are sent with under-secretary Družina Charitonov, one concerning provisions for De la Gardie, the other a list of pogosts from which provisions are to be taken for the Swedes (sheet 19).

Signed on the recto or verso (apart from sheets 3, 10 and 14) with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. On the verso of sheets 11 and 15, the *skrepa* of under-secretary Kostja Petrov, and on sheets 22 and 23, that of under-secretary Ždanec Molevanov.

On the verso of sheets 3, 10, 14 and 16, addressed to Grigorej Obol'njaninov.

Affixed to sheets 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 21 and 22 are the seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great, together or separately. Letter seals on sheets 3, 10 and 16.

25 July–26 August 1614.

Notes

Affixed to sheets 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 21 and 22 are the seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great, together or separately. Letter seals (used to close the letter) on sheets 3, 10 and 16.

The dates on the sheets that are glued together (1–21) are not in chronological order.

On the verso of sheet 13, the instruction (in Swedish): “to be sealed”.

(II:149)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Naleskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from the Princess Polageja and her 14-year-old son Fedor. Polageja is the widow of Prince Ivan Kropotkin, who was killed by Lithuanians along the road to Moscow in 1612. Her husband's estates have been ravaged and burnt by the Lithuanians. She asks for these estates for herself and her son. On the reverse: “Make extracts”.

According to the service rolls (*desjatnja verstan'ja*) of the boyar Prince Michail Katyrev Rostovskoj from 1605/06, Prince Ivan Bolšoj Kropotkin had a salary comprising 600 *četi* in Derevskaja *pjatina*. The extract is attested by under-secretary Vas'ka Častoj.

Description of Kropotkin's estates in Naleskoj pogost, Derevskaja *pjatina*, based on certificates of title (*vvoznye gramoty*) from 1588/89 signed by *d'jaki* Ondrej Arcybašev and Semejka Emel'janov, ownership documents from 1602/03 signed by *d'jak* Neljub Sukolenov, land parcelling books from 1585/86 and 1587/88, and other documents.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate Princess Polageja and her son 440 *četi* for their support, on condition that the son Fedor would provide for his mother and enter the service of the state on reaching the age of 15. 2 September 1612.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (now missing).

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov. Attested on the verso of sheet 7 by under-secretary Kostja Petrov. On the verso of sheet 8, the words “Derevskaja *pjatina*” and a year (difficult to read).

(II:150)

Contents	Grant of land (fragment).
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1611
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Kosickoj and Frolovskoj pogosts.

Summary

Joint petition to the boyars of the Moscow State from Jakuško Gur'ev and Danilka Volovoj of Šelonskaja *pjatina*, requesting the transfer of an estate in Kosickoj pogost from Jakuško to Danilka. Danilka asks for the estate to be included in his salary. On the reverse, the date 18 May 1611, the instruction "Make extracts", and the autograph signature of Jakov Gur'ev.

Extracts from the land grant books of *d'jak* Dmitrej Alab'ev for 1594 and from land parcelling books for the same year, listing the estates of *sotnik* Jakov Ivanov syn Gur'ev of Ivangorod in Frolovskoj and Kosickoj pogosts. He has estates of 300 *četi* and has received his full salary.

The document is incomplete. The decision and instructions to parcel out land are missing.

(II:151)

Contents	Grants of land (fragment).
Sheets	15
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Sabel'skoj pogost.

Summary

1. Petitions for grants of land from Olfer Severov, Ivan Oničkov and Ofonasej Istomin, addressed to De la Gardie and Odoevskij in the name of Grand Prince Karl Filip.

Severov has lost his estates in Obonežskaja and Vodskaja *pjatiny* to "robbers". He is applying for the estates of Stepan Murav'ev, as the latter has fled to Pskov. Oničkov is asking for estates in Vodskaja *pjatina* to make up his full salary. Istomin is applying for the estates of Parfenej Obuchov in Vodskaja *pjatina*, as Obuchov has disappeared. (The peti-

tions themselves and some of the documents arising from them are to be found in II:153.)

Continuation of a description of the lands held by Stepan and Gavriilo Murav'ev's children in Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny*, based on certificates of title (*vvoznnye gramoty*) from 1595/96.

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to allocate Severov 90 *četi* and Oničkov 200 *četi* of Stepan Murav'ev's estates in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Parfen Obuchov's 200 *četi* in Sabel'skoj pogost are allocated to Ofonasej Istomin by way of compensation for land taken by the state in Ivanogorod. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 2). 17 January 1614.

Attested on the verso of sheet 2 by under-secretary Ždanec Molevanov.

Instructions to Grigorij Obol'njaninov to parcel out the estates in accordance with the decisions. (Sheets 1–3.)

Petitions from Istomin, Oničkov and Severov, requesting permission to harvest grain on the estates they have been allocated.

Instructions and letters to Grigorej Obol'njaninov alone, or to him and under-secretary Ždan Maksimov, concerning allocations of grain in accordance with the decisions reached. January and February 1614.

Joint petition from Oničkov and Severov, requesting that Severov be allowed to transfer to Oničkov the 90 *četi* he has been allocated. Decision of the boyars, dated 21 September 1614, to grant the petition. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. (Sheet 14.)

Letter from De la Gardie to Odoevskij, applying for grain that has been allocated to Olfer Severov. Traces of a red seal (presumably De la Gardie's). Addressed on the reverse to Ivan Odoevskij. Handed in by Murat Peresvetov on 20 October 1614. (Sheet 15.)

Signed on the reverse of sheets 1–2, across the join, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

2. On the verso of sheet 10 is a draft of a decision allocating areas of land to various individuals in Šelonskaja and Vodskaja *pjatiny*. Unconnected with item 1.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheets 2 and 14).

II:151 is a continuation of II:153.

(II:152)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	14
Year(s)	1614, 1615
Area(s)	Derevskaia <i>pjatina</i> , Lažinskoj pogost.

Summary

Petitions from Nikita Pospelov syn Dirin, Družinka Savelev syn Palicyn and Aleksander Timašev, applying for service estates from the property of the “traitor” Ivan Negodjaev in Lažinskoj pogost, Derevskaia *pjatina*. All three claim that their estates have been seized by “thieves” (*vory*). On the reverse, the dates 19 and 21 July 1614.

Particulars of the petitioners’ salaries and estates, as recorded in land grant books. Inquiries relating to Družinka Palycin were made by Prince Michail Petrovič Katyrev Rostovskij in 1606. (Sheets 5–6.)

Details are also given of Ivan Negodjaev’s salary and estates. In 1611/12 he had received 300 *četi*, which corresponded to his salary.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to grant Družinka Palicyn alone 133 *četi* of Ivan Negodjaev’s estate. The rest was to go to the state. The other two petitioners had left Novgorod the Great without appointing anyone to watch over their interests. The crops growing in Negodjaev’s fields were to go to the state, but Palicyn was to be given seed. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 10). 6 August 1614.

Draft land parcelling document and instructions to Ivan Poreckoj to parcel out the estate in accordance with the decision. On sheet 11, a descriptive heading.

Petition from Stepan Družinin syn Palicyn, dated 26 March 1615, asking to be granted his father’s estate. His father has died, and Stepan has to support his mother Ografena and his sister Katerina. No decision. Signed on the reverse of sheets 1–10, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d’jak* Semen Lutochin. The remaining sheets are unsigned.

(II:153)

Contents	Grants of land (fragment).
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja and Šelonskaja <i>pjatiny</i> .

Summary

Petitions to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Olfer Severov, Ivan Oničkov and Ofonasej Istomin, asking for grants of land. Severov has lost his estates in Obonežskaja and Vodskaja *pjatiny* to “robbers”. He applies for the estates of Stepan Murav’ev, as the latter has fled to Pskov. Oničkov asks for estates in Vodskaja *pjatina* to make up his full salary. Istomin applies for Parfenej Obuchov’s estates in Vodskaja *pjatina*, as Obuchov has gone away.

Particulars of how much land the petitioners already hold, and how much is needed to make up their full salaries.

According to land grant documents from 1611/12, Obuchov has 200 *četi* and Murav’ev 300 *četi*.

On examination, the petitioners said that Obuchov and Murav’ev had defected to Pskov and that their estates stood empty.

Description of the lands held by Stepan and Gavriła Murav’ev’s children in Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny*, based on certificates of title (*vvoznnye gramoty*) from 1595/96.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d’jak* Semen Lutochin.

The document is incomplete.

Notes

The subsequent documents relating to these petitions are to be found in II:151.

(II:154)

Contents	Instructions and a report.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts.

Summary

Instructions to one or more individuals (the first part is missing) to supervise the harvest and threshing of grain in Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts by keeping a close watch on the priests, *starosty*, sworn men and peasants (*lučšie krestjane*) present, and to monitor the sowing of new crops for 1615. In addition, *starosty* and sworn men are to sell the chaff and straw at a previously determined or, if possible, a higher price. They are then to immediately take the threshed rye and the money to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*, along with the books recording the harvest and what has been sold. The recipients of the instructions are warned not to accept bribes or subject the peasants to extortion. 18 July 1614.

Report to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Semen Boborykin, Lučanin Eremeev and under-secretary Vas'ka Zadenskoj, who, by order of *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, had travelled to the village of Golino and to Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts to supervise the harvesting of grain on abandoned land, and of grain that was to be confiscated. On 14 August, the peasants who had not died or disappeared were chased out of the woods to harvest the rye. A great deal of land now lies fallow, and the peasants have no horses for ploughing. The writers ask for guidance from Grand Prince Karl Filip.

On the reverse, the report is addressed to the Grand Prince, with a note stating that it was handed in by Lučanin Eremeev's servant Vešnjačko on 16 August 1614.

Notes

At least one sheet is missing from the beginning of the roll. The text on the first sheet preserved begins mid-sentence.

(II:155)

Contents	Petitions for payments for hay, with instructions and decisions. Collection of money for the embassy to Sweden.
Sheets	48
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great, Staraja Russa. Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Nagornaja <i>polovina</i> .

Summary

1. Petitions to King Karl IX, De la Gardie and Odoevskij, claiming payments for hay taken from peasants, estate owners and noblemen in various areas, including Staraja Russa, for the support of De la Gardie and for the generals and cavalry captains.

Order to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev to record how much hay has been taken.

Decision to make immediate payments in the town, to the crown villages and in the *pjatiny*.

Summary of how much the peasants are to be paid for the hay.

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to make payments to everyone concerned (the sums are listed), once the money has been collected. It is noted that there is no more money in the state treasury at present.

List of cultivated areas of land held by the church and by estate owners in all the *pjatiny* and *poloviny*.
2. Several sets of instructions, to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, *pjaticoneckie starosty* Kalina Manaternik and Ofonasej Lesovik and others, directing them to collect money to pay for hay taken from townspeople (*posadckie ljudi*) in Novgorod the Great and from peasants in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Nagornaja *polovina*. The money was to be collected from townspeople in Novgorod the Great, from the metropolitan, from monastic estates, crown villages and *pjatiny*, and from the metropolitan's estates in Oloneckoj pogost. It was to be handed in to Odoevskij and *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. 3 and 21 January, 8 and 15 March 1612. (Sheets 23 and 25.)
3. Letter from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Ivan Odoevskij, Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, informing them that he intends to send in without delay the 100 roubles he had been instructed to collect from peasants in the crown villages to pay townspeople in Novgorod the Great for hay bought from them for the support of De la Gardie. Signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. 24 March 1612.
4. Lists, petitions and instructions relating to amounts of hay taken and payments for it.

5. List of the cultivated estates of the metropolitan and the monasteries, based on payment books (*platežnye knigi*) from 1595.

Summaries of the areas of monastery estates and of the sums that can be levied for hay. 18 March 1612.

6. Instructions to Ivan Mikiforovič Kokovcov and under-secretary Ivan Prasfeev (?) relating to *gubnoj starosta* Semen Agapitov of Obonežskaja *pjatina*, who had been instructed to collect money for the maintenance of the embassy that was to travel to Sweden (to elect a King's Son as Tsar of Russia). Ivan Kadyev had been sent to *Zaonežskaja polovina* for the same purpose. Neither of them had sent any money. The money was now to be claimed from Agapitov and Kadyev themselves. 20 March 1612. (Sheet 44.)

The instructions were sent with Michail Veljaminov on 26 March (sheet 41v).

Notes

Posadskie ljudi (roughly, townspeople) were to be found not only in Novgorod the Great and Staraja Russa, but also in *posady*, town-like settlements, sometimes adjoining a monastery, where artisans of various kinds worked.

A mixture of drafts and fair copies.

(II:156)

Contents Instructions to investigate a delivery of grain.

Sheets 2

Year(s) 1615

Area(s) Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Turskoj pogost.

Summary

Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij, dated 25 February 1615, directing someone (name not filled in) to go to Turskoj pogost to investigate what has become of a certain quantity of grain from the estate of the "traitor" Tomilo Blažonkov. Draft.

(II:157 a)

Contents Petition concerning haymaking.

Sheets 2

Year(s) 1616

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Semen Lutochin and Pjatoj Grigor'ev concerning eight individuals assigned to haymaking duties for the state from 1 to 12 June. They had been ordered to harvest the hay together with noblemen's peasants. Lutochin and Grigor'ev ask to be spared this, as the individuals concerned are a "collection of unreliable people" (*zbor vsjakie ljudi*). They ask that their own peasants be allowed to harvest the hay at Kolomco instead. Their request is granted on 11 July 1616. Order to under-secretary Vasilej Ušakov to carry out the decision.

(II:157 b)

Contents Grant of land (fragment).

Sheets 5

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Derevskaja *pjatina*, Eglinskoj, Sitenskoj and Morozovskoj pogosts.

Summary

Two petitions to De la Gardie and Odоеvskij from Ivan Tret'jakov syn Poreckoj, applying for estates for his own support and that of his two young grandchildren, Bulat and Fed'ka. The children's parents have been killed by Lithuanians, and Poreckoj has nothing to live on. He has served the state for 44 years, and by way of salary was previously granted 250 *četi* in Derevskaja *pjatina*.

Particulars of earlier grants to Poreckoj, as recorded in *d'jak* Neljub Sukalenov's land grant books, which were sent to Moscow in 1603/04. Description of the estates, based on extracts from *gubnoj starosta* Petr Esipov's

land parcelling books from 1584/85 and from *gubnoj starosta* Vasilej Musin's land parcelling books from 1589/90. No decision.

Witnessed on the verso of sheet 4 by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov. On the verso of sheet 5 is an annotation, with the date 1 April 1613.

Notes

At least one sheet is missing. There is a *skrepa* at the bottom of sheet 5, at the join with sheet 6, of which only a small piece remains. Consideration of the petitions continues in II:239.

(II:158)

Contents Surety bond.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1614

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

A number of individuals (whose occupations and addresses are stated) stand surety before under-secretary Fedor Prokov'ev for the *strelec* Fedosejko Fadeev syn from Ivangorod. The latter is not to leave Novgorod the Great without permission, nor is he to join the rebels or go to Moscow, Pskov or other rebellious towns. If he does, the sureties will have to pay fines or forfeit their lives. Ivan Kiprianov syn acted as witness and Kirilko Michajlov syn Serebrjanikov as scribe on 9 July 1614.

12 July. Handed in by Fedor Prokov'ev, by order of Bažen Ivanov.

On the reverse, Fedosej Fadeev has signed his name. Witnessed by Ivanko.

(II:159)

Contents	Decision. Petition. Reports.
Sheets	6
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Spasskoj-Vygozerskoj pogost. Novgorod the Great. Ostrečinskoi pogost, Vinickoi and Pirkinskoj pogosts.

Summary

1. Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov listened to statements from the customs house in response to a petition from peasants in Spasskoj-Vygozerskoj pogost, and determined the prices to be paid for rye, barley and oats purchased for the royal household. Signed at the beginning of the roll with the *skrepa* of Semen Lutochin. Seal of Novgorod the Great at the bottom of sheet 1. At the top is an unknown seal. 15 June 1612.
2. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from the crown peasant Fet'ka Mikulin of Nikol'skoj-Šujskoj pogost. Mikulin explains that he had paid taxes and rents for 1611/12 for his pogost, and also for three Lappish pogosts, while he was in Novgorod the Great. On his way home on 12 June he had dropped his bag in the river Volchov from the ship he was travelling on, just outside the Spasskij Chutyn' Monastery. The bag contained records of his payments, and was never found. He asks for new receipts for his payments. The ship was carrying a cargo from Novgorod the Great to Kolyvan. On the verso of sheets 2 and 3 are the words "Zaonežskoj and Oštinskoi, 1611/12", and on sheet 3: "Issue a new receipt".
3. Two reports.

Anc Muk (Hans Munk), Vasilej Nepljuev and Vasilej Zmeev report to De la Gardie and Odoevskij on 6 June that they have sent taxes, rents and deferred payments (*spuskenye den'gi*) to Novgorod the Great with named boyars' sons; the money is from Ostrečinskoi pogost, for the current year 1612 and for 1609/10, and from Vinickoi and Pirkinskoj pogosts, for 1611/12. What remains to be collected they will deliver personally.

Vasilej Nepljuev and Vasilej Zmeev report to Ivan Nikitič, Semen Michajlovič and Ondrej Kostjantinovič on 6 June concerning collected taxes and rents sent to Novgorod the Great with *starosta* Sen'ka Dorofeev from Ostrečinskoi pogost, for 1611/12 and for 1609/10, and from Vinickoi and Pirkinskoj pogosts, for 1611/12.

The first report is addressed to De la Gardie and was handed in by Trofim Voronov on 13 June 1612; the second is addressed to Ivan Niki-

tič, Semen Michajlovič and Ondrej Kostjantinovič and was handed in by Trofim Timofeev on 16 June 1612.

Notes

Seal of Novgorod the Great at the bottom of sheet 1. At the top of the sheet is an unknown seal.

(II:160)

Contents	Inquisition report. A census taken street by street.
Sheets	19
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Il'inskoj-Tigodskoj and Soleckoj pogosts. Krivinskaja and Kereskaja <i>volosti</i> . Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Inquisition report (*obysknye reči*) relating to Ivan Sekirin's grain and other property. The inquisition was conducted by Petr Nogin and undersecretary Vasilej Ušakov, who examined priests and local representatives from Il'inskoj-Tigodskoj and Soleckoj pogosts, Krivinskaja and Kereskaja *volosti* – in all, 4 priests and 37 local representatives. It was mainly concerned with what had become of Sekirin's grain, but also covered possessions such as clothes, silver and pearl jewellery, money, and household utensils of silver, pewter and copper. These possessions had been kept in pits, and the grain in stacks and shocks.

Priests and local representatives in Soleckoj pogost claimed that Mikita Kalitin and Ondrej Neelov had taken grain from pits and granaries and threshed rye, barley and oats in the fields for their own use. Local representatives and the priest in Krivinskaja *volost'* said that they did not know whether the threshing officials (*zamolotčiki*) had appropriated the grain or given it to someone.

On examination, the estate bailiff (*prikaščik*) Tomilko Vasil'ev syn Koblelev and the sworn men, Ivan's peasants Ivanko Sidorov and Jakuš Šeparev, said that in Sekirin's village of Pelgulo and in the Korytino *pustoši* there were 115 *četi* of the old threshed rye in the granaries. The quantities of oats and barley to be found in other places are also noted. As instructed, the threshing officials Mikita Kalitin and Ondrej Neelov threshed a stated quantity of rye. The record indicates what quantities of rye, oats and barley were threshed for Swedish soldiers and how much

was given to them as provisions. For want of threshed grain, the Swedes were also given money.

What remained of Sekirin's rye in the village of Pelgulo, and of that of Jakov Šepjakov, was threshed by *prikaščik* Oleša Nazarov and others under the supervision of a large number of people from Il'inskoj pogost. Some of this rye was taken for Swedish soldiers, and local representatives took some for themselves.

When examined, Tomilko Kobelev and others reported on Sekirin's other property, including his livestock.

Sheets 11v–19v: Draft of the fair copy on sheets 1–10.

2. Lists of people in Novgorod the Great and those lodging with them, street by street. Sometimes it is noted where the lodgers come from (sheets 11–19). The streets mentioned are Nutnaja, Bardova, Vareckaja, Pavlova, Končanskaja, Janeva, Rozvaža, Kuz'modem'jana, Cholop'ja, Pruskaja and Jakol'ja ulicy.

Notes

Regarding Petr Nogin and under-secretary Vasilej Ušakov's inquisition relating to Ivan Sekirin's estates, see the first part of II:141.

(II:161)

Contents Accounts of the city's taverns.

Sheets 2

Year(s) 1617

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Report on how much vodka (*vino*) was left from the previous month (December), how much beer was brewed and sold and what profits were made at the state taverns in Rogatica and Vitkova *ulicy* from 1 January to 1 February 1617. Expenditure on purchases of raw materials for brewing, wages paid to guards, brewers, water drivers and scribes. The tavern keeper is *gost'* Istoma Demidov and the sworn men are Ivan Sergeev and Vasilej Vyšeslavcov. Draft.

(II:162)

Contents	Accounts relating to milled grain (fragment).
Sheets	1
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Not given.

Summary

Record of milled rye, wheat and oats. The grain belongs to the Crown and comes from different types of taxpaying land. Fragment.

(II:163)

Contents	Petitions concerning deliveries of malt, and extracts from books.
Sheets	6
Year(s)	1611/12
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from the taxpaying malt dealers at the malhouses. Ofonasej Lopuchin, the granary keeper (*žitnoj ključnik*), has received malt for the household of Jakob De la Gardie, but the malt dealers have only been paid for some of their deliveries in September–October 1611. They are now asking for their money. 27 February 1612.

Similar petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from the taxpaying malt dealers Ivanko Dmitriev, Tret'jačko Ondreev, Pervuška Klimentiev and other malt dealers. 21 September 1611. Noted on it is the decision: "Pay these three".

Extracts from the books concerning the quantities delivered. The malt dealers are to receive 25 *altyn* per *čet'*. It is stated how much malt they supplied between 1 October 1611 and 1 January 1612: 223 *četi*, and for this they are to be paid 130 roubles, 15 *altyn* and 2 *den'gi*. It is also noted how much the hop dealers delivered to De la Gardie's household over the same period, and how much they are to be paid.

(II:164)

Contents	Order.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Jama. Sumerskaja <i>volost'</i> .

Summary

Order from De la Gardie to the *voevoda* Klaus Hall and Mikita Kalitin regarding peasants from Sumerskaja *volost'* who are stealing in the Jama area and harbouring “thieves” from Pskov. These people have been wreaking destruction in the vicinity of Novgorod the Great, at the mouth of the river Luga. Bogdaško Širjakov, a townsman of Jamo, had reported that a storehouse by the Luga belonging to the “English embassy” had been destroyed. Fedor Aminev had been ordered to look into the matter and ensure that those responsible were punished. De la Gardie now calls on the *voevody* of Jamo to write to Ivangorod directing the local *voevoda* to order the *starosty* and peasants of Sumerskaja *volost'* not to harbour “thieves” and “robbers” among them or give them shelter. In addition, the *voevoda* Klaus Hall is to put 50 foot soldiers and 30 cavalrymen at Fedor Murav'ev's disposal in Jamo. The latter is to clear the area around the river Luga of “robbers”, from Jama to Tesovo, so that honest people and merchants can travel in safety. Draft.

(II:165)

Contents	Legal proceedings relating to a theft of horses (fragment).
Sheets	31
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petition to Gustav II Adolf from Muratko Peresvetov. He had left his two horses at pasture with the horse keeper Radej Semenov and his assistants. The colour of the horses is described and their value stated. When Peresvetov returned from De la Gardie in Ladoga and asked for his horses, he was told that one of Semen Lutochin's servants had stolen them when he fled to

Moscow. Now Peresvetov wants Semen Lutochin and the horse keepers put on trial.

Similar petitions from Nikiforec Meščerskoj, Griška Neganovskoj and Istomka Demidov.

Petition to Gustav II Adolf from the horse keeper Radejko Semenov and his assistants. On 17 September 1616, Semen Lutochin's servant Potaška and Charka, the servant of Ivan Šval', stole horses from the herd and fled from Novgorod the Great, heading in the direction of Moscow. Several of the horse keepers' day labourers followed them. The colours of the horses are described. The horse keeper and his assistants wish to be spared any penalties for their own part.

Investigation by the *voevody* Svante Banér and Hans Boije to determine who is liable to pay compensation for the stolen animals: the horse keepers or Semen Lutochin and Ivan Šval'. They order that a search be made for precedents in older law books, but none are found.

Examination of the parties. The horses' owners estimate their value.

It emerges that both the horse keepers and Semen Lutochin and Ivan Šval' are held liable.

Petition to Gustav II Adolf from Semen Lutochin, handed in on 26 September, in which he reopens the case and makes a complaint against Radej Semenov, claiming that his day labourers had persuaded Potaška to run away. Before fleeing, Potaška had stolen money and a number of objects from Lutochin. Their value is stated. Lutochin calls for previous horse keepers and sworn men to be questioned about how such cases have been dealt with in the past, and about what markings there were on the horses. (Sheet 19.)

Banér and Boije order such an investigation. It is undertaken by *pjatiko-neckye starosty*, and their findings are submitted to the *Zemskaja izba*.

It emerges from their report that, if horses are branded with the mark of the state, the horse keepers have to pay for them if they disappear. But no one can say what should be done in this specific case, with the city occupied and closed. Banér and Boije will have to rule on it at their own discretion.

Surety bonds for several of those involved, dated 19 and 23 September 1616, guaranteeing that they will not leave Novgorod the Great.

The final ruling on the case is missing.

Notes

See also II:43, 47, 168 and 342.

(II:166)

Contents Petitions and a decision concerning a stolen horse.

Sheets 3

Year(s) 1614

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Complaint from Ivan Oničkov. Swedish soldiers have stolen his horse, which he needs to perform his duties. He now wants the horse to be valued, and to be paid for it. On the verso, his request is granted.

Petition from Ivan Oničkov, asking to be given a horse of the same value from a sexton (*ponomar*) in Fedorova ulica, who is in custody for theft. On the verso: A decision to arrange a valuation, and to temporarily allocate Ivan Oničkov a horse.

Following a decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij, under-secretary Charka Semenov, accompanied by several horse dealers, goes to value the sexton's horse. It is described and valued at 2 1/4 roubles, and subsequently handed over to Oničkov. 8 February 1614.

Under-secretary Charka Semenov acted as scribe.

(II:167)

Contents Interrogation of prisoners concerning the state of the war (fragment).

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Interrogation of prisoners from Isaak Sunbulov's detachment concerning the state of the war and other matters. *Elčanin* Nikifor Nepljuev, *astrochanec* Ivaško, Onikejko Vasil'ev and others said, among other things, that Trubecoj was in Toržek and had a thousand men and seven towns on his side. He was preparing to unite his troops with those of Zaruckoj, who was in a stronghold with 500 Cossacks. Ivan Odoevskij and Miron Vel'jaminov had

tried to catch up with him and destroy him, but without success. Furthermore, the Khan of the Crimea was waging war at Tula. There was talk of ties with Turkey and Lithuania. *Pan* Strus was corresponding with the Lithuanian government about exchanging himself for some envoys from Moscow, who were in Lithuania. Strus's wife was appealing on his behalf. The demands had been rejected, however, on the basis that "a single Strus is not sufficient as an exchange for the envoys". The document, which has no beginning or end, is undated, but judging from the context probably relates to 1616. Fragment.

Notes

Nikolaj Strus was a colonel in the service of the second False Dmitrij. In 1612 he commanded one of the Polish garrisons in Moscow. He was captured and eventually (in 1619) exchanged in Vjaz'ma for Russian prisoners, among them Patriarch Filaret.

(II:168)

Contents	Instructions concerning collections of grain. Lists of missing peasants. Record of the receipt of a petition.
Sheets	20
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Rakomo, Trjasovo, Tesovo and Korolevo. Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Instructions, dated August 1614 (no day of month), to Garasim Murav'ev and under-secretary Fedor Charlamov concerning confiscated rye from the land of fugitive peasants in the crown villages of Rakomo and Trjasovo. This rye is to be milled and sent to the crown granary in Novgorod the Great. In addition, Murav'ev and Charlamov are instructed to carefully check the land which the books indicate has not been sown. The rye that is nevertheless expected to be growing there is also to be sent to Novgorod the Great. Draft.

Lists of peasants who have disappeared, and of sown and unsown land in crown villages. Draft.

Instructions to Nikita Tyrkov and under-secretary Ivan Prokof'ev concerning requisitions of grain in Tesovo. 6 September 1614. Draft.

Petitions from *starosty* and peasants in Rakomo, Korolevo, Trjasovo

and Tesovo, asking that peasants who have returned home be allowed to keep for their own support the additional rye that was to be confiscated by the Crown. Some peasants have spent the winter in Novgorod the Great, for fear of attack and plunder. Complaints about the ravages of Swedish and other troops in the villages.

Instructions to Ivan Oničkov and under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin in response to the Korolevo peasants' petition. 11 August 1614. Draft.

2. A record of the receipt of a petition from the horse keeper Radejko Semenov and his comrades on 18 September 1614. Judging from the subject matter and the hand, this sheet originally belongs to II:165.

Notes

Item 2: See also II:43, 47, 165 and 342.

(II:169)

Contents Petition concerning payment.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1612/13

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Makarko Gavrilov syn, a taxpaying townsman of Korževa ulica, applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for payment for 22 wooden musket stocks, which he has made by order of *gorodničej* Fedor Zmiov at the Arsenal (*pušečnoj dvor*). He has been sent from the Swedish *gorodničej* to *d'jak* Måns Mårtensson, and from him to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. Grigor'ev says that there is no money to be paid out. Makarko asks to be given his money, so that he does not die of starvation. On the reverse, a decision to pay the money immediately. 1612/13.

(II:170 a)

Contents Petition concerning a loan.

Sheets 2

Year(s) 1615

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petition from Michalka Britvin concerning a wrongful claim for 15 roubles made against him by the silk dealer Vasilej Voronin. Britvin says that he had been lent money without a loan contract (*beskabal'no*). He contests Voronin's claim and asks for a decision by Grand Prince Karl Filip.

The boyar and *voevoda* Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij decide not to uphold Voronin's claim, as he failed to summon Britvin to appear in court when the latter handed in his petition to Pjatoj Grigor'ev at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*. The decision, signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev and dated 14 May 1615, is on the verso of the first sheet.

(II:170 b)

Contents Lists of appointed officials.

Sheets 14

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

For each *pjatina*, a list of people required to report for service in Novgorod the Great. The individuals concerned are noblemen, boyars' sons, and Tatars under an obligation to serve. Draft.

(II:171)

Contents Real estate transfer deeds.

Sheets 16

Year(s) 1609–1612

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Sixteen original deeds of sale, drawn up between 1609 and 1612. All of them are for properties in Novgorod the Great. They contain a date, the names of the seller and buyer, and information about the property in question: its location and price, whether it is mortgaged, and so on. The deeds are witnessed and the names of the scribes given.

(II:172)

Contents Petitions relating to grants of land and other matters. Real estate transfer deeds. Surety bonds. Reports. Records of examinations etc.

Sheets 130

Year(s) 1608, 1611–1617

Area(s) Novgorod the Great. Vodskaja *pjatina*, Gdickoj and Budkovskoj pogosts. Derevskaja *pjatina*. Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Starorusskoj *uezd*, Petrovskoj pogost. Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Gruzinskoj pogost.

Summary

1. Konanko Ofrimov, of Vodskaja *pjatina*, applies to Tsar Boris Fedorovič for the estates of Ondrej Nazimov. On the reverse, the date 24 December. This sheet is badly worn.

Extract from Terentej Sočevicyn's land parcelling books from 1600/01 concerning the estates of Mikula Odincov in Dmitreevskoj-Vdickoj pogost, which used to belong to Ondrej Nazimov. Particulars of what remains of Nazimov's estates, with details of taxable areas. Extract from rent rolls kept by *d'jak* Neljub Sukolenov, 5 April 1604. Extract from confiscation books from 1594 relating to Ondrej Nazimov's estates in

Vditskoj pogost. Areas belonging to Nazimov's estates were confiscated in memory of Tsar Fedor Ivanovič.

Particulars of Ofremov's salary and estates, as recorded in a list drawn up by *d'jak* Ivan Efanov and sent to Novgorod the Great in 1604. His salary is 50 *četi*. (Sheet 4.)

Ofremov's statement when examined. Much of this sheet is damaged. Fragment. (Sheet 5.)

2. The widow Okulija, wife of Četvertoj Grigor'ev syn Verevkin, of Derevskaja *pjatina*, applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for dower land from her husband's estates for her own and her daughter Irina's support. Her husband has been killed by Lithuanian soldiers.

Inquiries regarding salary and estates.

Decision by the boyars De la Gardie and Odoevskij to parcel out 83 *četi* to the widow Okulija.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. June 1612. The documents are signed on the reverse with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

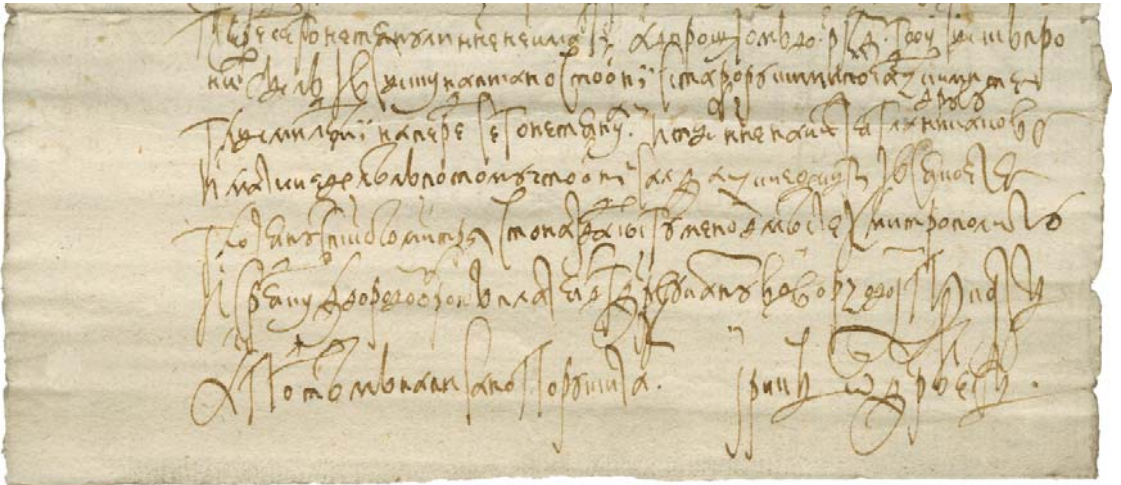
3. *D'jaček* Osipko Gur'ev of Doslana ulica applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for a shop to be registered in his name until it is redeemed by the wife or children of the priest Karp. Granted on the reverse, with the date 10 November 1612.
4. The crown peasant Rodionko Nikiforov syn, from the village of Lešino, complains to De la Gardie and Odoevskij about the widow Ul'jana, Jakov's daughter. He had lent her 10 roubles on a promissory note. As security she had pledged her shop "na Opokach" (an area on the Trade Side, Torgovaja storona). The location of the shop is described and the maturity date of the loan (December 1612) is given. The widow has now disappeared without repaying the money, and he wishes to claim the shop in accordance with the contract. On the reverse, the date 27 November 1612 and a note stating that the contract is to be entered in the books. (Sheet 16.)
5. Deed of sale relating to real estate, entered into by Semen Stepanov syn Doščanik and Sozon Oncyforov syn Izvoščik. The deed was drawn up by Jakuš Ivanov on 7 July 1608. (Sheet 6.)
6. Examination of under-secretary Ivan Ormjačnikov and the priest Ustin in relation to a loan contract concerning 2½ roubles, which had been left with Ustin following the death of the nun Anna. 1611, no later than November. Draft. On the reverse, particulars of areas of land belonging to a number of named individuals.
7. Draft records of quantities of barley, oats and rye taken from sworn men and brought to Novgorod the Great by various individuals from different areas. There is also text on the verso. 23 and 25 January, 1 and 7 February 1612.
8. Tenancy agreement between Družina Danilov syn Ščepetnik of Il'ina

Handwritten text in Cyrillic script on aged, yellowed paper. The text is written in a cursive style. At the top right, there are some faint markings that look like '50-5'. The main text consists of several lines of characters, including what appears to be a date '(1794)' and some other numbers. The paper shows signs of wear and discoloration.

D'jak Semen Lutochin's handwriting. Roll 289, sheet 6v.

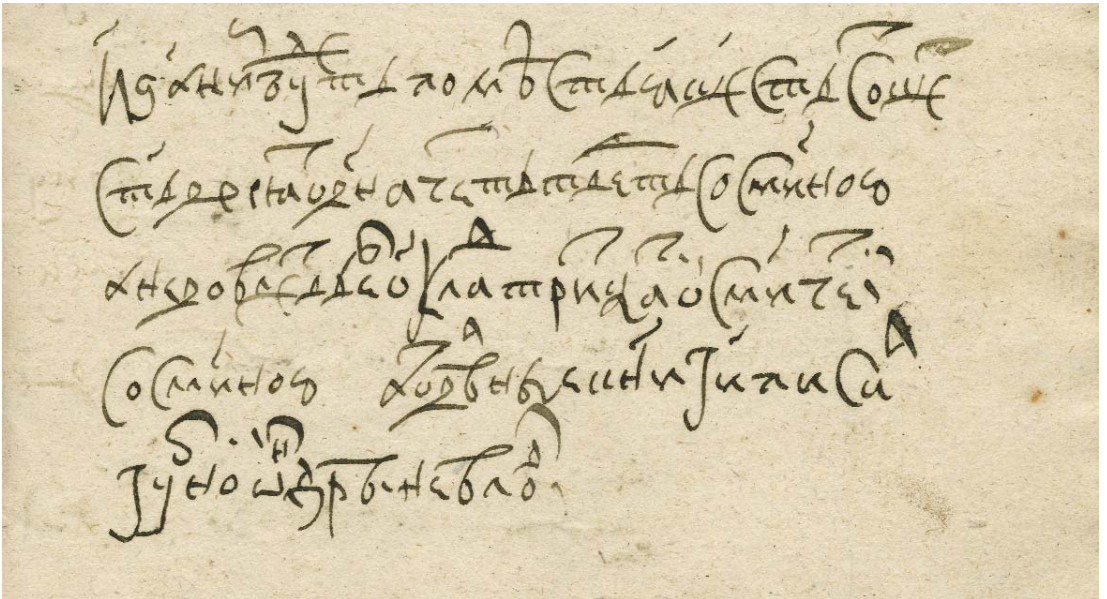
Handwritten text in Cyrillic script on aged, yellowed paper. The text is written in a cursive style. It consists of several lines of characters, including what appears to be a date '1796' at the bottom. The paper shows signs of wear and discoloration.

D'jak Pjatoj Grigor'ev's handwriting. Roll 289, sheet 7v.



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document. The text is written on aged, slightly stained paper. The script is dense and difficult to decipher, but it appears to be a form of early modern handwriting. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words being larger and more prominent than others. The overall appearance is that of a historical manuscript or record.

Interpreter Erik Andersson's (Irik Ondreev's) handwriting. Roll 41, sheet 9.



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document. The text is written on aged, slightly stained paper. The script is dense and difficult to decipher, but it appears to be a form of early modern handwriting. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words being larger and more prominent than others. The overall appearance is that of a historical manuscript or record.

Gubnoj starosta Ondrej Neelov's handwriting. Book 69, page 685.

Photo: Emre Olgun, Riksarkivet.

ulica and Semen Ondreev syn Kvasnik. The rent from 28 April 1612 until St Simeon's Day 1613 is 6 Moscow roubles. The agreement was drawn up by Kazarinko Ruskoj on 28 April 1612. At the bottom: "*zapisati*". Witnessed on the reverse by Mironko. (Sheet 20.)

Deeds of sale relating to real estate are to be found on sheets 8, 9, 19, 21, 22, 24–28, 32, 33, 35, 36, 41, 45–47, 54, 55, 99 and 103, and a tenancy agreement on sheet 101.

9. Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to grant Grigorej Posnikov syn Neganovskoj 139 *četi* of Ugrim Lupandin's estates in Petrovskoj pogost. Lupandin has left Novgorod the Great and is regarded as a traitor.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (now missing). The bottom left corner of the sheet has been torn off. Draft. The text has been crossed out. (Sheets 26 and 118.)

10. Petition to Prince Karl Filip from Bogdaško Ododurov. He wants to be granted the 60 *četi* belonging to the widow Olena.

According to a grant of land made by De la Gardie and Odoevskij in 1612/13, Ododurov has a salary of 600 *četi* and holds a total of 353 *četi*, as recorded in tax books from 1581/82 and other documents. Fragment.

11. The widow Elena, wife of Semen Krasnoslepov, received a dower estate of 60 *četi* on the death of her husband, in accordance with a letter issued by Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič in 1609/10.

All that remains of the decision on the matter is the last page, with the seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. On the reverse is a descriptive heading and the year 1612/13.

Inquiries and decision signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

12. Instructions (fragment) to *gubnoj* Michajlo Neelov from De la Gardie and Odoevskij relating to a petition for a grant of land from Ivan Osanov syn Serkov of Vodskaja *pjatina*. Draft.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivanko Serkov, asking for Ofonasej Puščin's 50 *četi* in Butkovskoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*. Serkov's salary is 300 *četi*.

Particulars of Serkov's estates in Vodskaja and Obonežskaja *pjatiny*, based on grants of land made in 1611/12, and of the estates of Ofonasej Puščin, as recorded in under-secretary Ondrej Badakov's land parcelling books from 1598/99.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to make inquiries regarding Puščin's estates and to parcel out 50 *četi* of his land to Serkov. March 1613 (no day of month).

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Inquiries and decision signed with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

13. Townspeople from Zdviženskaja ulica stand surety for Oleksej Pro-

kop'ev and Ivanko Trofimov. Written by Gavrilko Ortem'ev on 6 (month illegible) 1613. Witnessed on the reverse by two sureties and Nikitka.

14. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Postničko Kuvšinov. He is no longer able to make a living for himself and his family from his position at the *Pomestnoj prikaz*, and asks to be allowed to go to the Chutyn' Monastery. On the reverse, an annotation in Russian by Erik Andersson, with his signature: "Relieve him of his duties at the Chancellery." 4 July (no year).
15. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from under-secretary Pervuška Ondreev, complaining that he has not been repaid the 4 roubles he had lent to the tailor Družina Ivanov syn, with the latter's property in Koržova ulica as security. He asks for help getting his money back, or alternatively to be allowed to take over the property. 1613.
16. Surety bonds. Merchants, peasants and fishermen in Novgorod the Great stand surety that *d'jaček* Ondrjuša Nikiforov will appear in Novgorod the Great before Svante Banér and Hans Boije. 25 August 1616. The bond was written by Griša Bebrin. Signed on the reverse by Ondrjuša himself and the witness Kazarinko. (Sheet 48.) Seven similar surety bonds.
17. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Jakuško Ondrejanov, complaining about not having been paid for hops. 14 July 1612.
18. Surety bond for a number of named individuals, guaranteeing that they will report to Captain Anc Termen and Grigorej Obol'njaninov. The bond was written by Kuzemka Michajlov in September 1614. Signed on the reverse by Tomilka.

Surety bond guaranteeing that Boriska Prokof'ev will attend to his duties in Novgorod the Great and not betray his lords. Written by Lazor'ko Pavlov on 22 October 1614.

Surety bond guaranteeing that Ivanka Il'in will attend to his duties and not betray his lords. Written by Lazor'ko Pavlov on 24 October 1614. Signature on the reverse.

Similar surety bonds are to be found on sheets 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 81, 82, 88, 89, 102, 104 and 114.

19. A small fragment giving particulars of grain supplied to the Swedish captains Appelman, Krjuzbek and Balidor. 29 November (no year).
20. Noblemen and boyars' sons, together with landowners from Novgorod the Great, stand surety for Michajla Funikov syn Klementiev, who is serving in *Vodskaja pjatina* and who has been allowed to travel to his estates for a month. He must not have dealings with the enemy or betray Grand Prince Karl Filip. Written by Vas'ka Il'in on 19 January 1614. (Sheet 72.)
21. List of individuals responsible for buying bread, with their names and addresses and the location of the bread store. 25 January 1615. (Sheet 73.)

22. Under-secretaries at the *Pomestnoj prikaz* and *Dvorcovej prikaz*, a “singing *d’jak*” (cantor) at the Cathedral of St Sophia, a shoemaker of Fedorova ulica and two notaries stand surety that Fedor Grigor’ev will attend to his duties at the *Pomestnoj prikaz* and the state treasury and not commit any crimes. Written by Gavrilko Ortem’ev on 31 January 1614. (Sheet 74.)

Witnessed on the reverse by 15 sureties and by Griška.

23. *Nedel’sčiki* and under-secretaries at the *Pomestnoj prikaz* stand surety that Fedor Ivanov syn Zmeev will attend to his duties, not betray his friends, and not leave Novgorod the Great without permission. Written by the notary Michalka Vasil’ev on 22 February 1614. Signed on the reverse by nine sureties and the witness Griška.
24. Boyars’ sons, landowners in Vodskaja *pjatina*, stand surety before *nedel’sčik* Ondrej Mikulin for the boyars’ sons Grigorej and Jakov, sons of Bogdan Chorošev, guaranteeing on pain of a fine that they will attend to their duties and not leave the city. Written by Griška Gavrilov syn Njanin on 2 March 1615. Witnessed on the reverse by a surety and by Grigorej.
25. A number of individuals stand surety that Dmitreev syn Mordvinov (first name illegible) will attend to his state duties in Novgorod the Great and out in the *pjatiny*, and that he will not betray his friends, commit crimes or outrageous acts, or engage in gambling. Written by Griša Frolov syn Bebrin on 3 March 1614. Witnessed on the reverse by three sureties and by Ortem’ko.
26. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from a person (name illegible) seeking state employment. At the bottom of the page, a decision that a letter is to be sent to two named judges concerning the matter. Dated 3 March 1614. Decision on the reverse that the person is to be appointed as a *nedel’sčik*.
27. Order issued by Evert Horn and others concerning the distribution of grain in the Porchov area. Fragment.
28. Report on the collection of rye and oats in various areas. Fragment.
29. A number of individuals stand surety that Prince Fedor Semenov syn Myšcekoj will remain in Novgorod the Great and not defect to the enemy or betray the King’s Son. Written by Gavrilko Ortem’ev on 24 March 1614. Witnessed on the reverse by three sureties and by Griša. (Sheet 81.)
30. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Ivanko Tanaev and Gavrilko Olkobjakov, applying for estates in Obonežskaja *pjatina*.

According to land grant books from Šelonskaja *pjatina* for 1610/11, Tanaev and Olkobjakov each have a salary of 350 *četi*. Their application relates to abandoned land in Gruzinskoj pogost.

Decision by Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij to allocate Tanaev and Olkobjakov 16 *četi* each in Gruzinskoj pogost. 1 July 1615.

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions from Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij to an unnamed individual to parcel out land in accordance with the decision. 5 July 1615.

31. List of wages paid to under-secretaries during the first quarter of 1613/14. Fragment.
32. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Ivanko Tutolmin, under-secretary at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*, making a complaint against Levka Žigalov, who owes him money.

At the bottom of the page, one line of a decision dated 14 July 1615. Fragment.

33. A few lines of a decision dated May 1615. Fragment.
34. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Erofejko Kolyčev, applying for estates in *Šelonskaja pjatina*.

Inquiries regarding the petitioner's salary and estates. Kolyčev claims that he has a salary of 600 *četi*, which he was given by earlier lords in Moscow.

Decision by Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij to allocate Kolyčev 208 *četi* previously belonging to Mark Mustofin and Grigorej Obol'njaninov. Mustofin has "turned traitor" and defected to Pskov. Obol'njaninov has been allocated other estates in *Vodskaja pjatina*. May 1615.

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great. Signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

35. Petitions to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Stepanko L'vov and Sosonko Grigor'ev concerning stolen horses. L'vov's petition was handed in on 23 April 1615.
36. Investigation report dated 21 October 1616, prepared by order of under-secretary Grigorej Sabakin, regarding an alleged brothel in Rogatica ulica run by pan Ostafej. The residents of that street confirmed the rumours about the brothel. The investigation was conducted by *rossyl'sčik* Ivan Trubica. Signed on the reverse by two priests.
37. Ten petitions on various matters (half of them applications for state employment), sheets 108–113, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122 and 124.
38. Report from *d'jaček* Griša Ivanov on conditions in *Kolesnaja sloboda*. Draft and fair copy.
39. Order issued to Gavriilo Gagarin. Fragment. 11 January 1617.
40. Confirmation of a purchase of fish.
41. Loose fragments relating to various matters. (Sheets 121, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129 and 130.)

Notes

Erik Andersson's hand on sheet 43.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Item 35: See II:211 and II:282.

(II:173)

Contents	Surety bond.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great

Summary

Surety bond for *d'jaček* Ondrej Nikiforov syn. He is to remain at the *Dvorcovej prikaz* in the office of under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin and not to leave Novgorod the Great before “he has been questioned and the legal proceedings concluded”. The bond was written by Ortemko Ofonas'ev syn Popov.

Signed on the reverse by a surety and by the witness Kirilko.

24 October 1616.

(II:174)

Contents	Surety bonds. Petitions. Orders. Instructions etc.
Sheets	66
Year(s)	1610–1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Jamogorod. Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Voskresenskoj-Važenskoj pogost, Oštinskoj <i>stan</i> . Nikol'skoj-Andomskoj pogost.

Summary

1. A number of under-secretaries and messengers at the Chancellery of the *d'jaki* stand surety that Ofonasej Pavlov syn Bražnikov will perform his duties as a messenger well. The bond was written by Jakuš Ivanov on 10 September 1610. Signatures of the sureties on the reverse.

Seventeen under-secretaries and employees at the *Pomestnaja izba*, together with Tret'jak Nečaev syn Šesterikov, stand surety at the treasury (*kazna*) of Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič that *rossyl'sčik* Dokučajka Stepanov syn Mart'janov will perform his duties well. The bond was written by Ojtrofon'ko Nikitin syn Petrovskogo on 28 June 1610. Signatures of the sureties on the reverse.

2. Petition to Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič from Tereška Vojnov, seeking appointment as an under-secretary in Novgorod the Great (*v stojačich pod'jačich*). Decision on the reverse, dated 20 July 1610. Surety bond for Vojnov.
 Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from under-secretary Ivaško Plotugin, seeking employment as a *rossyl'sčik* at the *Pomestnoj prikaz* in Novgorod the Great.
3. Surety bonds, June 1611–May 1613.
 Petition for employment at the *Pomestnoj prikaz* from the notary Tomilko Rodionov. Surety bond for Rodionov, dated 14 October 1611. (Sheets 8–9.)
 Petition to the boyars from Ondrjuška Michajlov, seeking employment at the *Pomestnoj prikaz*. Surety bond for Michajlov, dated 29 October 1612. (Sheets 13–14.) Similar bonds on sheets 6, 7, 10–12, 15–20, 43, 45–48 and 50–58.
4. Letter from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to the *voevoda* of Jamogorod, Arektist Mikitič Murav'ev, concerning a report from *prikaščik* Ivan Tyrkov in the crown villages of Kopor'e and Jamogorod about the illegal sale of spirits at a tavern in Jamogorod. There, the tax farmers (*otkupščiki*) Agapitko Mokritckoj and Oleksejko Vedernikov, townsmen of Ivangorod, are selling beverages. They are accused of having lured customers away from the state tavern. Murav'ev is urged to prohibit them from keeping a tavern. Some deletions.
5. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Efrimko Denis'ev of Megorskoj pogost, claiming that his estates are incorrectly taxed, partly because the cadastres have not been followed, and partly as a result of destruction. Decision on the reverse.
 Instructions to Četvortoj Jakovlev to rectify the error and issue Efrimko with a decision confirming the new tax assessment. Two variants, one dated 26 August 1612.
6. Order from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Grigorej Vasil'evič Bešencov and under-secretary Rodion Babin, instructing them to go to Olonec and the pogosts of Zaonež'e to investigate the activities of Dem'jan Aprelev and Pavel Chanykov. These men had been sent out to requisition grain for Swedish soldiers, but had failed to do so. They are to be called to account for their actions in Novgorod the Great. Draft, with deletions. August 1612.
7. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Priezžejko Micheev of Oštinskoij *stan*, Voskresenskoj-Važenskoj pogost, complaining of destruction and theft by Cossacks. He writes that the Cossack leaders Ondrjuška Rjazin and Ivan Motovkin have set up camp near his farm, and that the Swedes Anc Muk, Anc Brakilev and Bogdan Lupandin have burnt down the fortress, resulting in the destruction of the farms round about. Micheev applies for a reduction of his tax.

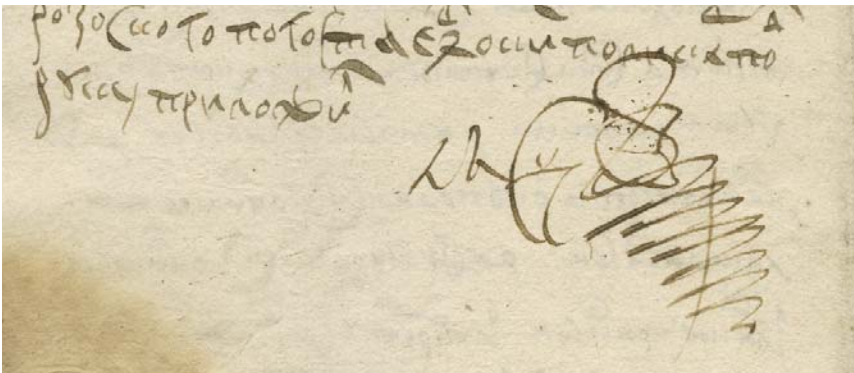
Instructions to *starosty*, sworn men and tax collectors not to collect taxes from Micheev. 22 August 1612.

8. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from the widow Anna, wife of Bogdan Rozvozov, and her grandchild Mironko. They ask to be allowed to cultivate grain and make hay in 1612, on payment of a rent, in a *pustoš* formerly belonging to Mironko's father, who died in the service of the state. Extract from Ofonasej Žerebjatičev's cadastres from 1585/86 for Nikol'skoj-Andomskoj pogost, Obonežskaja *pjatina*. Decision by the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov to grant the widow Anna a lease of the *pustoš*. Draft. 3 September 1612.
9. Letter from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to *starosty*, sworn men and local representatives in Oštinskoj *stan* concerning expected deliveries of grain for Swedish soldiers that have been delayed. The person officiating was Nechorošej Veljašev. In the end, the grain had been sent on three ships "with the last departure for the autumn" (*poslednim osennim putem*), but because the vessels had been poorly loaded, the grain had ended up on the bottom. No further demands will be made for this grain. The recipients of the letter are warned not to make the same mistake in future. The letter also gives instructions relating to the collection of money in the area. Novgorod the Great, November 1612.

Order to Nechorošej Veljašev concerning the collection of taxes and rents in the area round Oštinskoj *stan*. 7 January 1613.

List of cultivated land in the pogosts around Oštinskoj *stan*, according to an inspection carried out by Firs Davydov and Ivan Boranov. (Sheets 36–42.)

10. Petition from Ofonka Bražnikov applying for a post at the *Pomestnoj prikaz*. Further petitions seeking state employment on sheets 44, 49 and 59–65.
11. Record of an examination. Fragment. (Sheet 66.)



D'jak Ondrej Lyscov's signature. Photo: Emre Olgun, Riksarkivet.

(II:175)

Contents	Surety bonds.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1614, 1615
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Surety bond for Fedor Nekrasov. He must not go to Moscow, Pskov, Moscow-controlled towns or enemy units. In addition, he must report for duty when ordered to do so. The bond was written by Kirilko Michajlov syn Sebrjanikov. Signed on the reverse by six sureties and the witness Griška. 5 September 1614.

Surety bond guaranteeing that Petr Bakakin (?) syn Neelov will appear daily before the boyar and *voevoda* Evert Horn. The bond was written by Kornilko Efim'ev. Signed on the reverse by two sureties and the witness Kazarinko.

25 March 1615.

(II:176)

Contents	Instructions.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Polužskaja <i>polovina</i> , Djagilinskoj, Sujdec-koj and Orlinskoj pogosts.

Summary

Instructions to Grigorej Stepanovič Obol'njaninov and under-secretary Ivan Prokof'ev from De la Gardie and Odoevskij, directing them to collect rye, barley and wheat for the state. In 1613, *starosty* and local representatives in the pogosts mentioned had been granted an extension of time to deliver their grain until winter conditions set in, and a certificate to this effect (*perevodnaja zapis'*) was to have been drawn up by the gubnye starosty and other officials and sent to Novgorod the Great. Such a document was never sent, and on 3 January 1614 it was discovered that the grain had been stolen. If this

grain was not delivered to the state, it was to be collected from Grigorej Stepanovič Obol'njaninov personally. Seal on sheet 2.

Signed on the reverse, across the join, by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. 9 March 1614.

(II:177)

Contents Interrogations. Petitions.

Sheets 4

Year(s) 1612

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Interrogations conducted by Jakov Kvasnik, third *starosta* of the Church of St Egor (George), and *sockoj* Tomilo Serebrjanik, both of Lubjanica ulica. A number of named individuals living on the same street are questioned about Denis Sapožnik and his wife Ovdocja and their alleged criminal activities. Denis's neighbours claim that he is running a brothel, and want him off their street. The record was written by *d'jaček* Ignatko Jakovlev. Witnessed on the reverse by Semenišče and Ivan, priests of the Church of St Egor (sheet 1).

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from *starosta* Tomilko Voronov and the *sockoj* of Nutnaja ulica, on behalf of the residents. In a letter to the *zemskoj dvor* from the royal lords of Novgorod, bearing a seal and the signatures of the *d'jaki*, it was certified that no criminal activity was taking place on the street, neither drunkenness nor prostitution. But now prostitutes are living at the house of Denesko Sapožnik, and Swedes and Russians are going there. Denesko and the prostitutes are threatening the residents and making false accusations. The complainants write that they can no longer live on the street, and fear that they will be fined on account of these people. They ask for a ukase, so that they will not have to pay fines. On the verso of sheet 2, a note referring to an investigation into Denisko's criminal behaviour and into prostitution on nearby streets. On the verso of sheet 3, an annotation by Semen Lutochin concerning an investigation of nearby streets.

26 July 1612.

Investigation undertaken by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, on the basis of a submission from *starosta* Tomilo Voronov and *sockoj* Isak Skornjak of Nutnaja ulica, into the allegations of prostitution on the street and the behaviour of Denesko Sapožnik. Named residents testify under oath that Denis is operating a brothel. The record was written by *d'jaček* Ivaško Fedorov.

Witnessed on the reverse (sheet 3) by the priests Vasilej and Petr, by Grigorej Chamov, Michalka Isakov and Michalka, and by *starosta* Tomilka.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Denis's wife Ovdotica. She complains that Ivan Mosevič Braga Serebrjannik casts covetous glances at her when her husband is not present, and that she is accused of receiving Swedes and Russians for criminal purposes. She wants an investigation to be carried out in order to clear her name on Lubjanica ulica and elsewhere.

On the reverse, the order: "Investigate these streets."

(II:178)

Contents	List of deserted villages (fragment).
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1613/14
Area(s)	Dretenskoj <i>pogost</i> , Zamoškoj <i>stan</i> , Tučinskoj <i>stan</i> .

Summary

List of deserted villages in Dretenskoj pogost, where the peasants have been killed by Lithuanians, Swedes and Cossacks. Other peasants have died of starvation or been scattered by military action. Rye and spring-sown grain have not been sown on the peasants' allotments of land for the present year, 1613/14. The names of villages and peasants and the size of their allotments are given. Zamoškoj *stan* and Tučinskoj *stan* are mentioned, with their villages and peasants. The list was drawn up by Ivanko Tichonov, *d'jaček* of the Church of St Il'ja (Elias).

(II:179)

Contents Real estate transfer deed.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1615

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

An original deed of sale, whereby the widow Mar'ja Timofeeva sells her property in Konjochova ulica to Ondrej Evtichev for 3 Moscow roubles on 16 (?) November 1615.

Ortemko Ofonas'ev syn Popov acted as scribe. On the reverse, the deed is witnessed by Griška.

(II:180)

Contents Draft record of a collection of money and taxes (recto). Order to collect money for an attack on Pskov (verso).

Sheets 10 (+10 versos)

Year(s) 1611, 1614/15 (rectos), 1611 (versos)

Area(s) Villages of Voldaj, Rakomo, Trjasovo, Golino, Dvoricy and Šaterno. Porchov. Michajlovskoj, Strupinskoj, Medvedskoj, Korostynskoj, Burežskoj, Svinoreckoj, Sytinskoj and Listovskoj pogosts. Osečenskaja *volost'*.

Summary

1. Record of a collection of money and various taxes in 1614/15 in the crown villages of Porchov and by the Ladoga Rapids in Michajlovskoj pogost, and on both sides of the boundary between Bežeckaja and Obonežskaja *pjatinj*.

The sums collected were calculated on the basis of areas cultivated, as recorded in inspection and other books. In addition, stipulated levies were collected.

Money was for example collected in Osečenskaja *volost'* on the basis of inspection books kept by Fedor Žadovskoj; in the village of Korolevo in accordance with inspection books drawn up by Ivan Kuzminskoj in

1613/14; and in the village of Tesovo on the basis of inspection books prepared by Dmitrej Nefnev and under-secretary Larion Lazorev in 1611/12 and census books (*perepisnye knigi*) drawn up by Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Ulan Sobakin in 1613/14. In addition, in the village of Tesovo, revenue for the current year 1614/15 was entered in the books, a total of 12 roubles and 5 *den'gi* plus 26 *altyn* and 1 *den'ga*.

Similar records to those above, for the villages of Voldaj, Rakomo, Trjasovo, Golino, Dvoricy and Šaterno, and for Strupinskoj, Medveckoj, Korostynskoj, Bureskoj, Svinoreckoj, Sytinskoj and Listovskoj pogosts.

Signed on the recto, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov. Draft with numerous deletions.

2. The text on the reverse concerns a collection of money to fund an attack on Pskov. Draft. The entire text is crossed through with a long vertical line.

Order to collect money on named streets – Rozvaža ulica, Kuz'modem'jana ulica, Cholop'ja ulica and one other street (the document is incomplete) – from *gosti*, millers, *pjaticoneckie starosti* and merchants, and to hand this money to the Swedes. 10 August 1611.

De la Gardie had informed Ivan Odoevskij and *gosti*, *pjaticoneckie starosti*, millers and merchants that he had taken Novgorod the Great. Boyars, officials, *gosti* and others had sworn the oath to King Karl IX and asked him to choose one of his sons as Prince of Novgorod the Great and of Moscow and All Russia. De la Gardie and his generals promised that this would be done. He also promised to fight against Poles and robbers. At Pskov there is now a robber who calls himself a son of the Tsar. And the towns of Ivangorod, Jama, Kopor'e and other towns not in alliance with the Novgorod State all stand alone. The soldiers are asking him for money and are anxious to mount an attack on the "robbers". But the *gosti* and others have no funds. De la Gardie has therefore asked to borrow money against receipts, in order to be able to attack the enemy. They are unable to borrow money anywhere, but if they are allowed sufficient time they will mortgage their houses and pledge their possessions and give money to the armed forces. The money is to be collected on the basis of a list bearing the signatures of the *d'jaki* and handed to Odoevskij immediately. Russian and Swedish *pristavy* are to be sent to the people concerned. The officials responsible are warned not to accept bribes, and will be punished if they do not discharge their duties. Seal of Novgorod the Great (cut off). (Sheets 1v–4v.)

List of individuals living on the Sophia Side (Sofejskaja storona) from whom money was collected.

Details of names and amounts, street by street. Money is collected from artisans and other townsmen and from poor people. The sums vary from 1 *grivna* to as much as 5 roubles. Most of the sums are very small.

(II:181)

Contents	Instructions.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Djagilinskoj, Kipenskoj, Vzdylickoj, Sujdec-koj, Ozereckoj and Orlinskoj pogosts.

Summary

Instructions (and a telling-off) to Dmitrej Tyrkov and Mikita Dosadin, who had been sent to make inventories of growing and threshed grain, livestock and other property on the estates of noblemen and boyars' sons who had fled to Pskov. They have not yet handed in any inventories, and are ordered in no uncertain terms to do so at once. They are accused of stupidity and of having forgotten why they were sent out.

March 1614.

(II:182)

Contents	Order.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Klimeckoj pogost, Poljanskaja <i>volost'</i> .

Summary

Order to under-secretary Ovdokej Sipjagin from Captain Anc Term (Hans von Termo) and Grigorej Stepanovič Obol'njaninov to go to Klimeckoj pogost, to the estates of the metropolitan in Poljanskaja *volost'*, and find twenty people with axes, rakes, ropes and spades for work on the fortress. He is also to order local representatives to make hay night and day in many of the *pustoši*, to meet the needs of the Swedes. Seal of Grigorej Obol'njaninov. 6 September 1614.

Notes

Seal of Grigorej Obol'njaninov.

(II:183)

Contents	Confiscation of rye.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1612/13
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Medvedskoj pogost.

Summary

By order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev decided not to confiscate rye from the peasants remaining in Medveckoj pogost, owing to the destruction that had occurred there.

In accordance with a letter from Tsar Vasilij, it was decided not to collect tax from the peasants on account of the ravages of “robbers” and the devastation caused in 1609. Furthermore, the priest, the *starosta* and others had reported that the *voevoda* Evert Horn, other *voevody* and Swedes who were advancing on Pskov and Gdov had requisitioned grain in Medveckoj pogost for provisions. The question of who is to pay for this grain is raised.

On the reverse: “Confiscation in Porchov” and the year 1612/13.

(II:184)

Contents	Instructions.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Rakomo, village of Ostrovok.

Summary

The scribe Devjatoj Ivanov is instructed to go to the village of Ostrovok in Rakomo to obtain surety bonds for the peasants Ivanka Fedorov, Oluferejka Ofonaš'ev and Griška Mikulin, and to take the bonds with him to Novgorod the Great. Griša and a Swedish *pristav* are accused of having tormented the newcomer Klementejka, and all of them are to be taken to the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* and brought before under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin, whose signature is on the document. 26 June 1616.

(II:185)

Contents	Grants of land (fragment).
Sheets	25
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Egorevskoj-Lopskoj, Nikol'skoj-Jarosl'skoj, Vozdviženskoj-Korbosel'skoj and neighbouring pogosts.

Summary

The widow Marica, wife of Ivan Kiškin, applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij to be allowed to keep the estate which she received as dower land on the death of her husband, and which Ignatej Nosakin has now applied for. He has previously been granted 55 *četi* of Kiškin's estates.

Petition from the widow Mar'ja, asking for an allocation of land from her husband's estates, which will otherwise be granted to others. (This petition must have been written before the first one.)

According to Michajlo Saltykov's service rolls, signed by *d'jak* Tomilo Lugovskoj in 1606, Ivan Bol'šoj Zvorykin syn Kiškin had a salary of 350 *četi* in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Witnessed by under-secretary Fed'ka Larionov.

Inquiries into the estates of Ivan Bol'šoj and Ivan Men'šoj Kiškin in Egorevskoj pogost, as recorded in land parcelling books from 1603.

During 1611/12, De la Gardie and Odoevskij have allocated Ignatej Nosakin 125 *četi* of Kiškin's estates. The widow Mar'ja wishes to be granted these 125 *četi*. January 1613.

Semen Murav'ev handed in a petition from his sister Mar'ja, in which she asked for land from her husband's estates for her support.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate the widow Mar'ja 50 *četi* from her husband's estates that had previously been allotted to Ignatej Nosakin. The latter was granted 55 *četi* of Kiškin's estates. 31 January 1613.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 10).

Signed on the reverse of sheets 2–10, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Oleksej Obuchov to parcel out land in Egorevskoj-Lopskoj, Nikol'skoj-Jarosl'skoj, Vozdviženskoj-Korbosel'skoj and neighbouring pogosts, in accordance with the boyars' decision. Obuchov is to send land parcelling books, duly signed, to Novgorod the Great. January 1613.

On the verso of sheet 13, a descriptive heading and the year 1613.

A note stating that Oleksej Obuchov has not sent the land parcelling books to Novgorod the Great.

Petition from Ignatej Nosakin requesting the return of 50 *četi* of Ivan Kiškin's estates which had first been allocated to him, but then given to Kiškin's

widow Mar'ja for her support. Nosakin's salary is 500 *četi*. He has estates comprising 140 *četi*. In addition, in 1612 he was granted 150 *četi* of Kiškin's estates. This year, however, he has had to give up 35 *četi* to Nevskoj *ostrožek* and 50 *četi* to the widow Mar'ja. He believes that Mar'ja intends to marry and that she wants to trade (*torgovat'*) her 50 *četi* and give them to Semen Murav'ev.

Nosakin was examined and put his case. Witnessed on the reverse of sheet 17 by Ivanko Zadenskoj.

Semen Murav'ev handed in a petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from the widow Mar'ja, asking to be allowed to keep the 50 *četi* from her husband's estates which Ignatej Nosakin has applied for. 28 February.

On examination, Semen Murav'ev, representing Mar'ja, said that Ivan Kiškin had served in Orešek, but had died in 1609/10. Mar'ja has no children. She has a land parcelling document relating to the 50 *četi* which Nosakin is claiming, but the land has not been parcelled out.

On 13 March, Fedor Brovcyn, a boyar's son serving in Vodskaja *pjatina*, handed in a petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij asking for the 50 *četi* belonging to the widow Mar'ja. Mar'ja is the daughter of Ivan Brovcyn, and Fedor's cousin.

According to grants of land made by De la Gardie and Odoevskij, Fedor Brovcyn had a salary of 300 *četi*. In 1598 he had been allowed to inherit his father's estates of 180 *četi*. In 1611/12 these estates were taken from him and given to others. The same year he was granted the dower estate of the widow Olen'ja, comprising 140 *četi*, but this too had been taken from him.

On 16 March Ignatej Nosakin submitted a further petition, claiming that the widow Mar'ja planned to marry and would use her 50 *četi* as a dowry. He applies for these estates, pointing out that he was sent to Sweden to escort a party of Swedes.

On 30 March Grigorej Murav'ev handed in a petition from the widow Mar'ja. This petition is missing.

The document is incomplete.

As a rule, on the reverse of the petitions is the instruction: "Make extracts" (*vypisati*). On the reverse of sheet 15 there is also the date 21 February 1613. On the reverse of the petition on sheet 18 is the instruction: "Paste in where appropriate" (*prikleiti gde lu*).

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 10).

(II:186)

Contents	Records of examinations. Lists of money paid to townspeople. Petitions. Instructions. Reports. Grants of land.
Sheets	129
Year(s)	1611–1613
Area(s)	Bežeckaja <i>pjatina</i> . Derevsckaja <i>pjatina</i> . Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. In accordance with a decree from Vladislav Sigismundovič, Grand Prince of All Russia, and by order of Ivan Odoevskij, *nesluživoj* Ignatej Kulikov went to Bogorodickoj and Nikol'skoj pogosts in Bežeckaja *pjatina*, Tversckaja *polovina*, in February 1611 to question priests and local representatives about whether Timoša Kileev had been with the “thief” (the False Dmitrij), whether Kondraška Nesybov was serving the state, and who owned the village of Zorodoviči and whether it had belonged to the same owner for a long time (sheets 1–5). Report from Ignatko Kulikov on the discharge of his instructions, handed in by Larej Mjasnik on 8 March 1611 (the report is to be found on sheets 113–114). Petition from Matjuška Zenov'ev relating to this matter (sheet 115).
2. Fragments of lists of money paid to townspeople, e.g. for hay (sheets 6–7 and 17–18; see also sheet 128).
3. Petitions, instructions etc. relating to revenue and expenditure at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*, often for the boyars' households (sheets 8–25). 1612/13. For example, a petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from the millers Omel'janko Ivanov and Efim'ko Omel'janov. They live and work at the mill day and night. They did not receive all their wages (in grain and money) for 1611, and for 1612 they received no wages at all. This year, 1612/13, they want permission to fish in the millpond. Extracts from previous years' books concerning revenue from fishing in the pond, attested by under-secretary Ždanko Maksimov. Another petition from the millers, pointing out that they need money to take over a boat and nets from the people who previously fished in the pond. Decision of the boyars, dated 27 September 1613, granting the petitions. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 24). Instructions to the sworn men at the mill to see to it that the decision is carried out. Draft. Sheet 112 also relates to this matter.
4. Land grant applications relating to Derevsckaja *pjatina* (sheets 26–61, 71–75, 90–111) and Vodskaja *pjatina* (sheets 62–70, 76–89). For example, land has been confiscated from estate owners who, according to

the records of Prince Fedor Obolenskoj and Ignatej Charlamov from Staraja Russa, failed to appear for muster. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from *pany* Davyd Olševskoj and Leontej Rudnickoj, asking for land from the estate of the “traitor” *sotnik* Sergej Dirin in Derevska-ja *pjatina*. He has left Staraja Russa for Ostaškovo.

Inquiries into the petitioners’ and Dirin’s holdings of land.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Mikitka Kurasov, who wants land from the same estate. Inquiries into Kurasov’s holding of land. Dirin’s failure to appear for muster is confirmed by Obolenskoj’s roll call of 14 March 1613.

Decision of the boyars, dated 7 May 1613. Both petitions are granted. Dirin’s chattels are confiscated. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 46).

Instructions to Ivan Tolmačev in Derevskaja *pjatina*. He is to parcel out land from Sergej Dirin’s estate for the benefit of Davyd Olševskoj and Leontej Rudnickoj. Draft. (Sheets 38–46, 26–29.)

5. Small fragments of various documents (several of which have been restored; sheets 116–129): a record of an examination of peasants in Vruckoj pogost; a petition from Pjatojko Musin of Derevskaja *pjatina*, applying for land; a petition from the townsman Miška Sapožnik, requesting a site for a shop on the Trade Side (Torgovaja storona); a list of newly baptized men who have been allocated service estates; a list of money paid to various individuals (for the hire of horses etc.). Sheets 124–125 and 127 are new sheets of paper, to which 19 small, torn fragments of text have been glued. Their subject matter appears to be political in character, deviating from the rest of the material.

Individuals officiating who are mentioned in the roll: Nechorošej Viljašev, under-secretary Ofonasej Bražnikov, *nesluživoj* Petr Lizunov and Peresvet Torokanov.

Particulars from older documents were obtained by under-secretaries Fed’ka Larionov, Vas’ka Častoj, Ždanko Maksimov, Ždanec Molevanov and Kostja Petrov.

Many of the documents are signed with the *skrepa* of *d’jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

The roll is incorrectly numbered: sheets 113–115 should come after sheet 5; 26–29 after 46; 71 after 75; and 112 after 25.

(II:187)

Contents	Grants of land (fragment).
Sheets	20
Year(s)	1593–1595
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Dubrovenskoj and Opočkoj pogosts.

Summary

Land parcelling document issued in accordance with a decree from Fedor Ivanovič, Tsar of All Russia, and by order of the *okol'ničej* and *voevoda* Prince Petr Semenovič Lobanov Rostovskoj and *d'jak* Semejka Emel'janov.

The officials (*gubnye starosty*) Semen Gorjajnov and Boris Mjakinin, of Šelonskaja *pjatina*, were instructed to parcel out land in accordance with the grants decided on below. The petitions are missing, but from the land parcelling document it emerges that Ondrjuška Ivanov syn Naščokin had applied for the estate of his father Ivan. The latter had died of the plague while serving the state in Jamogorod the previous year, leaving a widow Mar'ja and a son Ondrjuška, aged 12. He had had a salary of 557 *četi*. When his son reaches the age of 15 he is to enter the service of the state and to undertake to support his mother. Fet'ka Oblezov syn Voronov had also applied for land from Naščokin's estates. He had a salary of 250 *četi* in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, but now owned nothing. The petitions were granted, and the officials were instructed to inquire into land holdings on the basis of cadastres and land parcelling books. Ondrjuška was allocated 400 *četi* and Fet'ka 115 *četi** of Ivan Naščokin's estates in Dubrovenskoj and Opotčkoj pogosts. The land parcelling documents, duly signed, were to be sent as soon as possible to Novgorod the Great. 28 September 1593.

A letter written from Moscow in the name of Tsar Fedor Ivanovič to the *voevoda* Prince Petr Semenovič Lobanov Rostovskoj and *d'jak* Semejka Emel'janov in Novgorod the Great, calling on them to parcel out Naščokin's estates in accordance with the decisions in the land parcelling document above. 25 August 1593.

The letter is addressed on the reverse to Petr Semenovič Lobanov and *d'jak* Semejka Emel'janov and bears a square seal.

Handed in on 15 September 1593 by Naščokin's son Ondrej. Signed on the reverse, across the join, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Bogdan Ivanov.

Instructions to parcel out Ivan Naščokin's estates in Dubrovenskoj pogost to his son Ondrej, with particulars of villages and peasants, cultivated and abandoned areas, fishing rights, haymaking and other rights. Everything has been recorded in cadastres.

According to the land grant books of the boyar and *voevoda* Prince Vasilij Ivanovič Šujskij from 1591/92, and according to service rolls from 1590/91 that have been sent from Moscow, Fedor Voronov has a salary of 250 *četi*. He had been granted 60 *četi* of Vasilej Tulub'ev's estates, but this land has been returned to Tulub'ev. Voronov has no land.

Extracts from Grigorej Bundov's inspection books and *d'jak* Ivan Ondreev's land grant books from 1584/85 (the latter have been sent to Novgorod the Great from Pskov), describing Ivan Naščokin's estates, with their villages, farms and peasants.

A loose sheet from a certificate of title (transcript), recording that one and a half villages in Dubrovenskoj pogost in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Zaleskaja *polovina*, have been parcelled out to Semen Istomin syn Naščokin by order of Tsar Ivan Vasil'evič. The individuals officiating were Fedor Ivanovič Saburov, Stepan Ivanovič Otorozdin Koljadinskoj and others. The villages had belonged to the Troickij-Klopskij Monastery, which, by way of compensation, was given areas in Kosickoj pogost. The scribes Fedor Ivanovič Saburov and Stepan Ivanovič Otorozdin Koljadinskoj affixed their seals to the document. 14 November 1563.

A list of *obži* in the villages, not referred to in the certificate of title, as recorded in Matfej Voluev's cadastres from 1495/96 for the Troickij-Klopskij Monastery in Dubrovenskoj pogost.

Ondrjuška Ivanov syn Naščokin asks for a new certificate of title to the land granted to him. This year, 1595, the people on his estate have fled, taking with them the certificate of title to the 400 *četi* he had been granted following the death of his father. On the reverse, the date 19 February 1595.

According to land parcelling books from 27 February 1594, Ondrej Naščokin had received a certificate of title to his father's estates, issued by *d'jak* Smirnoj Vasil'ev.

Prince Danilo Ondreevič Nogtev decided to issue a new certificate of title to Ondrej. Seal of Novgorod the Great (now missing). Witnessed on the reverse by under-secretary Bogdaško Leonidov.

Certificate of title issued by Prince Danilo Ondreevič Nogtev to Ondrej Naščokin with respect to 400 *četi* of the estates of his father Ivan Naščokin. Seal of Novgorod the Great (now missing). 21 (?) July 1594.

On the verso of sheet 20, a descriptive heading and the year 1593/94.

Signed on the recto, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jak* Semejka Emel'janov (sheets 5–12) and *d'jak* Dmitrej Alab'ev (sheets 13–16).

Notes

* Elsewhere in the roll, the figure 157 *četi* is given.

(II:188)

Contents Grant of land (fragment).

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Loose sheet relating to a grant of land. Part of an order from Evert Horn to parcel out estates to Ivan and Gavriilo.

(II:189)

Contents Surety bonds.

Sheets 7

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Seven surety bonds for various named individuals who are to serve in Novgorod the Great and who are, among other things, to bring grain and other supplies to the city from different estates by horse and wagon. Julius Indrich and his Swedish soldiers, for example, are to be provided with supplies. The sureties are peasants from various pogosts: Klimeckoj, Peredol'skoj, Chrepl'skoj, Gorodenskoj, Sabel'skoj, Nikol'skoj- Butkovskoj and Poljanskaja *volost'*. The priest Kozmišče Ivanov (1), the priest Semenišči Ivanov (2), *d'jaček* Lazorko Pavlov (5) and *d'jaček* Jakuš Michajlov (3, 4, 6, 7) acted as scribes.

5-17 September 1613.

There are no signatures of sureties on the reverse.

(II:190)

Contents	Petition.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Not given.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Ondrej Neelov, asking for assistance in dealing with peasants who have demanded money from him for grain that had been stolen from a ship. The peasants of the metropolitan and of Semen Lutochin and Mikita Kalitin had bought some of the grain from the “thieves”. He is afraid that the peasants will kill him, and asks the King to put them on trial.

(II:191)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaia <i>pjatina</i> , Ručevskoj and Ostrovskoj pogosts.

Summary

The newly baptized man Ivanko Osanov of Šelonskaja *pjatina* applies to Grand Prince Karl Filip for Vasilej Esipov’s estates of 100 *četi* in Ručevskoj and Ostrovskoj pogosts. His own estates comprise 350 *četi*, but 230 *četi* have been taken from him. His estates have been laid waste by “robbers”, his wife has been taken prisoner, and all his possessions have been stolen. On the reverse of the petition is the date 23 September 1613.

According to a decision of De la Gardie and Odoevskij from 1612/13, Osanov had a salary of 350 *četi* and owned estates of 230 *četi*. These had been given to two other people, but had since been returned to him.

Description of the estates of Vasilej Esipov in Ručevskoj pogost, as recorded in the land parcelling books of the bailiffs Grigorej Skryplev and Petr Esipov for 1585/86, and in Ostrovskoj pogost, as recorded in *nesluživoj* Pavel Nebarov’s land parcelling books for 1600/01.

Attested on the verso of sheet 3 by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to grant Esipov's 100 *četi* to Osanov, as Esipov was not serving the state. 26 October 1613. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 4).

Signed on the verso of sheets 1–4, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of Semen Lutochin.

Land parcelling document with instructions to *nesluživoj* Mosej Nebarov to parcel out the land in accordance with the decision. October 1613.

Descriptive heading on the verso of sheet 5.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 4).

(II:192)

Contents	Petition concerning an onerous levy of labour.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1614/15
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korostynskoj pogost. Burežskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from starosty Charka Fateev and Seljuška Lobanov in the name of all the peasants in Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts. They complain that this year, 1614/15, under-secretary Devjatoj Ivanov, acting on instructions signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, has ordered six men to go to the vodka (*vino*) distillery at the Oleksiev Gate in Novgorod the Great. At the same time, Lučanin Eremiev is demanding labour to weed the crown orchards and mend the fences. The peasants wish to be excused from working at the distillery, as so many peasants in their area have fled or been killed.

(II:193 a)

Contents	Grants of land (fragment).
Sheets	34
Year(s)	1611, 1612
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Ižerskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to the boyars from Griša Stepanov syn Obol'njaninov, handed in on 6 August 1611. His estate near Gdov has been laid waste by "thieves", and on his estate near Novgorod the Great there is not a single peasant left. His horses, cattle, clothes and the equipment he needs to perform his duties have been taken by the Swedes. He now applies for land from the estate of Dmitrej Ignat'ev syn Čertov, as the latter has defected to the "thief" (the third False Dmitrij) in Ivangorod.

Petition to the boyars from Mit'ka Samsonov syn Puščin of Vodskaja *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 400 *četi* and he has 213 *četi*. He now applies for land from the estate of the "traitor" Dmitrej Čertov. On the verso: 3 September 1611.

Petition to the boyars from Ivanko Munzorin. His salary has been set at 600 *četi* and he has 180 *četi* in Vodskaja *pjatina* and 89 *četi* in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, all of it lying waste or in the hands of the "thieves". He now applies for land from Dmitrej Čertov's estate. On the verso: 6 September 1611.

Another nine petitions (from Timoška Veljašov, Ofonko Chvostov, Ivaško Suslov, Ondrjuška Miloslavskoj, Bogdanko Zabelin and Tichanko Mart'janov, Kričko Zabelin, Fedor Ivanov syn Munzorin and Danilko Eleckoj), asking for land from Čertov's estate. Several petitioners write that Dmitrej Čertov is dead. The petitions are dated 5–7 September 1611.

Extracts from older books concerning the petitioners' holdings of land: service rolls for 1605/06 and land grant books for 1603/04 and 1609/10. The information given is attested by under-secretary Fed'ka Larionov.

Decision of the boyars, dated 20 September 1611. Of Čertov's 268 *četi* and half an *osmina*, 120 *četi* are granted to Ivan Munzorin, as his estate in Vodskaja *pjatina* lies waste and his estate in Šelonskaja *pjatina* is in the hands of "thieves". Grigorej Obol'njaninov is granted 20 *četi*, and the rest goes to Ivan Munzorin's son Fedor, as he has no land. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 21).

Instructions to Michail Neelov, *gubnoj starosta* in Vodskaja *pjatina*, to implement the decision. Draft.

Petition to the boyars from Ivaško Munzorin. Michail Neelov has not yet carried out his instructions. In a response to a petition from Nikon Buturlin,

Pimin Kalitin is going to Ižirskoj pogost. Munzorin wants him to take the land parcelling document (*otdel'naja gramota*) from Neelov and perform the task entrusted to him.

Instructions from the boyars to Pimin Kalitin, dated May 1612 (no day of month), directing him to do this.

Petition from Mit'ka Čertov, handed in to the boyars on 15 July 1612. He writes that he was serving at Orešek and was given leave to travel to his home village. There he was captured and taken to the “thief” (the third False Dmitrij) in Ivangorod, who prevented him from returning to Novgorod the Great. He now wants his estate back.

The boyars order a report from Prince Efim Myšetskoj at Orešek. In the report, Myšetskoj and others write that Čertov was taken to Ivangorod by force by Mikita Zenov'ev, Pjatoj Voronin and a number of *strel'cy*.

Examination of Pjatoj Voronin by the boyars. He confirms that Čertov was held prisoner in Ivangorod.

Extract from Michail Saltykov's service rolls for 1605/06 concerning Čertov's salary. The information is attested by under-secretary Vas'ka Častoj.

Petition from Ivan Munzorin, handed in to the boyars on 1 August 1612. He writes, among other things, that Dmitrej Čertov, along with his brother Ivan, went to Ivangorod of their own free will. Ivan was killed in the vicinity of Pskov and Dmitrej was wounded. Dmitrej was lord-in-waiting (*stol'nik*) to the “thief” (the False Dmitrij) and was granted an estate near Kopor'e. When the “thief” was captured at Pskov, Dmitrej had nowhere to go and felt compelled to return to Novgorod the Great.

Petition to the boyars from Mit'ka Čertov, applying for the return of his estate.

Sheets 1–21 signed with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov, sheets 29–34 with the *skrepa* of Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

See also II:193 b.

(II:193 b)

Contents	Grants of land (fragment). Petition for empty properties. Petition for release.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Ižerskoj pogost. Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Petition to the boyars from Mit'ka Čertov. He is dying of starvation, as he has no estate to make a living from. His four brothers all have such small estates that they cannot provide for him. On the basis of a mendacious petition from Ivan Munzorin, the boyars have granted his estate to Munzorin, the latter's son and Grigorej Obol'njaninov. Munzorin claims that Čertov is a traitor, but in actual fact it is Munzorin who has been with the "thieves" of his own free will. Čertov was carried into captivity by *strel'cy* from Kopor'e. He now applies for the return of his estate.

The boyars order an investigation of the evidence of Čertov having been taken to Ivangorod against his will. The report of Prince Eufimej Myšetskoj and others is cited, as is the examination of Pjatoj Voronin (cf. II:193 a). Voronin says that the "thief" (the third False Dmitrij) sent Mikita Zinov'ev from Ivangorod to Kopor'e, where he himself and 50 *strel'cy* were collected, and that they went from there to Ižerskoj pogost, where three boyars' sons – Dmitrej and Ivan Čertov and Fedor Brovcyn – were taken prisoner.

Decision of the boyars, dated 18 December 1612. Čertov is given back parts of his old estate: 120 *četi* are taken from Ivan Munzorin and 20 *četi* from Grigorej Obol'njaninov. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions from the boyars to *neslužiloj* Nečaj Ošivkin in Vodskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision. 18 December 1612.

2. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the taxpaying townsman Istomka Leont'ev syn Železnik of Zapol'skaja ulica. The properties adjoining his own stand empty, and he now applies for permission to make use of them. They were previously occupied by Dmitroška Krasil'nik and Mikitka Sapožnik (sheet 8).
3. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the newly baptized man Ivaško Nuraleev and comrades. In 1611/12 they took the Tatar Enalejko Botakov prisoner near Pskov, hoping to obtain valuable information from him, and took him to Novgorod the Great. He is now in prison and is close to perishing as a result of his privations. Nuraleev and his comrades

want Botakov released on bail, with themselves as sureties. Granted on the reverse. 28 December 1612.

Sheets 1–5 are signed by *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Concerning the land grant application, see also II:193 a.

(II:194)

Contents	Instructions to collect money.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Crown villages of Korolevo, Rakomo and Trjasovo, and Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Collection of money from various villages, and two sets of instructions from Erik Andersson to under-secretary Maksim Vasil'ev concerning the collection of money in lieu of horses and vehicles from peasants in the crown villages of Korolevo, Rakomo and Trjasovo and in Novgorod the Great. The peasants were required either to provide horses and vehicles themselves, or else pay a sum of money. The horses and vehicles were used to transport goods to the boyars and as “express messengers”. The document lists the villages and the sums to be collected, with totals. Draft. 18–24 February 1616.

On the verso of sheet 1 are draft calculations of various sums.

(II:195)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	22
Year(s)	1611, 1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Michajlo Tomilov syn Narmackoj applies to Ivan Odoevskij, the cup-bearer Vasilej Ivanovič Buturlin and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov to be granted the estate of his father Tomilo. His father died in 1604, and only the son remains. Tomilo's estate consists of 200 *četi* in Derevskaja *pjatina*.

Inquiries are made into the land holdings of both Tomilo and Michajlo, on the basis of older land grant and parcelling books.

Ivan Odoevskij and the *voevoda* Vasilej Ivanovič Buturlin decided to grant Michajlo his father's estate, in return for his serving the state. On sheet 7, traces of the seal of Novgorod the Great. 9 June 1611.

On the verso of sheet 2 is the instruction "Make extracts", with the date 9 June 1611. On the verso of sheet 6, an attestation by Ivanko Zaden-skoj.

2. Danilo Il'in syn Narmackoj applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij to be granted the estate of his cousin Michajlo Narmackoj. Michajlo has died as a result of the ravages of the Swedes, leaving his wife Tat'jana and daughter Ovdot'ja.

Inquiries are made into Danilo's estates, with reference to the service rolls of Prince Michajlo Petrovič Rostovskoj Katyrev from 1606.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided that Michajlo's estate of 200 *četi* should be divided equally between his surviving wife and daughter and Danilo. 16 December 1611.

3. Danilo Il'in syn Narmackoj applies for the estate of his brother Semen, who has been killed by Lithuanian soldiers.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate Danilo 80 *četi* of his brother's estates, while 100 *četi* were to go to the state. 17 May 1612.

On the verso of sheet 17 is the instruction "Make extracts", with the date 13 May 1612. On sheets 13 and 20 are the seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. On sheet 7 there are traces of a seal.

Signed on the reverse of sheets 1–13, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Sheets 14, 16, 21 and 22 are rough drafts.

Notes

Seals of Jakob De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great on sheets 13 and 20 (unusually well preserved). Traces of the seal of Novgorod the Great on sheet 7.

(II:196 a)

Contents Dispute over the ownership of a horse.

Sheets 2

Year(s) 1615

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Ivan Neelov and his son Andrej lay claim to a horse that has been taken to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigoriev. Several horses, including this one, were stolen from a paddock on 29 August 1614. The peasant Eremka Kirilov has also submitted a claim to the horse. Both parties describe the animal. Eremka says that it is marked with the brand of the Spasskij Monastery. He bought the horse for 3½ roubles from the peasant Ortjuško in 1614, but nothing was written in the books. *D'jak* Pjatoj Grigoriev decides on 24 January 1615 that the horse is to be given to Andrej Neelov. On the recto and across the join on the verso is the *skrepa* of Pjatoj Grigoriev. On the back of Eremka's petition it is stated that he handed it in on 24 January 1615 and that it is to be glued together with the decision.

(II:196b)

Contents	Instructions. Petitions.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1613/14
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , the Korostynskoj area and the crown village of Rakomo.

Summary

1. Instructions to provincial and church scribes to record in land parcelling books the estates parcelled out to Vasilej Nazimov and Vasilej Čibotaev, and then to send the books to Novgorod the Great. Šelonskaja *pjatina*, September 1613. On the reverse, a descriptive heading and the year 1613/14.
2. Two petitions to Grand Prince Karl Filip from peasants in the Korostynskoj area and the village of Rakomo, asking not to have to pay 4 roubles for firewood that they were supposed to supply during the year 1613/14. Because the Swedes have taken all their grain, both in the fields and what had been threshed, and destroyed their farms, they have not been able to deliver the wood. The peasants want an inspection to be carried out and the results to be entered in the inquisition books. Kazarinko Ivanov, from Golinskoj pogost, acted as scribe.

(II:197)

Contents	Documents concerning hay (fragment).
Sheets	11
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Vzdylickoj and Džagilinskoj pogosts.

Summary

The beginning of the roll is missing. On sheet 1 a summary is given of the contents of a complaint (*izvetnoe piš'mo*) from Ivan Tyrkov, alleging that Mikita Zinov'ev has sold crown hay from Džagilinskoj pogost and kept the money for himself. On interrogation, Zinov'ev denies this and says that it was Tyrkov who took hay from the *pustoši*. In conjunction with his interro-

gation, he hands in a report on deliveries of hay from Vzdylitckoj and Džagilinskoj pogosts, drawn up by *d'jaček* Efimko Mikitin in November 1614. Ivan Tyrkov claims that this report is false and that Mikitin is in collusion with Zinov'ev.

Order from the boyars Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij, instructing Ždan Ivaškin to go to Vzdylitckoj and Džagilinskoj pogosts to investigate the matter.

Interrogation of peasants and others involved. Mutual accusations. The contents of several petitions are summarized (concerning either the disputed hay from the *pustoši*, or the question of who should rightly have possession of the estate of Isaja Tolbugin, which is now occupied by Ivan Tyrkov's sons Bogdan and Dmitrej).

Inquiries into Bogdan Tyrkov's holdings of land in Vodskaja *pjatina*. He has been granted land from the estates of Davyd Aprelev and Ivan Sukin. Isaja Tolbugin's estate, on the other hand, has not been given to anyone.

Notes

Cf. II:251.

(II:198)

Contents Record of an examination (fragment).

Sheets 3

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Summary of discussions with various individuals at the *Zemskaja izba* concerning the problem of recruiting people to collect soldiers' pay (*soldatskie den'gi*). Hardly anyone is willing to take on this work. No year.

Notes

This roll must relate to the period prior to the spring of 1616: there is a reference in it to Kiril Molodožnik, who died at that time. It appears that Evert Horn was the governor of Novgorod, suggesting the period autumn 1614–spring 1615.

(II:199)

Contents	Petition.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Pidebskaja <i>volost'</i> , village of Korolevo.

Summary

The peasant Meleška Onanin, of the village of Korolevo in Pidebskaja *volost'*, complains to Grand Prince Karl Filip that he has been cheated by the mason Chudjak and the dog keeper Dmitrej. Chudjak hired out a horse to Meleška for a day for 10 *altyn*, to transport firewood and water. However, Dmitrej made off with it. Chudjak wants Meleška to pay 10½ roubles for the animal, but he has no money.

1615, second week after Easter.

Notes

See also II:287.

(II:200)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	6
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Jarosl'skoj and Tigodskoj pogosts.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Kiril Rusinov syn Chomutov of Vodskaja *pjatina*. His father, Rusin Danilov syn Chomutov, was killed by the Swedes in the attack on Novgorod the Great. His father's estate now stands empty, and Kiril asks to be granted estates in Jarosl'skoj and Tegotskoj pogosts.

In the service rolls (*verstal'noj spisok*) of Michajlo Saltykov and others for 1605/06, signed by Tomilo Lugovskoj and sent to Novgorod the Great from Moscow in 1606/07, it is stated that Rusin Danilov syn Chomutov had a salary of 350 *četi*. Under-secretary Timocha Odincov acted as scribe.

For the current year, 1612/13, no salary has been set for Kirilko Rusinov.

In land grant books from 1604/05, signed by *d'jak* Neljubo Sukalinov, it is recorded that Rusin Chomutov's estates previously belonged to Vasilej Naščokin and comprised 150 *četi*.

On examination, Kirilko said that his father had been killed by the Swedes in the attack on Novgorod the Great, and had left no wife or other children. His estate now stood empty and had not been given to anyone. Kirilko asks the boyars to allocate his father's estates of 150 *četi* to him for his support until he enters the service of the state at the age of 15. He is currently 12 years old.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate Kirilko his father's estates in Jarosol'skoj pogost, comprising 150 *četi*. January 1613.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. Attested on the verso of sheet 4 by Ivanko Zadenskoj.

Order to Ivan (surname illegible) to make inquiries with the igumen, priests, deacons and others regarding Rusin Chomutov's estates in Jarosol'skoj and Tegotskoj pogosts, with their villages, peasants and landless people, as well as *pustoši*, hay meadows and all manner of possessions. Draft.

Signed on the reverse (sheets 1–4), across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 4).

(II:201)

Contents Grants of land. Petitions on various matters.

Sheets 61 + 8

Year(s) 1606, 1611–1616

Area(s) Derevskaia *pjatina*, Naljuckoj and Ramyševskoj pogosts. Obo-nežskaja *pjatina*, Zaonežskaja *polovina*. Staraja Russa. Novgorod the Great. Oštinskoj stan. Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Zaruskaja *polovina*. Vodskaja *pjatina*, Polužskaja *polovina*.

Summary

1. Petition from Michajlo Petrovič Oničkov of Derevskaia *pjatina* to Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič, applying to be granted the estate of his father, Petr Blochin syn Oničkov. On the reverse, the date 19 December 1606.

In the service rolls of the *voevoda* Vasilej Petrovič Morozov from 1603/04 and other books, it was noted that Michajlo Oničkov was 13 years old and had not yet entered the service of the state. His father's estates of 150 *četi* were registered in his name. Witnessed by under-secretary Moksacko Semenov.

Extract from Dmitrej Zamyckoj's tax books from 1581/82 for Naljutckoj and Ramyševskoj pogosts, Derevskaja *pjatina*, concerning Petr Blochin syn Oničkov's estates. His widow Anna said that her husband Petr had died in 1597/98 and that his estates stood empty. Attested on the reverse by under-secretary Matfej Artem'ev.

The boyar and *voevoda* Prince Ondrej Petrovič Kurakin, the *voevoda* Michajlo Ignat'evič Tatiščev and *d'jak* Efim Telepnev decided to parcel out Petr Blochin syn Oničkov's 150 *četi* to his son Michalka and to send a land parcelling document to Derevskaja *pjatina*. December 1606.

2. Petition from under-secretary Dmitrej Ignat'ev to Grand Prince Karl Filip, applying to be allocated an estate. Ignat'ev received a salary of 12 roubles for his work at the state law court, but this was not sufficient to support his wife and children.

Petition from Dmitrej Ignat'ev to Grand Prince Karl Filip, accusing the notary Ivan Kiprijanov of stealing jewellery and valuables worth 50 roubles and 20 altyn. The objects had been entrusted to the guard Jakuško in the rag market (*vetošnoj rjad*), but Ivan is alleged to have stolen them from him. Statements on the matter from five witnesses. 15 June 1614.

Petition from Ignat'ev to Grand Prince Karl Filip, accusing the townsman Dmitrej Jakovlev syn Mokin of stealing arms and valuables that had been handed in for cleaning. On the reverse, the date 24 June 1614.

Two petitions from Ignat'ev to Jakov Michajlovič and Stepan Aleksevič, asking to be allowed to borrow money.

3. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the widow Ovdenica, requesting money. Her husband, the newly baptized Tatar Mart'jan Semenov, had been killed by robbers at Tichvin.
4. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from peasants belonging to St Sophia in Paozerskaja *volost'* and from peasants from the Troickij-Klopskij Monastery, accusing peasants from the villages of Morino and Mosevič, which belong to the Jur'ev Monastery, of failing to supply provisions for the Swedes in Porchov. On the reverse, it is noted that provisions have been taken from the peasants of the Jur'ev Monastery, equal quantities from all the peasants concerned.

Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to the *voevoda* Prince Ivan Ofonaševič Meščerskoj in Porchov and to Fedor Olfer'evič Voronov, to carry out a requisition of provisions in the villages of Morino and Mosevič in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Zarusskaja *polovina*, on the basis of relevant inspection books. Novgorod the Great, 1 September 1613.

5. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from taxpaying townsmen living in Nikitina and Rogatica ulicy, making a complaint against *pjaticoneckoj starosta* Osip Vasil'ev syn. The complainants have been elected as sworn men for 1612/13 in the service of the city, and accuse Osip of violent behaviour and of stealing from the state treasury.
6. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Ondrejko Neelov, making complaints against a number of named individuals. They are alleged to have bought rye stolen from a ship belonging to the Swedish merchant Jaganka Pomorjanin. There are said to have been 44 barrels of rye on board. Neelov calls for an investigation, as he is afraid that he might otherwise have to take all the blame for the theft. On the reverse, the date 23 August 1613.
Decision by the voevody Svante Gustavsson Banér and Hans Martinsson Boije to require surety bonds for the individuals named in the petition and to confront them with Neelov.
7. Order from Svante Gustavsson Banér and Hans Martinsson Boije to *pri-stav* Jurej Tolmačov, directing him to go to Vodskaja and Obonežskaja *pjatinjy*. The rest of the order is missing.
8. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Larka Ondreev Ščepalov from Ivangorod, requesting permission to become a notary. On the reverse, a decision to grant permission and to require a surety bond.
Surety bond for Ščepalov.
9. Surety bond for Semen Ivanov syn. The sureties included *strel'cy* from Ivangorod and under-secretaries at the *Dvorcovaja izba*. The bond was written by Osipko Ivanov syn Obakšin on 3 February 1613.
10. Surety bond provided by Akilina, Ivan Zenov'ev's daughter, promising to bring her husband Ivan Toročkov before De la Gardie and Odoevskij on 20 July 1613. The bond was written by Osipko Ivanov syn Obakšin on 19 July 1613. Witnessed on the reverse by Petruška.
11. List of newly baptized individuals who have received money for food.
12. Order to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, on the basis of a decision by Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij, to pay wages in grain to employees at the *Bol'shaja izba* and the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*. Signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. 21 June 1615.
13. List of provisions taken from different pogosts in Vodskaja *pjatina*, Polužskaja *polovina*. It states which people have been supplied with provisions, and that Swedes have received money and oats as a loan. September 1613. Signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.
14. Extract from books of confiscated and abandoned grain, kept by Filon Oničkov in Staraja Russa in 1611/12. Entries run from 23 January to 8 May.
15. Accounts of the taverns in Rogatickaja and Vitkovskaja *ulicy*. The taverns were run by *gost'* Istoma Demidov and the sworn men Ivan Sergeev and Vasilej Vyšeslavcov. The accounts record sales of vodka (*vino*) from

1 September to 1 October 1616. In addition, there are details of the quantities of beer brewed and sold, the profits made, the expenditure incurred, and the sum paid to the state.

16. List of monetary revenue (collected debts, rents and taxes) from pogosts in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Zaonežskaja *polovina*, in 1611/12. The information in the list had not yet been entered in the books. The pogosts in question are Nikol'skoj-Šujskoj, Sockoj, Vodlozerskoj, Andomskoj, Nikol'skoj-Šunskoj, Vygozerskoj, Tolvujskoj, Čelmožskoj, Šal'skoj and Kižskoj. In addition, there are particulars, for example, from monastic estates in Oštinskoj *stan*, the Chutyn' Monastery and the Muromskij Monastery. Sometimes it is stated from whom the money was collected.

List of money collected for the purchase of boards and other timber, and for building. The same pogosts as above.

List drawn up by *gubnoj starosta* Semen Agapitov, giving areas of land in different pogosts in Obonežskaja *pjatina*.

Records of revenue and expenditure at the *Sudnoj prikaz* from 1 December 1612 to 22 January 1613 and from 22 January to 1 February 1613. Expenditure includes wages paid to *Ladoga streľcy* and to under-secretaries at the law court. The difference between revenue and expenditure was handed in to under-secretary Ždan Maksimov at the *Bol'soj prihod*.

Two lists of different types of fees collected at the law court in May–June and in January 1614. The money was handed in at the *Bol'soj prihod*. The lists are signed by Gavriła Nikiforov.

List of sums of money collected by Ivan Zabelin and under-secretary Dmitrej Ignat'ev from various named streets in Novgorod the Great, among them Nutnaja and Vitkova *ulicy*, making a total of 2,223 roubles. From this total, sums had been deducted for various purposes.

Statement of revenue, in the form of fees from sales of real estate and from the *Jamskoj prikaz*, and of expenditure, e.g. on purchases of skins and paper and on under-secretaries' wages. 1 September 1612–1 February 1613.

17. Investigation of goods on a property in Lubjanica ulica, ordered by De la Gardie and Odoevskij following a petition from Fisar Nečaev syn Oničkov. The townsman Ivan Rukavičnik officiated.

Signatures of some 25 people, and a record of a sum of money paid in.

18. Records of expenditure in the form of rye, one dated 19 September 1614, the other with the year 1614/15. The rye had been distributed to petitioners.
19. Statement of taxes and rents, dated 1 May 1613.
20. A list of six names.

The roll also includes a quire of eight pages. It contains particulars of fines (*promytnye den'gi*) collected from seven named *chlebniki* and *koláčniki* at the bakers' stalls by Griša Prokof'ev and Proška Ivanov, the sworn

men responsible for weighing. 18 September 1613–15 April 1614. The quire is signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

(II:202)

Contents	Investigation and decision concerning an alleged theft of two icons.
Sheets	20
Year(s)	1611
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Examination of *gost'* Stepan Igolkin, who explained to Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Kornilo Ievlev and Semejko Samsonov how, together with *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev, he had been involved in making an inventory of seized household effects at the home of Michajlo Tatiščev. Among the items seized were two icons, one of them dedicated to St Nicholas the Miracle Worker, and both framed in gold and decorated with gold, pearls and precious stones. These icons were not recorded in *d'jak* Petr Tret'jakov's revenue and expenditure books, and their present whereabouts were unknown. When Igolkin had helped make the inventory of Tatiščev's belongings, Timofeev had not shown him the icons. April 1611.

Timofeev, when he was examined, said that Prince Michajlo Vasil'evič Šujskij had ordered him to make the inventory together with *gost'* Stepan Igolkin and other merchants. Among the household effects were the two icons. He did not know why they had not been entered in the books. He claimed that Šujskij had ordered the icons to be given to Protopope Amos at the Cathedral of St Sophia. Amos had requested this as Tatiščev was his confessant.

Under-secretary Fedor Larionov had been sent to Amos on two occasions to ask if he had the icons. Amos had explained that Šujskij had given him Tatiščev's icons, but that he (Šujskij) had written and asked that they be sent to him.

Amos said that he had been given the icons because he was Tatiščev's confessor. Šujskij had written to him from Aleksandrova *sloboda* and asked for the icons to be sent to him. Amos had sent them with his servant Fed'ka, and they were now in Moscow. Amos had received a letter from Šujskij confirming that he had received his household effects. On the reverse, the letter is addressed to Protopope Amos.

Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Kornilo Ievlev and Semejko Samsonov considered Amos's statement and the letter, and objected that the latter referred only to household effects (*ruchljad*), and not to icons. Amos was enjoined to say where the icons were and to give their names. They belonged to the Tsar, and if Amos failed to produce them his property would be searched.

Amos replied that he had sent the icons to Šujskij by order of the boyars. He asked for two weeks' respite, so that he could send to Moscow for them.

Oleksej Davydov, under-secretary Ždan Molevanov, merchants and *ulic-kie starosty* were ordered to search Amos's property and to bring the icons to Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* if they could be found. The individuals sent to carry out the search discovered the icons in Amos's attic.

Amos admitted that he was guilty in the sense that he had initially denied having the icons. It had been his intention to send them to Moscow.

The boyars had ordered Timofeev to make a transcript of the inventory of Tatiščev's belongings, which included the icons, and to note how they had been described. In addition, they ordered Stepan Igolkin, with the help of silversmiths from the *serebrennoj rjad*, to prepare a description of the icons.

Timofeev's transcript included particulars of the value of the icons found in Amos's house, and was followed by Igolkin's detailed description of them.

Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Kornilo Ievlev and Semejko Samsonov decided to fine Amos and Ivan Timofeev 173 roubles, corresponding to the value of the icons. Timofeev was convicted because he had described the icons incorrectly in his transcript of the inventory of Tatiščev's possessions. Furthermore, he had claimed that the description of the icons had been entered in books which Šujskij was alleged to have had with him when he left Novgorod the Great. No such books existed, and Šujskij wanted nothing to do with the matter. When the inventory of Tatiščev's belongings was made, Timofeev had allegedly told Igolkin, on Protopope Amos's instructions, that the icons did not have to be shown to him, as they belonged to the Tsar. It was clear that Timofeev and Amos had together intended to appropriate the icons. Amos was convicted because he had said that the icons had been given to him by order of Šujskij.

Surety bonds were to be obtained to ensure that Amos and Timofeev paid their fines. For the time being, the icons were to be kept in the St Sophia Cathedral.

Under-secretary Vasilej Ušakov and Ivan Brjancov were instructed to collect the money and to obtain surety bonds. The instruction document is missing. The roll is incomplete.

Notes

See II:55, where the same case is dealt with under item 2.

(II:203)

Contents Real estate transfer deed.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1612

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

An original deed of sale relating to half a property. Vasilej Fateev syn Koževnik of Vorona ulica sells half his property to Sozon Oncyfirov syn Izvoščik.

Drawn up by the notary Stepan Vasil'ev syn Bokov. 4 August 1612.

Witnessed on the reverse by Osipko.

(II:204)

Contents Record of an examination. Instructions.

Sheets 8

Year(s) 1614/15

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Under-secretary Kostjantin Petrov, examined in connection with his petition (not included), explained how he and Ondrej Beloj had been robbed on the way to Novgorod the Great from their estate in Tesovskoj pogost. "Robbers from Pskov" had seized him and taken his clothes, grain and three horses. In his petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, he asked for grain on account of the attack and his poverty. He also asked Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij for an extension of time to make a payment of 50 roubles.

On the reverse, the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin, whose signature is subscribed to instructions on sheet 5.

29 September 1614–February 1615.

Notes

Seal of Novgorod the Great on sheet 5. Seals of Novgorod the Great and Evert Horn on sheet 8.

Cf. II:331.

(II:205)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	6
Year(s)	1611
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Bel'skoj pogost.

Summary

Semen Ivanov syn Pestrikov, of Derevskaja *pjatina*, applies to Ivan Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov to be granted, as part of his salary of 300 *četi*, an estate belonging to a man by the name of Šubin in Bel'skoj pogost. Pestrikov already has 240 *četi* and is thus 60 *četi* short of his full salary.

Inquiries are made with reference to the books of, among others, *d'jaki* Kornil Ievlev and Neljub Sukolenov from 1611 and 1604, in which Pestrikov's estates are recorded.

Pestrikov is granted the land, and the document recording the decision, issued in the name of Karl IX, bears the seal of Novgorod the Great. *Skrepy* of Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov. On the verso of sheet 4 is the *skrepa* of under-secretary Ždanko Alabuchin. On the reverse of the petition Semen Lutochin has written: "29 October 1611, make extracts".

Notes

The last two sheets have been restored. Sheet 6 is a draft of the decision, while sheet 5 contains the decision itself. Seals of De la Gardie (now missing) and Novgorod the Great.

(II:206)

Contents Complaint about a palisade fence.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1616

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Ivanko Ovčinnik and Michalka Sapožnik, both of them *starosty* of Nikitina ulica, and other townspeople complain to Gustav II Adolf that the palisade fence enclosing Ivan Tarasov's garden has burnt down and that Semen Murav'ev's goats have got into the garden and gnawed at many of the apple trees. On the reverse, the date 26 September 1616 and an order to investigate what has burnt down.

Notes

See II:47, item 7 (instructions arising from the complaint).

(II:207)

Contents Petition for appointment as a priest.

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

The priest Ivanišče Fedorov syn applies to Grand Prince Karl Filip for the position of the priest Ivan. Ivan has been appointed to another post as priest, and his position in Kuz'modem'janskaja ulica is vacant.

(II:208)

Contents	Surety bond.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Subota Gavrilov syn Šapočnik, from Novgorod the Great, and Jurej Demengeev syn Serebrjanik, from Novoj Toržok, stand surety for Ivanko Ivanov syn Telegin from Pskov and Pavelko Denisov Sapožnik from Staraja Russa. The sureties guarantee that these men will not leave Novgorod the Great without permission and that they will not commit rebellious acts or have dealings with rebels. Witnessed on the reverse by Gavrilko Ortem'ev. The document was drawn up by Griša Bebrin. 22 May 1613.

(II:209)

Contents	Petition concerning a lease.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1615/16
Area(s)	Cholynskaja volost'.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Nikita Odoevskij, asking to be allowed to lease a small *pustoš* in Cholynskaja *volost'* and make hay there during the current year, 1615/16. The hay has not been harvested there since the "year of famine".

Extract from the books of leases (*obročnye knigi*) for 1612/13. Nikita Odoevskij's peasants from the village of Pšaga made hay in this field in the summer of 1613 and paid a rent of 7 *altyn*. The information is attested by Ivanko Konanov.

The petition is granted. A rent of 3 *altyn* is to be paid.

(II:210)

Contents Accounts of the city's taverns.

Sheets 117

Year(s) 1611/12

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Accounts of the taverns on the Sophia Side (Sofejskaja storona) and the Trade Side (Torgovaja storona), kept by order of Odoevskij and De la Gardie. They record how much vodka (*vino*) has been collected from the state wine cellars, as well as revenue from the sale of beverages and expenditure on purchases of vodka and raw materials for the brewing of beer, wages paid to guards, water drivers and brewers, expenditure on candles, firewood etc. Particulars of the quantities of beer and vodka left at the end of the month. The profits are calculated monthly and handed over to the state treasury (*gosudareva kazna*).

Sworn men at the tavern on Sofejskaja storona: Gavriilo Bekitov and Ivan Tyrkov. Sworn men at the taverns on Torgovaja storona (Michajlova and Rogatica ulicy): Ivan Boranov, Semen Poryvaev, Grigorej Chamov, Kirila Fedorov and Vasilej Mjasnik.

The roll is signed on the reverse with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

1 September 1611–1 September 1612.

Notes

Cf. I:96, which also comprises accounts from these taverns for the period in question.

(II:211)

Contents Report on a dispute over a horse (fragment).

Sheets 2

Year(s) 1615

Area(s) Tesovo.

Summary

Report prepared by under-secretary Maksak Vasil'ev concerning a horse that he has seized. Two people claim to be its owners. Stepan maintains that he bought the horse from a peasant, Fed'ka Kuposov, in 1614 and paid 3 roubles for it. He provides a description of the mare and says that she is 11 years old. No entry was made in the books concerning the purchase. The peasant Sozonko Grigor'ev, in the village of Tesovo, also claims the horse. He gives the same description as Stepan, but indicates a slightly different colour. He says that he bought the horse around 27 November 1614 from the peasant Gavrilko and paid 4 roubles for it. Gavrilko's grandson Fektistko testifies that his grandfather sold the horse to Sozonko in the autumn of 1614. According to an annotation made on 3 May 1615, the horse was given to Sozonko. 21 April 1615.

Notes

See II:172 and II:282.

(II:212)

Contents	Grants of land. Surety bond. Petitions concerning double taxation and grants of land. Instructions regarding an inspection of the crown orchards.
Sheets	51
Year(s)	1609, 1610, 1612, 1616
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Petrovskoj, Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts. Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Letter (*otpiska*) from the *voevoda* Prince Michail Vasil'evič Šujskij to the *voevoda* Prince Andrej Kurakin, Ivan Golovin, Michail Boborykin and *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev. He supports Feoktist Nikitin syn Murav'ev's petition for a grant of land from Bogdan Kuricyn's estate in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Kuricyn has failed to report for duty, and his estate is therefore to be confiscated by the state. Letter handed in by Feoktist Murav'ev on 13 October 1609.

Inquiries regarding Murav'ev's salary and holding of land.

Murav'ev's petition is granted by Kurakin, Golovin, Boborykin and Ivan Timofeev (sheet 15). The decision is dated October 1609 (no day of month). No seal. Sheets 1–15 are signed by *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev.

2. Surety bond, dated 17 November 1609, from peasants in Petrovskoj pogost, Šelonskaja *pjatina*, who undertake to guard confiscated grain. Lazorko Semenov, *d'jaček* of the Church of St Nicholas in Peredol'skoj pogost, acted as scribe.
1. (continued). Letter from Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič to the *voevoda* Ivan Odoevskij, Ratman Veljaminov and the *d'jaki* Čjulok Bortenev and Kornil Ievlev in response to a petition from Bogdan Kuricyn. Kuricyn has protested against the confiscation of his estate, claiming that he has been serving the whole time in Aleksandrova *sloboda*. The Tsar's decision is that his estate is to be returned to him. The letter was written in Moscow on 28 April 1610 and delivered on 21 June 1610 by Vasilej Kuricyn. Seal (very indistinct) on sheet 18v.

Instructions to three *gubnye starosty* to carry out the Tsar's decision.

3. Petition to Tsar Vladislav Žigimontovič from Voinko Stromilov of Derevskaja *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 450 *četi*, but he has no land. His father has been killed by Lithuanian soldiers, leaving a wife, a daughter and five sons. Voinko's four brothers are refusing to share the estate

with him amicably. He now applies to be given his share. Petition handed in on 16 November 1610.

1. (continued). Instructions relating to the petitions from Murav'ev and Kuricyn.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Lavriška Kuricyn. This year, 1612/13, his father Bogdan has been killed by Lithuanian soldiers in the vicinity of Russa. Lavriška is now applying for an estate for his own support and that of his mother and sister. A brother and a sister have been abducted by the Lithuanians.

Extract from the land grant books for 1606/07 concerning Kuricyn's holdings of land in Šelonskaja *pjatina*.

Petitions to the boyars from Matjuška Zenov'ev of Bežeckaja *pjatina* and Veljamin Trusov of Vodskaja *pjatina*, asking for land from Bogdan Kuricyn's estate (sheets 43–44).

Particulars from older books concerning the petitioners' land holdings.

Decision of the boyars, dated 21 November 1612. The 13-year-old Lavrentej is granted his father's estate. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

4. Petition to the boyars from Jakuško Maslenik of Fedorova ulica in Novgorod the Great. He has been incorrectly registered as a taxpayer in Staraja Russa, as a result of his father having lived there for a few years before his death. Jakuško wishes to remain in Novgorod the Great and not to be subject to double taxation. (Sheet 48.)

Report from Dmitrej Maslov who, by order of the boyars, went to Korževa ulica on 29 December 1612 and asked *starosta* Samson Sapožnik, *sockoj* Simon Portnoj master and the residents of the street whether Jakuško Maslenik had lived in Novgorod the Great for a long time and, if so, on which street. All of them confirm the truth of Jakuško's claims. Voinko Fektistov acted as scribe.

5. Sheet 50: Draft instructions to *strjapčej* Lučanin Eremeev and undersecretary Fedja Charlamov to inspect the crown orchards in Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts. 31 May 1616. Sheet 50v: Draft instructions to Vasilej Ušakov concerning haymaking. 11 July 1616.
3. (continued). Petition to Vladislav Žigimontovič from Ignatko Stromilov of Derevskaja *pjatina*. His brother Voin has submitted an untruthful petition and asked to be allowed to share his father's estate with his siblings. The brother has been enlisted by Prince Michail Katyrev and has been granted land in that connection.

Notes

The sheets making up this roll are not in logical order.

Seal of Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič (indistinct) (sheet 18v) and those of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 47).

(II:213)

Contents	Letters of complaint.
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1614, 1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Polužskaja <i>polovina</i> , Peredol'skoj, Sabel'skoj, Petrovskoj and Gorodenskoj pogosts.

Summary

Letter from Michalka Neelov to Grand Prince Karl Filip in 1615, a kind of covering letter for the attached complaints from boyars' sons and peasants in Peredol'skoj, Sabel'skoj, Petrovskoj and Gorodenskoj pogosts about the killing and plundering of peasants by the Swedes.

The accusations are levelled at the Swede Arman, Anc Termanov's servant. In June 1614, together with Swedish soldiers from the fortress in Butkovskoj pogost, he is alleged to have stolen grain and livestock, tortured and killed people on the farms, and burnt down farms. The document gives a detailed list and total of what was stolen in each pogost.

Addressed on the reverse of sheet 2 to Grand Prince Karl Filip.

A complaint from Fedor Butorlin's peasant Nesterko Ofonas'ev and Vojno Novoksenov's peasant Ivanko Vasil'ev, of Peredol'skoj pogost. On 18 June 1614, Arman and Swedish troops from the fortress in Butkovskoj pogost had killed Vojno Novoksenov's messenger/commissioner Bažen, along with his wife and other people. They had taken oats "from the pits" (*iz jam*) and threshed rye from the barns of Fedor Butorlin's peasant. From Vojno's peasant, they had taken barley "from the storehouse" (*iz kletki*). They had also taken horses. From Fedor Butorlin they had taken five foals. Jakov Boborykin's five servants (listed by name) had been tortured to death. Furthermore, cows and calves had been taken. A detailed list is given of the property stolen, and the quantities involved. The men had also burnt down farms. Finally, totals are given of what was taken by the Swedes, including in all 32 horses, 20 cows, bulls and calves. They had killed 15 people by torture. They had threshed the stolen grain together with peasants from Butkovskoj and Chrepel'skoj pogosts. Several similar accounts are given of killing and theft.

Notes

The roll consists of four loose sheets. Presumably one or a couple of leaves are missing.

(II:214)

Contents	Petitions concerning haymaking and permission to fish. Complaint about requisitions.
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1615/16
Area(s)	Rakomo, village of Nechotovy. Novgorod the Great. Trjasovo.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Ondrjuška Kolomskoj, asking to be allowed to make hay, on payment of a rent, in a fallow field in the village of Nechotovy in Rakomo in 1615/16.

Extract from Prince Vasilej Zvenigorodskoj's cadastres (*piscovye knigi*) for 1584. Examination of Ondrej Kolomskoj, who says that the village is now deserted.

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from the monk Filaretišče at the Arsen'ev Monastery. He requests permission to fish in the fishing waters of the Anton'ev Monastery, near the Borisoglebskaja *zastava*, together with fishermen from Korostynskaja *volost'*, and, to this end, to be allowed to pass in and out of the city. No year.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Volot'ka Zachar'ev, *starosta* of Trjasovo, and from other peasants, complaining about requisitions. No year.

(II:215)

Contents	Petition asking to be assigned duties.
Sheets	1 + 1 fragment
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Veljaminko Trusov. He had been serving with Prince Mikifor Meščerskoj, who had allowed him to travel to his estate. Now he dare not return to Prince Meščerskoj in Staraja Russa, and has

come to Novgorod the Great instead. He asks to be assigned official duties.
On the verso: 14 October 1613.

With the petition is a small fragment consisting of just a corner of a sheet.

Notes

The sheet has been restored, but there are lacunae in the text. It is contained in an envelope, together with the fragment.

(II:216)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	16
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Budkovskoj pogost.

Summary

Letter (*poslušnaja gramota*) from De la Gardie (name crossed out), Odoevskij and *d'jak* Semen Lutochin (name added) to the peasants in the village of Staj in Butkovskoj pogost, requiring them to obey their estate owner Semen Fedorov syn Murav'ev, plough the fields and pay the taxes and other levies which he imposes on them. The estate used to belong to Ivan Oničkov and has now been granted to Semen Fedorov syn Murav'ev. September 1615 (no day of month). Draft.

On 7 September 1615 Ugrim Lupandin handed in to Ivan Odoevskij a royal decree bearing a royal seal, issued in response to a petition from Semen Murav'ev asking to be granted the estate of Ivan Sekirin. The petition has been granted, on condition that Murav'ev provides for Sekirin's daughter. The decree was written in Swedish (*nemeckim pis'mom*) and a draft Russian translation of the contents is given. The draft ends with the date 9 September 1615. The decree also states that the peasants on the estate are to be sent a letter requiring their obedience, and that Murav'ev is to provide for Ivan Sekirin's daughter Mar'ja until Sekirin comes to Novgorod the Great.

Petition to Karl Filip from Semen Murav'ev. He has received a royal decree confirming that he is to be allocated three villages from the estates of Ivan, Filon and Vasilej Oničkov. He now wants a land parcelling document (*otdel'naja gramota*) from the boyars. On the reverse: "Have the royal decree translated and issue a letter requiring obedience."

Instructions, dated 5 August 1615, from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to a person (name omitted) in Vodskaja *pjatina*, Polužskaja *polovina*. This year,

1615, Semen Murav'ev submitted a petition stating that his salary is 400 *četi*. He had been granted 150 *četi* from Prince Semen Kropotkin's estate in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, but that land was not accessible. To compensate for this, he wished to be given land from the estate of Filon Oničkov in Butkovskoj and Chrepeľ'skoj pogosts. Filon Oničkov has defected to Moscow and no one has laid claim to his estate. The boyars have granted the petition. The decision is now to be put into effect and the new particulars entered in the books by the *zemskoj* or *cerkovnoj d'jaček*. The books are then to be sent to Novgorod the Great.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the newly baptized man Ondrjuška Alisin. He is 70 *četi* short of his full salary of 400 *četi*. The land he has is poor. After eight years of service he is in debt, and he now wants land from the estate of the "traitor" Filon Oničkov in Vodskaja *pjatina*.

Extract from Michail Katyrev's service rolls for 1605/06 concerning Alisin's salary. The information is attested by Vas'ka Častoj.

Extracts from the land grant books for 1604/05 and 1613/14.

Alisin is allocated 64 *četi* from Oničkov's estate in Vodskaja *pjatina*.

On 24 August 1615 Pimin Fedorov syn Murav'ev handed in a petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij on behalf of his brother Semen. Its contents are the same as described in the boyars' instructions (sheet 6) above.

Extract from the land grant books for 1615 concerning Semen Murav'ev's holdings of land.

Examination of Semen's brother Pimin, who confirms the information given. The estate in Obonežskaja *pjatina* is overrun by people from Moscow.

On 9 August 1615 the petitions submitted by Alisin and Murav'ev are presented to De la Gardie and Odoevskij. Murav'ev's petition is granted, while Alisin's is rejected. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Sheets 7–16 are signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Judging from the contents, the sheets are in the wrong order; the summary given here reflects the order that can be reconstructed with the help of Semen Lutochin's *skrepa* on sheets 7–16.

(II:217)

Contents	Grants of land (fragment).
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1611
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Lažinskoj pogost.

Summary

Petruška Licharev and Ivaško Negodjaev applied to the boyars of the Muscovite and Novgorodian dominion for 150 *četi* each from the estate of Ondrej Palicyn.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to send the official Posnik Kuvšinov extracts from books relating to the estates of Petr Narmackoj that had subsequently been given to Palicyn. They ordered Kuvšinov to make inquiries in Lažinskoj and neighbouring pogosts to establish whether Narmackoj's estates had been or were to be parcelled out to Palicyn. If Palicyn was found to be the owner of the estates, 300 *četi* were to be parcelled out – together with what was found on this land in the way of clothes, other objects, horses, cattle and grain, both in barns and in the fields, threshed and unthreshed – to Petr Licharev and Ivan Negodjaev, 150 *četi* each, as their salaries. 20 November 1611.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 8).

Instructions to under-secretary Posnik Kuvšinov to parcel out Ondrej Palicyn's estates in Lažinskoj pogost in accordance with the decision (sheets 2 and 3).

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 8).

(II:218)

Contents	Certificate of title.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Lažinskoj pogost.

Summary

Draft certificate of title (*vvoznaja gramota*) to the estates of Ivan Sidorov syn Dement'ev. The widow Anna is granted the estates until her three sons enter the service of the state. The document is issued by De la Gardie and Odoevskij. Description of the estate in Lažinskoj pogost, based on land parcelling books and other records. March 1612.

(II:219)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Naljuckoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Ivaško Posnikov syn Karcov of Derevskaja *pjatina*. He has a salary of 350 *četi*, but owns only 70 *četi* in Starorusskoj *uezd*, Šelonskaia *pjatina*, and this land has been laid waste. He is serving the state, and wants to be granted the estate of the “traitor” Michajlo Lopuchin. On the reverse, the date 3 September 1613 and the instruction: “Make extracts”.

The particulars given in the petition regarding Karcov's salary and estates agree with the grants of land made by De la Gardie and Odoevskij in 1612/13.

Inquiries into the estates of Michajlo Ivanov syn Lopuchin in the Kurskoj court district (*prisud*), Naljuckoj pogost, as recorded in Dmitrej Zamyckoj's cadastres from 1581/82, *d'jak* Neljub Sukolenov's land grant books from 1603/04, and land parcelling books.

On examination, Karcov said that Lopuchin had defected to enemy Cossack forces and that his estate stood empty. He wished to be granted the 280 *četi* belonging to Lopuchin. Attested on the verso of sheet 5 by Kostja Petrov.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided on 5 September 1613 to make inquiries into Lopuchin's estates and to grant Ivan Karcov 300 *četi* of those estates. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

Instructions to Semen Erochov to parcel out Lopuchin's estates to Karcov in accordance with the decision. 8 September 1613. On the verso of sheet 9 there is a descriptive heading.

Signed on the reverse of sheets 1–6, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6). Well preserved.

(II:220)

Contents Grants of land.

Sheets 8

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Vodskaja *pjatina*, Chrepel'skoj, Peredol'skoj, Nikol'skoj-Gorodenskoj, Il'inskoj on the Volchov and Prečistenskoj-Gorodenskoj pogosts.

Summary

Vas'ka Grigor'ev syn Esipov, of Vodskaja *pjatina*, applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij to be granted Dmitrej Dosadin's *pustoši* by the river Volchov. Dmitrej has died, leaving a wife. Esipov has a salary of 350 *četi* and his estates comprise 100 *četi*.

The particulars given in the petition are confirmed by service rolls drawn up by Michajlo Saltykov and comrades in 1605/06, and by land grant books. Vasilej Esipov and his 9-year-old brother Bogdan have been given their father's estates in Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny*.

Description of Dmitrej Dosadin's estates in Chrepel'skoj, Peredol'skoj, Nikol'skoj-Gorodenskoj and Il'inskoj pogosts, as recorded in *d'jak* Neljub Sukalenov's land grant books and *gubnoj starosta* Boris Veljašev's land parcelling books from 1599/1600.

On examination, Esipov said that Dosadin had been dead for four years, and that he had left a wife, but no children. The estates in question stood

empty. Esipov wished to be granted Dosadin's estates in three pogosts by the Volchov: Nikol'skoj-Gorodenskoj, Prečistenskoj-Gorodenskoj and Il'inskoj. On the verso of sheet 5, attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to make inquiries in the pogosts in question concerning Dmitrej Dosadin's estates and to allocate 50 *četi* of these estates to his widow as dower land and 140 *četi* to Vasilej Esipov. 18 March 1613.

Seals of De la Gardie (now missing) and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

Instructions to Grigorej Sysoev, an official serving in Vodskaja *pjatina*, to make inquiries regarding Dosadin's estates and to parcel out the land in accordance with the decision.

Signed with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin (sheets 4–6) and Andrej Lyscov (sheets 1–6).

On the verso of sheet 7, the opening section of instructions (crossed out).

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie (now missing) and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

(II:221)

Contents Petition.

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Derevskaja *pjatina*. Staraja Russa.

Summary

Boyars' sons in Derevskaja *pjatina*, *polovina* Grigorija Morozova, apply to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for permission to leave Staraja Russa, where they are currently stationed by order of the boyars. Their estates have been destroyed by Lithuanians. Their people and peasants have been killed or thrown into prison, or fled into the forests. They are unable to obtain provisions from their estates, which have been cut off from Staraja Russa.

Decision on the reverse. Signatures of eleven individuals.

(II:222)

Contents	Grant of land (fragment).
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Cholynskoj pogost, village of Novoselicy.

Summary

Anc Brakilev (Hans Brakel) applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij to be granted estates in the village of Novoselicy in Cholynskoj pogost, near Novgorod the Great. He has been serving in the city for two years. His estates in Obonežskaja *pjatina* have been destroyed by Cossacks, and he has no estates nearby.

On the reverse, the date 6 July 1613.

According to a decision of De la Gardie and Odoevskij from 1612/13, Brakilev has a salary of 700 *četi*. According to grants made in 1611/12, he has a total of 548 *četi* in Obonežskaja, Bežeckaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny*.

Extracts from, among other documents, Prince Vasilej Zvenigorodskoj's cadastres and inspection books from 1583/84, Stepan Laptev's inspection books from 1611/12, and *prikaščik* Kuz'ma Konoplev's inquisition of 1612/13 regarding cultivated areas and their yields and taxes, forests, peasants, landless people etc. in the village of Novoselicy by the river Msta. Attested on the reverse by under-secretary Mikiforko Koptev.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin and, on sheets 3–4, with that of *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev.

The document is incomplete. No decision.

Notes

The decision and accompanying land parcelling instructions are to be found in II:17.

(II:223)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	19
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Dudorovskoj and Budkovskoj pogosts.

Summary

1. Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Elisejko Chomutov, asking that the village of Jugmino in Dudorovskoj pogost, which Chomutov holds together with Ovdot'ja, the widow of Pavel Chomutov, be given to Petr Chomutov. Also, a petition from Petr Chomutov, asking to be granted the same village.

On the verso of sheet 1, Tren'ka Posadnikov has signed on Elisej's behalf. On the verso of sheet 2, Semen Oničkov has signed on Petr Chomutov's behalf.

Particulars of Petr Chomutov's salary and the areas of land granted to him. With reference to Matfej Blažonkov's tax books from 1571, it is stated what grants of land have been made to Ilejka Chomutov, and where they are located (sheet 4).

On examination, Ilejka said that he wished to give the village of Jugmino, comprising 5 *četi*, to Petr of his own free will.

2. Petitions to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Mikitka Tyrkov of Vodskaja *pjatina* and from Sen'ka Murav'ev. They hold land in Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny* and Obonežskaja *pjatina*, respectively, but the estates in question are deserted and laid waste. For their support, they wish to be granted the estates of Ivan Brovcyn's widow Varvara in Butkovskoj and Dudorovskoj pogosts. The widow has died and left no children.

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Petruška Chomutov, asking for the widow Varvara's estate of 45 *četi* in Dudorovskoj pogost for his support.

Extracts from service rolls (*spiski verstan'ja*) from 1606, and from land grants made by Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij in 1615 and on the basis of *d'jak* Neljub Sukalinov's land grant books from 1604, relating to Mikita Jakovlev syn Chomutov's salary and land holdings in Vodskaja *pjatina*.

Inquiries into the salaries and land holdings of Semen Murav'ev and Petr Seljaninov syn Chomutov, as recorded by Semen Lutochin in 1614.

Particulars are given of the estates of the widow Varvara in Butkovskoj and Dudorovskoj pogosts, on the basis of *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev's land grant

books for 1610 and a land grant document issued by Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič.

Examinations of Nikita Tyrkov, Semen Murav'ev and Petr Chomutov regarding their estates and what they are applying for.

Petitions from Mikita Tyrkov and Semen Murav'ev concerning seed belonging to the widow Varvara for use on the estate they have already applied for.

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Petr Chomutov concerning the widow Varvara's estate in Dudorovskoj pogost, which adjoins his own.

Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij decided to grant Petr Chomutov the estate of Elisej Chomutov in the village of Jugmino and the widow Varvara's estate of 45 *četi*. Mikita Tyrkov was allocated 25 *četi* of the widow's estate in Butkovskoj pogost. Semen Murav'ev's petition was refused, as he already had his full salary. The other two were given parts of the widow's estates, as their own estates adjoined hers. Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great. 19 June 1615.

Signed on the reverse of sheets 1–14, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Draft land parcelling document (*otdel'naja gramota*), ordering undersecretary Ondrej Sobolev to make inquiries with priests, *starosty* and others in Butkovskoj pogost concerning the extent of the part of the widow Varvara's estate that is to go to Mikita Tyrkov, and to parcel out this land to him. 19 June 1615.

On the verso of sheet 16, a descriptive heading and the year 1615.

Draft land parcelling document, ordering Nečaj Ošivkin to parcel out those parts of Elisej Chomutov's estates in Dudorovskoj pogost which, according to the decision, have been granted to Petr Chomutov. In addition, taxes are to be collected from the peasants on the parcelled land and sent to Novgorod the Great as soon as possible.

18 June 1615.

Notes

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great. 19 June 1615.

“Scribbling” on the verso of sheet 18.

(II:224)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	12
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaia <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petitions to the boyars from Matjuška Orinin and Agejko Karsakov of Derevskaia *pjatina*. Both want land from the estate of Kostjantin Karsakov's widow Orina, who is remarrying.

It is noted that Agej Karsakov is not included in Ignatej Charlamov's register of landowners who reported for duty in Staraja Russa on 19 January 1613.

Decision of the boyars, dated 3 February 1613. Agej Karsakov is allocated 30 *četi* and Matfej Orinin 20 *četi*, on the grounds that they are both related to the widow. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions from the boyars to *neslužiloj* Fedor Maslenitckoj in Derevskaia *pjatina* to carry out the decision. Draft.

The document includes extracts from the service rolls of Prince Michail Katyrev Rostovskoj, from the land grant books sent to Moscow in 1602/03, from the land grant books for Derevskaia *pjatina*, signed by Neljub Sukolenov and Ivan Timofeev, and from Ivan Odoevskij's land grant books for 1610/11, signed by *d'jak* Kornilo Ievlev. The information is attested by under-secretaries Fed'ka Larionov and Kostja Petrov.

Sheets 1–10 are signed by *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

The documents are glued together in the wrong order.

(II:225)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Gdov. Olzovskoj <i>uezd</i> .

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Tichonko Čirkin, a refugee from Pskov, applying for a land parcelling document. His salary is 500 *četi*. He previously had estates in Pskovskoj *uezd*, but they have been taken over by Moscow people. In their place he has applied for the estates of his nephew Ivan in Gdov, comprising 125 *četi*, which used to belong to Ivan's father Grigorej. He claims that he has been granted these estates and that they were to be parcelled out to him. He asks for a parcelling document, and for the land to be parcelled out. On the reverse, the instruction: "Issue a document".

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Tichonko Čirkin, applying for a grant of land. He writes that he owns no land, and that he and his children are forced to beg. He asks to be granted land in Olzovskoj *uezd*, the estate of his nephew Ivan Čirkin. (Sheet 2.)

Inquiries into the land holdings of Tichan Semenov syn Čirkin show that he has not been granted any land in Novgorod the Great, as he is a landowner in Pskov. His estates in Pskov had been granted by Vasilej Petrovič Morozov.

In cadastres from Pskov from 1587 and 1588 it was recorded that, in Gdovskoj *uezd*, Kušel'skaja *guba*, a number of people, including Čirkin, owned the estate of Vasilej and Suvor Vešnjakov, the village of Voskresenskoe by the river Ven'ka. A description is given of the village, with its church, farms, peasants and land. The estate was peaceably divided between a number of individuals, including Grigorej and Tichan Čirkin. In all, they owned 125 *četi*.

On examination, Tichan said that his brother Grigorej had been sent to Karelia and had been killed there. Grigorej's son Ivan now owned the 125 *četi*, but he had turned traitor and defected to Pskov.

Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij decided to give Tichan Čirkin the 125 *četi* near Gdov that had belonged to Ivan, and to register this estate under Gdov. 16 April 1615.

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6). Attested at the bottom of sheet 5 by under-secretary Ždanec Molevanov. Signed on the reverse of sheets 1–6, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Instructions from Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij in Gdov to the *voevody* Anstrejn Ivanovič and Fedor Grigor'evič Aminev to parcel out the estate to

Čirkin, with its villages, peasants, newly cultivated land, cultivated and abandoned areas, taxable areas etc. The particulars are to be recorded in land parcelling books, which are to be signed by priests, local representatives and land parcellers and sent to Novgorod the Great. If noblemen and boyars' sons arrive in Gdov to serve the state, they are to be sent immediately to Novgorod the Great to do so there. And if they refuse, they are to be punished, their estates are to be confiscated by the state, and their names are to be recorded. Drawn up in Novgorod the Great in April 1615. On the verso of sheet 7: "Grant of land to Tichan Čirkin 1615".

Notes

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

(II:226)

Contents	Grant of land (fragment).
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1612, 1615
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Kipenskoj pogost.

Summary

The widow Paraskovica applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for the estates of her deceased husband, Larion Tulub'ev, in Kipenskoj pogost, comprising 132 *četi*. 16 July 1612.

According to Michajlo Saltykov's service rolls (*spiski verstan'ja*) from 1605/06, signed by *d'jak* Tomila Lugojskoj, Larion Bogdanov syn Tulub'ev held 400 *četi* in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Attested by under-secretary Fed'ka Laronov.

Tulub'ev's estates are described on the basis of extracts from land grant books from 1603/04, signed by *d'jak* Neljub Sukalenov, and as recorded in *nesluživoj* Tichan Zuev's land parcelling books from 1599/1600.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate the widow Paraskov'ja and her daughter 80 *četi* as a dower estate. The remainder of her husband's estates, 52 *četi*, reverted to the state. August 1612.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Instructions to *gubnoj starosta* Selivestr Zenov'ev to parcel out the land in accordance with the decision.

Complaint from the widow Paraskovica that the estates granted to her on her husband's death by the decision of 6 August 1612 have not yet been parcelled out to her. She asks for a land parcelling document. 23 June 1615.

Fedor Odincov, who spoke on the widow's behalf during the examination, said that the land parcelling document that had been issued had been stolen from the land parceller Selivestr Zenov'ev.

Opening section of new instructions. The matter is not concluded. There are sheets missing.

Notes

Cf. II:285, item 7.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

(II:227)

Contents Grant of land.

Sheets 5

Year(s) 1614

Area(s) Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Petrovskoj pogost, Starorusskoj *uezd*, Frolovskoj pogost. Vodskaja *pjatina*, Sabel'skoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Ugrim Lupandin. Lupandin had been granted the estates of Ofonasej Ondronnikov in Sabel'skoj pogost. They were then given by De la Gardie to Michail Oničkov. The latter has now died, and Lupandin wants grain and other crops from the estates. He also wishes to be granted Siman Blaženkov's estate in the village of Chotyn' in Frolovskoj pogost.

Inquiries into Lupandin's estates and salary, as recorded in land grant books from 1611/12. He has a salary of 300 *četi*. He previously held 173 *četi* in Petrovskoj pogost, Starorusskoj *uezd*, but this land was given to Grigorej Neganovskoj in 1612/13.

Extract from *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev's land grant books from 1609/10 concerning Siman Vasil'ev syn Blaženkov's salary and his estates in the village of Chotyn'. Lupandin also wishes to be granted the grain on Blaženkov's estates.

Ivan Odoevskij decided to make inquiries into Siman Blaženkov's estates in the village of Chotyn' and to grant these estates to Lupandin, with their peasants, grain and other possessions. October 1614.

Måns Mårtensson affixed a seal that is referred to as "royal" (presumably

that of De la Gardie). In addition, the seal of Novgorod the Great is attached (sheet 5).

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of Semen Lutochin.

Notes

“Royal” seal (presumably that of De la Gardie) and the seal of Novgorod the Great (sheet 5).

(II:228)

Contents Grant of land.

Sheets 7

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Derevskaja *pjatina*, Ksockoj pogost, Poliskoj pogost.

Summary

Aleksandrec and Ivaško Perchurev of Derevskaja *pjatina* apply to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for 60 *četi* of Ivan’s estates to be granted to his brother Aleksandr. Aleksandr has a salary of 250 *četi*, but owns only 80 *četi*.

Signed on the reverse by Michajlo Perchurev on behalf of his son Ivan.

According to a grant made by De la Gardie and Odoevskij, Ivan has his full salary of 250 *četi*, as he was granted 110 *četi* from the estate of his father Michajlo in 1610/11 and 140 *četi* from that of his brother Fedor in 1611/12. Fedor’s remaining estates have gone to the state. In 1599/1600 and 1600/01, Aleksandr was granted a total of 85 *četi*. His salary is 200 *četi*.

Description of Ivan Perchurev’s estates in Ksockoj pogost, as recorded in *nesluživoj* Vasilej Motjakin’s land parcelling books from 1610/11.

Description of Fedor Perchurev’s estates in Polišknoj pogost, as recorded in the land grant books of *d’jaki* Dmitrej Aljab’ev and Vtoroj Pozdeev from 1600/01.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to grant Aleksandr Perchurev 60 *četi* of the estates of his brother Ivan. Witnessed on the reverse by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6). 23 May 1613.

Instructions to *neslužiloj* Treťjak Agalin to parcel out the land in accordance with the decision.

On the reverse, a descriptive heading and the year 1612/13.

Signed on the reverse of sheets 1–6, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d’jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

(II:229)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Dmitrevskoj-Gorodenskoj, Chrepel'skoj and Budkovskoj pogosts.

Summary

Semen Fedorov syn Murav'ev applies to Grand Prince Karl Filip for a grant of land. His estates in Obonežskaja and Vodskaja *pjatiny* have been seized by robbers.

Grigorej Stepanov syn Obol'njaninov, of Vodskaja *pjatina*, applies to Grand Prince Karl Filip for land. His salary is 450 *četi*, but he owns only 313 *četi*. He wants land from the estates of the "traitor" Bogdan Ododurov. On the reverse is the date 28 July 1614.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Ivan Putjatin. He has estates of 500 *četi* in Bežeckaja and Obonežskaja *pjatiny*, but they are no longer under his control, having been seized by Moscow people. He asks to be allocated Bogdan Ododurov's estates in Vodskaja *pjatina*.

According to land grant books for 1613/14, signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin, Murav'ev has his full salary of 400 *četi*. Bogdan Ododurov has estates in Dmitrevskoj-Gorodenskoj, Chrepel'skoj and Butkovskoj pogosts.

According to land grant books signed by *d'jak* Efim Telepnev, and sent to Moscow in 1605/06, Putjatin, who is serving in Bežeckaja *pjatina*, has a salary of 600 *četi*. He has estates in Bežeckaja, Obonežskaja, Šelonskaja and Vodskaja *pjatiny*. In 1612/13, 290 *četi* in Bežeckaja *pjatina* were confiscated by the state by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to grant Prince Ivan Putjatin 303 *četi* of Bogdan Ododurov's estates. 13 August 1614.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 7).

The decision refers only to Ivan Putjatin's petition. The others are not mentioned.

(II:230)

Contents Grant of land (fragment).

Sheets 15

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Vodskaja *pjatina*.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Bogdaško knjaž' Kudejarov syn Meščerskoj, of Vodskaja *pjatina*. He is "dying of starvation", as he has no land. His father's estate has been granted to Semen Meščerskoj, and he now wants a share of it.

According to the records of Ivan Saltykov, Bogdan Meščerskoj should have a salary of 500 *četi*. In the land grant books for 1604, the salary of Semen knjaž' Ofonas'ev syn Meščerskoj is given as 400 *četi*, and this was confirmed by De la Gardie and Odoevskij in 1613. Detailed particulars then follow of how much land Semen Meščerskoj holds in various places. In 1612/13 he was granted 162 *četi* from the estate of his uncle, Prince Kudejar Meščerskoj.

Extract from Semen Gulidov's land parcelling books for 1612/13. The information is attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Sen'ka Meščerskoj of Vodskaja *pjatina*, handed in on 27 April 1613. He has been allocated land from Kudejar Meščerskoj's estate, as the latter's son Bogdan left them in Orešek and defected to the "thief" (the third False Dmitrij) in Pskov and swore an oath of allegiance to him. Previously he had betrayed the Tsar and gone to the "thief in the camp" (the second False Dmitrij), and from him to the King of Lithuania and then back to Moscow. Now, though, he has come to Novgorod the Great from Pskov and is applying for his father's land. Semen asks the boyars not to deprive him of his uncle's estate.

Decision of the boyars, dated 4 June 1613. Prince Bogdan Meščerskoj is allocated land from his father's estate – from the part that remained after land had been parcelled out to Semen Meščerskoj and from the part that reverted to the Crown. Some of the land is to be shared between Bogdan and Semen. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Instructions to *nedel'sčik* Filip Skrypicyn to carry out the boyars' decision.
4 June 1613. Draft.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Semen Meščerskoj, handed in on 5 July 1613. Bogdan Meščerskoj had applied to the boyars to be granted his father's estate, but as a punishment for his treachery he was given none of the 160 *četi* allocated to Semen. He was, though, given land from the 130 *četi* of the estate that had not been granted to anyone. Now Bogdan has taken some of Semen's land and has given him unploughed land in exchange. Bogdan is living on Semen's land and harvesting his grain. Semen asks the boyars to send new instructions (*peredel'naja gramota*) and a new official to rectify the matter.

Sheets 1–9 are signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:231)

Contents	Complaints about requisitions of grain for Swedish soldiers.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1614/15
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Medvedskoj pogost, Strupinskoj pogost. Village of Bor.

Summary

An account of what was collected from Ivan Boranov, Fedor Nekljudov and Maksim Charlamov for Swedish soldiers during the previous month. Ivan and Fedor are alleged to have obtained grain by force from other estates. (This is the final section of a longer account, the first part of which is missing.)

In a report addressed to Grand Prince Karl Filip, Fed'ka Nekljudov and Ivan Boranov deny allegations by Prince Ivan Kropotkin and Ždan Kvašnik about their having taken provisions for Swedish soldiers from Medvedckoj pogost. They only requisitioned provisions from the pogosts included in lists signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. However, the Swedes did take supplies for themselves and their horses when they came from Pskov and Gdov and had one company encamped in Fed'ka's village in Strupinskoj pogost and two companies in Anc Brakilev's village. 26 November 1614.

Ivan Kropotkin and Ždan and Ivan Kvašnik claim in a report to Grand Prince Karl Filip that they were ordered in a state ukase to collect provisions and grain for the Swedes from Ivan Boranov, Fedor Nekljudov and Maksim Charlamov. They allege that these men stole the grain that was required, and also took grain from Kropotkin's and Kvašnik's villages, but not from their own estates.

Fedor Nekljudov says in a submission that the Swedes have taken grain, hay and other supplies from him and his peasants, both last year, 1613/14, and this year, 1614/15. When the Moscow troops were fleeing from Bronnica, the Swedes encamped in his village, Bor, for four days on their way to Staraja Russa, and took oats, barley and wheat. He lists the names of people who knew about this.

The Swedes arrived from Pskov and Gdov on 5 October 1614 and took rye to feed to their horses both in the village of Bor and in Anc Brakilev's village. They took threshed rye and malt, rye flour, rusks and hops.

When the Swedes were at the crossing over the river Šelon', they were given 200 loaves of bread by Nekljudov's peasants. When they advanced on Porchov and Staraja Russa, they were ferried across the river by his peasants and received provisions. Swedish soldiers and others were ferried across all summer. Swedish *pristavy* were staying with Nekljudov at the time and can confirm this.

Notes

Account of troop movements.

There are leaves missing from the roll, both at the beginning and before Nekljudov's account of events, which begins mid-sentence.

No *skrepa*.

(II:232)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Lužskoj, Klimeckoj and Gorodenskoj pogosts.

Summary

Mikita Borkov of Vodskaja *pjatina* applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for estates of 70 *četi* which had first been given to his sister Ovdot'ja and her

daughter as dower land following the death of her husband Roman Otroslev, but which were later given to Davyd Mjakinin. The latter has now died.

Ždanko Ivanov syn Mjakinin applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, on behalf of his sister-in-law (Roman Otroslev's widow) and her daughter, for the estates given to his brother Davyd Mjakinin. In addition to the dower estate, the latter had 130 *četi*. Ždanko Mjakinin applies for these 130 *četi* on his sister-in-law's behalf. He does not ask for the 70 *četi* given to his brother for support. Autograph signature of Ždanko Mjakinin, for his sister-in-law.

The widow Ovdotica (Davyd Mjakinin's widow) applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for her husband's estates of 130 *četi* for herself and her son Naumko. Her husband's mother, the wife of Ivan Mjakinin, has applied for the same estates, but she received 100 *četi* on the death of her own husband.

Inquiries regarding salaries and estates as recorded in older books, including particulars relating to Mikita Grigor'ev syn Borkov from Michajlo Saltykov's service rolls for 1605/06 and from land grant books sent to Moscow in 1603/04, signed by *d'jak* Neljub Sukalenov.

Particulars from the land parcelling books of under-secretary Bašmak Kondrat'ev for 1610/11, concerning the widow Ovdot'ja (Roman Otroslev's widow) and her daughter, and from grants of land made by Ivan Odoevskij and signed by *d'jak* Čjulok Bartenev in 1610/11. In addition, it is noted that Davyd Ivanov syn Mjakinin was given 130 *četi* of Petr Otroslev's estates.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to grant Davyd Mjakinin's widow Ovdot'ja and her son her husband's 130 *četi* as a dower estate, until her son Naumko reached the age of 15 and entered the service of the state. In addition, they decided to grant Mikita Borkov the 70 *četi* that had been given to Roman Otroslev's widow Ovdot'ja. 16 March 1613.

Signed with the *skrepy* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin (sheets 1–7) and *d'jak* Andrej Lyscov (sheets 5–7).

Instructions to *gubnoj starosta* Michajlo Neelov to parcel out land in Luskoj, Klimetskoj and Gorodenskoj pogosts, Vodskaja *pjatina*, in accordance with the decision. 18 March 1613.

A descriptive heading on the final sheet (almost erased, the sheet being badly worn along that edge).

(II:233)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Gdovskoj <i>uezd</i> , Košel'skaja and Kamenskaja <i>guby</i> . Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Djagilinskoj pogost.

Summary

Vas'ka Nazimov and Vas'ka Čebotaev apply to Grand Prince Karl Filip for the estates of Dmitrej and Luka Egnutev in Gdovskoj *uezd*, Košel'skaja *guba*. The estates in question used to belong to Vasilej Čebotaev and Dmitrej Voronov. Dmitrej and Luka Egnutev are "traitors" and have fled to Pskov. Nazimov says that he has a salary of 250 *četi* and has been granted 100 *četi*, but that this land has been laid waste. Čebotaev has a salary of 400 *četi* and has been granted 350 *četi*, but 100 *četi* of this land, which are under or close to Pskov, are not under his control.

According to Michajla Saltykov's service rolls from 1605/06 and a grant of land made by De la Gardie and Odoevskij in 1611/12, Vasilej Borisov syn Nazimov of Vodskaja *pjatina* has a salary of 250 *četi*. He has been granted 120 *četi* in Djagilinskoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*.

Vasilej Čebotaev has no salary in Novgorod the Great. His estates comprise 150 *četi*, according to the books sent from Gdov in 1612/13. According to a grant of land made by Evert Horn, Čebotaev has 200 *četi* in Gdovskoj *uezd*, Košel'skaja *guba*.

Inquiries into Luka and Dmitrej Egnutev's estates, as recorded in land grant documents from 1611/12 and books sent from Gdov in 1612/13. Dmitrej Egnutev had estates in Kamenskaja and Košel'skaja *guby*.

On examination, Čebotaev said that he had no control over his estates in Pskov. He also said that Luka and Dmitrej had turned "traitor" and defected to Pskov, and that their 200 *četi* had previously belonged to him. He is now asking for these 200 *četi* and for the village of Voronovo, comprising 20 *četi*.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to make inquiries regarding Luka and Dmitrej Egnutev's estates in Kamenskaja and Košel'skaja *guby* and to grant Vasilej Nazimov and Vasilej Čebotaev 120 *četi*, half to each of them. 16 September 1613.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6). Decision witnessed on the reverse by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Instructions to *zemec* Griša Ragujlovskoj to parcel out land in accordance with the decision.

Signed on the reverse of sheets 1–6, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

(II:234)

Contents Grant of land (fragment).

Sheets 4

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Šelonskaja *pjatina*.

Summary

Mikitka Solockoj of Šelonskaja *pjatina* applies to Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič for the estate of the “traitor” Michajlo Golovačev. Michajlo was serving in Novgorod the Great, but has absconded to rebels with his salary in money and grain.

An extract from books sent to Novgorod the Great from Moscow in 1607, with the signature of *d'jak* Tomilo Lugovskoj, states that, according to the records of the boyar and *voevoda* Michajlo Glebovič Saltykov from 1606, Mikitka Soleckoj has a salary of 150 *četi*. No inquiries have been made regarding his estates, and he himself knows nothing. According to *d'jak* Neljub Sukolenov's books from Šelonskaja *pjatina*, which were sent to Moscow in 1604, Michajlo Ondreev syn Golovačev has estates of 83 *četi*.

No decision.

(II:235)

Contents Petition concerning haymaking.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1615/16

Area(s) Rakomo.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Lučaničko Eremeev. He asks to be allowed, on payment of a rent, to make hay in a fallow field in the village of Lipicy in Rakomskaja volost' during the year 1615/16.

(II:236)

Contents Petition to lease two deserted plots of land (fragment).

Sheets 2

Year(s) 1614/15

Area(s) Lukinskaja *tret'*.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Vas'ka Častoj. During the present year, 1614/15, he wishes to lease two deserted plots of land in Lukinskaja *tret'*, where Davydka Minin Mjasnik and Andrejanko Kolačnik used to live. Both of them are now dead. He is prepared to pay whatever rent Grand Prince Karl Filip imposes.

Extract from the inspection books of Vasilej Ovcyn and under-secretary Ondrej Goročov for 1606/07 relating to these two plots of land in Lubjanica ulica, Lukinskaja *tret'*.

No decision on the matter is included.

(II:237)

Contents Grants of land

Sheets 21

Year(s) 1610, 1613/14

Area(s) Vodskaja *pjatina*. Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Ljubinskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from the landowner Nason Puškin. Referring to a decision in the name of Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič Šujskij, he applies for an allocation of land from the estates of his father Jurej in Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny*. Incomplete. 31 March–15 May 1610.

Petitions from Petr Nogin and Andrej Trusov, a landowner from Pskov, who are now in Novgorod the Great, applying for land from the estates of the “traitor” Nason Puškin. The latter has fled to Pskov.

Petitions from Prince Ivan Vasil’evič Kropotkin, asking to be allocated land from the estates of the “traitors” Nason Puškin and Boris Neelov in Obonežskaja and Vodskaja *pjatiny*, which have been taken by robbers.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate Ivan Kropotkin 70 *četi* of Nason Puškin’s estates in Ljubinskoj pogost, Šelonskaja *pjatina*, and 55 *četi* of Boris Neelov’s estates in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Ondrej Trusov was allocated 456 *četi* of Puškin’s estates. Petr Nogin’s petition was rejected. 19 January 1614.

Seal of Novgorod the Great; De la Gardie’s seal is now missing.

Skrepy of *d’jak* Semen Lutochin (sheets 8v–21v) and under-secretary Ždanec Molevanov. December 1613–January 1614.

On the reverse:

2v: A descriptive heading (half of it missing).

3v–4v (across the join): The name of a *d’jak*, difficult to read.

Notes

Seal of Novgorod the Great (sheet 21).

Cf. II:311.

(II:238)

Contents	Grants of land (exchange of estates).
Sheets	13
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Ižerskoj-Spaskoj and Jarusol'skoj pogosts.

Summary

Fet'ka Ivanov syn Munzorin and Mit'ka Tyrkov, both of Vodskaja *pjatina*, apply to Grand Prince Karl Filip for permission to exchange estates with one another. The reason is that they wish to consolidate their respective estates. They are making the exchange voluntarily. On the reverse, the autograph signatures of Fedor Munzorin and Dmitrej Tyrkov on this *menovnaja čelobitnaja*.

Document dated 3 March 1613, addressed to Fedor Ivanov syn Munzorin, confirming that he has surrendered to Dmitrej Ivanov syn Tyrkov his estates in Ižerskoj-Spaskoj pogost, along with their peasants and *pustoši*, comprising 128 *četi*, and that Dmitrej Tyrkov has surrendered to Fedor Munzorin his estates in Jarusol'skoj pogost, consisting of two villages. Aleksandrec Jur'ev acted as scribe.

Particulars of the salaries and estates of Munzorin and Tyrkov, based on the land parcelling books of *gubnoj starosta* Michajlo Neelov from 1610/11, Nečaj Ošivkin's land parcelling books from 1612/13, and grants of land made by De la Gardie and Odoevskij.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate 28 *četi* of Tyrkov's estates to Fedor Munzorin and 128 *četi* of Munzorin's estates to Fedor Tyrkov, and to issue land grant documents confirming the exchange. 31 March 1613.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 8).

Decision witnessed by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin (sheets 1–8) and *d'jak* Andrej Lyscov (sheets 6–8).

Drafts of the land grant documents to be issued to Munzorin and Tyrkov (sheets 9–13).

The last sheet (damaged) contains a few lines of the final part of a land parcelling document, dated 8 July 1613. Text on both sides. Possibly unconnected with the rest of the roll.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 8).

(II:239)

Contents	Grant of land (fragment).
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Eglinskoj, Morozovskoj and Sitenkoj pogosts.

Summary

Decision to make inquiries into Ivan Poreckoj's estates in various pogosts in Derevskaja *pjatina*, and to grant him 50 *četi* of his former estates of 250 *četi* for his support and that of his young grandsons Bulat and Fed'ka. The rest of his land was to revert to the state, as Poreckoj was old and unable to remain in service.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 2).

Draft land parcelling document and instructions to *neslužiloj* Ostaf Stogov to inquire into Poreckoj's estates in Eglinskoj, Morozovskoj and Sitenkoj pogosts and to parcel out the land in accordance with the decision. It emerges from the instructions that Poreckoj had served earlier tsars and the state for 44 years, and had held state positions in Novgorod the Great for seven years. All his estates had been taken by Lithuanians, who had also killed his grandsons' parents. 30 April 1613.

On the verso of sheet 3, a descriptive heading.

Signed on the verso of sheets 1–2, across the join, and on the recto of sheet 2 with the *skrepy* of Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Several sheets are missing from the beginning of the roll. Only part of the decision and the whole of the instructions are included. The original petitions and other documents arising from them are to be found in II:157 b.

(II:240)

Contents	Petition for a valuation of logs.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great, the Fedorov stream.

Summary

Petition from under-secretary Ondrej Kolomskoj to Grand Prince Karl Filip, requesting a valuation of logs by the Fedorov stream, near the river Volchov.

On the join between sheets 1 and 2 is a decision that money is to be taken on the basis of a valuation. On the reverse of the petition it is stated that the logs are to be inspected and a valuation made to determine how many of them are to be measured out.

Under-secretary Login Perfir'ev and the townsmen Matfej Ivanov syn Šavrov and Nikita Andreev syn Izvoščik inspected and valued logs at the old mill. The valuation document was drawn up by Kirilko Michajlov syn Serebrjanikov.

1 February 1614.

On the verso of sheet 2 is the autograph signature of Loginko Perfir'ev.

(II:241)

Contents	Distribution of land between Novgorod the Great and Ladoga (?) (fragment).
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

A document distributing land in the two halves of Obonežskaja *pjatina* between Novgorod the Great and Ladoga. It states how large an area was to go to each town. In certain cases, pogosts are given. On sheet 4 there are two dates: 7 June (?) and 25 December 1612. Fragment.

(II:242)

Contents	List of peasants who have fled to Novgorod the Great.
Sheets	4
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Extract from a list, drawn up by Petr Nogin, of peasants who, according to information from *starosty* and sworn men, have fled to Novgorod the Great from Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts. It is stated where in the city they are living, or that their address is unknown.

(II:243)

Contents	Orders, reports and instructions concerning grain. Record of areas cultivated by peasants who have died or disappeared. Particulars of taxable areas.
Sheets	15
Year(s)	1608/09, 1611/12, 1613
Area(s)	Staraja Russa. Svinoreckoj, Ljubynskoj, Medvedskoj and Strupinskoj pogosts and the village of Dvoricy. Village of Valdaj. Villages of Trjasovo and Šaterno. Golinskoj and Korostynskoj pogosts. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Michajlovskoj pogost, Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Michajlovskoj pogost.

Summary

1. Orders from De la Gardie and Odoevskij in Novgorod the Great to the authorities in Staraja Russa concerning the distribution of various crops, including rye, wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat, flax and turnips. Swedish soldiers were for example to be supplied with a thousand loaves of bread. If there was no rye in the state granaries, it was to be taken from monasteries and townspeople (*posadskie ljudi*).

Reports from the *voevoda* Ondrej Kostjantinovič Šachovskoj, Smirnoj Elisar'evič Otrep'ev and under-secretary Fedor Vitoftov in Staraja Russa, describing how grain, bread and rusks had been supplied from the

stores, as ordered, and distributed to *strel'cy*, Cossacks, Swedish soldiers and others in the area. Swedish company commanders are named. Particulars are given of the quantities of different crops sold and the sums raised. A list is given of the amounts of grain and seed that could not be supplied, owing to the fact that Lithuanians were constantly present and killing peasants in the remote pogosts of the Staraja Russa area.

Bogdan Lupandin was given instructions to collect grain and send it to Novgorod the Great. On 30 January 1613 he reported that 600 *četi* of rye had been sent with the boyar's son Mikita Meščerskoj and the sworn man Griša Dergalov. On 4 February he wrote that rye, oats and barley had been sent, but that transport was difficult to come by. (Sheets 1–9 and 9v–12v.) January–May 1613.

2. Particulars of peasants who had been plundered or killed, or disappeared, in Svinoreckoj, Ljubinskoj, Medveckoj and Strupinskoj pogosts and the village of Dvoricy. Peasants and villages are named, along with the areas cultivated and the crops sown for 1608/09. (Sheets 10–15 and 1v–4v.)
3. Under-secretary Sergej Dmitreev had been ordered to collect grain in the village of Valdaj last year, 1611/12, and this year, and then to send what he had collected to Novgorod the Great. So far he had not done so, and he was reminded that he was neglecting his duties. Beginning of a letter, fragment (sheet 5v). 25 April 1613.
4. Particulars of cultivated areas on which taxes could be levied, based on inspections: in the village of Trjasovo and Šaterno, on the basis of Semen Charlamov's inspection; in Michajlovskoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina* (by the Ladoga Rapids), and in Michajlovskoj pogost, Obonežskaja *pjatina*, according to the inspection books of Ivan Aisin and under-secretary Ofona Muranov for 1611/12; in Golinskoj, Strupinskoj and Medvedskoj pogosts, on the basis of Ivan Nazimov's inspection; and in Korostynskoj pogost, based on Osip Nazimov's inspection (sheets 6v–8v).

Notes

All the documents in this roll are rough drafts.

(II:244)

Contents	Census books. Petition for exemption from tax. Investigation of theft.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1613/14
Area(s)	Korolevo. Tesovo. Rakomo.

Summary

1. Extract from the census books (*perepisnye knigi*) of Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj relating to sowing in Korolevo, for the current year 1613/14. Particulars, village by village, of the areas which named peasants have sown with rye, of how much land lies fallow, and of how much land is uncultivated as a result of the peasants having died or fled, or soldiers having burnt it and laid it waste. Draft.

All the sheets have text on the reverse:

2. Particulars of the quantities of wheat, oats, barley and rye harvested in Tesovo, compared with the expected harvest. The following individuals are mentioned as having officiated: Ivan Boranov, Nikita Obol'njaninov, Ivan Poreckoj and Grigorej Mikulin. Fragment.
3. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Petruška Dmitriev and other peasants in the village of Samokraži, Rakomo. Their farms have been plundered and burnt by Swedish and Russian soldiers. The peasants have been forced to beg for their living in Novgorod the Great. Now they wish to be exempted from certain taxes and other levies for the current year, 1613/14. This text has been crossed out.
4. Investigation into accusations of theft of grain in Tesovo. Various individuals are interrogated. The following are mentioned in the document: Grigorej Mikulin, Ivan Boranov, Ivan Poreckoj, Nikita Obol'njaninov, under-secretaries Ondrej Beloj and Grigorej Sobakin, and the sworn men Ivan Čertveretca and Mišuk Pervuchin. Fragment. (See also 2 above.)

Notes

Item 4: cf. II:78 and II:279.

(II:245)

Contents	Investigation into disappearances. Confiscation of chattels.
Sheets	14
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Report from Fedor Odincov and under-secretary Ivanko Lazorev. On 11 July 1613, by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, they went to Slavkova ulica, where Parfenej Narbekov had been living, to ask his mother and his wife where he was and with whom, and why he had left Novgorod the Great. Parfenej's mother Nastaš'ja said that, on the day in question, she had been visiting the Eufimij Monastery, and that she knew nothing. His wife Ovdotia, his sister Stefanida, his daughters Praskov'ja and Fedora, and the maidservants Ofrosinka and Maška were also unable to tell them anything.

Inventory of Parfenej Narbekov's chattels: a Znamen'e icon, an icon of St Nicholas with a silver riza, an icon of St Catherine the Great Martyr set with pearls, two sheepskin coats, a woman's coat, two frying pans etc. These items were seized pending a decision by the authorities.

Interrogation of several individuals concerning the disappearance of Samojlo Narbekov. According to his son Ofonasej, he had said that he was going to visit the archimandrite of the Chutyn' Monastery and then return home. None of the people interrogated knew where he had gone.

Inventory of Samojlo Narbekov's chattels: rusks, a bearskin, five pillows, two sheepskin coats, a coat of mail, an iron helmet etc. These possessions were seized pending a decision by the authorities. Parfenej's and Samojlo's horses were also seized.

On 11 July 1613, by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, Ondrej Neelov and under-secretary Ždan Maksimov interrogated Ugrim Lupandin's mother Anna, Bogdan Lupandin's wife Fedosia and others about where these two men had gone.

Description of Jakov Lupandin's property, where Ugrim had been living, and the stores and objects found there. An inventory was also made of Bogdan Lupandin's chattels. These possessions were placed under seal and a guard was posted on the property.

Report from Oleksej Kolyčov. On the orders of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, he called on Ivaško Kolačnik in Koržova ulica on 11 July 1613 and asked him in the presence of witnesses whether Prince Jurej Meščerskoj had been living on his property, where he had now gone, and why Ivaško had not reported his disappearance. Ivaško said that Meščerskoj often had business

that took him to the city boundaries, and that on the day in question he had gone there with another man. He listed the objects Meščerskoj had left behind: a bag of rusks, a gunlock, a bridle and a few other items.

Valuation of the chattels of the missing individuals, with notes as to whether the objects had been sold and, if so, to whom.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Tomilko Sergeev asking to be given a number of confiscated items, with reference to the military service he was performing. Granted on the reverse.

The sheets are signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

See also II:47, item 3.

(II:246)

Contents Interrogation record.

Sheets 4

Year(s) 1615

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Report stating that Evert Horn and Odoevskij were informed in February 1615 that a portmanteau belonging to *d'jak* Denis Sofonov had been collected by the interpreter Bažen Ivanov from the property of Bogdan Ol'ferov's wife.

Interrogation of Ol'ferov's wife Dar'ja. She describes the contents of the portmanteau: a few items of clothing, three white pillows, a silver vodka cup, and three dishes. The rest she cannot remember. The portmanteau was not sealed. A week ago Bažen Ivanov had tricked her into giving him the portmanteau, having first got her drunk, on the pretext that Denis Sofonov was his wife's uncle.

Evert Horn and Odoevskij decide that Bažen Ivanov must hand in the portmanteau at the Chancellery (*v rozrjad*), as Denis Sofonov has left for Moscow and Ivanov collected the bag on his own initiative.

Inventory of the contents of the portmanteau: clothes, household utensils, a pistol and three books (a psalter, the liturgical text for the Znamen'e icon, and a transcript of a letter from Prince Kurbskij).

Valuation of the objects (Kurbskij's letter is valued at two *den'gi*).

Sheets 3–4 are drafts of sheets 1–2.
Sheets 1–2 are signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

(II:247)

Contents Dispute between Pjatoj Grigor'ev and Ivan Timofeev.
Purchases of firewood.

Sheets 6

Year(s) 1615

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

1. Examination of Ivan Timofeev, Pjatoj Grigor'ev and Ivan Konanov concerning a sum of money that had been collected for the state, but which cannot now be found in the accounts. The parties give their differing views of what has happened. (Sheets 1–3.)
2. Examination of Pjatoj Grigor'ev and Ivan Timofeev concerning the icons allegedly stolen by Timofeev and the protopope. (Sheet 4.)
3. Examination of Ivan Timofeev concerning the city revenue allegedly recorded twice in the revenue books by under-secretary Ždan Medvedev. (Sheets 4–5.)
4. Examination of Ivan Timofeev and Pjatoj Grigor'ev concerning firewood accounts and prices. Timofeev presented the accounts of the Dvorcovej prikaz. Grigor'ev claimed that there were no valuation documents for the wood. (Sheet 6.)

The entire roll is a rough draft.

The *skrepy* of Ivan Timofeev and Pjatoj Grigor'ev, confirming the authenticity of their statements. March 1615.

Notes

This roll concerns the same disputes as II:55.

At the bottom of the sheets is a contemporary foliation (using the Cyrillic letters a to s).

(II:248)

Contents	Confiscation of chattels.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Report: On 21 October 1613, the townsman Pervuša Šataj of Il'ina ulica notified De la Gardie and Ivan Odoevskij that the boyar's son Mikita Obol'njaninov, who had previously resided with his wife and children on Šataj's property, had disappeared without trace. De la Gardie and Odoevskij instruct Nikon Buturlin and under-secretary Chariton Semenov to make an inventory of Mikita Oboljaninov's belongings and, following a valuation, to sell them.

Buturlin and Semenov's report: On 21 October 1613 they went to Il'ina ulica and, in the presence of *starosta* Jurej Mednik, *sockoj* Ivan Mikulinec, *desjackoj* Pankratej Mjasnik and neighbours, made an inventory of Obol'njaninov's belongings: a small icon, five loaves of bread, a feather bed, two pillows, a small table, empty boxes etc., stores of food and household utensils. Tomilka Levontiev, *d'jaček* of the Spasskij Church (Church of the Saviour), acted as scribe.

The objects were valued by Jakov Vasil'ev Vetošnik, known as Krasilo, of Nikitina ulica, Vasilej Ostratov Lučnik and Grigorej Naumov Mjasnik of Slavkova ulica, and others. Their total value was estimated at 9 roubles, 1 *altyn* and 4 *den'gi*.

Sheet 2 is witnessed on the reverse.

(II:249)

Contents	Interrogation record.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Djagilinskoj, Sujdeckoj and Ozereckoj pogosts.

Summary

Interrogation of Grigorej Oboljaninov and Michajlo Neelov on 11 March 1615. In 1613/14 they sent Dmitrej Tyrkov to Djagilinskoj, Sujdetckoj, Ozereckoj and other pogosts to make inventories of grain and chattels on the estates of individuals who had defected to Pskov or Tichvin. Since then they have not seen Tyrkov, but he has written to them and sent them books. After examining these books, they sent Mikita Dosadin, Pervuša Kabalin and a Swedish *pristav* to him. On the way, Dosadin and Kabalin were killed by bands of robbers, and the *pristav* was taken prisoner. Consequently, they do not know who has been detailed to guard the grain.

Draft.

Notes

Possibly connected with II:32.

(II:250)

Contents	Interrogation record.
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Dremjackoj pogost, Zareč'e.

Summary

Interrogation of Mikita Zinov'ev, Petr Neelov, Fet'ka Baklov, Nečaj Ošivkin and Ivan Voron Nazimov. Mikita Zinov'ev is accused of irregularities in connection with the recording of money and provisions requisitioned in Dremjatckoj pogost. Furthermore, he has failed to give receipts for the sums of money and provisions received.

Notes

This document is undated, but it does mention that the provisions are intended for the monthly maintenance of the Swedish troops left behind at the Zareč'e fortress after Jacob De la Gardie had departed for Rugodiv (Narva). On that basis, it may be assumed to relate to the autumn of 1614.

Cf. II:40, in which Mikita Zinov'ev is involved in a similar dispute.

(II:251)

Contents Interrogation record (fragment).

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Interrogation of Mikita Zenov'ev and Ivan Tyrkov concerning instructions given by Zenov'ev. Tyrkov claims that the information in the instructions is false.

Notes

This document is presumably connected with II:197.

(II:252)

Contents Report on fugitive peasants.

Sheets 6

Year(s) 1614, 1615

Area(s) Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts.

Summary

Report from Ofonka Muranov to Grand Prince Karl Filip. He had been ordered to go to Staraja Russa and Starorusskoj *uezd*, in accordance with instructions from *d'jak* P'jatoj Grigor'ev, to round up fugitive peasants in Korostynskoj and Bureskoj pogosts. He had asked the *voevoda* Prince Ondrej

Kostjantinovič Šachovskoj for guards for his protection, but had not been provided with any. Šachovskoj had ordered him to hand over the fugitive peasants to *starosty* and sworn men in Starorusskoj *uezd* without any protection. He had rounded up peasants from Korostynskoj and Bureskoj pogosts and taken them to the village of Menšoe Učno. The peasants there, together with the Swedish *pristav*, had taken some of these peasants (listed by name) from him. The others had been sent to Novgorod the Great with the peasant Ondrjuška Ljutikov on 20 December. Muranov wants instructions regarding four peasants from Korostynskoj pogost and nine from Bureskoj pogost who are hiding in other pogosts.

Addressed on the reverse to Grand Prince Karl Filip. Handed in by Ondrjuška Ljutikov on 29 December.

Before *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, the peasants Ivol'ka Lutjanov and Deniska Kliment'ev, from the village of Dvoricy, testified that under-secretary Ofonasej Muranov had searched for named fugitive peasants and fishermen in Staraja Russa, ten people in all. For them and for others he had levied a charge.

23 December 1614.

Under-secretary Sen'ka Kubatov and the messenger Oleša Iapančin took named peasants from Medveckoj pogost to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev at the *Dvorcovej prikaz*. 11 February 1615.

(II:253)

Contents	Collection of tax on fishing. Order to arrange transport.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	River Volchov. Tesovo.

Summary

1. Order to Ondrej Neelov to investigate and record which people are fishing on the river Volchov and who granted them fishing rights, and whether illegal fishing is occurring on the Nikol'skij waters and the fishing waters of the Belyj Monastery. A tax is to be levied, in money or as a proportion of catches. The results of the investigation are to be recorded and witnessed by impartial individuals. The tax raised is to be sent to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev at the *Dvorcovej prikaz*. Neelov will be punished by Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij if he fails to make a truthful record of the collection of the tax, or if he conceals anything. April 1615 (May according to the draft). Draft and fair copy.

2. Order to Prince Gavriilo Ivanovič Narymov to commandeer as many people in the villages of Tesovo as are needed to arrange transport, to ensure there are no delays for the Swedish troops. April 1615. Draft.

(II:254)

Contents	Surety bonds. Instructions.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korostynskaja <i>volost'</i> , Rakomo, Trjasovo. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korolevo.

Summary

1. Two townsmen stand surety before *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev for Subotka Jakovlev and Fet'ka Larionov, residents of Zvatskoj *rjadok*, guaranteeing that they will pay their taxes for 1612/13 and 1613/14, amounting to 5 Moscow roubles and 8 *den'gi*. If they fail to do so, the sureties will be required to pay. Agej Afonaš'ev acted as witness and Fet'ka Isakov as scribe. 26 May 1615.
2. Eight crown peasants from Korostynskaja *volost'* stand surety before under-secretary Devjatoj Ivanov, from the same *volost'*, for Bogdanko Kuznecov and Omel'ka Charitonov, both of them *posošnye ljudi*, guaranteeing that they will work at the vodka (*vino*) distillery at the Olekseev Gate in Novgorod the Great until St Simeon's Day (3 February) 1616. If they return to their village, the sureties will have to pay for their journey back. Grigorej Elizarev and Seljuga Lobanov, peasants of Burežskoj pogost, acted as witnesses. Mišjuk Nemirov, *zemskoj d'jaček* in Korostynskoj pogost, acted as scribe. 22 May 1615.

Another surety bond, similar in content.

3. Instructions to a *rossyl'sčik* (name crossed out) to requisition three horses in Rakomo and two in Korolevo and in Trjasovo, and to take them to Novgorod the Great and the residence of the boyar Jakob De la Gardie. 31 August 1615. Draft. On the verso, notes concerning taxes from two monasteries, Paporockij and Siteckij, and a short prayer.

(II:255)

Contents	Surety bond.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Twenty-three individuals, all of them princes, noblemen or boyars' sons, stand surety before under-secretary Bašmak Kondrat'ev that Kuz'ma Jakovlev syn Kolokol'cov will remain in Novgorod the Great and not defect to the "thieves" in any other town. Kornilej Efim'ev acted as witness and the notary Ivanko Kiprijanov as scribe. 5 September 1613.

The sureties include Grigorej Murav'ev, Andrej and Veljamine Trusov, Prince Timofej Šachovskoj, Semen Kalitin, Bogdan Nogin, Vasilej Butorlin and Larion Aničkov.

(II:256)

Contents	Surety bond.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Seven individuals stand surety before the *pristav* Semen Kurbatov for Semen Grigor'ev syn Bachtin, guaranteeing that he will appear before Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij every day. Fedor Isakov acted as witness and Osip Obaškin as scribe. 24 March 1615.

(II:257)

Contents	Surety bonds.
Sheets	10
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Three townsmen, who are fishermen and fishmongers, stand surety before Ivan Grigor'evič Boranov that Timofej Bereska, Pankrat Grigor'ev and Ovsej Rybnjy lovec, all of them fishermen, will without interruption fish with seines in the river Volchov at Gorodišče for the benefit of De la Gardie and Swedish soldiers. Moreover, they will not leave Novgorod the Great. Michajlo Vasil'ev acted as witness and Larionko Ščepalov as scribe. 15 June 1614.

Another 14 surety bonds, whereby townsmen, most of them fishermen or fishmongers, guarantee before Ivan Boranov that fishermen will catch fish, with either seines or gill nets, in the Volchov, in Lake Il'men' or in wetlands for the benefit of De la Gardie and Swedish soldiers. The bonds were witnessed by Michajlo Vasil'ev, Feklist Semenov or Gavriila Stupin, and drawn up by Larionko Ščepalov or the notary Ivanko Kiprianov. 5–15 June 1614.

(II:258)

Contents	Record of a distribution of grain. Report on a delivery of rye.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Orešek, Kancy (Nyenskans) and Zareč'e. Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Record of grain supplied to boyars' sons and newly baptized men in accordance with letters from the boyars and instructions from the *voevoda* of Orešek (not named). Draft and fair copy.

Report (*otpiska*) from Petr Chomutov on the quantities of rye sent to Novgorod, Orešek, Kancy (Nyenskans) and Zareč'e.

(II:259)

Contents	Surety bond. Record of grain (fragment).
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Starorusskoj <i>uezd</i> .

Summary

1. Thirteen individuals, among them Prince Ivan Putjatin, Prince Mikifor Meščerskoj, Luka Miloslavskoj, Semen Bobarykin, Mikita Vyšeslavcov and Prince Timofej Šachovskoj, stand surety before the *pristav* Fedor Alekseev that Vasilej Tichonov syn Avramov will appear before Jakob De la Gardie daily and not leave Novgorod the Great. Grigorej Bibrin acted as witness and Kornilo Efimeev as scribe. 25 July 1616.
2. Small fragment (2 lines) of a list from Starorusskoj *uezd*, probably of grain from abandoned allotments of land.

(II:260)

Contents	Petition for remission of taxes.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1614/15
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from *starosta* Charka Fadeev, prompted by a petition submitted by the peasant Ondrjuška Ljutikov earlier this year, 1614/15, asking for remission of taxes on account of many people having fled.

On the reverse, surety bonds.

(II:261)

Contents Real estate transfer deed.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1616

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

An original deed of sale, whereby Ondrej Ivanov sells his property in Lubjanica ulica to Fedor Petrov on 11 April 1616. Drawn up the notary Kornil Efim'ev and witnessed on the reverse by Kazarinko.

(II:262)

Contents Surety bond.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1614

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Ten individuals, including two *posyločnye pod'jačie*, stand surety before pristav Ivan Ugrjancov that Fedor Bogdanov syn Baišev and Dorofej Fedorov syn Bobošin will appear before the boyars Jakob De la Gardie and Ivan Odoevskij, not betray Grand Prince Karl Filip, and not leave Novgorod the Great. If they fail to comply with these requirements, the sureties will take upon themselves whatever penalty Grand Prince Karl Filip may see fit to mete out. Gavril Stupin acted as witness and Larion Ščepalov as scribe. 14 May 1614.

(II:263)

Contents	Surety bond.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Three individuals stand surety before Ivan Brjancov, guaranteeing that Tereška Ovseev syn, a servant of Ofonasej Maksimov syn Ezekeev, will not betray Grand Prince Karl Filip or defect to other states or to the “thieves”. If he does, the punishment meted out by the Grand Prince will fall on the sureties. Michajlo Vasil’ev syn acted as witness and Gavrilka Savin syn Stupin as scribe. 25 September 1614.

(II:264)

Contents	Confiscation of chattels.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Report: On 23 October 1613, by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, Ivan Vypovskoj and under-secretary Chariton Semenov went to Kalinka Myl’nik’s property in Il’ina ulica, where Fedor Lodygin had been living. They were accompanied by the *starosta* of the same street, Jurej Mednik, *sockoj* Ivan Mikulinec and *desjackoj* Pankratej Mjasnik. In the presence of these people, Kalinka Myl’nik was questioned about what chattels Fedor Lodygin had left behind. The only item that remained was a vessel of salted cucumbers. *Spasskij d’jaček* Tomilka Levontiev of Il’ina ulica acted as scribe.
2. Report: On 13 October 1613, by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, Ivan Vypovskoj and under-secretary Chariton Semenov went to Petr Korobejnik’s property in Lubjanica ulica, where Ivan Kadyev had been living. They were accompanied by the *starosta* of the same street, Or-

tem'ja Šapočnik, *sockoj* Maksimko Točil'nik and *desjackoj* Nester Trubnik. In the presence of these people, Petr Korobejnik was questioned about what chattels Ivan Kadyev had left behind. The only items remaining were two sacks of groats and roughly a *četverik* of oatmeal. Ignatko Jakovlev, *d'jaček* from the same street, acted as scribe.

3. Report: On 14 October 1613, by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, Ivan Vypovskoj and under-secretary Chariton Semenov went to Lučka Fedorov's property in Ivorova ulica, where Firs Davydov's wife had been living. They were accompanied by the *starosta* of the same street, Semen Kvasnik, and by Stepan Sobolev, Prokopej Borovickoj and Ovdej Gorščnik, residents of the street. In the presence of these people, they recorded the belongings she had left behind: an icon representing Archbishop Eufimij, and a large box containing clothes, tools and food. *Ivorovskoj d'jaček* Eliseec Vasil'ev acted as scribe. The chattels were valued and sold. Some of the food was not sold, but was given to Petr Licharev on account of his poverty. The proceeds of the sale were handed in to under-secretary Istoma Volokitin at the *Bol'soj prichod*.

The documents are witnessed on the verso and signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

(II:265)

Contents	Record of rye sown and requisitioned.
Sheets	14
Year(s)	1614/15
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Rakomo, Tesovo, Korolevo. Trjasovo, Golino, Burežskoj and Korostynskoj pogosts.

Summary

Record from the crown villages, showing the quantities of rye sown in the tithe fields (*desjatinnye pašni*), the amounts of rye requisitioned from abandoned allotments (*pustye vyti*) according to inspection books, and the number of abandoned allotments which peasants have been ordered to sow this year, 1614/15. The particulars come from Rakomo, Tesovo, Trjasovo and Golino, and from Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts. Sheet 11 shows the totals for the areas reported.

On sheet 2v it is noted that the interpreter and translator Irik Ondreev (Erik Andersson) has received a similar record.

The particulars have been obtained from inspection books compiled by Fedor Odincov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj (for 1614/15), Ondrej Nogin (no year), and Fedor Odincov and under-secretary Michail Kostjantinov (for 1614/15). Draft.

Sheets 7–14 also have text on the verso:

Record from Korolevo, based on Prince Vasilej Zvenigorodskoj's cadastres (*piscovye knigi*) for 1583/84 and Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj's service rolls (*verstal'nye knigi*) for 1613/14. It details, farm by farm, which peasants live in the villages, how much land they farm, and how many abandoned allotments they have sown with rye.

(II:266)

Contents	Estimate in draft form.
Sheets	1 bifolium (= 4 pages)
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korolevo. Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Rakomo.

Summary

Estimate of the number of poles expected to be obtained from Korolevo and Rakomo, for some purpose that is not indicated.

The document was probably written by Pjatoj Grigor'ev. Draft.

(II:267)

Contents	Receipt.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1612/13, 1613/14
Area(s)	Not given.

Summary

Receipt (*otpis'*) given by Erik Andersson (Irik Ondrejov) to under-secretary Vasilej Častoj for the years 1612/13 and 1613/14, acknowledging that he

has received 147 roubles for various purchases and expenses for the benefit of the Crown.

Notes

Probably in Erik Andersson's own hand.

(II:268)

Contents Confiscation of chattels.

Sheets 2

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Report: On 20 October 1613, under-secretary Ofonja Bražnikov was instructed by De la Gardie, Odoevskij and Lutochin to make an inventory of the chattels confiscated from the "traitor", under-secretary Fedor Larionov. Bražnikov was accompanied by Ivan Fedorov, priest of the Church of St Fedor, the *starosta* of the street Mechij Baryšnik, and the townsman Vlas Chlebnik. The chattels comprised six icons, a quilt, various vessels, clothes etc. Ofonja Bražnikov acted as scribe.

After they had been valued, the objects were sold and the proceeds handed in to under-secretary Ivan Lazarev at the *Bol'šoj prichod*. On the verso, the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

(II:269)

Contents Record of a requisition of bread.

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Record of the quantities of bread collected from various individuals on 17 November (no year).

(II:270)

Contents Inquisition book (fragment).

Sheets 2 bifolia (= 8 pages)

Year(s) 1614

Area(s) Vodskaja *pjatina*, Polužskaja *polovina*, Nikol'skoj-Budkovskoj, Sabel'skoj and Gorodenskoj pogosts.

Summary

Fragment of an examination of peasants concerning the quantities of rye sown on land formerly belonging to boyars' sons who had fled to Pskov (*obysknye knigi*). Grigorej Obol'njaninov and *gubnoj starosta* Michail Neelov officiated. They had been given their instructions on 29 June 1614 by Jakob De la Gardie and Ivan Odoevskij, by order of Grand Prince Karl Filip. Draft.

(II:271)

Contents	Surety bond. Petitions, orders, letters etc. relating to conditions in Staraja Russa.
Sheets	41
Year(s)	1612/13, 1616
Area(s)	Staraja Russa. Starorusskoj <i>uezd</i> , Ofremovskoj pogost, Čertickoj pogost, Dolžinskoj and Losskoj pogosts.

Summary

1. Surety bond for Ivan Tanaev's peasant Jakuška Vasil'ev of Kereskaja *volost'*, guaranteeing that he will appear before Hans Boije for questioning. He must not leave Novgorod the Great. 30 July 1616. Kornil Efim'ev acted as scribe. Signed on the reverse by Maksim and by the witness Griša. (Sheet 1.)
2. Petition (torn off at the top) to De la Gardie and Odоеvskij from a number of peasants (whose names were presumably on the missing piece), requesting an inspection of their *pustoši*. The petition lists a large number of peasants who have been killed and gives the areas of their allotments of land.

Order from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Ondrej Kostentinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič to carry out a new inspection of the area in the light of the information in the petition. The peasant Ivanko Dmitreev, of Troeckaja *tret'* in Ofremovskoj pogost, reported in the petition on behalf of the surviving peasants that in 1612/13, following Filonati Oničkov's inspection, Lithuanians had come to Troeckaja and Borisoglebskaja *treti*, burning, pillaging, imprisoning women and children, and chasing away horses and cattle. What is more, Cossacks, *strel'cy* and Swedes had demanded provisions. The same details of peasants killed and their allotments of land as in the petition. Draft. Numerous deletions. (Sheets 4–5.)
3. Letter to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Ondrej Šachovskoj and Fedor Vitoftov. On 31 October they sent salt to Novgorod the Great with Michajlo Saraev, and they now want confirmation that it has arrived. They also write that they only have one under-secretary to receive grain at the state granaries. Furthermore, other individuals have been sent to Staraja Russa to thresh grain and collect provisions. Under-secretary Michajlo Nefed'ev was sent to the Staraja Russa area with Filonati Oničkov to carry out an inspection and record the grain. Nefed'ev has now left for Novgorod the Great with the books, even though they wanted him to stay, and is refusing to hand the books over. They want him sent back to Staraja Russa.

Handed in by Michalka Saraev on 2 November 1612. Addressed to Pjatoj Grigor'ev. (Sheet 6.)

4. By order of *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, Subota Nikiforov took 30 *pud* of salt from two individuals and deposited it on the Trade Side (Torgovaja storona). The document includes a list of furs. 28 October 1612.
5. By order of Pjatoj Grigor'ev, furs were given to Captain Irik Berson. On the reverse, the year 1612/13 and the word "staroruskogo". 29 October. (Sheet 7.)
6. Instructions to Subota Nikiforov to take with him, by order of Prince Ondrej Šachovskoj and under-secretary Fedor Vitoftov in Staraja Russa, 40 *lub* of salt and to carefully record this in books. 2 November 1612. Draft. (Sheet 8.)
7. Report from *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič concerning a dog, which had first been given to the servant Murat and then to Anc Brakilev. Draft. On the reverse: "Staroruskoj 1612/13". (Sheet 9.)
8. Report from *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič. The *voevoda* Matvej L'vov had been ordered to march from Staraja Russa with Swedish and Russian soldiers. The boyar's son Bogdan Terpigorev had been put in charge of requisitioning supplies for the troops. The requisition was to be carried out in accordance with earlier lists and recorded in revenue and expenditure books. Draft. On the reverse: "Staroruskoj 1612/13". (Sheet 10.)
9. By order of *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, Subota Nikiforov had taken salt from the townsman Michalka Saraev in Staraja Russa and put it in old bast sacks (*v starye rogoži*) (sheet 11).

Letter from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič and Fedor Ivanovič concerning the salt referred to in the above report. Draft with deletions. (Sheet 12.)

10. List of cultivated lands and taxes, based on Filon Oničkov's inspection of Ofremovskoj, Dolžinskoj and Loskoj pogosts and of monastic estates in Staroruskoj *uezd*. Drawn up and witnessed by under-secretary Michalko Nefed'ev. (Sheets 13–14.)
11. Letter from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič concerning firewood for the salt boileries in Staraja Russa. The wood was to be taken from the peasants in Staroruskoj *uezd*. A record was to be sent to Novgorod the Great, stating where and from whom it had been taken. On the reverse, a note referring to Isačko Fedorov, who had taken up his post on 17 August and absconded on 1 September. (Sheet 15.)
12. Letter to Pjatoj Grigor'evič from Ondrej Šachovskoj and Fedor Vitoftov concerning hay for horses owned by the state. The hay was sent to Novgorod the Great on 21 October, and the people who sent it wish to receive a report. On the reverse, a note stating that Šestačko Demel'niev of

- Petrovskaja *volost'* handed in the letter on 25 October 1612. (Sheet 16.)
13. Order from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič to requisition supplies for Swedish soldiers from the peasants of 12 pogosts in Staroruskoj *uezd*, by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij. Draft with numerous deletions. (Sheet 17.)
 14. Petition from peasants in Ramyševskaja *volost'* in the Staraja Russa area, complaining of onerous impositions. Apart from providing a ferry service across the river Lovot' and food for travellers, they have to supply provisions for Swedish soldiers. (Sheet 18.)

Order from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič to share out these obligations more fairly in the light of the above petition (sheets 19–20).
 15. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Moscow *strel'cy* serving in Staraja Russa, through *pjatidesjatnik* Semejka Nazimov. They ask for an allocation of grain for themselves and their families for 1612/13. Decision on the reverse.

Order from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič to allocate grain in response to the petition. 20 November 1612. (Sheet 22.)
 16. Two petitions from *d'jaček* Gavrilka Afanas'ev of Staraja Russa to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, applying for a post as under-secretary at the state granaries (sheets 23–24).

Letter from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič in response to Gavrilka Afanas'ev's petitions. Draft with numerous deletions. (Sheets 25–26.)
 17. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Oleksa Leontiev of Ramyševskoj pogost, Staroruskoj *uezd*. He is the only person left in his village, Bor, where he has lived for over 40 years cultivating three *obži*, and he applies for permission to cultivate Nesterko Dymov's allotment of land in the village of Jur'ovo.

Order from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič in response to Leontiev's petition. November 1612. He is given permission to move to the village of Jur'ovo. Draft.
 18. De la Gardie and Odoevskij ordered Bogdan Terpigorev and under-secretary Ivan Eliseev to go to Staraja Russa, as Matfej L'vov had been commanded to march with Swedish and Russian soldiers towards the border at Ržev (*na rževskoj rubež*), where they were to defend themselves against "Lithuanians and robbers". It had previously been ordered that provisions were to be requisitioned for the troops in the pogosts of Staroruskoj *uezd* and Derevskaja *pjatina*. If the Swedish soldiers did not give receipts for these supplies, Terpigorev and Eliseev were to notify the boyars in Novgorod the Great and record the expenditure in books

themselves. They must not cheat the peasants and not make excessive requisitions. 8 November 1612. (Sheet 28–33.)

19. Order from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič, in response to the record of grain and other crops (including cabbages, flax, turnips and buckwheat) in ten pogosts in Staroruskoj *uezd*, drawn up by *dozorščik* Filon Oničkov in 1611/12. The crops are to be gathered into the state granaries and sold. (Sheet 34.)
20. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivaško Jakuškin, applying for a certificate of title to his estate in Čertickoj pogost, Staroruskoj *uezd*, and for exemption from tax for 1611/12 onwards. On the reverse, instructions to issue a certificate and exempt him from tax (sheet 35).

Order from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič, Smirnoj Elizar'evič and Fedor Ivanovič in response to Jakuškin's petition. The latter is to be granted with exemption of tax. (Sheet 36.)

21. Two letters from De la Gardie and Odoevskij, to the *voevody* of Staraja Russa, Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič Šachovskoj and Smirnoj Elizar'evič Otrep'ev, and to under-secretary Fedor Ivanovič Vitoftov, ordering that the peasants from whom provisions have been taken must be paid. Provisions had been requisitioned in the Staraja Russa area and in pogosts in Derevskaja *pjatina* for the Swedish units under the command of the *voevoda* Matfej L'vov that were defending the border at Ržev against "robbers and Lithuanians". Bogdan Terpigorev and under-secretary Ivan Eliseev were in charge of the requisition. 8 November 1612. Draft with deletions. The second letter is signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. On the reverse, a heading: "Staroruskoj 1612/13". (Sheets 37–38.)
22. Letter from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to the *voevoda* Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič concerning the payment of an annual salary of 15 roubles to Captain (*rochmistr*) Franc Djukir (Dücker). Novgorod the Great, 11 November 1612. Draft with numerous deletions. (Sheet 39.)
23. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Anc Brakilov, Filon Oničkov and Bogdanko Dobrovskoj, claiming payment for hay and grain taken from their estates for the support of Swedish soldiers. Decision on the reverse. (Sheet 40.)

Letter from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič Šachovskoj and Smirnoj Elizar'evič Otrep'ev and to under-secretary Fedor Ivanovič Vitoftov concerning the petition from Anc Brakilov and others. Part of this sheet has been torn off. (Sheet 41.)

Notes

Sheet 1, which is loose, is presumably unconnected with the subject matter of the rest of the roll, which consists of petitions, orders, reports and letters from the Staraja Russa area. All the other sheets are glued together and signed with a *skrepa*.

(II:272)

Contents Record of quantities of grain (fragment).

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

A few lines on the recto and the verso, listing quantities of grain: rye, barley and oats.

(II:273)

Contents Records of grain sown in the crown villages. Draft decision.

Sheets 5

Year(s) 1612/13, 1613/14

Area(s) Derevskaja *pjatina*. Šelonskaja *pjatina*. Vodskaja *pjatina*. Villages of Korolevo, Rakomo, Trjasovo and Tesovo. Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts, Golinskoj pogost. Sytinskoj pogost.

Summary

Records of grain sown in 1612/13 on taxpaying land in the crown villages, including in Korolevo and Tesovo and in Korostynskoj and Bureskoj pogosts.

It is stated how much of this grain has arrived at the mill. How much has gone to the court is not known, as the interpreter Dokučaj Pavlov has not handed over the grain revenue and expenditure books of the *Dvorcovej prikaz*.

Record of grain sown on the land of, among others, dead and fugitive peasants in the villages of Korolevo, Rakomo and Trjasovo, as recorded in Gost' Kokovcov's books for 1613/14. All this grain was harvested for the state, apart from what was given to Ivan Šval' in the village of Korolevo.

Sheets 1v and 2v: Draft of a decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to give Vasilej Leont'ev syn Zenov'ev three *obži* in Sytinskoj pogost that used to belong to Peresvet Torokanov.

Sheet 3v: Particulars of allotments of land given to various individuals in Korostynskoj and Golinskoj pogosts. Draft (the entire text is crossed through with a vertical line).

Notes

Cf. the contents of II:275, II:276 and II:277.

(II:274)

Contents Petitions for allocations of chattels.

Sheets 7

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Krik Voronov and Ivan Sidorov, under-secretaries from Moscow, apply to Grand Prince Karl Filip to be allocated, by way of payment, the chattels of Michajlo Žerebcov. They have previously received 1 rouble each. A list is given of the items in question, which are being held at the property of the merchant Boriska Svečnik, under the seal of the boyars.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to instruct under-secretary Rodja Babin to investigate and make an inventory (*dosmatrival'naja pamjat'*) of Michajlo's possessions, together with the starosta and other residents of Fedorova ulica. 10 September 1613.

Rodja Babin's inventory of Michajlo's chattels and stores, including copper and pewter objects, grain and flour. 11 September 1613.

Petition from Stepan Ivanov syn Teglev, asking for rye from Žerebcov's stores.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to give rye flour, barley and a jar of fat to Krik Voronov and Ivan Sidorov (presumably – their names are not given in the decision), as a supplement to their salaries for 1612/13. They will then each have received a total of 8 roubles of their annual salaries for 1612/13, leaving another 4 roubles to be paid to each of them.

The remaining chattels were sold following a valuation. Hams and salt meat were given to guards at the chancelleries on account of their poverty. Teglev and under-secretary Rodja Babin were also given food. The value of the other possessions is stated. It is also noted to whom the remaining items were sold, and for how much. The sums were entered in books and the money was handed in at the *Bol'šoj prichod* by Ivan Lazarev.

On the verso of sheet 5, Semen Lutochin has noted that Stepan Teglev is to receive 4 *četi* of rye in accordance with the boyars' decision.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Regarding Stepan Ivanov syn Teglev, see II:289.

(II:275)

Contents Confiscation of rye (fragment).

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Villages of Korolevo, Rakomo and Trjasovo.

Summary

Confiscation by the state of specified quantities of rye from abandoned allotments of land in the villages of Korolevo, Rakoma and Trjasovo. Fragment.

Notes

The name Pervoj Muchin occurs both here and in II:276. The two documents could possibly relate to the same matter.

(II:276)

Contents	Extracts from census books (recto, fragment). Report on fraud (verso, fragment).
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1613/14 (recto). Not given (verso).
Area(s)	Village of Rakomo.

Summary

Particulars of cultivated and uncultivated areas in various hamlets within the village of Rakoma, as recorded in census books (*perepisnye knigi*). 1613/14.

On the reverse are details of the quantities of grain of different kinds grown and harvested by named individuals in different villages, but withheld from the authorities and not recorded in confiscation books. Fragment. Undated.

(II:277)

Contents	Record of sowing of different kinds of grain (fragment).
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1613/14
Area(s)	Crown villages of Korolevo and Tesovo, and Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts.

Summary

Record of grain sown in 1613/14. It is stated how much of this grain has arrived at the mill. How much has been delivered to the crown granaries is not known, as the interpreter Dokučaj Pavlov has not handed over the grain revenue and expenditure books of the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*. Fragment.

Notes

Cf. II:273.

(II:278)

Contents	Record of grain.
Sheets	10
Year(s)	1613/14, 1614/15
Area(s)	Crown villages of Korolevo, Rakomo, Trjasovo and Tesovo, and Korostynskoj and Medvedskoj pogosts.

Summary

Record of grain collected as tax or confiscated in 1613/14 and 1614/15. It is noted how much of this grain has been used for expenditure (among other things, for the Swedes), how much has been sent to Novgorod the Great, and how much remains in the villages. In addition, particulars are given of annual revenue in the form of grain, in roubles. In the village of Rakoma, it is not known how much of the grain has been threshed, as only Swedish officials have this information. Elsewhere in the roll, it is noted that it is not known what the revenue in the form of grain will be since, as of 18 October, Semen Boborykin and his colleagues have not sent the relevant books.

On the verso of sheet 1, it is noted that the record was given to *d'jak* Måns Mårtensson on 6 October and that it was taken by the interpreter Erik Andersson.

Notes

All the sheets are glued together.

(II:279)

Contents	Report on taxpaying land (recto). Draft decision. Instructions (verso).
Sheets	5
Year(s)	Not given (recto), 1614 (verso)
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Golinskoj, Strupinskoj, Medvedskoj, Svinoreckoj, Ljubinskoj, Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts, and the village of Dvoricy.

Summary

1. Particulars of areas of taxpaying land, with names of villages. It is stated whether grain has been sown or the land left fallow. The areas belonging to peasants who have been killed or disappeared are given. The beginning and end of the document are missing. Undated. (Sheets 1–5.)
2. Decision by De la Gardie (presumably; a piece of this sheet has been torn off) and Odoevskij to refuse an earlier submission concerning grain (not included) from starosta Ivanko Chujlov of Tesovo village, sworn men and others, who had accused *prikaščik* Grigorej Mikulin of having taken grain confiscated by the state for his own use, without the knowledge of the sworn men. Mikulin denied this. The boyars and voevody decided to convict Mikulin and the peasants on account of this grain. Draft. (Sheet 4v.)
3. Instructions to Bogdan Dubrovskoj and *prikaščik* Lučanin from *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, directing them to confiscate for the state a quarter or a fifth of the grain in the village of Golino and neighbouring villages, in Golinskoj, Strupinskoj, Medveckoj, Svinoreckoj, Ljubinskoj, Korostynskoj and Bureskoj pogosts, and in the village of Dvoricy. In addition, they are to collect rent and find out if anyone is growing grain without paying rent. They are also to record which peasants have been killed and to confiscate the grain on their land. They are urged to carry out their instructions without committing any criminal act, to record everything in confiscation books, and to send the books to Novgorod the Great. Draft. April 1614. (3v–1v.)
4. Order from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to the voevoda Ondrej Šachovskoj and rochmistr Franc Djukir to pay salaries for 1612/13 and 1613/14 to three under-secretaries and their families, who had come to Novgorod the Great from Staraja Russa and been attacked on the way by soldiers, losing all their possessions. Draft. (5v.)

(II:280)

Contents	Instructions in Russian and Swedish concerning allocations of grain. Petitions.
Sheets	30
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Village of Korolevo. Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Instructions issued by order of Måns Mårtensson to, among others, Ivan Michajlovič Oničkov, under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin and Kuz'ma Konoplev, *prikaščik* of the village of Korolevo, to supply grain to the cavalry troops of Captain Klas Kristerson (Krestelson, Kresterson) and to Sifrej (Sigfrid) Munk, Erik Andersson, Petr Brjums (Per Bröms) and *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. In one case, confirmation that the grain has been received. The instructions are written in both Swedish and Russian. 2 September–12 December 1614.
2. Fragment of instructions from *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev to unnamed individuals to go to an (unnamed) monastery to establish whether its monks and peasants really have been killed by the Swedes and, if that is the case, to harvest the grain on the monastery's land and transport it to Novgorod the Great in the name of the state (verso of sheet 3). Draft. No later than 15 September 1614.
3. Petition from Ivan, priest of the Church of St Vasilij, to Grand Prince Karl Filip. He wants to be allowed to grow rye and spring-sown grain in *pustoši* in the village of Kuravcyno for a period of two years, on payment of a rent in grain. No later than 31 August 1614 (verso of sheet 9). Draft.
4. Correspondence relating to an allocation of grain to the *pristav* Sifrej (Sigfrid) Munk. Clearly there is a language problem here. Munk has in his possession a list in Swedish setting out his allocation, but nothing in Russian. Erik Andersson is instructed to write a list in Russian. Instructions to Ivan Oničkov and under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin concerning Munk's allocation of grain. September 1614. (Sheets 3, 10–12.)
5. Instructions to Never Ignat'ev and Subota Nikiforov to supply the swanherd Tren'ka Jakol'cov, between 12 September and 12 October, with 4 *četi* minus half an *osmina* of oats for ten swans for the needs of the state. Signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. On the reverse, an annotation in Swedish with the signature of Måns Mårtensson, and an annotation in Russian regarding the oats for the swans. 12 September 1614.

Instructions to Ivan Oničkov and under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin, by order of *d'jak* Måns Mårtensson, to provide the oats which the swan-

herd Tren'ka Jakol'cov needs for the swans and which he has not received for September in Novgorod the Great. 5 October 1614.

6. On the verso of sheet 14, transcripts from service rolls (*verstal'nye knigi*) for the village of Korolevo, kept by Gost' Kokovcov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj in 1614. No later than 5 October 1614.
7. Petition from Kuz'ma Konoplev to Grand Prince Karl Filip. He has been ordered to serve as *prikaščik* in the village of Korolevo, but is unable to make a living from this position. He asks for grain. On the reverse, an order from Måns Mårtensson to provide 6 *četi* of rye. 1 December.

Instructions to Grigorej Sobakin to issue the grain to Konoplev. 1 December 1614.

(II:281)

Contents Petition and decision concerning haymaking.

Sheets 2

Year(s) 1615/1616

Area(s) Cholynskoj *krug*.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from the priest Eufimišče (secular name: Tomila Drovnev) of the Church of Znamen'e (the Sign), asking to be allowed, on payment of a rent, to make hay in 1615/16 on an abandoned piece of land (*pustos'*) by the river Msta in Cholynskoj *krug*.

Extract from the cadastres (*piscovye knigi*) of Prince Vasilej Zvenigorodskoj for 1584. A summary of the petition and a recommendation to grant it.

(II:282)

Contents	Dispute over the ownership of a horse (fragment).
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Not given.

Summary

Rossyl'sčik Trofim Nekljudov brought the peasants Ivaška Nečaev, from the Troeckij-Klopskij Monastery, and Juška Trofimov, from the village of Koro-levo, before *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev – along with a horse, ownership of which was in dispute.

Nečaev claimed that in 1613/14 he had bought a mare that was bay roan (*v čale gned*) in colour from the peasant Griša, and paid 2 roubles for her. No contract had been written. It was alleged that the interpreter Irik Ondreev had taken the animal in the summer of 1614 to provide transport. Trofimov said that he had purchased the mare from under-secretary Login Perfir'ev in 1614, before the Feast of the Transfiguration. He had paid 1½ roubles for her. Again, no contract was written.

Pjatoj Grigor'ev inspected the mare and found her to be bay in colour.

On examination, under-secretary Login Perfir'ev said that he had sold a roan mare to Trofimov, not a bay one. He could not remember which side the mane lay on or how old the animal was.

The case is not concluded. 4 January 1615.

(II:283)

Contents	Petition concerning haymaking.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Trjasovo.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from Fomka Ivanov, *starosta* of Trjasovo. He has been instructed to find labourers to harvest the hay. Now under-secretary

Ofonasej Muranov is forcing him to provide two labourers, rather than one as before. Ivanov wants the old instructions to apply.

On the verso, an order, dated 7 July 1616, from under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin to Oleksej Kolyčov to require the peasants in the village of Trjasovo to make hay for the boyars' households, irrespective of the number of labourers from Šaterno.

Autograph signature of Grigorej Sobakin.

(II:284)

Contents	Petitions, instructions and reports related to crown villages.
Sheets	19
Year(s)	1614–1615
Area(s)	Korostynskaja <i>volost'</i> . Burežskoj pogost. Korolevo. Tesovo.

Summary

1. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Sen'ka Boborykin, Lučaninko Eremeev and under-secretary Vas'ka Zadenskoj. They had previously reported that they had taken 12 horses from the peasants of Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts to transport rye, and as a result the peasants are short of horses for ploughing and the fields are becoming overgrown with grass. Now *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev has instructed them to requisition even more horses. For the sake of the new harvest, they ask to be excused from doing this. Petition handed in on 16 September 1614 by Ivaško Semenov, a peasant of Korostynskaja *volost'*.
2. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivaško Oničkov. He had threshed wheat from the crown tithe fields in Korolevo and then ordered the *starosta*, sworn men and peasants of the village to present themselves with horses, vehicles and sacks to transport the grain to Novgorod the Great. At that point, *starosta* Fedor Titov had asked to be allowed to go to the city to obtain boats, but he has yet to return. Now the oats have also been threshed, and Oničkov has asked the peasants to bring vehicles and sacks, but they are refusing to obey. There are only two granaries in Korolevo, and they are already full. Oničkov is afraid that he will be punished if the grain is not delivered. Petition handed in on 7 October 1614.
3. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Nikitka Tyrkov and Ivaško Prokof'ev. They have been instructed to harvest and thresh the state grain in Tesovo and send it to Novgorod the Great. They are also to have

the fallow fields ploughed. On 8 August they arrived in the village and summoned together the peasants, who had been hiding in the forests from bands of thieves and Swedish soldiers. The peasants told them how the Swedes had fought against the Cossacks. Swedish troops had subsequently come from Rugodiv and Lithuanian soldiers from Karelia and Toržok, and they had spent two weeks in Tesovo. Many peasants had been killed or beaten and plundered of their grain, horses and other property. Now they have no horses for ploughing. Tyrkov and Prokof'ev reported the situation to Jakob De la Gardie when he was encamped at Tesovo, but he said nothing, urging them to write to Novgorod for instructions. Petition handed in on 19 August 1614 by Ivanko Moskva.

4. Another two petitions on similar matters from Sen'ka Boborykin, Lučanin Eremeev and Vas'ka Zadenskoj (sheets 5–7).
5. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivaško Oničkov, Kuzemka Konoplev and under-secretary Griška Sobakin. On 11 September they arrived in Korolevo to thresh grain, whereupon the sworn men Vlasko Pavlov and Terech Sidorov told them that Swedish soldiers had threshed the crown grain secretly during the night, just by the stack. The sworn men had seen nothing, as they slept at the granary with the Swedish *pristav*, a long way from the stack. Petition handed in on 12 September 1614 by the sworn man Ivanko.
6. Instructions relating to grain.
7. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ivaško Oničkov. On 6 September 1614 Swedish soldiers arrived in Korolevo by night. The sworn men Terech and Vlas heard them. Together with the peasants who had come to thresh grain, they shouted at them. The soldiers then went to the village of Bobrovo, where they plundered the peasants and took two horses. Swedish *pristavy* have been instructed by the boyars to guard the crown grain, but they do not spend the night there. If anything happens the *pristavy* are to blame, and Oničkov does not want the boyars to punish him. Petition handed in on 8 September 1614 by Paško Dmitriev.
8. Report from Boborykin, Eremeev and Zadenskoj concerning completed deliveries of grain to Novgorod the Great by boat. Handed in on 15 September 1614 by under-secretary Semen Zverev.
9. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Boborykin and others concerning difficulties sowing crops, owing to a shortage of horses. Handed in on 3 September by Ivanko Semenov, a peasant of Korostynskaja *volost'*.
10. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Boborykin and others, reporting on completed deliveries of grain to Novgorod the Great. They also report that the Swedes have been there and plundered the granaries. The Swedes were encamped at Verjaž for two days and two nights. Later, a hundred men came with Ofonasej Bražnikov and halted at the same place for just as long. Now there is no forage left. Petition handed in on

15 January 1615 by Lučanin Eremeev's man Vešnjačko Varfolomeev. On the reverse, a text in German and the year 1623.

(II:285)

Contents	Surety bonds. Petition. Instructions. Report. Land grant application.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1611, 1613–1615
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korolevo, Tesovo.

Summary

1. Surety bond entered into by 14 princes, noblemen and landowners (Pulekt Kolyčev, Michajlo Boborykin, Vasilej and Mikita Kropotkin, Stepan Laptev, Firs Oničkov, Jakov Vyšeslavcov, Bogdan Dubrovskoj and others). Before under-secretary Ivan Ormjačnikov, they have stood surety that Mikita Obol'njaninov will not leave Novgorod and that he will appear daily before Odoevskij and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov. If he fails to meet these conditions, the sureties will take upon themselves the penalty which the boyars of the Moscow and Novgorod State impose. Grigorej Frolov acted as witness and Griša Vasil'ev syn Ušakov as scribe. 25 December 1611. The document is witnessed on the verso by Grigorej Frolov and many of the sureties.
2. Surety bond entered into by Filip Luk'janov syn, Ždan Lukin syn Repnik, Kuz'ma Gavrilov syn and Mitrofan Kondrat'ev syn, all of them townsmen and taxpaying merchants. Before under-secretary Chariton Semenov, they have stood surety that Timofej Kalinin syn, a merchant from Novgorod living in Korževa ulica, will appear before De la Gardie and Odoevskij as soon as he is summoned to do so. If he fails to appear, the sureties will take upon themselves the penalty which Grand Prince Karl Filip imposes. Gavriła Stupin acted as witness and the notary Larja Ščepalov as scribe. 4 November 1613. The document is witnessed on the verso by Gavriła Stupin.
3. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip, written in prison by Larka Opalev from Šelonskaja *pjatina*. Swedish soldiers under Grigorej Murav'ev had come to his village, taken him with them and brought him before Jakob De la Gardie, who had had him put in prison. Now he is dying of starvation, and asks to be released. On the verso, a decision by De la Gardie, dated 6 April 1614, to release Larion Opalev from prison and obtain

sureties for him, as Grigorej Murav'ev has testified before the boyars that he had not been involved in thieving, but rather had warned people in the area when he had discovered that thieves and Cossacks were on their way. Signature of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

4. Instructions to Fedor Buturlin and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj, dated April 1615 (no day of month). They are to collect 2½ roubles without delay from the former *starosta* Zacharko Pavlov, from the sworn man Gavrilka Fedorov and from the peasants of Korolevo. This is by way of payment for a boat belonging to the townsman Petruša Lukin, which they had taken from under-secretary Vulcan Sobakin and Ivan Trubica in 1612/13 to transport hay.
5. Similar instructions concerning payment for a boat, addressed to Ondrej Nogin and under-secretary Ondrej Kolomskoj.
6. Report to Odoevskij and Hans Boije from Ivan Boranov. He has carried out his instructions, which were to collect revenue books from Fedor Odincov at the Tesovo fortress and from Seliverst Zinov'ev at the fortress in Ivenskoe. He has sent them to the boyars in Novgorod the Great with under-secretary Semen Šustov.
7. Fragment of a land grant application: the final part of instructions to carry out the decision reached. Larion Tulub'ev's widow Paraskov'ja is to be given a document confirming that she and her daughter may keep the 80 *četi* they have had as a dower estate in Vodskaja *pjatina*, in accordance with a decision from 1611/12. 20 June 1615. On the verso, the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Item 7, cf. II:226.

(II:286)

Contents	Petitions.
Sheets	28
Year(s)	1611, 1612
Area(s)	Bežeckaja, Derevskaia, Obonežskaja and Šelonskaja <i>pjatiny</i> . Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Petition from *starosty* in Nikol'skoj-Šujskoj pogost, Obonežskaja *pjatina*. The bailiff (*pravedčik*) Dem'jan Aprelev has been sent from Nov-

gorod the Great to requisition provisions for the Swedish troops, despite the fact that the peasants have already been forced to pay many levies. They now ask to be exempted from the requisition. On the verso, an order to investigate the matter.

2. Petition from Stepanko Pustoškin of Šelonskaja *pjatina*. Alongside Swedish and Russian soldiers, he took part in the defence of Porchov when the town was besieged by the “thieves”, and was wounded in his right leg by a pistol shot. He now asks for compensation for his injury. Added in another hand: 30 July 1612. On the verso: “Go to Monša. He will pay three roubles for the wound.”
3. Petition from the vodka distillers and beer brewers Pavelko Vasil’ev and Griška Ivanov and their assistants. The *prikaščik* of the wine cellars, Grigorej Ofonaš’ev, has not paid them for their vodka. Their own suppliers of malt and hops are refusing them credit for further deliveries.
4. Petition from Družinka Ododurov and Oleksijko Charlamov. While they were on active service in 1611, Družinka was taken prisoner by “thieves” in the vicinity of Pskov, and Oleška at Porchov. Both were taken to Pskov. Oleška was tortured and spent a year and 12 weeks in prison. Now they have been released and are asking for a contribution towards their support, as their estates have been occupied by the “thieves”. Added in a different ink: 13 May 1612. On the verso: “Give each of them one *čvert*’ of rye and one rouble.”
5. Petition from Ivanko Kurecyn. He was on a mission with Anc Muk (Hans Munk), Bogdan Lupandin and Anc Brakilev, who sent Kurecyn off to Ošta. At the time there were “thieves” there, and he was wounded in his left knee. He has received no compensation at all for this injury. He also fought in other battles. He now wants compensation for his injury and payment for his service. Added in another hand: 25 April 1612. On the verso: “Give him one rouble for his wound. Go to Monša.”
6. Petition from the newly baptized man Eustratko Mustofin. He was sent to Pskov with the *voevoda* Nikita Vyšeslavcov, and during fighting in the area his horse was killed. It is now difficult for him to perform his duties, and he asks for help. On the verso: “Give him one and a half roubles.”
7. Petition from the icon painters Fedotko Ofonaš’ev and Tren’ka Gavrilov. They had been commissioned to paint a golden banner (*prapor*), which they have now completed and delivered. However, they have not yet received the 4 roubles they were promised. On the verso, the date 12 August (?) 1611.
8. Petition to Monša Martynovič (Måns Mårtensson) from the blacksmith Griška Semenov. He has repaired ovens in Mårtensson’s residence and has not been paid for the materials or his labour.
9. Petition from the vodka distillers Fet’ka Pavlov, Sen’ka Stepanov and comrades from the village of Korjaevo. The *prikaščik* of the wine cellars, Grigorej Ofonaš’ev, measured out vodka from them before and after the

Feast of the Intercession (Pokrov, 1 October), but they have not yet been paid, and they in turn are unable to pay their suppliers of malt and hops. They know that other distillers have been paid. On the verso, the year 1611 (sheet 9).

10. Petition from Fet'ko Tret'jakov of Derevskaia *pjatina*. He has served under the command of Evert Horn in Ustreka. Horn launched an attack on Lithuanian troops in Boroviči. Many Lithuanians were killed and many taken prisoner. They then went to Mlevo and, there too, killed many Lithuanians and captured a colonel. In recognition of his valiant service, Horn sent Tret'jakov to Novgorod the Great ahead of all the others, to report the news to the boyars. He has received no payment whatsoever for this. He now asks to be paid, so that he need not feel ashamed in front of his comrades-in-arms. Added in another hand: 12 December 1611. On the verso: "Give him 2 roubles for his information, but as for his service, nothing is known."
11. Petition from Ivaško Paršin. He has served under the command of Nikita Vyšeslavcov. He fought against Lithuanians and Cossacks at the Ustreka fortress, and now wants to be paid for this.
12. Petition from Prince Mit'ka Meščerskoj of Bežeckaja *pjatina*. He served under Nikita Vyšeslavcov at the Ustreka fortress, where he was taken prisoner by the Lithuanians, who tortured him and forced him to accompany them in chains, day and night. He managed to escape, injured in both body and mind. His estate has been burnt down, and he knows nothing of the fate of his mother, his wife or his children. He now asks for payment for his service and compensation for his suffering. On the verso: "Go to Måns: by order of Jakob he will pay two roubles." Dated 3 April 1612.

Petitions "to the boyars" from various individuals who have served and been injured in battle, claiming compensation for their injuries. Sheets 13–15.

13. Petition from Matjuška Jakovlev and five fellow soldiers. They have not received their pay, and owe money for bread. Added in another hand: 24 November 1612. On the verso, text in Swedish and the signature of Jakob De la Gardie (as the petition relates to soldiers).

The remainder of the roll (sheets 17–28) consists of petitions of a similar kind to those above, together with a good deal of text in Swedish concerning payments to various people.

All the petitions in the roll are addressed to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, unless otherwise stated.

Notes

On the reverse of the petitions there is also text in Swedish and the signature of Måns Mårtensson. On the verso of sheet 16 is the signature of Jakob De la Gardie.

(II:287)

Contents	Dispute over a horse.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1615
Area(s)	Not given.

Summary

On 2 May 1615, the mason Chudjak Potapov files a complaint with *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev against the peasant Melecha Onanin, who lives in the crown village. The *d'jak* summons the two parties for examination. Chudjak wants 10½ roubles for a horse which Melecha hired for a day at a rent of 10 *altyn*. The horse was taken away by a third person, the dog keeper Dmitrej, who used it to transport oats to the mill. It emerges that the horse died at the mill. Melecha rejects the claim for 10½ roubles as completely unreasonable. Chudjak presents three declarations, in which he states on oath that various named individuals witnessed him hiring out the horse to Melecha. Melecha challenges all these witnesses. No decision.

Notes

See II:199 for another document relating to this dispute: a complaint from the peasant Melecha Onanin. Note the three declarations, which are not signed by Chudjak.

Three declarations (*tri pamjati ssyločnye*), 5 cm long sheets.

(II:288)

Contents	Receipt. Petitions. Lists.
Sheets	13
Year(s)	1612/13
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Receipt from Bogdan Dubrovskoj for 20 roubles, which he has received to go "to the boyars" in Moscow by order of De la Gardie. Handed in on

- 27 September 1612. The same information in Swedish, with the year 1612.
2. Petition to Monša Martynovič (Måns Mårtensson) from the taxpaying townsman Mikitka Chmelevik. Following a fire at Mikitka's property, Monša took hops for his household and paid only 30 roubles for them. He owes him another 40 roubles. Mikitka has no money to rebuild his house or buy more hops. He now asks for the money. On the verso, the year 1612.
 3. Petition from Pachomka Stepanov syn Kolačnik, of Lubjanica ulica in Lukinskaja *tret'*. After St Simeon's Day (2 February) this year, 1612/13, the Swedes Matfej and Danila collected 20 *pud* of hops for the households of De la Gardie and Måns Mårtensson. Pachomka has not been paid for these hops, and now asks for his money.
 4. Petition from Ivaško Zolin, asking for a contribution to pay for food. 23 June 1612. On the verso, in Russian: "Go to Monša."
 5. Petition from Mitja Puščin. Grigorej Murav'ev sent him to Kopor'e, where he was wounded in the stomach. He has previously received 1 rouble from the boyars to pay for treatment of the wound. His injured comrades, however, have received up to 4 roubles, despite being less seriously wounded. Mit'ka now applies for the same sum as his comrades. Added on the same side: "26 July 1612, two roubles paid out."
 6. Petition from the monk Isaf from the Spasskij Monastery in Jamagorod. This year, 1612, hops have been collected from him for De la Gardie's household. He now asks for 8 roubles for what he has supplied. He is into his sixth week in Novgorod the Great, and there is no one to attend to things back at the monastery. 1 August 1612. On the verso, dated 1 August (no year).
 7. Two lists for 1611/12, giving details of the malt dealers who have supplied malt to the brewery in Nikitina ulica. 28 May to 9 July. On the verso, a description of the contents in Swedish.
 8. Petition from Tret'jačko Jakuškin. His wife died this month, on 19 March, and he cannot afford to bury her and hold a mass for her. He does not live in Novgorod the Great, and has no landed estate. His son has been sent to Sweden on official business, so he is all on his own. On the verso: "Go to Monša Martynovič, he will issue a ukase."
 9. List of 38 Cossacks, giving only their names. Added at the bottom: "16 September 1612, 44 roubles."
 10. Petition from the millers Omel'janko Ivanov and Efimko Omel'janov. They work at the mill day and night without a break. Last year they received only half their wages (in grain and money), and for this year, 1611/12, they have received nothing at all. They now ask to be paid all their outstanding wages, so they do not die of starvation. On the verso, the year 1612.

Extract from the expenditure books for 1611. The miller Omel'janko is to receive 7 roubles in wages and his son Efimko 5 roubles. They have been paid their wages for 1610/11, but have received nothing at all for 1611/12. Their petition is granted. The information given is attested on the verso by under-secretary Ždanko Maksimov.

11. Petition from the newly baptized man Ivanko Gordeev and his 20 comrades. In 1612 they received 1 rouble each from Captain Karbel' (Jaques Corobel) in Porchov, but apart from this they have not been paid. They have already sent one petition on the matter to the boyars, who asked for an extract from the books. Although the extract was laid before them, nothing has happened. Gordeev and his comrades now want to receive their pay. No decision.

Unless otherwise indicated, the petitions are addressed to De la Gardie and Odoevskij.

Notes

On the verso of most of the petitions is Måns Mårtensson's decision in Swedish (granting the petition), together with his signature. Sometimes the text of the decision is also given in Russian.

(II:289)

Contents Petitions and instructions concerning allocations of grain.

Sheets 29

Year(s) 1613/14

Area(s) Novgorod the Great. Staraja Russa.

Summary

Instructions to Fedor Nekljudov and under-secretary Bogdan Beresnoj, dated 12 September 1614, directing them, by order of *d'jak* Monš Martynov (Måns Mårtensson), to give grain to Vasilej Obol'njaninov's widow Stefani-da and Tret'jak Obol'njaninov's widow Ovdot'ja. Draft.

Instructions to Petr Nogin and under-secretary Pervoj Ondreev, dated 1 November 1614, concerning the payment of wages to under-secretaries in the form of rye. Draft.

Instructions to Captain Frans Dücker in Staraja Russa, dated 3 July 1614. Semen Erochov, Gavrila Karcov and Družina and Stepan Palicyn have explained in a petition that they received orders to go to Novgorod the Great. They took with them their stores from Staraja Russa, but everything was lost



Plan of Novgorod in July 1611 (Military Archives of Sweden, Stockholm, 0425:01:024).
 Photo: Bertil Olofsson, Krigsarkivet.



on the boat journey. Now rye is to be requisitioned to meet their needs. Draft.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Pjatinka Grigor'ev, asking for rye from the estate of the traitor Bogdan Pomeščikov. Handed in on 29 July 1614. Granted on the verso; the petitioner is allocated 50 *četi*.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Sen'ka Lutochin, handed in on 1 August 1614. He has estates near Tichvin and Oštinskoij *stan*, but they are in foreign hands. For 1612/13 he received a salary of 20 roubles, but this year, 1613/14, he has received no money at all. As he does not have access to his estates, he asks to be provided for in some other way. On the verso, a decision signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. Lutochin is allocated 50 *četi* of rye from Bogdan Pomeščikov's estate.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Tret'jak Kopnin's wife Katerinka, asking to be allocated "traitors' grain". On the reverse, a decision that she is to receive 15 *četi* of rye from Pomeščikov's estate.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Gavriła Teglev's widow Mavrica. When an inventory was made of Stepan Teglev's chattels, the officials also came to Mavrica's property and seized 2 *četi* of rye, claiming that it belonged to Stepan, which was not the case. She now asks for compensation for this rye. On the verso, a decision, dated 1 August 1614, to give her 2 *četi* of rye. Signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Ivanko Timofeev (sheet 13). His allocation of rye is insufficient, and he has no land. He now applies for rye from Pomeščikov's estate in Korostynskaja *volost'*. Decision on the verso: 50 *četi*.

Extracts from Stepan Putilov and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj's census and confiscation books (*perepisnye i otpisnye knigi*) for 1613/14, giving details of grain from Bogdan Pomeščikov's estate.

A number of other petitions for allocations of grain (from Neverko Ignat'ev and Subota Nikiforov, under-secretaries at the *Žitničnoj prikaz*; Gavriła Teglev's widow Mavrica and her son Ivaško; the newcomers *pany* Chvanko Fedorov and Juška Semenov; Fonka Overkiev, a guard at the court; Semen Erochov, Gavriła Karcov and Družina and Stepan Palicyň; Ondrjuška Beloj, under-secretary at the *Dvorcovej prikaz*; and Griška Nečaev, Oleška Stepanov and Ondrjuška Badakov, under-secretaries from Staraja Russa).

Instructions arising from these petitions, dated 2–12 August 1614 and addressed to Oleksej Kolyšov and under-secretary Postnik Kuvšinov; to Semen Boborykin, Lučanin Eremeev, *prikaščik* of the crown villages, and under-secretary Vasilej Zadenskoj; to the *voevoda* Prince Ondrej Sachovskoj, Captain Frans Dücker and under-secretary Fedor Vitovtov; and to Ivan Oničkov and under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin.

Notes

Sheet 2 is missing from the roll. The sheets are incorrectly numbered.

The text on sheet 6v was probably written by Semen Lutochin and that on sheet 7v by Pjatoj Grigor'ev. The text on sheet 13 may possibly be in the hand of Ivan Timofeev.

(II:290)

Contents	Investigation report. Instructions.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1614/15
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Morozovskoj and Cholovskoj pogosts.

Summary

By command of Grand Prince Karl Filip and on the instructions of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin, the Swedes (*nemčiny*) Vlas and Mokej Brjancov arrived in Morozovskoj and Cholovskoj pogosts in 1614/15 (no day or month) to investigate a complaint from Vasilej Trusov (*obysknye reči*). In 1613/14, Swedes had arrived in seven boats on the river Msta, and in three of Trusov's villages they had milled 50 *četverti* of rye, which they had then taken with them to Novgorod. In addition, they had seized rye that had been loaded into a rowing boat and a larger boat, both belonging to Trusov. The peasants are questioned about the extent of the theft. *Čarja konstantinovskoj pop* Ivanišče Polikarpov acted as scribe.

Instructions to Mokej Brjancov, dated 29 September 1614, concerning grain from the estate of Ofonasej Motjakin. Vasilej Trusov has received some compensation from that quarter.

The sheets are signed with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

(II:291)

Contents	Petition.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Osip Puljaev's widow Tat'jana asks Grand Prince Karl Filip for permission to leave Novgorod the Great, where she has been living with her people for three years. Her son Ortemej is in Sweden for a year in the service of the state. She has no means of support, and is dying of starvation. All her belongings have been sold to buy food. She needs to travel to her estate to attend to obtain bread and gather her people together.

Notes

On the reverse, four lines of text in Swedish: "Ortemir Pulaief's mother requests leave to live on her estate in Derefski Pätin, without hindrance from our people."

(II:292 a)

Contents	Confiscation of chattels.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1613–1615
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Inventory, drawn up by Mikifor Bibikov and under-secretary Mit'ka Ignat'ev, of the objects left behind on Vtoroj Goleniščev's property after he had fled. Items listed include icons, saddles, bridles, quivers and arrows, guns, feather beds, pillows, furs, a coat and cap, caftans, soap, bags, pewter dishes, a brown dairy cow etc. There are also food stores consisting of wheat, groats of oats, rusks, barley, rye and various meats. The objects are described, and many of them appear to be of good quality. By order of the boyars and the *d'jaki*, they

were all handed over to Prince Ondrej Šechovskoj. Under-secretary Mit'ka Ignat'ev acted as scribe.

Decision of the boyars, dated November 1613 (no day of month), to have Vtoroj Goleniščev's chattels valued and sold, as he has left Novgorod the Great and not yet returned. Under-secretary Torop Beljakovskoj was instructed to collect the things from Ivan Volodimerov's property and take them to the Chancellery (*v rozrjad*). All the objects are listed, but now many of them are described as old, rotten and eaten by mice. Many items are missing compared with the earlier inventory. Ivan Volodimerov's servant Vas'ka Osinovik is called in for questioning before the boyars, and tells them that the people living on the property have presumably misappropriated the objects, as they have been there a long time.

Valuation of the chattels. Their total value is put at 2 roubles, 13 altyn and 4 den'gi. At the Chancellery, an icon is sold to under-secretary Semen Šustov and a feather bed to Vasilej Buturlin. The other things are handed to *posyločnoj* Mikiforko Naumov, who is to see to it that they are sold in the market.

On 25 November, Naumov handed in 1 rouble and 7 altyn for the objects sold. The unsold items were returned to the Chancellery, where Ivan Odoevskij and Semen Lutochin decided that the valuers were to buy them on the basis of their valuation.

On 15 December 1614, Ivan Odoevskij and Semen Lutochin decided that money corresponding to the value of the missing objects was to be collected from the monk Iona (whose name "in the world" had been Ivan Volodimerov), as they had been deposited on his property. The missing items are listed and valued at 6 roubles, 28 altyn and 4 den'gi. Seal of Novgorod the Great.

The monk Iona asks for respite, and is given until Epiphany (6 January) 1615 to pay.

All the sheets are signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seal of Novgorod the Great.

Under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin's signature. Photo: Emre Olgun, Riksarkivet.

(II:292 b)

Contents Real estate transfer deed.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

An original deed of sale. The priest Tomila Dmitriev sells his shop (which has burnt down) to Jakov Matveev on 15 March 1613, for 3½ Moscow roubles.

Drawn up by Kirila Michajlov syn Serebrjanikov and witnessed on the reverse by Michalka.

(II:293)

Contents Petition to reduce a levy of labour.

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Korostynskaja *volost'*.

Summary

Complaint from peasants in Korostynskaja *volost'* about *prikaščik* Lučanin Eremeev forcing them to provide three men as orchard guards.

(II:294)

Contents	Petition from peasants seeking relief from impositions.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	Not given.
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Budkovskoj, Chrepel'skoj and Klimeckoj pogosts.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from peasants living on the estates of noblemen, boyars' sons and the metropolitan in Butkovskoj, Chrepel'skoj and Klimetskoj pogosts. Captain Anc Term (Hans Termo) and Juder Chanov (?) and their 200 men have been stationed at the Tesovo fortress for twenty days. A list is given of the amounts of rye, oats etc. and sums of money consumed in that time. Now the peasants are being called on to provide for the troops for another twenty days. Their pogosts have been ravaged by robbers (*šiši*) from Pskov and by Cossacks. What is more, they are on the road to Ivangorod, which means that large numbers of Swedish officers and soldiers pass through, demanding support for themselves and their horses. Many peasants have fled, and those remaining plead for relief from these heavy impositions. Draft.

On the verso, a summary of the quantities of oats requisitioned in the three pogosts, and of how much more is to be taken.

(II:295)

Contents	Petition from peasants seeking relief from impositions.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Korostynskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to King Gustav Adolf from the crown peasants Charka Fatiev and Ondrjuška Golovačev and all the other peasants in Korostynskoj pogost. They complain about various taxes and levies which *prikaščik* Lučanin Ere-meev and under-secretary Fedor Charlamov are collecting from them. The

peasants have been forced to take large loans to pay these taxes. They now ask for respite with regard to a payment of 12 roubles.

On the reverse, a decision dated 10 July 1616, giving the peasants until St Elias's Day to pay. The decision is signed by under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin.

(II:296)

Contents Dispute over grants of land.

Sheets 15

Year(s) 1612

Area(s) Derevskaja *pjatina*.

Summary

Petitions to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Bogdan Ondreev syn Musin and Maksim Pervoj syn Musin of Derevskaja *pjatina* concerning grants of land. 14 April 1612.

Bogdaško Ondreev complains that Maksim has taken his father's estate. According to Bogdan, Maksim has not served and has not fought in battle.

Maksimko Pervoj syn Musin complains to De la Gardie and Odoevskij that he has had to pay duty (*čvertnye pošliny*) on an estate which he had been granted, but which was wrongfully taken from him by Vasilej Buturlin. Instead, he has been allocated the estates of his grandfather, Ondrej Musin, and his brother, Fedor Musin. He wants the duty to be calculated on the basis of those estates.

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Maksimko Musin. He has been allocated Ondrej Musin's estate, and asks to be allowed to keep it. Ondrej's son Bogdan is claiming the estate.

Inquiries into Ondrej Musin's estates and an account of the dispute between Maksim and Bogdan. It is noted that Bogdan has 300 *četi* at his disposal. Confirmed by the signature of under-secretary Oksenko Danilov. Ondrej Musin's estates are recorded in land grant books sent to Moscow in 1604. He is long since dead, as is his wife. His son Bogdan stands accused of treason in Toržok, and the father's estates have therefore been allocated to Maksim Pervoj syn Musin. – On examination, Maksim said that he received Ondrej's estate this year, 1612, because Bogdan was a traitor. Bogdan had been sent to Novgorod the Great as a guard with Nikita Vyšeslavcov. Bogdan accused Maksim of having abandoned his post with Vyšeslavcov. Maksim claimed that he had not left his post in Lipenskoj Kotlovan. Vyšeslavcov had

sent him to Novgorod the Great with a letter, and he had fallen ill there and been ordered to stay in the city. Then he had been sent with the Swedes to Nevskoe Ust'e and Staraja Russa. – Bogdan is now applying for his father's estate, which has been given to Maksim. Attested on the reverse by Kostja Petrov.

An extract from lists of individuals who have failed to report for duty (*netnoj spisok*) has been sent. Maksim is not included on the list from Kotlován, but does appear on the one from Ustreckoj stan.

Bogdan asks the authorities to charge him duty on his estate.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided that Ondrej Musin's estate should go to his son Bogdan. 24 June 1612.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great on sheet 12.

On the reverse, across the joins, the *skrepy* of Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov (sheets 1–12).

Petition to De la Gardie and Ivan Odoevskij from Maksim Musin, asking to be allowed to harvest the spring-sown grain he has sown in the village of Evanicy, on the estate now granted to Bogdan.

On the reverse, an annotation by Semen Lutochin that it is to be recorded in the land parcelling document that Maksim is entitled to the spring-sown grain (sheet 13v).

Instructions to parcel out the estate to Bogdan and to allocate to Maksim the spring-sown grain which he has sown. A piece has been torn from the bottom of the last sheet.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great on sheet 12.

(II:297)

Contents Order to requisition rye.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1614

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Order to *d'jak* Semen Lutochin to collect 105 *četi* of rye from certain named individuals and immediately hand it over to *kormovye zborščiki* Ždan Kvasnin and Matfej L'vov, so that it will be available when Captain Indrik Fljamin arrives. Signed by Måns Mårtensson. 2 December 1614.

Instructions to under-secretary Bašmak Kondrat'ev to requisition the rye without delay.

(II:298)

Contents Order.
Sheets 1
Year(s) 1614
Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Order to Filon Michajlovič Oničkov's servant Grigorej Larionov to take from Grigorej Stepanovič Obol'njaninov such rye – apart from what is needed for sowing – as is due to Oničkov from the estate of Loban Lugvenev. The document was written by Timocha Odincov and handed over by him on 10 November 1614.

(II:299)

Contents Report on an election of sworn men (*prigovor starost*).
Sheets 1
Year(s) 1615
Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Report stating that on 25 April 1615, by order of Evert Horn and Odoevskij, *pjaticoneckie starosty* Kirila Molodožnik and Tret'jak Truplov and fellow officials elected sworn men to be responsible for the collection of alms to provide food for the poor. The men elected were Fedosko Kotel'nik of Ščitnaja ulica and Vasilej Ržanik of Ivorova ulica.

On the verso, the document is witnessed by *starosta* Stepanko Polivaev.

(II:300)

Contents	Confiscation of chattels.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Report describing how, in December 1613 (no day of month), by command of Grand Prince Karl Filip and by order of Jakob De la Gardie and Ivan Odovskij, Ondrej Neelov and under-secretary Bašmak Kontrat'ev went to make inventories of chattels on properties previously belonging to Družina Oničkov, Pjatoj Musin, Bogdan Nogin, Bogdan Dyrin, Sila Ivkov, Semenka Poryvaev, Ivan Boranov and Petr Licharev. All these men had absconded from Novgorod the Great. The properties were on the following streets: Nikitina, Borova, Michajlova and Rogatica ulicy. Relatives and officials (*starosty*, *sockie* and *desjackie*) were questioned. Very few belongings had been left by any of the men concerned. However, Ivan Boranov's wife said that her husband had left behind rye, oats and barley, 12 hens, two quilts, a bedspread, a barrel of cucumbers and a barrel of apple kvass, but that his aunt, the widow Varvara, had taken everything – an accusation which the latter strenuously denied.

Under-secretary Bašmak Kontrat'ev acted as scribe.

On the verso, across the join, is the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

(II:301)

This roll has been missing since 1904.

(II:302)

Contents	Requisition of grain.
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Cholyn'.

Summary

Instructions to under-secretary Maksem Vasil'ev to go to the village of Cholyn', check which abandoned lands (*pustye zemli*) are being farmed, and collect the fourth and the fifth sheaf from them. 29 July 1614. Draft.

List, village by village, of the peasants who have sown the land. Maksim Vasil'ev is to order the peasants to harvest and thresh the grain growing on the land of peasants who have died or disappeared. This grain is then to be taken to Novgorod the Great. Draft.

Maksimko Vasil'ev's report, addressed to Grand Prince Karl Filip, and handed in by Vasil'ev himself on 24 August 1614.

(II:303)

Contents	Instructions and a report concerning requisitions.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	The Tesovo area.

Summary

Fragment of instructions, dated 9 November 1614, from Grigorej Stepanovič Oboljaninov to (name omitted) to go to (name of place omitted) and requisition provisions and money for the Swedish troops, including Hans Termo and his men. The provisions collected are to be delivered to the fortress at Tesovo. The names of the officials sent to different pogosts are listed.

On sheet 1v, in a different hand, are details of the sums of money and quantities of rye and oats collected from each *čet'* and *obža*. Draft.

Sheet 2 is a small fragment containing the same information as sheet 1v. It has probably been torn from a petition (*smilujsa ...*).

(II:304)

Contents	Collection of money. Grants of land. Instructions. Orders. Lists. Fragments.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1612–1614
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Eglinskoj pogost. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Gorodenskoj and Chrepel'skoj pogosts. Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Porchov.

Summary

1. Report on a collection of money, which has been sent to Novgorod the Great. It states who delivered the money and who saw to its collection. 30 October–10 November 1612. Draft.
2. Beginning of a decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij, dated 30 April 1613, concerning an estate in Eglinskoj pogost. Part of the sheet has been torn off, leaving roughly a third of it. On the reverse is part of the *skrepa* of Semen Lutochin.
3. Final sheet of a land parcelling document dated 4 May 1613. Draft.
4. Opening section of instructions to Mikita Dosadin. He is to go to Petr Obol'njaninov's estates in Gorodenskoj pogost. 9 April 1614. Draft.
5. Beginning of a report dated 9 April concerning individuals who have come from Pskov (sheet 4v). Draft.
6. Order to a number of people to go to Bogdan Ododurov's estates in Chrepel'skoj pogost and there detain and question named individuals concerning Ododurov's belongings. Seal of Grigorej Stepanovič (Obol'njaninov?) Autograph signature of Selivestr Zenov'ev. Draft. The beginning and end of the sheet are missing.
7. List of quantities of grain and malt (sheet 5v). Draft.
8. Narrow strip of paper with details of expenditure in money and rye over different periods (30 or 40 days).
9. Two lines stating quantities of grain (sheet 6v).
10. Letter to Grigorej Stepanovič and Michajlo Nikitič from Dmitrej Tyrkov, who has been sent with Mikita Dosadin to confiscate grain on estates whose owners have fled to Pskov and Tichvin. Tyrkov asks for new instructions concerning the grain. Draft. On the reverse, addressed to Grigorej Stepanovič and Michajlo Nikitič.
11. Instructions to a number of people to collect grain and money in a number of pogosts, on the basis of Prince Ivan Myšeckoj's inspection, and send them to him in Porchov. In addition, grain and money are to be collected from monastery estates whose peasants have fled. Draft.

12. List of confiscated grain. Draft.
13. Lists of quantities of grain supplied for the maintenance of Swedish soldiers and for other purposes (8v). Draft. The text has been crossed out.

(II:305)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	10
Year(s)	1611/12
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Demanskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from Fedor Tret'jakov syn Chvostov of Derevskaja *pjatina* to the boyars of the Moscow and Novgorod State, applying for a grant of land. The petitioner asks for the estates of Fedor Vasil'ev syn Chvostov and of Mar'ja, the widow of Ivan Chvostov, comprising a total of 80 *četi*. 28 December 1611. On the reverse, the order: "Make extracts".

A further petition from Fet'ka Chvostov to the boyars applying for the dower estate of the widow Mar'ja. He asks for it, if for no other reason, for the sake of his brother, who gave his life in the service of the state. Granted on the reverse.

According to a list sent from Moscow in 1610/11, Fedor Tret'jakov syn Chvostov has a salary of 650 *četi*, and land grant books from 1603/04 show that he has been granted a total of 200 *četi*.

Description of the estates of Fedor Vasil'ev syn Chvostov in Demanskoj pogost, as recorded in land grants signed by *d'jaki* Vasilej Olad'in and Efim Telepnev in 1605/06, and of the widow Mar'ja's estates in the same pogost, as recorded by *nesluživoj* Kostjantin Oničkov in 1609/10. Between them they had 150 *četi*.

Attested on the verso of sheet 5 by under-secretary Ždanko Alabuchin.

On examination, Fedor Chvostov (the petitioner) said that Fedor Vasil'ev had died and that the widow Mar'ja had gone to Ostaškovo in Orževskoj *uezd*. Fedor had left 70 *četi* and Mar'ja 80 *četi*.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate Fedor Tret'jakov Chvostov the estates of Fedor Vasil'ev and the widow Mar'ja, comprising a total of 150 *četi*. The widow's estates were granted only until such time as she married, entered a convent or died. January 1612. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 7).

Instructions to an unnamed person to parcel out the land in accordance with the decision above. Draft with deletions.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin (sheets 1–7) and Andrej Lyscov (sheets 4–7). On the verso of sheet 10, a descriptive heading and the year 1611/12.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 7).

(II:306)

Contents	Report. Petition and fragment of a petition.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1611/12
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korel'skaja <i>polovina</i> , Ontonovskoj pogost. Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Report from Matjuška Zenov'ev and Fet'ka Bestužev, addressed to De la Gardie and Odoevskij. As ordered, they have confiscated rye and spring-sown grain on the estates of “traitors” in a number of pogosts in Vodskaja *pjatina*. They have also confiscated rye on various estates in Ontonovskoj pogost and ordered the peasants to harvest it. A number of named peasants said that they were unable to harvest the rye. On other estates, however, it could be harvested. Zenov'ev and Bestužev ask for instructions concerning the rye that could not be harvested.
2. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Tren'ka Kopnin. He has been granted Pavel Klementiev's estate in Derevskaja *pjatina*, and asks for some of the rye sown on the estate for this year, 1611/12, as seed. On the reverse, a decision to allocate rye to him.
3. Of sheet 3, only two lines of the opening section remain (a greeting). The rest of the sheet has been cut off. On the reverse is a decision to allocate seed, indicating that the document was a petition similar to the one above.

Notes

The first sheet has been restored.

(II:307)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	6
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Burežskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Michalka Dubrovskoj of Šelonskaja *pjatina*, asking for an allocation of land for his support. For 14½ years he has served the state under different tsars: Ivan Vasil'evič, Fedor Ivanovič and, after him, other tsars. Now he is old, sick and poor, and his estates of 300 *četi* have been taken from him and lie waste, overgrown with forest.

Inquiries into the service estates of Michajlo Bestužev syn Dubrovskoj in Burežskoj pogost, based on extracts from various books, including *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev's land grant books from 1607, cadastres from 1582, and land parcelling books from 1582, listing villages, peasants, cultivated areas and their yields. Attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov (sheets 2–6).

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to allocate Michajlo Dubrovskoj 70 *četi* of his old estates for his support. The remaining estates are to revert to the state. August 1614.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6). Signed on the reverse of sheets 1–6 with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

(II:308)

Contents	Grants of land (two fragments). Petition concerning haymaking etc.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1601/02, 1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to *gubnoj starosta* Ignatej Djukin in Derevskaja *pjatina*. They refer to a petition to the boyars from Semen Oničkov, handed in in April 1613 (no day of month), in which he applied for land from the estate of his brother-in-law Osip Erochov. Draft.
2. In response to a petition to Tsar Boris Fedorovič from under-secretary Petr Lazorev of Derevskaja *pjatina*, extracts are made from Leontej Aksakov's cadastres (*piscovye knigi*) for 1581/82 and from *gubnoj starosta* Fedor Veljaminov's books of leases (*obročnye knigi*) for 1599/1600.
3. Petition to Tsar Boris Fedorovič from Ivaško Ušakov of Derevskaja *pjatina*. He wishes to make hay on and plough various *pustoši* in Ostrovskoj pogost. On the verso: 19 March 1602.

Extract from the books of leases for 1600/01. There are also references to the cadastres (*piscovye knigi*) of Prokofej Skurat and Petr Volk Borisov for 1495/96, Grigorej Morozov's books for 1538/39 and Dmitrej Zamytckoj's books for 1581/82.

On examination, Ušakov says that his brother Bogdan was previously granted this land, but that he died this year, 1601/02. The information given is attested by under-secretary Sevrinko Ždanskoj.

(II:309)

Contents	Report.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Cholomeckaja <i>pašnja</i> .

Summary

Under-secretary Dmitrej Ignat'ev reports (*otpiska*) that he was ordered to take a certain quantity of rye for sowing from the estate of Grigorej Stepanovič Obol'njaninov and hand it over to the estate of Fedor Boranov. The rye has now arrived at its destination. The document was drawn up by Dmitrej Ignat'ev himself. 15 September 1614.

Notes

Note the large watermark in the form of a crowned, double-headed eagle.

(II:310)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	25
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Naljuckoj pogost.

Summary

Petitions to De la Gardie and Odoevskij concerning the estates left by Osip Erochov:

Ivaško Michajlov syn Oničkov, of Derevskaja *pjatina*, applies for the estates of Osip Erochov. He is serving under Evert Horn.

Ivaško Erochov, of Derevskaja *pjatina*, applies for the estates of his son Osip. This year, 1613, his son was killed by Lithuanians while in the service of Evert Horn. Ivaško has his wife and daughter and the pregnant widow of his son to support.

Nastasica, the widow of Družina Lopuchin, applies for dower land from Osip Erochov's estates. Following the death of her husband, his estates were

given to Erochov, and until now she has had her home with and been supported by him.

Joint petition from Semen Pervoj syn Oničkov and Ivan Erochov applying for Osip Erochov's estates.

Bogdanko Terpigorev, Michalka Lopuchin and others apply for an allocation of land from the estates of Osip Erochov and Ondrej Rjasnicyn in Naljučkoj pogost, to enable them to support the staff of the Church of Stratoterpec Christov Georgij and to establish a churchyard. The church is on land belonging to Erochov and Rjasnicin.

Semen Oničkov applies for Osip Erochov's estates. He claims that he has a salary of 400 *četi*, but has no land. He has been serving the state for 15 years. On the reverse, the date 24 March 1613 and the order: "Make extracts".

In two petitions to the boyars and *voevody*, Nikon Buturlin asks that the 40 *četi* given to the widow Nastasica as a dower estate on the death of her husband Družina Lopuchin be transferred to him, her brother Nikon Buturlin, in return for his supporting her. 4 May.

On the reverse, a decision to transfer the estate to Nikon and to require a surety bond for him.

Signed on behalf of the widow Nastas'ja by Semen Paličín. (Sheet 20.)

Nikon Buturlin applies for the 40 *četi* given to his sister Nastas'ja on the death of her husband.

On the reverse, a decision to transfer the estate to Nikon and to require a surety bond for him.

Inquiries and examinations concerning the petitioners' salaries and estates.

Undertaking by Semen Pervoj syn Oničkov, handed in to the state treasury, concerning his brother-in-law Osip Erochov. As decreed by the boyars, and of his own free will, Semen would take over Osip's estates in return for serving the state and supporting Ivan Erochov and his sister Ustin'ja. Witnessed by Grigore (sic) Frolov syn Bebrin and Gavrila Ortem'ev. Vas'ka Il'in acted as scribe. 29 April 1613.

Undertaking by Nikon Fedorov syn Buturlin to support his sister Nastas'ja until she dies or enters a convent, in return for being granted her estate of 40 *četi*. Witnessed by Voin Ofonas'ev. Nikon wrote the undertaking himself. 4 May 1613. Signed on the reverse by Voin.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij heard the petitions submitted by Ivan Erochov, Semen Oničkov, the widow Nastas'ja and Nikon Buturlin, and decided to allocate 40 *četi* of Osip Erochov's estates to Nikon Buturlin. He was to support his sister Nastas'ja. Semen Oničkov was allocated 145 *četi* of Osip's estates, in return for his serving the state. In addition, he was to support Ivan Erochov and Osip's pregnant widow Ustin'ja. If Ustin'ja had a son, Semen was to provide for him until he entered the service of the state. Bogdan Terpigorev's petition was rejected, as was that of Ivan Oničkov. 4 May 1613.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 25).

Signed on the reverse, across the joins (with some gaps), by *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov. Some sheets are missing.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 25).

(II:311)

Contents Report on parcelling of estates (fragment).

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1614

Area(s) Vodskaja *pjatina*, Budkovskoj pogost.

Summary

Report from Michajlo Neelov, who has been ordered by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to parcel out land in Butkovskoj pogost, following inquiries by Ondrej Trusov. The estates in question are those of Jurej and his son Nason Puškin. As the sheet is torn, there is no indication of the new holder of the land. The document is incomplete. Draft.

Addressed on the reverse to De la Gardie and Odoevskij.

Handed in by Michajlo Neelov's servant Tere[...] (?) on 10 February 1614.

Notes

The sheet is torn at the top. The entire sheet has been restored.

Cf. II:237.

(II:312)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1611
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Žedrickoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from Kirilko Skunščikov to the boyars of the Moscow and Novgorod State, requesting a certificate of title (*vvoznaja gramota*) to the land he has been granted this year, 1611/12. On the reverse, the instruction: "Issue a document".

In a grant of land made in 1611/12 and signed by the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov, Skunščikov has been given Ivan Ivanov syn Čichačov's estates of 300 *četi* (which originally belonged to Grigorej Menšoj Ogarev). A land parcelling document relating to the estate has been issued to *neslužiloj* Grigorej Charlamov. In addition, the latter has sent land parcelling books to Novgorod the Great. Extracts from the books, describing the estates in Žedrickoj pogost, Šelonskaja *pjatina*. Attested on the reverse by Ždanec Molevanov. (Sheet 4.)

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to give Kiril Matfeev syn Kunščikov a certificate of title to the estates, which comprise 300 *četi*.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (now missing; the lower part of the sheet has been torn off). 30 October 1611.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov.

Notes

Here and there in the roll, Skunščikov is referred to as Kunščikov.

(II:313)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Demanskoj pogost.

Summary

Družinka Semenov syn Oničkov, of Derevskaja *pjatina*, applies to the boyars of the Moscow and Novgorod State for an allocation of land from the estates of Ivan Rjasnicyn. Rjasnicyn and his wife have been killed by Lithuanians. On the reverse, the date 31 March 1612.

Extract from the land parcelling books for 1601/02 drawn up by the *nesluživoj* and boyar's son Semoj Verevkin, relating to Rjasnicyn's estates in Demanskoj pogost. Attested on the reverse by under-secretary Ždanko Alabuchin.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate Oničkov 125 *četi* of Rjasnicyn's estates. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (only fragments remain).

22 (?) April 1612.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Draft land parcelling document based on the decision above.

On the verso of sheet 7, a descriptive heading and the year 1611/12.

(II:314)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	12
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Lopskoj pogost. Šelon-skaja <i>pjatina</i> . Orešek. Ladožskoj <i>uezd</i> .

Summary

1. Inquiries into the salary of Družina Semenov Oničkov and the estates at his disposal. According to the service rolls kept by Prince Michajlo Pet-

rovič Katyrev Rostovskoj and comrades in 1605/06, Oničkov had a salary of 600 *četi* in Derevskaia *pjatina*. Attested by under-secretary Fed'ka Larionov.

On examination, Družina's son Osip said that his father had been granted estates of 100 *četi* for his service at Tula and Kaluga, but that he had not had time to have the grants documented. (Sheet 1.)

Bogdan Davydov syn Dirin, Petr Osipov syn Oničkov, Filon Michajlov syn Oničkov, Bogdan Ondreev syn Terpigorev, Ondrej Četvertogo syn Rjasnicyn and Osip Matveev syn Arcybašev, noblemen and boyars' sons of Derevskaia *pjatina*, testified that Družina Oničkov had received 100 *četi* for his service in Tula and Kaluga.

Witnessed orally and in writing, on the verso of sheet 2, by Bogdan, Filon, Bogdan Dirin and Petr Oničkov.

Extracts from older cadastres and land parcelling books relating to Družina Oničkov's estates. (Sheets 2–3.)

2. Order issued by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to *neslužiloj* Kazarin Maslenitckoj of Vodskaja *pjatina* to make inquiries into Danilo Myšetckoj's estates in Orešek, comprising 142 *četi*. Prince Ondrej Fedorov syn Myšetckoj had served for four years for his uncle Prince Danilo Myšetckoj in Orešek, and now the latter's estate had been confiscated by the state. His estates in Derevskaia *pjatina* and Vodskaja *pjatina*, Ladožskoj *uezd*, comprised 120 *četi*. (Sheet 4.)

Petition to De la Gardie and Ivan Odoevskij from Ondrjuška Myšetckoj, applying for 120 *četi* of his uncle's estates in Ladožskoj *uezd*. For four years he had served instead of his uncle, and now the latter's estates in Orešek had been confiscated by the state. Danilo Myšetckoj had been unwilling to submit to a surety bond and he, Ondrej, was unable to obtain a post anywhere else. On the reverse, dated 15 June (?) 1613. (Sheet 5.)

Inquiries into Danilo Timofeev syn Myšetckoj's salary in the form of estates. From Michajlo Saltykov's service rolls for 1605/06, signed by *d'jak* Tomilo Lugovskoj, it emerged that Danilo had a salary of 600 *četi*. Attested by under-secretary Fet'ka Larionov.

List of Danilo's estates, in Vodskaja *pjatina* and elsewhere, as recorded in land grant books (*dačnye knigi*) signed by *d'jak* Neljub Sukalenov and sent to Moscow in 1603/04. Juška Suchljanskoj's land parcelling books for Vodskaja *pjatina*, from 1572/73, listed Danilo's estates, with their villages, cultivated areas and peasants. (Sheets 6–8.)

On examination, Ondrej said that his uncle's estate in Lopskoj pogost, Vodskaja *pjatina*, had been transferred to Orešek. His own salary in the form of estates was not recorded in the service rolls, as he had been serving for his uncle for four years. (Sheet 9.)

Petition from Ondrej to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, asking for the estates that had not passed to Orešek. On the reverse, an order from Se-

men Lutochin to confirm the transfer of 27 *četi* of Danilo's estates to Ondrej. (Sheet 10.)

Decision of De la Gardie and Odoevskij in response to Ondrej Myšet-skoj's petition. 457 *četi* of the estates had reverted to the state in Orešek. In all, 142 *četi* in various pogosts were allocated to the nephew Ondrej in return for his service of the state. His uncle Danilo had not reported for duty, and on 6 July he was not serving in Novgorod the Great. He had failed to provide for Ondrej as required. (Sheet 11.) 6 July 1613.

On the reverse of sheets 1–3 and 5–11, across the joins, the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

(II:315)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	7
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Stepanko Teglev and Egupko Boborykin, applying for the estate of Fedor and Onton Licharev in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. The latter have betrayed Grand Prince Karl Filip and defected to Pskov.

Particulars from the land grant books for 1613/14 concerning the holdings of Teglev and Boborykin and how much is needed to make up their full salaries.

On examination when the extract is made, Teglev and Boborykin say that Onton Licharev has defected to Pskov, and that his property now stands empty and has not been granted to anyone. Teglev and Boborykin have long been denied access to their estates in Bežeckaja and Obonežskaja *pjatiny* by the bands of thieves at large there.

The boyars' decision on the matter, dated 20 January 1614. Teglev and Boborykin are granted land from Licharev's estate. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. Next to the seals is the signature of Ivan Tolmačov.

Instructions to Ivan Tolmačov to carry out the decision. Draft. Fragment.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Teglev and Boborykin. They have been granted Onton Licharev's estate, and a land parcelling document had been issued. However, Swedish soldiers took the document from the land parceller Ivan Tolmačov and tore it up. As a result, the land cannot be

parcelled out, and the petitioners ask for a new document relating to the estate.

Instructions from the boyars to parcel out the land. On the verso, the scribe has tested his pen by copying out a long passage from the 50th Psalm.

Sheets 2–4 are signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:316)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	13
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Letter from Tsar Boris Fedorovič to the *d'jaki* Dmitrej Oljab'ev and Vtoroj Pozdeev in Novgorod the Great, concerning a petition from Efim Voronov's widow Orina. She has received 100 *četi* as dower land from her husband's estate in Šelonskaja *pjatina*, but now wants this land to be transferred to her husband's nephew Sava Michajlov syn Voronov. Orina's request is granted, but if she dies, enters a convent or marries, the land is to be taken from him. The information given is attested by under-secretary Vasjuk Gavrilov. The letter is dated 12 April 1600 and was handed in on 6 May of the same year by Sava Voronov.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Savka Voronov, applying for land from the estate of Isak Kultašev in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. Kultašev is a traitor and has defected to Pskov. On the verso: 4 September 1613.

Extract from Michail Saltykov's books for 1605/06 concerning Sava Voronov's holding of land. His salary is 400 *četi*. This information is attested by Vas'ka Častoj.

On examination, Voronov says that he has been given another 50 *četi* for his service in Tula and Kašira, but that he did not have time to obtain a document from Moscow confirming this. His claim is, however, confirmed by three landowners and boyars' sons. Their statement is witnessed by one of them, Ždan Kvašin, on sheet 4v.

Extract from under-secretary Semejka Šolygin's land parcelling books for 1597/98 concerning the dower estate granted to Efim Voronov's widow Orina.

Extract from Ivan Selivanov's land parcelling books for 1612/13. Isak Kultašev has received land from the estate of Ondrej Kosickoj's widow, near Porchov in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. This information is attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

On examination, Sava Voronov states that his aunt Orina no longer lives on his estate and that Isak Kultašev is a traitor and has defected to Pskov. He asks to be allocated 100 *četi* of each estate.

This is granted by the boyars in a decision dated September 1613 (no day of month). Kultašev's chattels, his livestock and his harvest, however, are to be confiscated by the state. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 9).

Instructions from the boyars to (space left for name) in Šelonskaja *pjatina* to carry out the above decision. The person concerned is to have the particulars entered in the books (*obysknye, ot del'nye, otpisnye knigi*) by the *zemskej* or *cerkovnoj d'jaček*, and then to have the books sent to Novgorod the Great. September 1613 (no day of month). Draft.

Sheets 2–9 are signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. Across the join between sheets 1 and 2 is the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Ivan Efanov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Sheet 1 has been restored.

(II:317)

Contents	Petitions for leases of sowing, harvesting and haymaking rights. Fragment of a land grant application.
Sheets	31
Year(s)	1613/14, 1614/15
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Sutockoj pogost. Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Volotovskoj pogost. Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Koporskoj <i>uezd</i> , Kipenskoj pogost. Djagilenskoj pogost. Other areas are also mentioned.

Summary

Petitions for leases of sowing and harvesting rights, addressed to Grand Prince Karl Filip (unless otherwise stated).

1. Petition from *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev for a lease of haymaking rights for 1613/14 in *pustoši* in Šelonskaja *pjatina* formerly belonging to Roman Jakovlev syn Pjatogo.

Inquiries into Roman Pjatogo's estates in Sutockoj pogost.

On examination, Grigor'ev said that Roman had died and that his estates had not been leased to anyone.

Decision on the recto, across the joins. Grigor'ev is granted the right to make hay on payment of a rent of one Moscow *grivna*.

On the reverse, the date 2 August 1614 and the order: "Make extracts".

2. Petition from Vasilej Častoj, under-secretary at the *Rozrjadnoj prikaz*, who wishes to lease land belonging to the Nikol'skij Ljackij Monastery in the village of Ušersko. The monastery has been burnt down and is deserted. He asks to be leased the land from this year, 1614/15, until the monastery is inhabited again.

Description of the monastery's estates in Volotovskoj pogost, as recorded in Ondrej Pleščev's tax books from 1582/83.

Decision by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin in September 1614 to grant Vasilej Častoj the lease of the monastery land. Draft. Decision written across the join on the recto. (Sheets 3–4.)

On the reverse, the date 23 September 1614.

3. On the reverse, a fragment of a land grant application (sheet 5v). Draft.
4. Petition from Mikita Zenov'ev, asking to be allowed to lease for the present year, 1614/15, 4 *obži* of the estates of Filip Skrypicyn, Semen Gulidov and Mokej Kultašev in Koporskoj *uezd*, Kipenskoj pogost.

Inquiries into the salaries and estates of Gulidov, Skrypicyn and Kultašev, as recorded in older books. Regarding Skrypicyn's estates, nothing

can be known for certain, as Oleksej Tret'jakov's tax books from 1594/95 have been sent to Moscow.

Decision by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin to grant Zenov'ev the lease of the spring-sown grain and haymaking for 1614/15, but for no longer than that, provided that Skrypicyn has in fact defected to Pskov and Gulidov and Kul'tašev have indeed died. The land has not been leased to anyone else, nor does it belong to the crown villages or *jamskie slobody*. April 1615.

5. Petr Bakakin syn Neelov and Mikita Zenov'ev apply to Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij for the lease of Vasilej Kolobov's estates in Djagilinskij pogost for the present year, 1615/16. On the reverse of the petition, an order to paste it in with the other documents arising from it.

Extract from Ivan Timofeev's land grant books from 1609/10.

Decision by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin on 18 April 1615 to give Nikita Zenov'ev permission, on payment of a rent, to sow rye on Vasilej Kolobov's estates in 1615/16, provided that Kolobov has in fact defected to Pskov. The decision granting the lease is to be shown to the *gubnye starosty*.

Below the text, it is noted that the decision has been given to Zenov'ev. (Sheet 13.)

Similar petitions concerning leases of the right to sow rye and spring-sown cereals, with inquiries and decisions.

(II:318)

Contents	Petitions, orders, inquiries and decisions concerning allocations of grain. Documents relating to an official taken ill.
Sheets	25
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Lokockoj pogost.

Summary

1. Petitions, orders, inquiries and decisions relating to grain and other assets on the estates of Pavel Klement'ev in Lokockoj pogost, Derevskaja *pjatina*. Instructions are given by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij. Petitions from Bogdanko Pervoj syn Musin and Tren'ka Kopnin, who have been granted land from the estates of Fedor Klement'ev's son Pavel in Lokockoj pogost, and from Tret'jak Kopnin's wife. All of them ask for allocations of the rye sown on Klement'ev's estates.

Extract from the harvest books of Siman Blažnikov and under-secretary Gavrila Masalin for 1612/13, relating to Pavel Klement'ev's estates.

Decision and orders concerning the rye sown for 1611/12 on Fedor Klement'ev's estates.

Decision to allocate rye from Pavel Klement'ev's estates to the peasants of *d'jak* Tret'jak Kopnin and Bogdan Musin and to Kopnin's wife. The remaining grain is to go to the state and be taken to Novgorod the Great. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 19). November 1612.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov (sheets 14–19).

Another decision to allocate grain to Kopnin's wife Katerina in accordance with her petition. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (the latter now missing) on sheet 26.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov (sheets 24–26). Witnessed on the verso of sheet 26 by under-secretary Ždanec Molevanov.

Michajla Mustofin and under-secretary Michajla Kudrjavcov were sent to harvest and make inquiries concerning the grain.

Jurej Kolyčov and under-secretary Ofonasej Bražnikov were also ordered to make inquiries into the grain that had been sown, harvested and threshed on Pavel Klement'ev's estates, along with the other assets there. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (now missing).

Reports on inquiries made by Siman Blažnikov and under-secretary Gavrila Masalin regarding the grain remaining in various villages on Pavel Klement'ev's estates. Priests, local representatives and other people in neighbouring pogosts and *volosti* were asked about the grain. Signatures of priests on the reverse. 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9 September 1612.

Instructions arising from the decisions above (incomplete). Draft. On the reverse, a descriptive heading: "Grant to *d'jak* Tret'jak Kopnin and Bogdan Musin, of Derevskaja *pjatina*, 1611/12".

2. Two documents, one of them a certificate, relating to an official taken ill.

A report from Ivan Mikiforov syn Kosickoj that Gavrila Mjakinin has been taken ill and is unable to record the harvest on Fedor Klement'ev's estates as instructed. The boyars order under-secretary Ždan Molevanov to ascertain whether this is true. 21 August.

Ždan Molevanov, accompanied by a priest and residents of Rogatica ulica, found Gavrila ill in bed. The certificate was drawn up by under-secretary Ždan Molevanov. On the reverse, a descriptive heading and the signature of *ipatevskoj pop* Grigorej. 21 August 1612. (Sheets 7–8.)

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great on sheet 19. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (the latter now missing) on sheet 26.

The roll is incorrectly numbered from sheet 17 on. The number 16 is incorrectly placed at the bottom of sheet 15.

The beginning of the roll is missing. On the verso of sheet 26 are four lines in German.

Cf. II:321.

(II:319)

Contents	Grant of land. Exchange of estates.
Sheets	14
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korel'skaja <i>polovina</i> , Nikol'skoj-Ižerskoj pogost.

Summary

Pelageja, the widow of Ivan Eremeev syn Čortov, applies to De la Gardie and Odoevskij for confirmation of the grant of 250 *četi* of her husband's estates, made to her by Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič on the death of her husband as a dower estate for herself and her three young children. Her husband was killed by Lithuanians outside Moscow in 1608/09. She also requests that her eldest son Griša be admitted into the service of the state.

Furthermore, there is a petition from Bogdan Ivanov syn Skobel'cyn and Griška Ivanov syn Čortov, dated 20 January, seeking permission to exchange certain parts of their estates with one another (sheet 8). On the reverse, the autograph signatures of Bogdan Skobel'cyn and Čortov.

Particulars from land grant books from 1592/93 and 1594/95, signed by *d'jak* Dmitrej Aljab'ev, relating to the estates of Ivan Eremeev syn Čortov in Nikol'skoj-Ižerskoj pogost.

Extracts from *vvoznnye gramoty* from 1588/89, signed by *d'jak* Semejka Omel'janov, and from similar documents signed by *d'jak* Ivan Ogarev.

According to Michajlo Saltykov's service rolls for 1605/06, signed by *d'jak* Tomilo Lugovskoj, Bogdan Skobel'cyn has a salary of 600 *četi*. Description of his estates in Ižerskoj pogost, as recorded in land grant books from 1595/96 signed by *d'jak* Dmitrej Aljab'ev. Dated January 1613 (no day of month).

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij, dated January 1613 (no day of month), to grant Grigorej Čortov 250 *četi* of his father's estates, subject to his providing for his mother and his siblings. Bogdan Ivanov syn Skobel'cyn was granted the parts of the estate listed, which Ivan Čortov had previously transferred to him.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Instructions to Semen Gulidov to parcel out the land, and a land parcelling document based on the decision above. Draft.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:320)

Contents Grants of land.

Sheets 8

Year(s) 1612

Area(s) Derevskaja *pjatina*, Polonovskoj and Lažinskoj pogosts.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Fet'ka Semenov syn Voropanov, of Derevskaja *pjatina*, applying for the estates of his brother-in-law Voin Ponafidin. For three years now, Fet'ka has been serving the state in his brother-in-law's place. The latter has now been killed by Lithuanians. Fet'ka himself has no land.

According to grants of land made by De la Gardie and Odoevskij in 1612/13, Fedor Voropanov has a salary of 300 *četi*. According to Prince Michajlo Petrovič Katyrev Rostovskoj's service rolls (*desjatnja verstan'ja*) for 1603/04, Voin Ivanov syn Ponafidin has a salary of 500 *četi*. Attested by under-secretary Vas'ka Častoj.

Extract from Fedor Šišmarev's tax books from 1581/82 concerning the estates of Izmajlo Ivanov syn Panafidin and Saltan Ratmanov syn Eževskoj in Polonovskoj pogost.

Regarding Voin Ivanov syn Panafidin's estates in Polonovskoj pogost, the roll includes extracts from the land parcelling books of *gubnoj starosta* Dmitrej Kropotov for 1582/83, those of *gubnye starosty* Vasilej Musin and Ondrej Obutkov for 1587/88, and those of *nesluživoj* Tret'jak Kropotov for 1591/92. The last of these extracts relates to Vlažinskoj pogost.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to grant Voin Ponafidin's widow Tat'jana 50 *četi* as a dower estate. Fedor Voropanov was granted 300 *četi*.

4 October 1612.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov (sheets 1–6).

Instructions to *gubnoj starosta* Ignatej Djukin to parcel out the land in accordance with the decision. Draft.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 6).

(II:321)

Contents Grants of land, confiscation. List of peasants.

Sheets 81

Year(s) 1610–1612

Area(s) Derevskaja *pjatina*, Lokockoj pogost.

Summary

1. Three petitions to Tsar Vladislav Žigimontovič, from Pjatajko Musin, Bogdaško Pervogo syn Musin and Sen'ka Arcybašev, applying for grants of land from the estate of Fedor Klement'ev in Lokockoj pogost. Klement'ev was killed by Lithuanian soldiers while serving at Bolchovo, and leaves a wife and two children. 15, 19 and 20 November 1610.

Petition to Tsar Vladislav Žigimontovič from Fedor Klement'ev's widow Varvarka. Her brother Bogdaško Ondreev syn Musin is serving in her husband's place, and has now been sent to Moscow as a messenger. In these circumstances, she asks to be allowed to keep the estate. 22 November 1610.

A similar petition from Klement'ev's son Pavelko, claiming that the widow and son have been given a document in Moscow confirming their title to the estate, but that it has not been possible to send it to Novgorod because of the troubles. 29 November 1610.

Particulars of the salaries and land holdings of the petitioners and of Fedor Klement'ev (from land grant books for 1598/99, Dmitrej Zamyckoj's cadastres for 1581/82, and land parcelling books for 1589/90, 1593/94 and 1598/99).

Decision of the *voevoda* Ivan Saltykov, dated 9 December 1610. The widow and children may keep the estate. Signed by *d'jak* Petr Tret'jakov. (No seal.)

Petition to King Karl IX and the *voevody* De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Bogdanko Pervogo syn Musin of Derevskaja *pjatina*. His salary has

been set at 300 *četi*. He has now been serving for 17 years, but has not been granted any land. He wishes to be granted land from Pavel Klement'ev's estate, as the latter has refused to kiss the cross and has defected to Toržok. 3 October 1611. (Sheet 16.)

A similar petition from Tret'jak Kopnin. On examination, Musin and Kopnin state that the widow Varvara has married *d'jak* Petr Tret'jakov.

Decision of the boyars, dated 18 November 1611. *d'jak* Tret'jak Kopnin is granted 400 *četi* of the estate and Musin 80 *četi*.

Decision of the boyars, dated 26 November 1611, to confiscate stores of food, clothes, livestock etc. on Pavel Klement'ev's estate. Both decisions bear the seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Report, dated 6 December 1611, from Jurej Kolyčev and under-secretary Ofonasej Bražnikov, who have travelled to Fedor Kliment'ev's estate to question the peasants and make an inventory of his chattels (sheets 31 ff.). These include 18 icons, a good number of horses and cattle, stores of beverages, and grain. Tret'jak Kopnin's men have been there, taken the keys to the granaries, and delivered some of the grain to Kopnin in the town and used another portion of it to brew beer (sheet 34). Before that, the peasants had made vodka (*vinno*) from grain reserved for tax (*pjatinnij chleb*) and sent some of it to Kopnin. Examination concerning the distilling of the vodka, with certain technical details.

This is followed by further reports from Kolyčev and Bražnikov on their questioning of peasants and local representatives in Lokockoj and neighbouring pogosts about what has happened to Fedor and Pavel Kliment'ev's chattels (objects of silver, copper and pewter, clothes, livestock, and stores of food). The peasants know nothing and are not very cooperative. December 1611–January 1612.

Sheet 65: Record of an election (*vybornoj i izljublennoj spisok*) of a *starosta* to guard Fedor Kliment'ev's grain and supervise its threshing on the Troice-Sergiev Monastery's estate of Mokroj ostrov in Listovskoj pogost. 25 December 1611. A similar document relating to Lokockoj pogost.

Petition to the boyars from Jurej Kolyčev, complaining about disobedient peasants who are refusing to mill Kliment'ev's grain. He has travelled round to several pogosts, talking to the peasants.

Inventory of Fedor Kliment'ev's chattels that have been sold, with details of the buyers and the sums raised: horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, ploughs, vessels and barrels. Ofonja Bražnikov acted as scribe. Signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Petition to the boyars from Bogdaško Ondreev syn Musin. He has no land and is living in Novgorod the Great in considerable hardship, and now asks for grain from his nephew's estate (sheet 80).

2. List showing the numbers of peasants belonging to different landowners in Lokockoj pogost.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

The sheets in the roll are slightly out of order.

Cf. II:318.

(II:322)

Contents	Petitions and reports concerning collections of grain etc.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Bežeckaja <i>pjatina</i> . Ustreckaja, Videmerskaja and Glinenskaja <i>volosti</i> . Lipenskaja <i>volost'</i> , Lipenskoj Kotlyvan.

Summary

Petition to the boyars from Mosejko Poskočin and Ol'ferko Alekin. They have been instructed to collect rye and barley that should have been collected previously from Ustreckaja, Vedemerskaja and Glinenskaja *volosti*. They have now sent this grain with sworn men to Novgorod the Great. In Ustreckoj *stan* itself they have only managed to collect a small amount of grain, as the Lithuanians have laid everything waste. The petition was handed in on 20 October 1612 by Eleuferej Alekin.

A similar petition from the same individuals, reporting that they have sent food and money to Novgorod the Great from Lipenskaja *volost'* and Lipenskoj Kotlyvan. They have not been able to collect tax (*boran*) from every *vyt'* as instructed, as very great destruction has been caused in the area. The petition was handed in on 4 November 1612 by Ol'ferej Alekin.

(II:323)

Contents	Allocations of rye.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1611/12, 1612/13
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Peredol'skoj pogost.

Summary

Petition from Tichan Ododurov's widow Marica and her children, asking for an allocation of rye from the estate of her brother-in-law Grigorej Ododurov. This estate was first granted to Gavriilo Beketov and subsequently to Ivan Oničkov.

It is noted that on 30 November 1611 Gavriilo Beketov was granted 247 *četi* of Grigorej Ododurov's estate in Peredol'skoj pogost. On 9 October 1612 this land was taken from Beketov and granted to Ivan Oničkov. Beketov asked to be allowed to keep that year's harvest and the stores of provisions (malt, oats, barley, wheat, hempseed, peas and linseed), which were kept in a pit. Oničkov then accused Beketov of having appropriated Grigorej Ododurov's harvest, of having charged the peasants double tax, and of not having used rye for sowing in the way he had been ordered to do.

Extract from Akinf Murav'ev's harvest books (*užinnye knigi*) for 1612/13, stating how much rye was sown and harvested on Grigorej Ododurov's estate in 1611/12. Some of the harvest was given to Beketov as seed, and the rest was confiscated and placed in a stack, and was to be supervised by Fed'ko Borisov, *starosta* of Peredol'skoj pogost.

Decision of the boyars, dated 12 November 1612, to allocate Ivan Oničkov 23 *četi* of Grigorej Ododurov's rye on account of his poverty.

Examination of Grigorej Ododurov's nephew Dmitrej Tichanov syn Ododurov, who confirms the particulars that have already emerged. He also says that Akinf Murav'ev made false entries in the books, for Murav'ev's own benefit and that of the local representatives. Dmitrej's father Tichan and his uncle Grigorej lived together. Tichan was killed in service, his estate has been laid waste by the Lithuanians, and his widow Maria and their children are now begging for their living. They wish to be allocated a share of Gavriilo Beketov's rye.

(II:324)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Ondrjuška Beloj, under-secretary at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*. His salary has been set at 200 *četi*, but he has only 25 *četi*, in Šelonskaja *pjatina*. He now applies to be granted land from the estate of the “traitor” Achmet Želtuchin in Vodskaja *pjatina*.

Particulars from the Chancellery’s service rolls (*verstal’nyj spisok*) for 1611/12 concerning Beloj’s salary, in money (20 roubles a year) and land (200 *četi*), and from the land grant books for 1603/04 and 1605/06 concerning the landed estates of Beloj and Želtuchin. The information is attested by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

On examination, Beloj says that Želtuchin has defected to Pskov.

Decision of the boyars, dated 9 August 1614, granting Beloj’s petition. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. Signed by *d’jak* Semen Lutochin.

2. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from under-secretary Kostja Petrov. He has no land, and therefore now applies for a grant from the estate of the “traitor” Menšoj Borkov in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Borkov has defected to Pskov.

Particulars of Kostjantin Petrov’s salary in money (14 roubles) and land (140 *četi*). He has never before applied for land. Extract from the land grant books for 1603/04 concerning Borkov’s estate.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Kostja Petrov. He has been given land from the estate of Menšoj Borkov in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Grain crops have been sown in the *pustoši* of the estate, and Petrov wants a share of them. Granted on the verso. The rest is confiscated by the Crown.

Decision of the boyars, dated 9 August 1614. Kostjantin Petrov is granted 50 *četi* of Menšoj Borkov’s estate. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. Signed by *d’jak* Semen Lutochin.

Instructions to Grigorej Obol’njaninov and *gubnoj* Selivestr Zenov’ev in Vodskaja *pjatina* to parcel out land to Ondrej Beloj from the estate of Achmet Želtuchin in that *pjatina*. 9 August 1614. At the bottom of sheet 9 it is noted that Kostjantin Petrov has received a similar document relating to Menšoj Borkov’s estate. Draft.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

The sheets in the roll are slightly out of order.

(II:325)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaia <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition to the boyars from Mikitka Žukov of Derevskaia *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 300 *četi* and he has been granted 150 *četi*. He has been serving for thirty years. Now the two sons of his cousin Fedor, Bogdan and Stepan, have been killed by Lithuanian soldiers. Only Bogdan has a family – a wife, a 5-year-old son and a daughter. The widow has the two brothers' estate at her disposal, though it has not been granted to her by the boyars, and despite the fact that she herself lives in Ostaškovo. Žukov now applies to be granted part of the brothers' estate.

Extracts from older books concerning the salaries of Mikitka and Fedor Žukov (from the service rolls of Prince Michail Rostovskoj Katyrev for 1605/06; the land grant books sent to Moscow in 1603/04; Dmitrej Zamyckoj's cadastres for 1581/82; and *gubnoj starosta* Petr Esipov's land parcelling books for 1584/85). The information is attested by under-secretaries Fed'ka Larionov and Kostja Petrov.

Decision of the boyars, dated 29 March 1613. The petition is granted, on condition that all the particulars provided are correct; this is to be checked on the spot. The grain and hay are confiscated by the state. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

Fragment of the boyars' instructions to *nesluživoj* Bogdan Stogov in Derevskaia *pjatina* to carry out the decision. Draft.

Signed by *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (yellowish in colour).

(II:326)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Ljubynskoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Ždanko Kvašnin, applying for a grant of land. His salary is 500 *četi* and he holds 105 *četi*, but this land has fallen into the hands of “robbers” and his people have been killed. He asks to be granted the estates of Ivan Mjakinin in Ljubynskoj pogost. On the reverse, the date 17 July 1614.

Petition from Davyd Barančev’s widow Ovdotica, asking that inquiries be made into her husband’s estates. Her husband was serving the Swedes at Tichvin and has been killed. Ždanko Kvašnik has submitted an untruthful application for her husband’s estates, which she needs for her support. On the reverse, an instruction to paste the petition into the roll.

According to land grant books from 1610/11, Ždanko Ivanov syn Kvašnik has a salary of 500 *četi* and holds estates comprising 95 *četi*.

In 1600/01, Davyd Barančev was granted an estate of 40 *četi* for his support.

According to a grant of land made in 1612/13, Ivan Borisov syn Mjakinin holds his father’s estates of 200 *četi*.

On examination, Kvašnik said that Mjakinin and Barančev were traitors. He was now applying for both their estates. Witnessed on the reverse by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to allocate Ždan Kvašnik 200 *četi* of Ivan Mjakinin’s estates. The widow Ovdot’ja was granted the 40 *četi* of her husband Davyd Barančev as a dower estate. When she entered a convent, married or died, this land was to pass to Ždan Kvašnik. 9 August 1614.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of *d’jak* Semen Lutochin.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (yellow wax) (sheet 4).

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (yellow wax) (sheet 4).

(II:327)

Contents	Petition concerning property. Confiscation of rye. Surety bond. Orders etc.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1614, 1615
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from the townsman (*posadskoj tjağloj čelovek*) Mokejko Lyscov Mjasnik, a resident of Nikitina ulica. He complains that Jakov Kren' has not carried out an investigation of his property, and asks for this to be remedied. In 1612/13, Nečaj Bobrovník conducted an investigation following a large fire, in which Lyscov's six shops and a good deal of merchandise, including valuable furs and rye, were destroyed. Some goods, sent with Jurej Cholmitin to Kolyvan, have disappeared. Others have been stolen. Lyscov's losses amount to 400 roubles, in addition to taxes. He also complains that he has been overtaxed by Jakov Kren', who has placed himself in a lower tax category. (Sheet 1.)

Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to *pjaticoneckoj starosta* Dokučaj Słasnicyñ and fellow officials to carry out an investigation of Mokejko's taxes and merchandise and those of Jakov Kren', and in that connection to ask people living in Nikitina and Končanskaja ulicy, in Slavenskoj *konec*, and at the silk and butchers' shops. A report on their investigation, signed by priests and the investigators themselves, is to be sent to De la Gardie and Odoevskij. Signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. 13 February 1614. (Sheet 1v.)

Three examination and investigation reports, prepared by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij:

Dokučaj Słasnicyñ asked a large number of named residents of Nikitina and Manicyña ulicy about Mokej's property, but they did not know how much had been destroyed in the fire or how much had been stolen. Mokej has been placed in a high tax category because he is single, with no children or nephews and nieces. The report was written by undersecretary Griša Břefin. Signed by priests across the joins on the reverse. (Sheets 2–4.)

On the instructions of Dokučaj Słasnicyñ, *slavenskoj starosta* Larion Perevoznik asked residents of streets outside the city about the property and taxes of Mokej Lyscov and Jakov Kren'. The people questioned knew that Jakov had appropriated property belonging to Fedor Popov and Onton Šelkovnik, but not how much. Apart from that, they knew noth-

ing. The record of their examination was drawn up by *petrovskoj d'jaček* Sen'ka Jur'ev. On the reverse, signed by the priest Lazorišče Borisov on behalf of the residents. (Sheet 5.)

On Dokučaj Slasnicyn's instructions, *slavenskoj starosta* Ovsej Lin'ev, of Končanskaja ulica, asked the residents of that street about the property and taxes of Mokej Lyscov and Jakov Kren'. They gave the same answers as in the preceding examination record. February 1614. (Sheet 6.)

2. Description of the appearance of a number of women. The colour of their hair and eyes is described, along with their complexion and other characteristics. Draft. (Sheet 7.)
3. Confiscation of rye for Swedish soldiers. Draft. (Sheet 7v.)
4. Surety bond for Ždan Fokin syn, guaranteeing that he will hand over a legal document and 5 roubles to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. The sureties include two butchers of Rogatica ulica. 5 December 1614. The bond was written by Stepanko Bokov, and witnessed on the reverse by Michalka. (Sheet 8.)
5. Two orders to two named individuals to send foot soldiers and cavalrymen to Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts and to Rakoma. 24 August 1615. Draft. On the reverse, a descriptive heading: "Miscellaneous business, 1614/15". (Sheet 9.)

(II:328)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	26
Year(s)	1612, 1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

Petition to the boyars from Matfej Dirin's widow Ovdot'ja, of Derevskaja *pjatina*. Her husband has been killed in service by Lithuanian soldiers. He had supported himself from his father's estate, which had been divided between Matfej and his two brothers. The two surviving brothers have now appropriated Matfej's share of the estate. Ovdot'ja asks for a dower estate for herself and her two daughters Marinka and Irinka.

Extracts from older books (the land grant books for 1602/03 and *neslužiloj* Ivan Skudin's land parcelling books for the same year) concerning Davyd Dirin's estate, which was divided between his sons and daughters.

Transcript of the document by which Matvej Dirin and his brothers di-

vided up their father's estate, farm by farm. Vasilej Rumjancov, Osan Chvostov and Grigorej Mel'nickoj acted as witnesses and Ignaško Fomin as scribe.

On examination, the widow Ovdot'ja says that the estate was previously divided up amicably among four brothers and three sisters. The eldest sister has since married Ivan Rozladin. Now Ovdot'ja and her daughters have been driven from the estate by her husband's brothers, and are having to beg for their living.

Decision of the boyars, dated 13 November 1612. The petition is granted. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 10).

Instructions from the boyars to *nesluživoj* Jakov Moložaninov in Derevskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision. 13 November 1612. Draft.

Petition to the boyars from Davyd Dirin's daughters Marfica and Annica, applying for land for their support from Matvej's share of their father's estate. They complain that their sister-in-law has submitted an untruthful petition, concealing the existence of the two sisters. Petition handed in on 4 January 1613.

Petition to the boyars from Matvej Dirin's brothers Juška and Ivaško, making the same accusations as above against the widow Ovdot'ja. They wish to keep Matvej's share of the estate.

Extract from the service rolls of Prince Michail Rostovskoj Katyrev for 1605/06 concerning Matvej Dirin's salary. At the time, Matvej had recently come of age, and his brothers were 11 and 6 years old.

Two petitions from the widow Ovdot'ja, handed in on 4 January 1613, asking the boyars to disregard the petition from her brothers-in-law. She wishes to confront her husband's relatives before the boyars.

Decision of the boyars, dated 16 January 1613. The widow Ovdot'ja and her two daughters are granted three-quarters of Matvej Dirin's share of the estate. One-quarter is to go to the sister with whose support Matvej had been entrusted. The other sister is to be provided for by the brothers Jurej and Ivan. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 22).

Instructions from the boyars to *nesluživoj* Savelej Tiškov in Derevskaja *pjatina* to carry out the decision. January 1613 (no day of month). Draft.

The extracts from older books were made by under-secretaries Kostja Petrov and Timocha Odincov.

Signed by *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie (well preserved) and Novgorod the Great.

(II:329)

Contents	Petition for grain.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1612, 1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , village of Seglino.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Ivan Odoevskij from Ovdotica, the widow of Bulat Nepejcyn. Her husband has been killed by Lithuanians, and she herself has been held captive. The grain on her husband's estates in the village of Seglino has been confiscated by the state at the request of Družina Oničkov, who has taken over his debts. The widow asks to be given enough of the grain to pay off the debts and make a gift in memory of her husband. On the reverse, the instruction: "Record how much grain".

Inquiries are made into the ownership of the grain.

Last year, on 12 August 1612, Družina Oničkov had handed in to the boyars a "written undertaking and inventory" relating to an estate in Derevskaja *pjatina*, in the village of Seglino, with its *pustoši*, 8 *obži*, which his grandmother Onus'ja had transferred to him. Bulat Nepejcyn was to take the grain harvested on the estate to Novgorod the Great and to give the proceeds to Onus'ja. He had failed to do this. Instead, he is alleged to have sold the grain for 50 roubles. Now Bulat is dead and his wife has been held captive by Lithuanians.

Bulat Nepejcyn had claimed in an undertaking that his aunt Onus'ja had given him 80 *četi* of her estate in Seglino. He was to transport her grain to Novgorod the Great and, as provided in the undertaking, receive half of it. He had failed to do this, and a claim for 50 roubles should now be made against him. Written on 15 May 1611.

An order to make inquiries in Derevskaja *pjatina* as to whether all the information in the undertakings submitted was correct. August 1612.

On the reverse, across the joins (sheets 1–5), the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Decision by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to allocate the widow Ovdot'ja the grain left by her husband Bulat. She is to pay Oničkov for the debts he took over from her husband. 10 January 1613.

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 5).

Attested on the reverse by under-secretary Kostja Petrov.

Instructions to Aleksej Aisin to carry out the decision. January 1613.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 5).

(II:330)

Contents Record of expenditure on cloth.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Record of purchases of cloth for Swedish soldiers from four named merchants. 174 *arsin* of coarse woollen cloth was purchased, and particulars are given of the price paid for what was obtained from each merchant and the price per *arsin*. 1 May 1613.

Notes

A piece is missing from the top left corner of the sheet.

(II:331)

Contents Decision to recover money.

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1615

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Konstantin Petrov had been ordered to deliver 50 roubles to the state treasury.

Evert Horn and Ivan Odoevskij decided, on the basis of Konstantin Petrov's petition (not included), to recover 30 roubles from him for grain and to levy the remaining 20 roubles as a penalty. The money was to be delivered to Måns Mårtensson's *pristav* Semen Kurbatov. 7 March 1615.

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great.
Signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin and Måns Mårtensson.

Notes

Seals of Evert Horn and Novgorod the Great.

The petition itself is missing. See II:204 concerning the same matter.

(II:332)

Contents Accounts relating to brewing.

Sheets 4

Year(s) 1611, 1612

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Fragment of accounts in draft form: notes made by Ofonasej Lopuchin concerning the quantities of malt purchased from the malt dealers between 16 July 1611 and 25 May 1612. There is writing on both sides of this sheet.

It is also recorded what sums of money were collected from Måns Mårtensson at the *Bol'soj prichod* to pay the malt dealers over the period 1 September–1 May (no year), and what sums were collected to pay the hop dealers from March to July 1612. Again, there is text on both sides of the sheet.

Expenditure on malt and hops in 1611/12. On the verso, a summary of the costs and a total.

(II:333)

Contents	Collection of rent.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1611/12
Area(s)	The Zaonež'e pogosts.

Summary

Fragment of a summarized list of sums collected as rent from Pudoskoj, Oštinskoj, Kižskoj, Venickoj, Šunskoj, Vygozerskoj, Čelmoskoj, Važenskoj and Pirkinskoj pogosts. Draft. 1611/12.

(II:334)

Contents	Surety bond. Requisition of provisions.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Klimeckoj, Spasskoj, Budkovskoj and Chrepel'skoj pogosts.

Summary

1. The monk Iona and Pervoj Kirilov syn Lugovšin, both associated with the Neledickij (sic) Monastery, stand surety before Voleskej Epančin for the monk Onufrej, from the Siteckij Monastery, guaranteeing that he will report daily to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev at the *Dvorcovoј prikaz*. He is involved in legal proceedings with Ždan Fedin, a peasant of the village of Šaternoe *sel'co*, concerning a payment for two horses. Grigorej Gavrilov acted as witness and Griša Bebrin as scribe. 4 December 1614.
2. Requisition of rye and oats for Captain Jagan Indrikov. Klimentskoj, Spasskoj, Budkovskoj and Chrepel'skoj pogosts are mentioned. Fragment.

(II:335)

Contents	Petitions seeking employment. Surety bonds.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1609–1611
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Petition to Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič from the boyar's son Griška Posnikov syn Jakimov of Šelonskaja *pjatina*, seeking state employment at the *Pomestnoj prikaz*. On the reverse, a decision to appoint him and obtain a surety bond. 25 February 1609.

Surety bond for Jakimov, handed in to the Chancellery of Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič. The sureties were under-secretaries and messengers (*rossyl'sčiki*) at the *Pomestnoj prikaz* and the *Dvorcovej prikaz*. The bond was written by Griša Vasil'ev syn Ušakov on 28 February 1609. Signed on the reverse by the sureties and witnesses.

2. Under-secretaries at the *Pomestnoj prikaz* and *Dvorcovej prikaz* apply to Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič to be appointed as messengers at the law court. They have served the Tsar during the siege of 1609 and have endured much suffering. What is more, they have not received their wages. The boyar and *voevoda* Prince Michail Vasil'evič Šujskij promised them employment at the court, but others have been appointed to the posts in question, as messengers to Moscow and other towns and in the *pjatiny*. On the verso of sheet 8, an instruction to follow an earlier ukase at the law court. 6 March 1609.

Opening section of instructions from Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič to Ofonasej Ondreevič Eremeev in response to the above petition.

3. Surety bond for Jurej Stepanov syn Lugovinin, handed in to the Chancellery of Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič. The sureties were boyars' sons and under-secretaries and messengers at the *Pomestnoj prikaz* and *Dvorcovej prikaz*. The bond was written by Vaška Il'in on 11 May 1609. Signed on the reverse by sureties and the witness.

Surety bond for Vasilej Pavlov syn Bražnikov, handed in to the Chancellery of Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič. The sureties were under-secretaries and messengers at the *Pomestnoj prikaz* and *Dvorcovej prikaz*. The bond was written by Gavrillko Ortemov on 25 May 1610. Signed on the reverse by the witness and sureties.

Surety bond for Fatej Fedorov syn Zmeev, handed in to the "State Chancellery". The sureties were town bailiffs (*gorodovye prikaščiki*), messengers at the *Pomestnoj prikaz*, under-secretaries at the *Dvorcovej prikaz*

and others. Jakov Ivanov syn acted as witness. The bond was written by Griša Bebrin on 21 January 1611. Signed on the reverse by the witness and the sureties.

Surety bond for Nikita Filipov syn, handed in to the Chancellery of Tsar Vladislav Žigimontovič. The sureties were under-secretaries at the *Pomestnoj prikaz*. The bond was written by Mitrofonko Nikitin syn Petrovskoj. 31 January 1611. Signed on the reverse by the witness and the sureties.

4. Juška Lutovinov from Bežeckaja *pjatina* applies for a post as messenger at the *Pomestnoj prikaz* in Novgorod the Great. He served under Mikita Vyšeslavcev during the siege, and his brother was killed at Kaluga.

On the reverse, the instruction: "Appoint him."

(II:336)

Contents Petition seeking employment, surety bonds.

Sheets 9

Year(s) 1612, 1613

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Bogdaško Ivanov. He had been sent by the boyars to serve in Zaoneže, but on his way there he was robbed. He applies for employment as a *rossyločnoj pod'jačej*. Sixteen individuals stand surety for Bogdan Ivanov at the state treasury (*gosudareva kazna*), guaranteeing that he will discharge his duties as *rossyločnoj pod'jačej* at the *Pomestnaja izba* in an irreproachable manner. Agej Ofonas'ev acted as witness and Griša Bebrin as scribe. 8 October 1612.

This is followed by another seven surety bonds of the same kind. In each case, there are 10–18 sureties, often under-secretaries or *rossyločnye*, notaries or landowners. They stand surety for the following individuals, all of them *rossyločnye* at the *Pomestnaja izba*: Mina Beloj, Maksim Bešencov, Semen Kurbatov, Petr Rezancov, Ivan Brjancov, Denis Dereveckoj and Petr Bašmak. Grigorej Ušakov, Kornil Efim'ev, Michajlo Lyskov, Kazarin Russkoj and Gavrilko Ortem'ev acted as witnesses, and Griša Bebrin, Otopko Obaškin, Petruška Malyškin, Gavrilko Ortem'ev and Ofonko Petrovskoj as scribes. 26 October 1612–11 May 1613.

Notes

The following are mentioned as notaries on the Trade Side (Torgovaja strana): Miron Volodimerov, Petr Malyškin, Kirila Serebrjanikov, Stepan Bokov, Kazarin Russkoj, Grigorej Slavkovskoj and Feoktist Ponamarev.

(II:337)

Contents	Report.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Ivangorod. Tesovo.

Summary

Report to Jakob De la Gardie from Gavrilka Gagarin, describing how three individuals, who had been arrested and taken from Ivangorod to the Tesovo fortress, have escaped from prison. On arrival, the prisoners were handed over to *sotnik* Andrus Skelko. Gagarin urged Skelko to hand them over to the provost (*profoss*), as there were not enough guards at the prison at the time. During the night, the prisoners escaped. Gagarin sent men out to search for them in the villages and at the ferry places. He has also written to the *voevoda* Fedor Grigor'evič Aminev in Ivangorod about the prisoners. 27 June 1616.

On the reverse, addressed to De la Gardie, with the date 30 June 1616.

(II:338)

Contents	Record of inquiries.
Sheets	1
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Korel'skaja <i>polovina</i> , Il'inskoj-Tigodskoj-pogost.

Summary

By order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, inquiries were made as to what land Ignatej Nosakin had been given from the estates of Elisar Saburov in three different pogosts in Vodskaja *pjatina*, Korel'skaja *polovina*, comprising orchards, villages, abandoned land and peasants. It was also noted what had been taken from Ignat Nosakin and given to others. In addition, exchanges of land had taken place between various individuals. The inquiries were conducted by Kondrate (sic) Balandin, and the record kept by Ivanko Kondratov, *d'jaček* of Il'inskoj-Tigodskoj pogost. Witnessed on the reverse by the priest Charlampej Gavrilov. 17 January 1614.

(II:339)

Contents	Reports and instructions concerning collection of taxes. Petitions.
Sheets	17
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	The Zaonež'e pogosts. Olonec.

Summary

1. Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Anc Muk (Hans Munk), Vasilej Nepljuev and Vasilej Zmeev concerning the collection of taxes in Vodlozerskaja *volost'*. Draft.
2. Report to Ivan Nikitič, Semen Michajlovič and Andrej Kostjantinovič (i.e. Odoevskij, Lutochin and Lyscov) from Dem'janko Aprelev and Pavel Kochanykov concerning taxes for fish (pikeperch and bream) collected and delivered to Novgorod the Great from Samozerskaja *volost'*. 29 April 1612.

3. Instructions to collect rye, barley and oats from Timofej Chachin's estate in the Zaonež'e pogosts and send them to the keepers of the crown granary, Never Ignat'ev and Subbota Nikifor (sic). 26 July 1612.
4. Instructions to Dem'jan Aprelev and fellow officials to collect rye, barley and oats from the Zaonež'e pogosts for the Swedish troops and send them to Novgorod the Great. 26 July 1612.
5. Report to Ivan Odoevskij, Semen Michajlovič and Andrej Kostjantinič from Dem'janko Aprelev and Pavel Kochanykov concerning grain collected from Oloneckoj and Roždestvenskoj pogosts. They have followed their instructions, and on 25 June the grain was dispatched in a Karelian *karbas* under the supervision of local representatives. It was taken first to Ladoga, and from there it was sent on 31 July to the *voevoda* Prince Ivan Kropotkin in Orešek, with orders to measure it and send notification to Novgorod the Great. On the verso, an address and the date 30 July 1612.
6. Petition from the Lapp Griška Melkoev of Nikol'skoj pogost, Obonež'skaja *pjatina*, asking to be allowed to keep the tax-free land he was granted by Tsar Vasilij Šujskij.

Extract from Vasilij Šujskij's land grant document for 1608. The information is attested by under-secretary Ždanko Maksimov. On examination, Melkoev says that visiting bailiffs (*prisylščiki*) and *starosty* have taken taxes from him by force. Signed on the verso by Måns Mårtensson Palm. *Skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.

Decision of the boyars, granting Melkoev's petition. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 9). 29 July 1612.

Letter from the boyars confirming the decision. Melkoev is to show this letter to any tax collectors. 29 July 1612. Draft. This sheet is of double width.

7. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Semenko Vasil'ev of Spaskoj-Kižskoj pogost and Lučka Otnkeev of Nikol'skoj-Šujskoj pogost. They stood surety before Hans Munk that Vasilej Pavlov would pay his fines on time, but he has failed to do so. Now, for the second week, the sureties are in prison in Novgorod the Great. They are suffering greatly, and point out that they cannot pay any money while in custody. They must be allowed to return to their pogosts and collect money there, 4 roubles from every *obža*. 1611/12.
8. Instructions from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Petr Fofanov and Ermolaj Evlaškov, dated 11 August 1612, directing them to collect taxes for the Swedes in Olonec and the Zaonež'e pogosts and to send the money to Novgorod the Great. These pogosts were previously exempt from taxes owing to the destruction they had suffered, but now 4 roubles are to be collected from every *vyt'*. Funds are needed, among other things to receive Grand Prince Karl Filip, and boards and other timber are being brought in to build a house for him. The inhabitants are urged not to

- protest, as no one in the rest of the Novgorod area is protesting. Draft.
9. Further instructions relating to the collection of taxes. Draft.

Skrepy of the *d'jaki* across the join between sheets 16 and 17.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great.

(II:340)

Contents	Grants of land.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Cholynskaja <i>volost'</i> , village of Novinka.

Summary

Two petitions to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Ortemej Osipov syn Puljaev, asking to be granted abandoned parts of the crown village of Novinka in Derevskaja *pjatina*. His salary is 600 *četi*, but he holds only 395 *četi*. The estates granted to him have been laid waste by Lithuanians and Swedes.

On the reverse of sheet 1, a note by Semen Lutochin to the effect that the abandoned parts of the village are to be given to Puljaev, but that the peasants are not to be included in the grant.

Particulars of the land, peasants, and cultivated and abandoned areas of the village of Novinka, as recorded in Prince Vasilej Zvenigorodskoj's tax books from 1584, Oleksej Odincov's inspection books from 1611, Stepan Laptev's inspection books from 1612, and under-secretary Omel'jan Elizarov's "inquisition record" (*obysknoj spisok*) from 1612.

Details of how many peasants there are in the village of Novinka and how much tax they are to pay by order of De la Gardie. It is noted that they are not paying tax and that grain has not been sown, owing to the ravages of the Lithuanians and the Swedes. 19 February 1613.

Attested on the reverse of sheet 4 by Ivanko Zadenskoj.

De la Gardie and Odoevskij decided to allocate to Puljaev abandoned areas of land, a certain amount of taxpaying land and two farms in the village of Novinka in Cholynskaja *volost'*. He was not, however, granted ownership of the peasants living in the village. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. 3 May 1613.

On the reverse of sheets 1–5, across the joins, the *skrepy* of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov. Across the join between sheets 3 and 4, the *skrepa* of Pjatoj Grigor'ev.

Instructions to under-secretary Semejka Michajlov to parcel out land to Puljaev in accordance with the boyars' decision. 3 May 1613.

On the reverse of sheet 8, a descriptive heading: "Grant of land to Ortemej Puljaev in Derevskaja *pjatina* 1613".

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. 3 May 1613.

(II:341)

Contents Petitions, instructions, surety bonds etc. relating to haymaking.

Sheets 39 + a fragment

Year(s) 1613–1615

Area(s) Tesovo. Rakomo. Trijasovo. Korolevo.

Summary

1. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Nikita Tyrkov and Ivaško Prokof'ev. They complain – not for the first time, as they point out – that Swedish troops on their way to and from Novgorod the Great are making excessive requisitions of hay in Tesovo and the surrounding area. Petition handed in by Petr Sobakin on 23 November 1613.
2. Report to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Nikita Tyrkov. He reports that on 3 November (no year) he sent haymaking books (*zakosnye knigi*), together with a record of the election of sworn men and surety bonds, from Tesovo to Novgorod the Great with under-secretary Ivan Prokof'ev.
3. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Nikita Tyrkov and Ivaško Prokof'ev, complaining bitterly about the depredations of Swedish officers and soldiers in various crown villages around Tesovo. Handed in by Istomka Ivanov, a peasant from Tesovo, on 1 November 1614.
4. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Nikita Tyrkov and Ivaško Prokof'ev. On 21 November they wrote to the boyars of Novgorod the Great, informing them that they had taken four wagonloads of hay from the company of Juren Chanov (Göran Hansson?) and left this hay, which belonged to the Crown, in the village of Zapol'e near Tesovo. On

23 November, 53 men from Krister Hansson's company arrived, scattered the hay and plundered grain and other property from the peasants, heedless of Tyrkov and Prokof'ev's protests. They have informed the lieutenant of Göran Hansson's company about the incident, so as not to fall into disfavour on account of the hay. The petition was handed in by Petr Sobakin on 23 November 1614.

5. Instructions concerning haymaking. October 1614–July 1615.
6. Detailed instructions to under-secretary Fedor Charlamov and Login Perfir'ev, dated 4 July 1615. They are to go to the crown villages of Korolevo, Rakomo and Tesovo to requisition labour for haymaking, a total of 40 people with scythes, rakes and three months' supplies. The hay is then to be closely guarded by sworn men, and subsequently horses and carts are to be procured.
7. Instructions to *prikaščik* Lučanin Eremeev, dated 4 July 1615, directing him to find as soon as possible, in Korostynskoj and other pogosts, ten people with scythes, rakes and three months' supplies. He is to obtain reliable sureties for them, to ensure that they complete the work and do not run away. The surety bonds are to be sent to Pjatoj Grigor'ev at the *Dvorcovej prikaz*.
8. Fragment of notes connected with inspection books for Michajlovskoj pogost in Vodskaja and Obonežskaja *pjatiny*. Draft.
9. Instructions concerning haymaking. July 1615.
10. Fragment of instructions on how order is to be maintained in the taverns. Probably 1600–1604 (the document is undated, but it refers to *d'jak* Grigorej Trusov, who was active in Novgorod the Great during this period). The text has been crossed out.
11. Reports and surety bonds relating to haymaking.

Notes

Sheet 3 is a petition containing many details of the cruelty of the Swedes. (October 1614.)

(II:342)

Contents Instructions to collect money and goods.

Sheets 3

Year(s) 1616/17

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Instructions to (space left for name) to collect money from the horse keepers Radej Semenov, Romaška Michajlov and Savka Kuz'min by way of compensation for stolen horses. The money is then to be handed to the horses' owners. Draft. 26 September 1616.
2. Instructions to under-secretary Fedor Charlamov to go to Lake Il'men' and there requisition 30 or 40 roubles' worth of fish for the boyars' households in Novgorod the Great. The fish is to be valued and a summary handed to under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin at the *Dvorcovej prikaz*. 30 December 1616.
3. Instructions to Ivan Panfelov to collect 8 roubles from Vas'ka Sabel'nik, *bobyľ*' of the metropolitan, for gold stolen from a Swede. The money is to be handed to the interpreter and translator Erik Andersson (Irik Ondrev). 3 January (no year). On the verso, the year 1616/17.

Notes

Sheet 1 (collection of money for stolen horses): cf. II:43, 47, 165 and 168.

On sheet 3v: a stamp representing a gate with two towers. The sheet was a packing label from the paper mill at Ravensburg.

(II:343)

Contents	Grant of land.
Sheets	8
Year(s)	1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Fedorovskoj-Pesockoj pogost.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from Zacharko Ivanov syn Dolgovo Saburov of Vodskaja *pjatina*. His salary has been set at 450 *četi*. He has estates of only 100 *četi*, and that land has been laid waste. He asks to be granted the 50 *četi* of his father's estate which his mother had as dower land, as she is now dead. His younger brother Michajlo holds 350 *četi* of their father's land. 28 March 1613.

Extracts from older books from 1604 and 1607, relating to the land holdings of Zacharej Saburov and his mother Mar'ja (e.g. from the land parcelling book of *gubnoj starosta* Matvej Kušev from 1607). These particulars are confirmed orally by Zacharej Saburov, and attested by Ždanec Molevanov.

Decision of the boyars, dated 13 April 1613. The petition is granted, provided that local representatives in Fedorovskoj-Pesockoj pogost can certify that Saburov's mother really has died and that the estate has not been transferred to anyone else or to the crown villages. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great (sheet 5).

Instructions to *nesluživoj* Kazarin Maslenickoj, also dated 13 April 1613, to carry out this decision. He is to make inquiries among the local population and to ask a *zemskoj* or *cerkovnoj d'jaček* to enter the particulars in the inquisition books (*obysknye knigi*). If everything is in order, the land is to be parcelled out to Zacharej Saburov and the relevant particulars are to be recorded in the land parcelling books. Draft.

Sheets 1–5 are signed on the reverse with the *skrepa* of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great, both well preserved.

(II:344)

Contents	Instructions.
Sheets	5
Year(s)	1616
Area(s)	Villages of Rakomo, Korolevo, Trjasovo and Dvoricy.

Summary

Instructions to *rossyl'sčik* Onita Bobrovskoj to go to the village of Rakomo to obtain eight horses and sledges, with drivers, from the crown peasants. He is to notify the interpreter Erik Andersson as soon as he has carried out these instructions. Signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. 31 January 1616.

Four sets of instructions to *rossyl'sčiki* Onita Bobrovskoj and Oleša Epančin and under-secretaries Maksim Vasil'ev and Petr Sobakin. They are to collect stated quantities of hay for the Swedish soldiers' horses from the villages of Rakomo, Korolevo, Trjasovo and Dvoricy, and to inform the interpreter Erik Andersson when these instructions have been carried out. Signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev. 14 February 1616.

(II:345)

Contents	Reports on collections of money and grain.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1612–1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja, Obonežskaja and Šelonskaja <i>pjatinj</i> .

Summary

1. Report on deliveries of grain and money to Evert Horn's troops from Vodskaja *pjatina*, Korel'skaja *polovina*. Submitted by *gubnoj starosta* Ondrejko Neelov. 17 March 1612.
2. Report from *gubnye starosty* Isajko Glotov and Sen'ka Agapitov concerning a collection of money in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Zaonežskaja *polovina*. The money is being sent to Ladoga and Novgorod the Great. 16 December 1612.
3. Report from Fed'ko Buturlin concerning money collected for the Swedish troops from Obonežskaja and Vodskaja *pjatinj*. 17 December 1612.

4. Report from Jakuško Kokol'cov, stating that he was ordered to collect money from Olonec and that the order reached him as he was on his way from there. He immediately turned back, and the money he was on his way to Novgorod the Great with he sent on with other trustworthy men. It was money from two taverns, along with accounts from the taverns. 26 January 1613.
5. Report from Jakuško Kokol'cov concerning money collected from Vod-skaja *pjatina*. 7 March 1613.
6. Report from Firsec Davydov and Ivanec Boranov regarding money collected from Oštinskoj *stan*, Važenskoj and Vinickoj pogosts. They have not managed to collect all the money required. December (no year).
7. Report from Ivan Meščerskoj, stating that on 7 December 1612 he sent account books from the tavern in Porchov to Jakob De la Gardie and Ivan Odoevskij. He also reports the profit made by the tavern from 1 December 1612 to 1 March 1613. The account books for this period, too, have been sent to Novgorod the Great. 14 March 1613.
8. Report from Ivan Trusov and Ivan Kartmazov, stating that they have collected money for the Swedish troops in the pogosts of Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Zaonežskaja *polovina*. A sum of 124 roubles has been sent to Novgorod the Great. Now they have been ordered to collect the same sum once again, which they see no possibility of doing. 22 March 1613.

All the reports are addressed to Jakob De la Gardie and Ivan Odoevskij. The dates given are those on which the reports were handed in.

The sheets are unsigned.

(II:346)

Contents	Instructions and a receipt.
Sheets	2
Year(s)	1614
Area(s)	Not given.

Summary

Instructions to Grigorej Stepanovič Obol'njaninov concerning a requisition of salt and grain for the Swedes. Receipt from Savelej Olekseev syn for a payment for salt, bought from him by Grigorej Obol'njaninov. 23 October 1614. Signed by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin.

(II:347)

Contents Instructions (from a land grant application).

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Instructions (to an unnamed person) to make inquiries into the estates of the late Fedor Žukov and to establish whether his sons, daughters-in-law and grandchildren are alive and whether his estates have been given to anyone. The information is to be entered in the “inquisition record” (*obysknoj spisok*). Furthermore, 100 *četi* of Žukov’s estates are to be parcelled out to Mikita Timofeev syn Žukov. The remainder of his estates and the grain and hay to be found there are to be confiscated by the state and stored for the time being with local representatives.

Notes

The other documents relating to this application are to be found in II:325.

(II:348 a)

Contents Petitions seeking employment.

Sheets 4

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petition to Grand Prince Vladislav from Ivaško Zadenskoj, applying for the post of under-secretary for land grant matters in three *pjatiny*. Granted on the verso.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Pervuška Pankratov, applying for a position as *otsyločnoj pod’jačej*, as he has no other employment. On the verso, the petition is granted, with an order to obtain sureties for him.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Ivaško Bogdanov. On account of his poverty, he applies for a post as *posyločnoj pod’jačej* at the *Pomestnaja izba*.

On the verso, the petition is granted, with an order to obtain sureties for him.

Fragment of a petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Kočevin (first name illegible). He seeks employment as a *rossyločnoj pod'jačej*. Granted on the verso.

No year.

(II:348 b)

Contents	Petitions seeking employment. Grant of land (fragment). Surety bonds.
Sheets	9
Year(s)	1613, 1614
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

1. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from under-secretary Larion (surname illegible), applying for a position in the postal couriers' department (*jamskoj stol*). The petition is granted.
2. Fragment of a land grant application, involving an allocation of land to Prince Ondrej Myšetckoj. On the reverse, a fragment of a memorandum to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, dated 28 June 1613.
3. Petition from under-secretary Ivaško Lazarev, asking to be allowed to remain in his post. Granted on the reverse, on account of his long experience. 7 November 1613.
4. The priest-monk Kornilej and the monks Roman and Pachnotej of the Arsen'ev Monastery stand surety before *nedel'sčik* Vtoroj Telepnev for the monk Feodosej at the same monastery, guaranteeing that he will appear before Ivan Odoevskij and *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. Stepanko Vasil'ev acted as scribe. 7 August 1614.
6. Fragment of a surety bond. Various individuals stand surety that Vtoroj Jakovlev will discharge his duties as an under-secretary in an honest manner. Griša Bebrin acted as scribe. 1613/14 (day and month illegible).

Another three documents, similar in content.

Sheets 4 and 7 are signed on the verso by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. The other sheets are unsigned.

Notes

All the sheets apart from 3 and 5 have been restored.

(II:349)

Contents	Reports. Instructions. Orders. Petitions etc.
Sheets	171
Year(s)	1611/12, 1612/13
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great, Staraja Russa.

Summary

Two rolls with roughly the same contents, chiefly administrative correspondence between officials in Novgorod the Great and Staraja Russa concerning the collection of taxes and rents, tavern revenues, provisions and forage from inhabitants of Staraja Russa and the surrounding area. Matters covered include the procurement and sale of salt, the recruitment of additional *strel'cy*, and the payment of wages to Swedes and to new and old *strel'cy*. Lists of provisions. In addition, there are petitions from officials, townspeople and peasants.

Examples of petitions:

A peasant in Troickaja *tret'*, Efremovskoj pogost, asks for a new inspection following the attack of the Lithuanians on 23–24 September 1612, the consequences of which are described (sheets 66–67).

The salt maker Sen'ka Rudiev and his fellow workers ask to be paid their wages for a long period of work (sheets 70–71).

In both rolls, the signature of *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev sometimes appears at the bottom of a document. Some of the documents are witnessed on the reverse. Across the joins on the reverse of several sheets are the word "Staroruskoj" and the year 1612/13. Many documents are addressed on the reverse to De la Gardie and Odoevskij or to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, with a note of who handed the document in at the Chancellery and on what date.

28 October 1611–1612 (sheets 1–81), 2 September–30 October 1612 (sheets 82–171).

Notes

II:349 consists of two separate rolls, but the sheets are continuously numbered.

Many sheets that were once joined have been cut apart. Judging from the inscriptions on the verso across some of the joins, sheets not originally belonging together have been joined.

(II:350)

This roll is missing.

(II:351)

Contents	Reports. Instructions. Orders. Lists. Extracts from revenue books, petitions etc.
Sheets	573
Year(s)	1588/89, 1610, 1611, 1612
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Vodskaja, Obonežskaja and Šelonskaja <i>pjatinj</i> . Michajlovskoj pogost na Ladožskom poroge. Karačjunskoj, Bolčinskoj, Bel'skoj and Vyšegorodskoj pogosts. Crown villages of Rakomo and Golino. Čertickoj pogost. Staraja Russa. Kotel'nickaja <i>sloboda</i> . Tichvin and other areas.

Summary

This is by far the largest roll in Series II. Its contents are varied, with an emphasis on conditions in Michajlovskoj pogost by the Ladoga Rapids (Ladožskoj porog).

Examples of matters dealt with:

1. Two sets of instructions from *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev:
 - Instructions to under-secretary Fedor Charlamov to go to the crown villages to collect taxes and other levies for 1610/11 from *starosty* and sworn men and to make an inventory of hay meadows, 6 September 1611.
 - Instructions to under-secretary Jurej Jumin concerning the collection of taxes and other levies on fishing for 1610/11 from the townsman and fisherman Sen'ka Mokeev, 7 September 1611.

On the reverse of sheet 1 is a list of under-secretaries at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* in Novgorod the Great (14 names in all), with the departments in which they work. No later than August 1611.
2. Petitions from under-secretaries Nikifor Bibikov and Jurej Jumin con-

cerning peasants in Michajlovskoj pogost by the Ladoga Rapids on the river Volchov, in Vodskaja and Obonežskaja *pjatinjy*. The peasants have failed to pay taxes in money and provisions for 1609/10 and 1610/11, and these must now be collected by force.

Petitions from peasants in the same pogost, seeking exemption from taxes in the form of money for the maintenance of soldiers (Cossacks belonging to the *sotnja* – “hundred” – of Timofej Šarov and Solovoj Protasyv, *strel'cy* and Swedish soldiers), and from landowners in the pogost, requesting an inspection and new inventory of the villages. 1588/89–November 1611.

Instructions to Nikifor Bibikov and under-secretary Jurej Jumin to go to the Ladoga Rapids to collect money and grain.

Petitions from the peasants of Michajlovskoj pogost, providing information about military developments at Ladoga in August 1611.

Extracts from revenue books for 1609/10 and 1610/11 from the two halves of Michajlovskoj pogost, concerning revenue in the form of money and grain. (Sheets 27–40.)

3. A “royal letter” (*korolevskoj list*) from King Sigismund III, issued at Smolensk in 1610, concerning a grant of villages and a tavern to Roman Neelov and the Cossack leader Timofej Šarov in Michajlovskoj pogost, by the Ladoga Rapids on the Volchov.

Copy of instructions from the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* in Novgorod the Great, dated 16 April 1611, concerning the transfer of half the pogost to Timofej Šarov (prior to the lawful Tsar’s ascension of the throne) in conjunction with grants of land made by King Sigismund III and the King’s Son Vladislav to noblemen, boyars’ sons and officials.

Copy of instructions from the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* in Novgorod the Great, dated 28 April 1611, concerning the revocation of the grant of half of Michajlovskoj pogost to Roman Neelov, the surrender of the grant to the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*, and the collection of taxes from the population for 1610 and 1611.

A report that the Cossack leader Timofej Šarov has been killed by Swedish soldiers. (Sheets 41–45.)

4. Decision by De la Gardie in response to a petition from Ivan Odoevskij, asking to be granted Michajlovskaja *volost'* and exempted from taxes for 1610 and 1611.

Notification that Ivan Odoevskij has relinquished the above-mentioned grant. (Sheets 46–47.)

5. Extract from instructions to Nikifor Bibikov and Ivan Aisin, dated 18 October 1611, concerning the handing over of rent and other money collected in Michajlovskoj pogost for the maintenance of the Swedish *voevoda* Lars Anfanson (Lars Anfästsson) (sheet 48).
6. Petitions from peasants in the two halves of Michajlovskoj pogost, handed in on 28 October 1611, concerning the collection of taxes and levies

- from them by command of Tsar Fedor Ivanovič (sheets 67–68).
7. Extracts from commands issued by the Tsar in 1588/89 and 1594/95 (sheets 69–70).
 8. Instructions to Nikifor Bibikov and under-secretary Jurej Jumin concerning the collection of arrears of taxes for 1610/11, in money and provisions, from the peasants of Michajlovskoj pogost (sheets 73–75).
 9. Instructions to Ivan Aisin and under-secretary Afon Muranov, dated 29 October 1611, concerning the collection of taxes for 1611/12 from Michajlovskoj pogost, in money and provisions, and the drawing up of inspection books (*dozornye knigi*) (sheets 76–77).
 10. Order from *d'jak* Timofej Kopnin to Vasilej Fedorovič Buturlin to receive whitefish and roe from Nikifor Bibikov and Jurej Jumin on behalf of the court (sheets 78–79).
 11. Order from *d'jak* Timofej Kopnin to Vasilej Buturlin to receive money from Michajlovskoj pogost collected by Ivan Aisin and Afon Muranov (sheets 80–81).
 12. Instructions to Ivan Aisin and under-secretary Afon Muranov concerning an inspection in Michajlovskoj pogost and the collection of rents and taxes (sheets 82–84).
 13. Two petitions from Nikifor Bibikov to the boyars and *voevody* of Moscow and Novgorod the Great (sheets 85–87):
 - Petition describing how money collected in Michajlovskoj pogost, which was to be given to the “Swedish *voevoda*” of Orešek, Klas Irikov (Claes Eriksson Slang), has been taken from the messenger, under-secretary Jurej Jumin, by the “Swedish *voevoda*” Lars Atfasan (Lars Anfastsen) in Ladoga.
 - Petition describing how fisherman on the Volchov are avoiding paying rents and taxes and how the *voevody* of Ladoga are not supporting the people trying to collect them. 3–8 November 1611. On the reverse of sheets 85 and 87, addressed to Pjatoj Grigor'ev, with an acknowledgement of receipt of the letter on 8 November.
 14. Stipulated contributions of money and provisions for the maintenance of the Tsaritsa Dar'ja Alekseevna, widow of Ivan IV, who is residing at the Vvedenskij Convent (in Tichvin). 20 November 1611. (Sheets 92–96.)
 15. Instructions to *starosty* in Kotel'nickaja *sloboda* to send two horses and vehicles, with a guide, to under-secretary Družina Timofeev and sworn men in the crown village of Golino. 20 October 1611. Signature of and an annotation by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin. (Sheet 97.)
 16. Three sets of instructions to Tret'jak Kopnin, concerning:
 - payments for wine and incense for the Church of the Intercession of the Mother of God (Pokrova Bogorodicy) in the Kremlin, for 1611/12 (sheets 98–100);
 - disbursement to the Cossack leader Ivan Paršin of his pay for 1611/12;

- a payment of half a rouble to Ivanka Manojlov, a servant at the Jur'ev Monastery, for injuries sustained in the service of the Swedes at Pskov. 22–31 October 1611.
17. Petition to King Karl IX and to the boyars and vovody from Vaška Zadenskoj, under-secretary at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz*, requesting payment of his outstanding salary for 1611. On the recto, the signature of Vasilej Zadenskoj. On the verso, a note written by Semen Lutochin to Pjatoj Grigor'ev concerning disbursement of the money. (Sheet 101.)
 18. Part of a draft of a petition from Nikifor Bibikov and the peasants in Michajlovskoj pogost by the Ladoga Rapids. A fair copy of the text can be found on sheets 43–44. (Sheet 207v.)
 19. A document relating to shops and houses in Novgorod the Great. It is stated how many properties there are, how many people have been killed or have disappeared, and how much tax is to be paid for 1610 and 1611. (Sheets 235–242.)
 20. Record of taxes (in money) from the crown pogosts: Karačjunskoj, Bolčinskoj, Michajlovskoj, Bel'skoj and Vyšgorodskoj. Part of a draft. October 1611–January 1612. (Sheets 270v–271v.)
 21. Computations of taxes (in money) for 1611/12 from the crown villages of Rakomo and Golino. The sheets are written on in the reverse order, compared with the rectos. Part of a draft. October 1611–25 January 1612. (Sheets 294v–292v.)
 22. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to under-secretary Andrej Anel'janov (?) to go to the village of Jugosticy to deliver a letter to the *vovoda* Voin Afanas'evič Novoksenov, and to collect provision books and state service (*rozrjadnye*) documents from under-secretary Jurej Jumin. January 1612. (Sheet 309v.)
 23. List of sums of money collected from the crown village of Rakomo for the purchase of hay. 20 March 1612. (Sheet 379.)
 24. Order from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to the *vovoda* Andrej Šachovskoj concerning the collection of duties, taxes and tavern revenues for 1611/12 from townsmen and peasants in Staraja Russa. Draft, incomplete. 1612 (after 24 April). (Sheets 417v–418v.)
 25. Instructions to an unnamed person to go to the crown village of Golino in Korostynskoj pogost to investigate the circumstances surrounding the sale of stolen horses, taken there in 1611 by refugees from Pskov. Incomplete. On the recto, a draft. March 1612. (Sheet 420v.)
 26. Instructions from *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Igumen Andrej at the Anton'ev Monastery, concerning five Swedish horses and their grooms that have arrived there, and regarding the allocation of supplies to them by the monastery pending further orders. 23 April 1612. The text has been crossed out. (Sheet 427v.)
 27. Confirmation by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev that the treasury has received

- payment for fish from the village of Cholyn, purchased for De la Gardie. May 1612. (Sheet 435v.)
28. A document recording an inspection of deserted villages and *pustoši* in Čertickoj pogost, their confiscation by the state, the allocation of some of the land to Ivan Jakuškin, and the collection of rent during the present year, 1611/12. September 1611–August 1612. Fragment. Text with corrections and deletions. (Sheets 436v–437v and 439v–441v.)
 29. A letter from *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev to the *voevoda* Andrej Šachovskoj in Staraja Russa relating to a request from Ivan Tret'jakov Jakuškin (sheet 492v).
 30. Instructions concerning the collection of money from the estates of metropolitan and monasteries for Swedish soldiers who are fighting against Lithuanians, Poles and Russian rebels. These people have plundered the monastery at Tichvin. No later than 21 July 1612. Draft. (Sheet 527v.)
 31. Sheet 536v: Communication from *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Timofej Vikulič concerning the latter's complaint against under-secretary Devjatoj Ivanov regarding a letter from under-secretary Timocha Kudrevcev. 28 (?) July 1612. The text on the recto has been crossed out.

Notes

Items 5 and 13 refer to Lars Anfastsson who, according to *Sveriges Krig 1611–1632*, Band 1, Generalstaben (pp. 380–381), was governor of the Ladoga fortress following its annexation in September 1611.

(II:352)

Contents	Instructions. Reports. Petitions.
Sheets	67
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Staraja Russa and Starorusskoj <i>uezd</i> .

Summary

1. Two sharply worded letters from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Ondrej Konstjantinovič Šechovskoj, *voevoda* of Staraja Russa, and under-secretary Fedor Vitoftov, insisting that they ensure that outstanding revenue from the townspeople of Staraja Russa and the peasants of the surrounding pogosts is sent to Novgorod the Great without delay. Draft. Undated.

2. Order from the boyars to Prince Mikifor Meščerskoj and under-secretary Semen Sobakin to go to Staraja Russa and Starorusskoj *uezd* to conduct a new inspection following the ravages of the Lithuanians. 3 July 1612. Draft.
3. Order from the boyars to Šechovskoj and Vitoftov to report on operations at the salt boileries. 1612 (no day or month). Draft. Further documents relating to deliveries of salt. Drafts.
4. Letter from De la Gardie to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev, referring to the order given to Mikifor Jakovlevič Meščerskoj and under-secretary Semen Sobakin to inspect areas which, owing to military action, have not previously been inspected (Staraja Russa and Starorusskoj *uezd*).
5. Two letters from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Šachovskoj and Vitoftov (sheets 23 ff.), presumably in his own hand, concerning among other matters the inspection of areas not inspected by Luka Miloslavskoj. Filon Oničkov has been entrusted with carrying out the inspection. Rye that has been sown on land farmed by peasants who have been killed or fled from the Lithuanians is to be harvested and confiscated by the state. Draft.
6. Several letters to De la Gardie and Odоеvskij from Ondrjuša Šachovskoj and Fed'ka Vitoftov concerning various tasks entrusted to them, including inspections (here, Ivan Nazimov and under-secretary Fedor Charlamov are mentioned). They also deal with land that has been classed as abandoned (*pustye učastki*) because the peasants have died, fled or been taken prisoner. The peasants who remain want this classification to be rescinded. In addition, the letters refer to taxes in the form of money that are to be collected from the pogosts around Staraja Russa, and to forage for the Swedes' horses in preparation for the arrival of Karl Filip. Forage is proving difficult to come by, as the meadows are waterlogged and cannot be mown. There is also a report on the salt boileries. Šachovskoj and Vitoftov have been instructed to report how many *lub* of salt there are in Staraja Russa. The salt is to be sent to Novgorod the Great, using boats taken from the townspeople and the monasteries. However, the salt boileries have had great difficulty obtaining firewood. Three boileries are reported to be operating on 3 July, and another two are ready to begin operations as soon as firewood is available. Šachovskoj and Vitoftov promise to report how many *lub* of salt are produced. They are worried, though, that some salt will be sold on the open market (*vol'nym torgom*), and if the peasants are given permission to do this, the salt boileries will come to a standstill. (Sheets 36–42.)
7. Report from *rossyl'sčik* Bogdan Podol'skoj who, by order of Šachovskoj and Vitoftov, has carried out an inspection of the pogosts around Staraja Russa.
8. Report to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Šachovskoj and Vitoftov on the steps they have taken to ensure, as ordered, that the rye sown in the fields of dead or missing peasants is harvested and confiscated by the Crown.

9. Petition to the boyars from the peasants of three villages in Čertickoj pogost. Starosta Vlasko Kirilov reports how, on Friday 29 and Saturday 30 May (*v pominal'nuju subotu*) 1612, Swedish soldiers plundered the villages, making off with livestock (cattle, pigs and sheep) and food. The peasants ask for a ukase from the boyars to save them from ruin.

This is followed by several complaints from peasants about Cossacks who passed through Dretenskoj, Ramyševskoj and Dolžinskoj pogosts between Whitsun and the Fast of St Peter (i.e. at least the whole of June), pillaging, killing, and taking prisoners and torturing them.

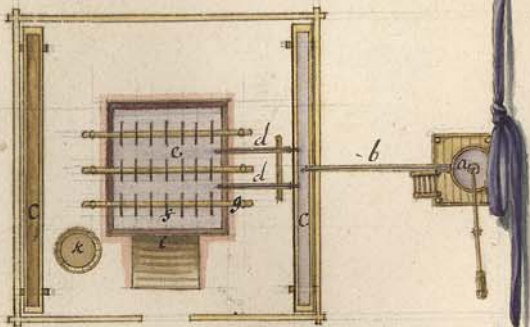
10. Report from Filon Oničkov and Gavriła Karcov on inspections of Ofremovskoj, Losskoj and Dolžinskoj pogosts (sheet 54).
11. A long petition to the boyars from Ždanko Petrov syn Subotin, a servant at the Spasskij Monastery, concerning the apple orchard which he leases on land belonging to the state and to the Nikolo-Ostrovskij Monastery, and for which he pays a regular rent. Now *starosta* Bogdan Makataškin in Staraja Russa has registered him as a taxpaying townsman, even though he does not live in the town or engage in any craft. He asks to be relieved of this unjust imposition.
12. Petition to the boyars from Filaret, *kelar'* at the Jur'ev Monastery, concerning the monastery's salt boileries in Staraja Russa and problems with its operation. He points out, among other things, that the boileries produces salt for use at the monastery, and not for sale, and asks that there be no change in the conditions that have previously applied.
13. Petition to the boyars from Ivanko Martem'janov, a taxpaying townsman of Staraja Russa, who "before the prohibition" had purchased firewood for his salt boileries. Now the wood is waiting by the river Lovat', and he is unable to have it transported to the boileries.
14. Petition to the boyars from Fedor Korpovskoj's widow Agafica. Korpovskoj was a *rossyl'sčik* in Staraja Russa and has been killed by Lithuanian soldiers. Agafica asks for a dower estate from her husband's land (1 *obža*). On the verso, the order: "Issue a letter to Staraja Russa saying that they should do as was customary before." (Sheet 64.)

All four petitions are accompanied by draft instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Šachovskoj and Vitoftov to rectify matters. The instructions quote the petitions almost verbatim. They are probably in Pjatoj Grigor'ev's own hand.

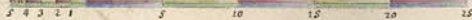
Illustration overleaf:

Salt boilery by the river Mšaga. From Eric Palmquist, "Någre vidh sidste Kongl. Ambassaden till Tzaren i Muskou gjorde Observationer öfver Ryssland" 1673-74 (National Archives of Sweden, Stockholm). Photo: Kurt Eriksson, Riksarkivet.

Planta.
På ett Saltbrüderiesviis wijd Mchaga.



Scala af 30 Swenske alner, hwarandes till denne Planta, och emotstående Profil.



Saltbrüderiet wjds
Hwarest Atta Saltstillo
bygde, men A: 1674, hölles der
nätt springer utur Källor intel
Stora Källan, som icke ligger så
aff Käll, så att Skaden Waru
är ofömmill. Saltet consin
liger jäfnar. Saltet wjds
som Lüneburger Salt, och
som det som findes wjds
to Mäst från Nouaarden wjds

Explicatio

- a. En Brunn uti huelken Watnet ifrån Källan sammnan rinner.
- b. Rännor, som leda Watnet ifrån Brunn wäggarne in i Stälten.
- c. Stora Tragh, uti huelken Salta watnet samlas, och der utfür smärningom, icke non communicatibus Rännorne till i utlösa, serparatorne, &c. afstoppas.

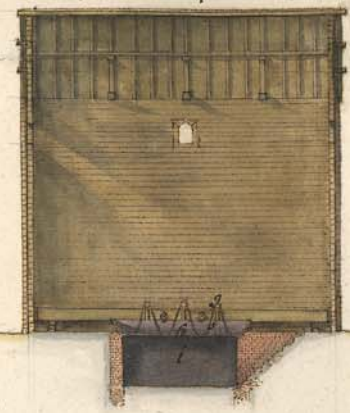
Perspectiwisk Afstyfnings uppå ett aff de Salt



Mschaga Ström

är, är långsamt Strömen
 aff alleneff Tree wjds maest, Matt
 ngl ifrån Strömen. Här ocs wjds
 ngl ber ifrån, giöres een stooz quantitet
 i allena, sedan detta Saltfuderie
 tion in öfwer Tusende laster är
 Mschaga är Switt ocs Sijnt
 är inlett så gott till In- hållnings
 staden Starra Rusa, som
 ilmen Nion är Pelägen.

Profil Aff Femelte Saltfuderie Hus



Herarium

Ättessällige Jernhand som på Balkarne, g.
 hängas, och spannetnes höttner, wjds h. g.
 nede äro.
 Ett muret hwall, under Sawan, hwarvellen,
 nan eldas.
 Ättessällige redskap samt till detta wärd,
 hwallen
 Redegluggar

riitt, som wjds Mschaga Ström är Pelägne.



(II:353)

Contents	Petitions for leases.
Sheets	99
Year(s)	1612, 1613
Area(s)	Vodskaja, Derevskaja and Šelonskaja <i>pjatinj</i> , Lake Il'men', Novgorod the Great, Korostynskoj and Burežskoj pogosts, the villages of Trjasovo, Golino, Rakomo and Cholyn', and other areas.

Summary

Petitions for leases relating to cultivation of grain, haymaking or fishing, together with associated documents, including surety bonds and references to older books, among them cadastres from 1500, 1563, 1564 and 1584, books of leases from 1564, and payment books from 1573. There is also a petition to lease the right to collect duties, and another requesting permission to rebuild a farm. In most cases, the same pattern recurs: first there is the petition itself, then extracts from older books stating who held the lease before, where the area is located, and that it is now vacant, and finally the contents of the petition are reiterated. Sometimes a surety bond is attached. The decision is divided up, the first part being written across the joins on the recto and the rest below the text on the recto. The petitions are addressed to De la Gardie and Odoevskij or, in the case of the last three, to Grand Prince Karl Filip.

The areas and places mentioned include Vodskaja, Derevskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatinj*, Lake Il'men', Novgorod the Great, the villages of Trjasovo, Golino, Rakomo and Cholyn', Korostynskoj and Bureskoj pogosts, and the rivers Šelon', Msta and Kormino (?).

On the reverse of the last sheet relating to each petition, an under-secretary has written the word *spravil* (attested) and his name. A total of 43 petitions, most of them for leases of haymaking rights. All of them are for the year 1612/13.

Examples:

1. Efrosenica, the widow of Petr Narmackoj, of Vlažinskoj pogost, Derevskaja *pjatina*, applies for the right to fish in a quarter of Lake Kolovo, which since her husband's death has not been used for fishing. She asks for the rent for the fishery to be determined.

Extract from *d'jak* Grigor'ej Trusov's books of leases from 15 May 1605, in which the location of the lake is described: beyond Lake Il'men' by the river Volchov. Narmackoj had been granted fishing rights to the

lake for four years from 1605, subject to a rent of 13 *altyn* and 2 *den'gi* and a duty of 4 *den'gi*. This money had not been paid to the state treasury. No fishing had been possible, as the people on the farm had died of the plague and robbers had been at large.

Decision to grant the fishing rights at the same rent, on account of the misfortunes suffered.

2. Nečaj Bol'šakov, a townsman of Novgorod the Great, applies for a lease of tax-farming rights (*otkup*) for the year 1612/13, relating to duties (*palackie pošliny*) on fishing in Lake Il'men' and its tributaries.

Extract from the revenue books of *d'jak* Semen Lutochin dated 31 August 1611, showing the duties on this fishery collected for the state treasury in 1610/11 and 1611/12. Surety bond for Bol'šakov.

Decision to grant the lease to Bol'šakov.

3. *Gost'* Istoma Demidov applies for a lease of haymaking rights for 1612/13.

Extract from Grigorej Volynskoj's cadastres for 1564, giving particulars of hay meadows by the Volchov and at a number of monasteries, including the Jur'ev Monastery, and the sums charged in rent.

Several similar petitions for haymaking leases.

4. Petition from Stepanko Kuzikov to lease the right to cultivate spring-sown grain in 1612/13.

Extract from Prince Vasilej Zvenigorodckoj's cadastres for 1584, giving particulars of cultivated areas and leases in the village of Tesovo. Surety bond for Kuzikov dated 1 April 1613.

5. *Gubnoj starosta* Ivan Puškin of Vodskaja *pjatina*, Korel'skaja *polovina*, applies for the right to sow spring-sown grain in 1613 and rye for 1614 in *pustoši* in the village of Navoloko. Surety bond for Puškin.

Extract from the cadastres of Dmitrej Kitaev and Mikita Guba Moklokov for 1500, giving particulars of rye and hay harvests in the village of Navoloko by the Volchov, in Ladožskoj *uezd*, Gorodenskoj pogost.

Transcript of an "immunity charter" (*l'gotnaja gramota*) issued on 30 December 1587 to Igumen Iona and the monk Varlam at the Duchov Monastery, exempting the monastery from taxes on *pustoši* in the village of Navoloko in Michajlovskoj pogost for ten years, from 1587 to 1597. After that, a rent was to be charged, depending on the crop and the type of land. The land was cultivated by the monastery from 1597 until 1610, but has since been left untilled.

Decision to grant Puškin the lease.

6. Petition from Igumen Varlam at the Michajlo-Klopskij Monastery, seeking permission to build a farm by the Ilovskoj stream, on a vacant piece of new farmland belonging to the village of Trjasovo. A farm previously belonging to the monastery was destroyed by the great spring flood of 1612, and crops can no longer be grown there.

Extracts from Vasilej Zvenigorodckoj's cadastres for the village of Trjassovo from 1584 and from the census books (*perepisnye knigi*) of under-secretary Grigor'ej Mikulin from 1606.

Decision granting permission to build a farm, tend the forest and build an enclosure.

(II:354)

Contents	Requisitions of provisions. Information about envoys.
Sheets	55
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Bežeckaja <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Instructions to (space left for name), dated April 1612, to go to Derevskaja *pjatina* to requisition provisions. It is pointed out that a great fire broke out on the Trade Side (Torgovaja storona) and spread to the Stone City, where the granaries caught fire, disrupting supplies to De la Gardie and the Swedish soldiers. Draft.
2. Petition to the boyars from the boyars' sons Ivanko Sekerin, Kuz'minko and Izotičko Neelov and others in Vodskaja *pjatina*, asking that their peasants be excused from threshing grain for Fedor Lugvenev, who has been allocated confiscated grain by the boyars.
3. Petition to the boyars from Trifon, archimandrite of the Spaso-Chutynskij Monastery, concerning repayment of a loan involving the Swedish officer Klaus Chrambor.
4. Several petitions and instructions relating to requisitions by Ignatej Charlamov in Obonežskaja *pjatina*.
5. Petition to the boyars and the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov from Ignatej Charlamov, complaining that the Swedish troops at the fortress at Ustreka are suffering a severe shortage of salt. 15 April 1612.
6. Petition to the boyars from Vas'ka Motjakin of Derevskaja *pjatina*. Motjakin lists the livestock and food that were seized by Evert Horn and his troops when they encamped on his estate on their way to Ustreka. The precise value of everything taken is stated. The petitioner now wants provisions to be requisitioned from the surrounding pogosts. (Sheet 16.)

Instructions from the boyars to under-secretary Tren'ka Posadnikov, dated April 1612, in response to the petition. Draft.

7. Petition to the boyars from Igumen Onufrej of the Anton'ev Monastery. Swedish troops had been travelling from Bežeckaja *pjatina* to Novgorod the Great, and on 11 May 1612 they passed through the monastery's estates in Bronniča and seized various food and forage for the soldiers and their horses. The igumen wants the surrounding pogosts to make good the losses.
8. Petition to the boyars from Tret'jačko Borisov and Ivanko Pervoj, peasants of Pirkinskoj pogost. They wish to be registered, not under Voronovskoj *stan*, but under Ustreckoj *stan* as before, so that they will not have to supply food to Ladoga. May 1612.
9. Instructions to Semen Karsakov and under-secretary Griška Posadnik, dated 7 May 1612. They are to travel along the Dubeckaja *doroga* (road) to the border at Beloe *ozero* (lake) and investigate the best route for Stepan Tatiščev and his men. They are also to collect provisions for the envoys from peasants belonging to the metropolitan, monasteries and estate owners, to take these provisions to various camps, and to write a report to the *pristavy* of the delegation. Any unused provisions are to be returned to the peasants. Draft.
10. Instructions from the boyars to Ondrej Volnin and under-secretary Ostafej Simanov, dated 19 May 1612. They are to go to Pšaga and, along the way, collect provisions for the Swedish troops. They are advised what to say to the peasants to avoid any protest. Draft. (Sheet 35.)
11. Petition to the boyars from *stol'nik* Prince Fedor Obolenskoj, handed in in May 1612. He asks that the peasants on his destitute estate in Obonežskaja *pjatina* be excused from supplying provisions to the Swedish troops. The petition is granted. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. (Sheet 40.)
12. Petitions to the boyars from landowners in Bežeckaja *pjatina* (Osipko Strachov, Fed'ka and Gorjuška Mavrin), complaining that Swedish soldiers have seized provisions from their estates. Draft instructions in response to the petitions.
13. Instructions from the boyars to Vasilej Nepljuev and Vasilej Zmeev concerning a requisition of provisions in the pogosts of Zaonež'e in readiness for the arrival of Grand Prince Karl Filip in Novgorod. Draft.
14. Instructions to Siman Blaženkov, Gavrila Mjakinin and under-secretary Mikita Nefed'ev to requisition provisions for the Lithuanian troops in Sabel'skoj pogost and the surrounding areas. The Lithuanians will be going to Kusoni and from there on to Tesovo. Draft. 10 June 1612.
15. List of the people accompanying Stepan Tatiščev, with details of where they come from.

Notes

Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great, both relatively well preserved.

(II:355)

Contents	Reports, petitions and instructions concerning provisions. Grant of land (fragment).
Sheets	88
Year(s)	1610–1613
Area(s)	Bežeckaja <i>pjatina</i> . Derevskaia <i>pjatina</i> . Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Ustreckoj <i>stan</i> .

Summary

1. Report to the boyars from Mosejko Poskočin and Oluferko Alekin concerning a requisition of grain in Ustreckoj *stan*. 28 June 1612.
2. Instructions to *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev concerning a requisition of food in Obonežskaja and Derevskaia *pjatiny*. 30 June 1612.
3. Petition to the boyars from Treška Jur'ev of Cholovskoj pogost, Derevskaia *pjatina*, a peasant of the Spaso-Chutynskij Monastery. He complains that this year, 1611/12, various troops have passed to and from through the area, seizing food and forage. These requisitions have been on top of the usual levies. At the same time, the peasants in the pogosts have been unable to avoid a range of impositions.
Instructions to Ivan Birjulev to look into the complaints. 3 June 1612. Draft.
4. Petition to the boyars from Kuzemka Nikitin of Morozovskoj pogost, Obonežskaja *pjatina*, a peasant of the Spaso-Chutynskij Monastery. He makes complaints against a large number of named individuals, who have themselves complained in a petition to the boyars about excessive requisitions for Swedish troops, Cossacks and Lithuanian soldiers, and about other peasants in neighbouring pogosts avoiding such impositions. This claim is denied, and detailed examples are provided. (Sheet 6.)
Instructions to Ivan Birjulev also to look into these complaints. 3 June 1612. Draft.
5. Two reports from under-secretary Grigorej Ivanov, who has visited various pogosts in Vodskaja *pjatina*, Polužskaja *polovina*, and questioned priests and peasants about the Lithuanian troops that have passed through the area in the direction of Kopor'e. 16–19 July 1612.
6. Instructions to the Swede Matfej Lavrev (?) and Vasilej Lavšin, who are to go to Šelonskaja *pjatina*, Zarusskaja *polovina*, and investigate whether Swedish troops have set up camp in the area and, if so, what they have taken from the peasants for their support. July 1612 (no day of month). Draft. (Sheet 13.)

7. Various documents concerning requisitions of provisions in Obonežskaja *pjatina*. June–July 1612. (Sheets 17–23.)
8. Letter to King Karl IX and the boyars from Hans Munk, Vasilej Nepljuev and Vasilej Zmiev, providing information on troop movements around Kargopol' and Beloe ozero, on cooperation between the Swedes and Russians against the Poles, and on requisitions of provisions. The letter was handed in on 7 July 1612.
9. Petition to the boyars from Ivaško Matfeev of Vodskaja *pjatina*, complaining that Lithuanian soldiers had passed through the area and seized provisions. Instructions from the boyars to under-secretary Grigorej Ivanov, dated 12 July 1612, directing him to go to the area and investigate the matter.
10. Instructions from the boyars to an unnamed recipient to investigate the quantities of provisions requisitioned for Swedish soldiers in Derevskaia, Bežeckaja and Obonežskaja *pjatiny*. On sheet 36v there is a brief description of the contents in German. 29 July 1612.
11. Four similar documents concerning requisitions.
12. Letter to the boyars and the *d'jaki* Semen Michajlovič and Ondrej Kostjantinovič from Borisko Unkovskoj, *gubnoj starosta* in Nagornaja *polovina*, Obonežskaja *pjatina*. He is having difficulty carrying out the ordered requisitions on time, partly because the pogosts are far apart and because only one *zemskej d'jaček* is available. Handed in on 11 July 1612.
13. Letter to the boyars from Dem'janko Aprelev and Pavelko Chanykov, reporting that the peasants in the pogosts of Zaonež'e are refusing to hand over any provisions.
14. Extract from instructions to Parfenej Narbekov, directing him to take grain to Novgorod the Great from the granaries in Ustreckaja *volost'* and Lipenskoj Kotlovan, and at the same time make a list of the peasants in the area, which has been severely ravaged by the Lithuanians. Examination of Narbekov regarding the mission entrusted to him.
 Petition to the boyars from Jakuško Trofemov and other peasants in Ustreckaja *volost'*. In June (1612), Lithuanians came to the area and laid it waste, and there are no stores of food left at all. (Sheets 59–60.)
15. Petition from Igumen Deonisej of the Otnja Pustyn' Monastery, giving a detailed account of the food requisitioned by Evert Horn and his troops from the monastery's estates in Mytenskoj and Morozovskoj pogosts this year, 1611/12. He wants the peasants to be spared any further requisitions. Instructions from the boyars, dated 28 April, granting the petition. Followed by three similar petitions.
16. Petition to the boyars from the Swede Markus Kosifrov. By order of the *voevody* of Ladoga, Hans Reckenberg and Vasilej Butorlin, he is collecting taxes in Obonežskaja *pjatina*. In Nikol'skoj pogost the peasants are claiming that De la Gardie and Odoevskij have granted them special re-

mission of taxes, but they have refused to produce a letter proving this. (Sheet 69.)

17. Document concerning taxes and other levies from the Ontonov Monastery and elsewhere.
18. Surety bond. Eight crown peasants in Lipenskaja *volost* stand surety before Parfenej Narbekov that the sworn man Fedor Levontiev will make ready a boat and 22 wagons (*koleso*) for the use of the state in Ustreckoj *stan*.
19. Petition to the boyars from the Swede Markus Kosifrov, who is collecting taxes in Obonežskaja *pjatina*. On 29 April 1612, Igumen Deonij of the Otenskij Monastery handed him a charter from the boyars of Novgorod the Great granting the monastery's peasants remission of taxes corresponding to the requisitions made by Swedish troops for their support. Now Kosifrov fears that he will fall into disfavour in Ladoga, as the monastery's estates used to provide a great deal of revenue.
20. Fragment (one sheet) of a land grant application. Bogdan Ododurov is allocated the dower estate of the widow Ovodot'ja in Vodskaja *pjatina*. Ovdot'ja is the widow of Ivan Krasnoslepov. 22 July 1613.
21. Letter from Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič to the *voevody* Ondrej Kurakin and Michail Boborykin and *d'jak* Ivan Timofeev, in response to a petition from Vasilej Zinov'ev and Ofonasej Puščin. Their request for an allocation of land in Vodskaja *pjatina* is granted. The letter was handed in by Petr Uvarov on 2 April 1610.

Notes

Vasilej Buturlin and Hans Reckenberg were *voevody* of Ladoga in 1612.

On sheet 82 the year is given according to the Christian era.

(II:356)

Contents	Requisitions of provisions. Information about envoys.
Sheets	114
Year(s)	1612
Area(s)	Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Šelonskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Staraja Russa.

Summary

1. Report to the boyars and the *d'jaki* Lutochin and Lyscov from Dem'janko Aprelev and Pavelko Chanykov concerning a requisition of mon-

ey for the Swedish troops from the estates of the metropolitan, the monasteries, the church and landowners in the pogosts of Zaonež'e. Some of the pogosts they have not dared to travel to, as there are reports of "thieves" and Cossacks at large there. April (no year).

Instructions to Aprelev and Chanykov, dated 15 June 1612, regarding the subsequent conduct of the requisition. Draft.

2. Petition to the boyars from Erasimko Murav'ev. He requests tax relief for his estate at Bronnickoj Jam, as it is on the Dubeckaja *doroga* and Bel'skaja *doroga* (roads) and Russian and Swedish troops have taken provisions from it. Instructions to Ivan Birilev, dated June 1612 (no day of month), directing him to look into this claim. Draft.
3. Decision of the boyars, dated 16 June 1612, to requisition provisions for the boyars' households and the Swedish soldiers in Novgorod the Great from Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Nagornaja *polovina*. In return, the area will not have to pay taxes to Ladoga. Seals of De la Gardie and Novgorod the Great. Signed by Semen Lutochin and Andrej Lyscov.
4. Petitions, instructions and reports relating to requisitions and oppressive taxation. For example:

Instructions from the boyars to Ivan Tolmačev to go to Vodskaja *pjatina* to requisition provisions for 300 Lithuanian soldiers, who have promised to serve Grand Prince Karl Filip. Their mission is to fight against the "thieves" at Kopor'e, and it is stated exactly which route they are to take. The instructions provide arguments that can be used to persuade the peasants to support these troops voluntarily. Draft. 6 June 1612. (Sheet 16.)

Two reports to the boyars and the *d'jaki* Lutochin and Lyscov from Borisko Unkovskoj and Ofonka Boranov, *gubnye starosti* in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Nagornaja *polovina*, concerning the collection of taxes. (Cf. item 3 above.) Among other things, they report how, for fear of the Lithuanians, two sworn men and *zemskoj d'jaček* Ušačko Semenov fled to Tichvin and hid 48 roubles in a box in the bell tower at the monastery, which the Lithuanians later plundered.

Report to the boyars from Družina Oničkov. He had been instructed to travel along the road to Pskov to meet the Scottish troops and order them to encamp at Pšaga. He was then to arrange for supplies for them from Vodskaja and Šelonskaja *pjatiny*. When he met the troops on 14 August, they refused to obey his order, saying that their captain had gone by boat to Novgorod the Great and commanded them to march after him to the city. Oničkov now wants instructions as to how these troops are to be maintained. (Sheets 47–48.)

Instructions from the boyars to under-secretary Michail Kudrjadcov, dated 13 August 1612. He is to travel along the Bel'skaja *doroga* (road) until he meets the envoys of the Novgorod State (Igumen Gennadej of the Vjažickij Monastery, Prince Fedor Černoj Obolenskoj, the estate

owner Smirnoj Otrep'ev and their attendants) and the envoys of the Moscow State (Perfirej Sekerin and his attendants), and to make arrangements for their support. (Sheet 69.)

Letter from the boyars to Stepan Teplev, stating that Prince Fedor Obolenskij, who has been sent to Jaroslavl', has applied for an allocation of food for his wife Maria, his son and his servants, who have remained in Novgorod the Great, and that this has been arranged. 3 June 1612 (dated according to the Christian era).

Petition to the boyars from the boyars' sons in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Nagornaja *polovina*, complaining that they are being forced to pay taxes to both Novgorod the Great and Ladoga, despite the boyars' decision to the contrary. Instructions on the matter from the boyars to Vasilej Buturlin, *voevoda* of Ladoga. 18 June 1612 (dated according to the Christian era). (Sheets 86–87.)

Long petition to the boyars from the peasant Fet'ko Rodivonov and other peasants in the village of Bobrovo, Ljatckoj pogost, with a detailed account of oppressive taxes and other levies (sheet 107; instructions follow on sheet 111).

Instructions to the inhabitants of Staraja Russa and the surrounding area, dated 26 January 1612. Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič Šechovskoj, *gost'* Istoma Demidov and under-secretary Ždan Medvedev have been sent to the town in the service of the state, and instructions are given as to what food is to be supplied to them daily. Draft.

(II:357)

Contents Lists and a report relating to crown revenue.

Sheets 22

Year(s) 1614–1617

Area(s) Novgorod the Great.

Summary

List of revenue in the form of money, received by the Crown from Cossacks, the metropolitan and the monasteries, townspeople, taverns, the customs houses and the Mint, and from fisheries. The money is collected every ten days and is counted in “old, new and Swedish (*sviskie*) money”. October 1614–February 1617. (Sheets 1–13, 18–22.)

On the final sheet, in Swedish: “The total for this roll is 70,305 roubles $5\frac{1}{2}$ *den'gi*.”

Report. By order of De la Gardie, the interpreter Erik Andersson collected money from the *d'jaki* and others between 7 November 1615 and 30 May 1616, and handed the sums collected to under-secretary Ondrej Samojlov. Individuals mentioned in the report include Semen Lutochin, Pjatoj Grigor'ev, Vasilej Trusov, Stepan Spjačev, Ivan Lutochin, Istoma Demidov, Pervoj Prokof'ev, Timofej Chachin and Bogdan Šorin.

Some of the money paid to the *pjatikoneckie starosty* by the metropolitan and the monasteries to provide for the envoys had to be used to maintain the troops. Dmitrej Vjazmjin and Ondrej Nogin have each been fined 50 roubles "for theft". The executioner Oleška has had to pay 94 roubles. It is also stated how much money has been taken from the vodka distillers (including Kiril Myl'nik, Griša Vetošnik and Paško Torokanov) and from the minter Gavriilo Repin.

List of fines imposed on various people, including Onufrej Vjazmjin, Ivan Sermjažnikov and Mikita Zenov'ev. *Pjatikoneckie starosty* have been fined 150 roubles for having "conspired with Ondrej Remennikov".

The document is signed by Semen Lutochin, Istoma Demidov, *pjatikoneckoj starosta* Tomilka Pristal'cov, and the Master of the Mint, Ivan Niki-forov.

Sheets 18–22 are witnessed on the verso by *gost'* Istoma Demidov, sworn man at the tavern, and *pjatikoneckie starosty* Pervoj Klimentiev and Ondrej Vasil'ev.

Notes

The beginning of the roll is missing.

(II:358)

Contents Revenue in Staraja Russa. Ransom of prisoners.

Sheets 67

Year(s) 1607/08, 1612

Area(s) Staraja Russa. Starorusskoj *uezd*.

Summary

1. Petition to the boyars from Bogdanko Fedorov, *starosta* in Staraja Russa, and other townspeople, making a complaint against Ivan Žilinskoj, *volostnoj starosta* in Starorusskoj *uezd*, and all the peasants in the district. For seven weeks, they have failed to pay their contributions towards provisions for the Swedish troops and the needs of the state, and these con-

tributions have instead had to be taken from the people of the town. March 1612.

2. Petition to the boyars from Ondrjuša Šachovskoj, *voevoda* of Staraja Russa, describing the difficulties Grigorej Poreckoj and others have had obtaining firewood for the salt boileries and collecting taxes from the peasants in the area.
3. Petition to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Šachovskoj, handed in on 17 March 1612, concerning fishing places that have not been inspected, despite orders to carry out inspections.
4. Petition to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Šachovskoj, Istoma Demidov and Ždan Medvedev, handed in on 17 March 1612, concerning which money was used to ransom Swedish soldiers taken prisoner by the Lithuanians.
5. List of fishing places in Starorusskoj *uezd*, with details of who has leased them and how much rent was paid in 1607/08 (sheets 9–20). The sheets are signed by under-secretary Ždan Medvedev. The information has been obtained by under-secretary Griška Nečaev.
6. Petition to the boyars from the priest-monk Nifontišče of Staraja Russa. On 20 March 1612 the priest-monk Iona died, and now there is no priest-monk at the Nikol'skij Krečev Monastery. Nifontišče therefore applies for this position.

Instructions to Šachovskoj in response to Nifont's petition. The petition is granted, and at the same time an inventory of the monastery estate is ordered. Draft. (Sheets 26–27.)

7. List, drawn up by under-secretary Grigorej Sobakin, of supplies delivered from the estates of boyars' sons and monasteries in Staraja Russa and Starorusskoj *uezd* to the households of the most distinguished Swedes (De la Gardie, other Swedish *voevody* and cavalry captains, and Swedish chancellery staff) (sheets 30–35).
8. Two petitions to the boyars from Matfej Bol'šoj L'vov. He has instructions dated 27 March (no year), signed by Pjatoj Grigor'ev, to requisition provisions for the Swedish troops and firewood for the salt boileries from the peasants in Starorusskoj *uezd*. He reports difficulties and mentions a conflict with Šachovskoj. Instructions from the boyars to Šachovskoj arising from these incidents.
9. List of the incomes – estates and salaries in the form of money – of under-secretaries in Staraja Russa (Grigorej Nečaev, Fedotko Žarin, Michajlo [...], Ondrej Badakov, Ždan Rjabinin and Oleksej Mosorin). In addition, there are details of six *rossyl'sčiki* (names illegible; the paper is damaged).
10. Letter to the boyars from Šachovskoj, handed in on 11 March 1612, informing them of the ransom of Swedes held prisoner by the Lithuanians (sheets 44–45). The matter is being attended to by Colonel Robort Mir (Robert Moor).
11. Petition to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Ondrej Šachovskoj, Istoma Demidov

and Ždan Medvedev. On 13 March (no year), Pjatoj Grigor'ev wrote that a rumour had reached the boyars that far too many under-secretaries and *rossyl'sčiki* had been appointed in Staraja Russa, and asked for details of their salaries. Šachovskoj points out that they have the number laid down in a ukase from Tsar Vasilij.

12. Petition to the boyars and *d'jaki* from Šachovskoj in response to a letter of 10 February concerning an order to collect money in Staraja Russa to pay the Swedish troops. Metropolitan Isidor is mentioned. The letter was handed in on 12 March 1612.
13. Two petitions to the boyars from the peasants of Starorusskoj *uezd*, complaining of oppressive tax burdens and the ravages of the Lithuanians. Correspondence regarding the situation between the officials responsible and the boyars.
14. Letter to Šachovskoj from Pjatoj Grigor'ev concerning the ransom of Swedish prisoners. (sheets 62–65).
15. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Šachovskoj concerning requisitions. Draft.

Notes

Most of the sheets are damaged along the right edge. The entire roll has been restored. The sheets are somewhat out of order.

Sheets 9–20: Leases of fishing places, giving numerous names of rivers and streams.

(II:359)

Contents	Petitions. Instructions.
Sheets	76
Year(s)	1611/12
Area(s)	Staraja Russa. Starorusskoj <i>uezd</i> .

Summary

1. Instructions from the boyars to the *voevoda* Matvej Bol'šoj L'vov in response to a petition from Bogdanko Fedorov and the townspeople of Staraja Russa, dated 19 March 1612, complaining of excessive taxation in conjunction with the stationing of Swedish troops in the town. They are granted a reduction. Draft. (Cf. II:358.)
2. Further lengthy instructions (the first part is missing) concerning, among other things, the taxation of Staraja Russa, where Colonel Ro-

bort Mir (Robert Moor) and his Swedish troops are stationed. Information about the salt boileries and the tavern in the town (sheet 9). March 1612. Draft.

3. Fragment of instructions from the boyars to Ondrej Šachovskoj in response to a petition from Bogdanko Fedorov dated 17 March 1612. It is described how, in their attack on 11 February, the Poles and Lithuanians desecrated the churches of Staraja Russa. Draft. The actual petition, which gives detailed information about living conditions in the town, is to be found on sheets 62–65.
4. Receipt issued by Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Garasim Murav'ev and Tomilo Sergeev for 179 furs from Staraja Russa and the surrounding district.
5. Several petitions from Šachovskoj to the boyars and to the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin, Ondrej Lyscov and Pjatoj Grigor'ev. He writes of considerable difficulties maintaining the Swedish troops, as Matvej L'vov is acting in a high-handed manner and obstructing requisitions in the district. Among other things, he is preventing *starosty* and sworn men from appearing in Staraja Russa and taking orders from Šachovskoj. There is also a report about the tavern in Staraja Russa, which has been destroyed by the Lithuanians, and about problems establishing salt boileries and supplying them with firewood. March 1612. (Sheets 14–28.)
6. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Šachovskoj relating to the collection of taxes in Staraja Russa and the surrounding area. He is instructed, for example, to investigate missing tavern revenues from 1607/08 and 1608/09 and to establish what has become of lost stocks of firewood. Draft. (Sheets 29–36, 48–53, 60–61.)
7. Report to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Garasim Murav'ev and Tomilo Sergeev, on the quantities of vodka (*vino*) and beer supplied to Swedish troops and officials, and the quantities of raw materials used for brewing at the tavern. Handed in on 5 January 1612. (Sheets 37–40.)
8. List of provisions supplied from the estates of landowners, monasteries and the church in Staraja Russa and Starorusskoj *uezd* for the households of De la Gardie and the Swedish cavalry captains and chancellery staff.
9. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Šachovskoj in response to Bogdanko Fedorov's complaint against Ivanko Žilinskoj and all the peasants in the district (cf. II:358, sheet 1). The peasants are ordered to compensate the townspeople. Draft.
10. Petition to the boyars from Sen'ka Bolo[.], a townsman of Staraja Russa. He has paid his rent of 10½ roubles for this year, 1611/12, but has now received a demand to pay the same rent yet again. (Sheet 56.)
11. Petition to the boyars from Griška Nečaev, an under-secretary in Staraja Russa, asking to be paid the salary he was promised in 1610/11.
Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Šachovskoj on the matter. Draft.

12. Instructions from the boyars to Matvej L'vov in response to the complaints about his high-handed behaviour (sheets 66–68).
13. Petition to the boyars from a number of townspeople complaining of difficult living conditions, which are a result partly of the attack of the Poles and Lithuanians on 11 February and partly of the demands of the authorities. They want a new inspection and various forms of relief. What is more, many of those who have fled the town are afraid to return, as Šachovskoj has been given a list of the people concerned by *starosta* Ivanko Prasolov and *zemskoj celoval'nik* Pavelko Borisov, and intends to punish them.

Instructions to Šachovskoj to reduce the burden on the population.

Notes

Most sheets have been restored. Many are damaged at one edge.

(II:360)

Contents Inspection reports.

Sheets 25

Year(s) 1612

Area(s) Starorusskoj *uezd*.

Summary

1. Report, dated 12 March 1612, from Ivan Nazimov and under-secretary Fedor Charlamov on completion of their inspection of Čertickoj pogost (recording which peasants have been killed by the Lithuanians or fled since Luka Miloslavskoj's inspection in December 1611, how many livestock they left behind, and how much grain they had sown and harvested). The inspection of the pogosts in Starorusskoj *uezd* was ordered by De la Gardie and Odoevskij. (Sheets 1–8.) Jafimko Vasil'ev, *nikol'skoj d'jaček* in Čertickoj pogost, acted as scribe.
2. Two similar reports from Ramyševskoj pogost, dated 15 and 16 March 1612. The same individuals officiated as above. Gavrilka Semenov and Danilko Vasil'ev, *nikol'skie d'jački* in Ramyševskoj pogost, acted as scribes.

Notes

The entire roll has been restored.

(II:361)

Contents	Inspections. Taxation. Parcelling of land.
Sheets	59
Year(s)	1611, 1612
Area(s)	Staraja Russa. Starorusskoj <i>uezd</i> . Derevskaia <i>pjatina</i> .

Summary

1. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Garasim Murav'ev and Tomilo Sergeev to report to the *Dvorcovej prikaz*, without delay, rents and other revenues from the town of Staraja Russa and the eleven surrounding pogosts for the years 1608/09 to 1611/12, as the relevant accounts are missing. 6 November 1611. Draft.

Report from Luka Miloslavskoj in response to these instructions, referring to an inspection in progress in the area.

Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Miloslavskoj to ensure that the inspection is completed as soon as possible. Draft.

2. Instructions and reports on requisitions for Swedish troops, e.g. from Timofej Tyrto, referring to difficulties requisitioning provisions in Korostynskoj, Burežskoj and other pogosts.

Report to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Murav'ev and Sergeev, stating the quantities of provisions which Colonel Robert Moor, who arrived in Staraja Russa on 8 January (no year), is entitled to in the course of a month. They complain that Moor is requisitioning too much beer and vodka (*vino*), reducing the revenue from the tavern. It is from this revenue that Ivan Šipelov's 90 *strel'cy* are to be paid, at a rate of 1 *altyn* per man per day. (Sheet 16.)

3. A list of differences between the inspections carried out by Luka Miloslavskoj and Oleksej Bezobrazov, and another list showing the quantities of provisions supplied to Novgorod the Great (sheets 18–21).
4. Several letters to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Garasim Murav'ev and Tomilo Sergeev. They include criticisms of the lists prepared by Luka Miloslavskoj and Ždan Medvedev, and reports on where the Lithuanians have encamped and what provisions are needed to maintain Colonel Robert Moor and his 144 soldiers. Further complaints about the quantities of strong drink these men seem to need. In addition, the writers turn down a request to assist Timofej Tyrto with requisitions for the Swedish soldiers, as they have no under-secretaries or *rossyl'ščiki* to spare. Nor can they send any money to Novgorod the Great, as the Lithuanians are ravaging the countryside and the only money available in the town is the revenue from the tavern, which is being used for food and pay for the

strel'cy. However, food for the households of the boyars and the cavalry captains and chancellery staff has been requisitioned without mercy, on the basis of Luka Miloslavskoj's new inspection. 5–19 January 1612. (Sheets 22–31.)

5. Extracts from the land parcelling books of Grigorej Nečaev, Putilo Kossickoj and Grigorej Charlamov, all for 1611/12, from Derevskaia and Šelonskaia *pjatinja*. The following individuals are allocated land: Vasilej Vyšeslavskoj, Nikita Odoevskij, Timofej Tyrtoev, Fedor Nekljudov, Pjatoj Grigor'ev, Parfenej Elagin and Ivan Meščerskoj. (Sheets 32–41.)
6. Two petitions from the peasants of Čertickaja *volost'*, Starorusskoj *prisu*. Ivan Zabelin and Siman Blaženkov requisitioned provisions here, and then Michajla Timofeev arrived with four Swedish soldiers and plundered the area. The peasants want the quantities of provisions they have to supply each month to be determined. Čertickoj pogost is close to the Swedes' camp at Verjaža and, what is more, there are three roads passing through it, with soldiers constantly on the move along them. Instructions from the boyars, dated January 1612 (no day of month). Draft.
7. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Garasim Murav'ev and Tomilo Sergeev. They have been ordered several times to send food for the households of De la Gardie, the cavalry captains and the chancellery staff. They have not yet complied, but must do so without delay. They have also failed to send a list of the taxes levied from nine pogosts this year, 1611/12. In addition, instructions are given concerning provisions for Swedish soldiers. Draft.
8. Report to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Luka Miloslavskoj on his inspection of the pogosts around Staraja Russa and on the collection of rents on the basis of the new inspection. Owing to the ravages of the Lithuanians, it is impossible to inspect Dolžinskoj, Ofremovskoj and Losskoj pogosts. Report handed in on 6 January 1612.

Notes

The entire roll has been restored.

(II:362)

Contents	Petitions. Reports. Instructions. Collection of money and provisions.
Sheets	112
Year(s)	1610–1612
Area(s)	Staraja Russa. Starorusskoj <i>uezd</i> .

Summary

1. List showing calculations of revenue in the form of money from the town of Staraja Russa and Starorusskoj *uezd*, for the year 1611/12. List of tax grain (*vydel'noj četvertnoj chleb*) and confiscated grain (*otpisnoj chleb*) for 1611/12. The information given is attested by under-secretaries Griška Nečaev and Michalko Nefed'ev. (Sheets 1–10.)
2. Petition to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Garasim Murav'ev and Tomilo Sergeev, handed in on 16 January 1612, concerning the pay of Ivan Šipalov and his 65 *strel'cy*.
3. Petition to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Murav'ev and Sergeev. On 10 January they received instructions to collect taxes from the pogosts on the basis of Luka Miloslavskoj's new inspection. This inspection is still in progress and, despite being urged to do so, Miloslavskoj has not yet sent any documents on which to base the levy. The petition was handed in on 14 January 1612.
4. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Timofej Tyrtoev, who is encamped with Swedish troops in Korostynskoj pogost. Directions as to how these troops are to be maintained. Draft.
5. Three reports to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Garasim Murav'ev and Tomilo Sergeev concerning the collection of taxes in the town of Staraja Russa and the surrounding pogosts. January 1612.
6. Instructions to Ivan Zabelin and under-secretary Vasilej Sytin, dated 20 December 1612, regarding a requisition of provisions for Timofej Tyrtoev and his troops in the camp at Verjažica, Korostynskoj pogost.
7. Report to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Murav'ev and Sergeev concerning the provision of beer, vodka (*vino*) and baked bread for the Swedish soldiers. 17 December 1612.
8. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Murav'ev and Sergeev concerning a requisition of provisions for the Swedish troops.
9. List of taxpaying land in the town of Staraja Russa and on the estates of monasteries and under-secretaries, based on Luka Miloslavskoj's inspection. 1610/11 and 1611/12 (sheets 33–36).

10. Petition to the boyars from the peasants of Čertickoj pogost, complaining about rents for fishing in Lake Il'men'. (See item 18 below.)
11. Report to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Murav'ev and Sergeev, handed in on 17 January 1612, concerning requisitions of provisions for the boyars, the cavalry captains and the Swedish chancellery staff and soldiers in the town of Staraja Russa and Starorussoj *uezd*.
12. Petition to the boyars from *starosta* Deneska Vasil'ev and other peasants in Kolomenskoj pogost. They ask to be exempted from requisitions, as the whole pogost has been grievously ravaged by "thieves" and Lithuanian soldiers. Attached to the petition is a list, village by village, of the peasants who have been killed or taken prisoner or who have frozen to death as fugitives in the forests during 1611/12. (Sheets 40–45.)
13. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Murav'ev and Sergeev concerning the supply of beer to 76 Swedish soldiers. He also wants a report on revenue from the tavern.
14. List recording the quantities of provisions supplied each month to the troops encamped at Verjaža (sheets 50–68).
15. Report to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Luka Miloslavskoj, handed in on 30 December 1611, in which he writes that he has sent lists from the inspection currently under way, both to Murav'ev and Sergeev and to Ivan Zabelin, as a basis for requisitions for the Swedish troops.
16. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Murav'ev and Sergeev and to Timofej Tyrtoev concerning requisitions for the Swedish troops. Draft. (Sheets 71–76.)
17. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Murav'ev and Sergeev regarding the collection of taxes in the town of Staraja Russa and Starorussoj *uezd*. Draft.
18. Instructions in response to a petition (see item 10 above).
19. Instructions from Odoevskij, Lutochin and Lyscov to Miloslavskoj and Sergeev in response to a petition from Pjatoj Grigor'ev complaining that the peasants on his estate in Starorussoj *uezd* are being forced to supply provisions to the Swedish troops at Verjaža and to De la Gardie's household in Novgorod the Great. They will no longer be required to do so. Draft. The petition itself is on sheet 88.
20. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Murav'ev and Sergeev concerning requisitions in Staraja Russa and four pogosts in the surrounding area for the boyars' households, based on Luka Miloslavskoj's lists.
21. Instructions to Pjatoj Grigor'ev, dated 1 February 1612, concerning the registration of estates at the *Dvorcovej prikaz*. Ivan Odoevskij, Bogdan Lupandin, Bogdan Dubrovskoj, Anc Brakilev and Pjatoj Grigor'ev have been granted land in Starorussoj *uezd*; Prince Ivan Meščerskoj, Timofej Tyrtoev, Parfenej Elagin and Fedor Nekljudov in Šelonskaja *pjatina*; and Mikita Vyšeslavskoj in Derevskaja *pjatina*. Most of them have been

granted their estates by way of compensation for land in the vicinity of Pskov. It is stated who previously held these estates. Some of the land is confiscated.

22. Report to Pjatoj Grigor'ev from Miloslavskoj and Sergeev, handed in on 2 January (no year), regarding requisitions in Starorusskoj *uezd*.
23. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Prince Ondrej Šachovskoj in response to a petition from the peasants of Dretenskoj pogost, in which they list the obligations that they have discharged (including work on the fortress in Staraja Russa) and also complain about the ravages of the Lithuanians. A new inspection of the area is ordered. Draft. (Sheets 91–95.) The petition itself is on sheet 104.
24. Instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Miloslavskoj and Sergeev regarding requisitions in Starorusskoj *uezd* (sheets 101–103). Draft. Among other things, the nun Dar'ja and the other sisters of the Petrovskij Devičij Convent in the town of Staraja Russa are exempted from taxes on account of their poverty. The petition giving rise to this follows on sheet 103, describing how Polish and Lithuanian troops have burnt the nuns' cells, forcing them to beg for their living.
25. Detailed instructions from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Murav'ev and Sergeev concerning requisitions from Staraja Russa and Starorusskoj *uezd* for De la Gardie and the cavalry captains and chancellery staff. Draft. (Sheets 107–112.)

Notes

The entire roll has been restored, owing to damage to the right edge caused by damp. The foliation at the bottom of the sheets is beneath the lamination and reflects an earlier order.

(II:363)

Contents	Orders. Reports. Letters concerning requisitions etc. Petitions.
Sheets	54
Year(s)	1611/12
Area(s)	Staraja Russa, Starorusskoj <i>uezd</i> .

Summary

1. Orders from De la Gardie and Odoevskij to Prince Ondrej Kostjantynovič Šachovskoj and *gost'* Istoma Demidov to go to Staraja Russa. They

are to remain there and take charge of books, money and stores. January 1612.

2. Letter from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Šachovskoj, *gost'* Istoma Demidov and Ždan Mikulič concerning revenue collected in pogosts around Staraja Russa that has not been reported in Novgorod the Great. Draft, with deletions. 1611/12.
3. Petition to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from *starosta* Nečajko Lavrenteev and other peasants in Staroruskoj *uezd*, who have been ordered by the *voevoda* Timofej Tyrto to supply grain, livestock and money to the Swedes in the redoubt at Verjago. They ask not to have to supply what should be requisitioned from other pogosts.
4. Two letters from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Šachovskoj, *gost'* Istoma Demidov and Ždan Mikulič concerning a report to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from *starosta* Bogdanko and other townspeople of Staraja Russa about the provisions they have been instructed to supply and their difficulties meeting these demands. Draft. 23 January 1612.
5. Petitions to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from townspeople in Staraja Russa, complaining about the provisions, beer and vodka (*vino*) they have been instructed to supply to the Swedish garrison by the Swedish colonel Ratbor Mir (Robert Moor) and by the Russian *voevoda* Gerasim Murav'ev and *d'jak* Tomilo (no surname).

Decisions on the reverse.

6. Letter from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Garasim Arsen'evič Murav'ev (and another person) concerning a report sent to De la Gardie and Odoevskij on 10 January 1612 by Igumen Varlam, at a monastery in the vicinity of Staraja Russa, listing flour, grain etc. which it has not been possible to supply on account of the destruction that has occurred. Conditions in the area are described. Draft.

Petition from Igumen Varlam of the Spasskij Monastery, Staraja Russa, to De la Gardie and Odoevskij, explaining that the monastery is unable to supply the provisions listed, which have been requisitioned by Gerasim Murav'ev. As a result of military action, the peasants have died or been scattered. 5 January 1612. (Sheets 15–20.)

7. Letter from Pjatoj Grigor'ev to Šachovskoj, *gost'* Istoma Demidov and Ždan Mikulič concerning a report to De la Gardie and Odoevskij from a total of 90 people in the Staraja Russa area, among them a number of *strel'cy*, describing problems with the supply of provisions to them as ordered. They have nothing to eat or drink. The document is incomplete. Draft.

Several similar petitions relating to non-delivery of supplies and starvation in the Staraja Russa area.

8. Order to under-secretary Torop Beljakovskoj, who has been instructed by De la Gardie and Odoevskij to collect money in the Staraja Russa area on the basis of a new inspection. He is now exhorted to carry out his in-

structions without deceiving the authorities (note the comment: “It is known that you steal”). 1 February 1612. (Sheets 27–29.)

Letter from Pjatoj Grigor’ev to Šachovskoj, dated 5 February (year missing), concerning the collection of money by Torop Beljakovskoj in eleven pogosts in the Staraja Russa area (sheets 32–34).

Report to De la Gardie and Odoevskij in February 1612 relating to the collection of money by under-secretary Torop Beljakovskoj in the Staraja Russa area. The document is incomplete. (Sheet 47.)

Report from Šachovskoj to Pjatoj Grigor’ev regarding the collection of money by under-secretary Torop Beljakovskoj in pogosts around Staraja Russa. The money was to be given to Ilegan Samujlov. (Sheets 50–51.)

9. Two letters from Pjatoj Grigor’ev to Šachovskoj concerning requisitions of money and provisions in the Staraja Russa area. There is also text on the reverse. (Sheets 38–45.)
10. List of revenue from taxes and other levies that have been collected and sent to Novgorod the Great.
11. List of provisions for Robert Moor’s foot soldiers stationed in Staraja Russa. The commodities listed are to be allocated to 65 men. The list gives the quantities per person per month.

Notes

All the sheets are damaged to varying degrees on the right-hand side.

(II:364)

Contents Court case (fragment).

Sheets 10

Year(s) 1610

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Statement (*pravda*) by Igumen’ja Efrosin’ja and the nun Dalida, who said that Ogaf’ja, Boris’s wife, had come to the Pjatnickij Devičij Convent just after Epiphany 6 January 1610 to collect a pledge deposited with the nun Olena, known as “Goat Head”. Olena had only given Ogaf’ja a dark red cloth, and not the pledge. Ogaf’ja blamed Olena for the disappearance of the pledge, but Olena claimed that she had kept it as safe as possible, but that it had been stolen. (Sheets 1–3.) 29 January.

Statement by *strelec* Griša Utešov under oath in the name of Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič. Griša had left his caftan with Olena as a pledge. Together with his wife, he had collected it from her just before Christmas. He did not know when Olena had sued the priest Vasilej. (Sheet 4.) 10 February.

Agaf'ja said that she had been unable to recover the property she had deposited with Olena. Olena claimed that the property had been stolen from her and that Agaf'ja must settle accounts for it with the priest Vasilej. (Sheet 5.) 21 February 1610.

Judgment of Judge Ivan Lenin, upholding the claim of the plaintiff, the nun Elena, against the defendant Vasilej, priest of the Church of St Elias in Suchniči, regarding the theft of 22½ roubles from her cell. Elena had accused him of stealing a fur coat, which she had seen him wearing in the presence of many witnesses. Vasilej admitted his guilt and said that he had sold the coat in the market. The nun Iraida confirmed this. Vasilej was also convicted of previously having robbed a shop. According to the testimony of several witnesses, he had stolen firewood, as well as objects from a knapsack. Vasilej claimed that he had been slandered. He appealed to his uncle Kondrat Rybolov, but got no support from him. The defendants, the priest Vasilej and his "brothers" Stepan and Ondrjuška, were together ordered to pay 22½ roubles. In addition, they were convicted of earlier offences. Elena alleged that Vasilej and his brothers had stolen saddle-cloths from the boyar's son Fedor Jazykov from Smolensk. They had also stolen a millstone, pigs and bowls. From his friend Michail, priest of the Church of St Elias, Vasilej had stolen two millstones, buckwheat from his stores, two horses, three pigs, and clothes, as well as removing five swarms of bees. The priest Michail had collected the stolen property from Vasilej's house. Together with his brothers, Vasilej had burned Michail's rye and oats and the entire barn. (Sheets 6–10.) 6 March 1610.

Signed on the reverse, across the joins, with the *skrepa* of Ivan Lenin.

On the verso of sheet 7, a few words in Polish.

Notes

Judging from the context, there are a number of sheets missing before sheet 1.

This roll probably belongs to the "Smolensk Archives" of the National Archives of Sweden, and has been incorporated in the Novgorod Occupation Archives by mistake.

(II:365)

This roll does not belong to the Novgorod Occupation Archives. It comprises 14 sheets and contains the Cyrillic alphabet, "Russische Alphabet", with

short passages written for practice. There is a reference to Sophia as regent for Tsars Peter and Ivan, dating the roll to the period 1682–1689.

(II:366)

Contents	Petitions. Surety bond. Land grant applications (fragments).
Sheets	34
Year(s)	1611, 1612, 1614
Area(s)	Ustreckoj <i>stan</i> , Ustreckaja <i>volost'</i> . Vedomerskaja <i>volost'</i> . Lipenskoj Kotlovan. Starorusskoj <i>uezd</i> . Porchov. Village of Cholyn'.

Summary

1. Instructions from De la Gardie to Parfenej Narbekov to go to Ustreckoj *stan* and the surrounding *volosti* and buy grain from the peasants there, and also to report the number of farms and of peasants living on them. The wording is unusually personal. 1 January 1612 (dated according to the Christian era).
2. Petition to the boyars from Jakuško Trofemov and other peasants in Ustreckaja and Vedomerskaja *volosti*. Mikita Zagoskin has been instructed to requisition grain and send it by boat to Novgorod the Great. But there is no grain to be sent. Parfenej Narbekov has requisitioned grain there earlier, without showing his orders. The peasants have no seed and nothing to eat.
3. Surety bond. Six individuals in Lipenskoj Kotlovan stand surety before Parfenej Narbekov, guaranteeing among other things that Elizarko Vasil'ev will supply six vehicles forthwith to the fortress in Ustreckoj *stan*. The sworn man Fedor Klimentiev acted as witness, and the widowed priest (*vdovoj pop*) Ofonasej Semenov as scribe. 28 April 1612.
4. Petition to the boyars from the peasant Ivanko Oref'ev and other peasants in Ofremovskoj pogost, Starorusskoj *prisud*. On the Monday of the sixth week after Easter 1612, Cossacks from Pskov passed through the area, killing livestock and stealing horses and seed. The peasants are now unable either to plough or to sow. The *volostnoj starosta* is trying to requisition provisions for Swedish soldiers, but there is nothing to be had.
5. A similar petition from the peasants of Voskresenskoj pogost, listing both livestock and clothing seized by Swedish and Russian troops as they marched from Staraja Russa to Kolomenskoj pogost.
6. Documents (decision, petition and memorandum) relating to requisitioning.

tions in the village of Cholyn'. The area has been plundered, and many peasants have fled. 1611/12. (Sheets 7-9, 11-13.)

7. List, dated 7 August 1612, showing how much firewood has been taken from the townsman Ivanko Kokošov (sheet 10).
8. Fragment of a petition to De la Gardie and Odovskij from the widow of Tsar Ivan Vasil'evič, the tsaritsa and nun Dar'ja, asking for help on account of her great poverty. (Sheet 13v.)
9. Petitions to the boyars from the peasants of Voskresenskoj pogost, describing how the Swedish troops plundered the area (of livestock, grain and clothing) as they returned from Korostynskoj pogost to Staraja Russa on Tuesday 2 June 1612.

Similar petitions from the peasants of Dretenskoj, Snežnoj and Ofremovskoj pogosts. (Sheets 14-21.)

10. Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Gavrilko Narymov of Vodskaja *pjatina*, applying for land from the estate of Ivan Serkov.

Extract from the confiscation books of *gubnoj starosta* Michail Neelov for 1613/14 relating to Ivan Serkov's estate in Butkovskoj pogost.

Petition to Grand Prince Karl Filip from Gavrilko Narymov, applying for the dower estate granted to Ivan Serkov's widow Tat'jana. Narymov intends to marry Tat'jana, and a written agreement already exists. Petition to the same effect from the widow Tat'jana. The petitions were handed in by Tichomir Murav'ev on 18 December 1614.

Extract from the land grant books for 1613/14 relating to Prince Gavriilo Narymov's holding of land.

Decision of Ivan Odovskij and *d'jak* Semen Lutochin on the matter, dated 19 December 1614. The petition is granted. Seal of Novgorod the Great. Signed by Semen Lutochin.

On sheets 25v-26v, a fragment of a land grant application. Ivan Zmeev requests land from the estate of the "traitor" Nikifor Mjachkoj, outside Porchov.

Notes

Seal of Novgorod the Great.

(II:367)

Contents	Petition. Receipts.
Sheets	4
Year(s)	1612–1613
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Petition to De la Gardie from Stepan Igolkin's widow Ustin'ja. She asks for help, as she has been left alone with her children and is heavily indebted. She refers to a loan which Jakob De la Gardie raised from Stepan Igolkin, and which has not been fully repaid. The petition was probably written by Vasilej Trusov.

Receipt in Stepan Igolkin's own hand, acknowledging that he has received 400 Swedish *daler* from Erik Andersson as part payment of the loan. 20 February 1612. Åbo? A red seal, probably Igolkin's.

Receipt in Stepan Igolkin's own hand, acknowledging that he has received 200 Swedish *daler* at the office of *d'jak* Ondrej Ivanov in Viborg, in accordance with a letter from De la Gardie. 1 September 1613.

Receipt in Vasilej Trusov's own hand, acknowledging that he has been given 10 roubles by Jakob Puntosovič to hand to Stepan Igolkin's widow. On the reverse, text in Swedish giving the same information: "Wassilis Trässoffs bewijs opå dhe 10 Rubler han opå Igolekins wegne af h:nde undfanget hafwer" ("Vasilej Trusov's receipt for the 10 roubles he has received on Igolkin's behalf").

Notes

On sheet 2 there is a red seal, probably that of Stepan Igolkin.

The sheets are contained in an envelope, in which there is also a transcript of the texts, probably from the 19th century, and a translation into Swedish.

There are also a few notes from the 19th century, which according to Ingvar Kalnin's annotation were previously in I:136; and a smaller envelope containing very small fragments of text from the restored rolls II:359–364.

(II:368)

Contents	Receipts for sums disbursed. Record of an examination.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1612–1614
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great. Staraja Russa.

Summary

1. Receipt (*rospisnaja pamjat'*) for a sum of 768 roubles, 4 *altyn* and 4½ *den'gi*, which by order of the boyars was collected from the treasury at the *Dvorcovoj prikaz* in the presence of the *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin, Tret'-jak Kopnin and Pjatoj Grigor'ev. The money had been collected from the crown villages of Novgorod for provisions for the Swedish troops. A receipt (*otpis'*) was obtained from under-secretary Jurej Tomasov. 2 September 1612. Seal of Novgorod the Great.

On the reverse (1v), the document is signed by Pjatoj Grigor'ev and attested by under-secretary Ondrjuška Beloj, and there is a summary of the contents in Swedish.

Receipt for 622 roubles which, by order of the boyars, was taken from the Novgorod treasury by *d'jak* Semen Lutochin for the Swedish soldiers' pay and handed to under-secretary Jurej Tomasov, who gave a receipt for this sum. 10 April 1613. Signed by Semen Lutochin. On the reverse (2v), a summary of the contents in Swedish.

2. Report: On 5 October 1614, Captain Franz Dücker instructed the *voevoda* Prince Ondrej Šachovskoj and under-secretary Fedor Vitoftov to question Rodionko Michajlov, a sworn man at the tavern in Staraja Russa, about how much grain and money he had received from Dücker in 1613/14 and what he had used the money for. Michajlov explains what he bought and stored in the granary at the fortress. When the Swedish troops under the banner of Klaus Kresterson left Staraja Russa for Novgorod the Great, they took some of the stored grain with them in a boat, which later sank. The remaining stores were lost in a fire. He also reports how much beer was brewed at the tavern. The document is signed by under-secretary Fedor Vitoftov and bears the seal of Prince Andrej Kostjantinovič Šachovskoj. On the verso of this sheet, text in German.

Notes

Seals of Novgorod the Great (well preserved) and Prince Ondrej Kostjantinovič Šachovskoj.

Extranea 156.1, number 2

Contents Report on road surfacing (fragment).

Sheets 1

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Fragment of a report on surfacing of roads in the countryside, listing work not yet carried out. Different areas are the responsibility either of various monasteries or of the townspeople of Novgorod the Great. The following monasteries are mentioned: Troice-Sergiev, Spasskij, Chutynskij and Tichvin. (The text may possibly refer to “corduroy roads”, logs laid side by side across swampy ground.)

Extranea 156.1, number 29

Contents Grant of land (fragment).

Sheets 3

Year(s) Not given.

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Extract from the land grant books of *d'jaki* Semen Lutochin and Ondrej Lyscov for 1610/11, relating to Nechorošoj Veljašev's holding of land.

On examination, Veljašev says that Semen Ožogin died a year ago, leaving neither wife nor children. He is therefore applying for 60 *četi* of Ožogin's estate.

Extranea 156.1, number 30

Contents Instructions (fragment). Petition.

Sheets 4

Year(s) 1612/13

Area(s) Il'inskoj-Tigodskoj pogost.

Summary

1. Fragment of instructions from the boyars concerning allocations of grain from the estate of Ivan Borisov syn Sekirin, which the latter has taken over from Prince Vasilej Meščerskoj. Some of the grain is to be given to Sekirin, some to Prince Meščerskoj's wife, and some to the peasants themselves. 1612/13. Draft.
2. A very small fragment of a petition to the boyars.

Extranea 156.1, number 31

Contents Harvest and milling books (fragment).

Sheets 1

Year(s) 1612/13

Area(s) Not given.

Summary

Extract from the harvest and milling books (*užinnye i umolotnye knigi*) of the interpreter and *prikaščik* Dokučaj Pavlov for 1612/13.

Extranea 156.1, number 32

Contents Sowing and harvest book.

Sheets 16

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Mel'nickoe *selo*.

Summary

Book recording the quantities of rye, barley, oats, wheat, beans and peas sown and harvested in Mel'nickoe *selo*, and the quantities of rye sown for 1613/14. 28 August 1613.

On page 1 it is noted that the book was handed in by Dokučaj Pavlov on 5 September 1613. It is also noted that Pavlov has not handed in the original revenue and expenditure books from Mel'nickoe *selo*, as the Swedish *prikašnik* Nils has charge of them.

The book is signed by *d'jak* Pjatoj Grigor'ev.

Extranea 156.1, number 37

Contents Inspection book (fragment).

Sheets 9

Year(s) 1613

Area(s) Vodskaja *pjatina*, Vvedenskoj-Dudorovskoj pogost.

Summary

On 13 October 1613, *nesluživoj* Posnik Gubačeckoj arrived in Vvedenskoj-Dudorovskoj pogost and, by order of De la Gardie and Odoevskij, carried out an inspection, together with *starosty* and local representatives.

Extranea 158.1 N 6

Contents	Lists. Collection of money and provisions. Payments. Records from the Mint. Accounts of the city's taverns.
Pages	364
Year(s)	1611–1616
Area(s)	Derevskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Obonežskaja <i>pjatina</i> , Nagornaja <i>polovina</i> . Vodskaja <i>pjatina</i> . Novgorod the Great.

Summary

The documents consist of five quires and a number of loose sheets, all of them rough drafts.

Quire 1

A record of measures undertaken, including particulars of lists and instructions sent to various individuals.

Taxes had been collected in the form of money for the maintenance of Swedish soldiers, from monastery estates, named and unnamed landowners and peasants. Sometimes it is stated who paid the money in. Derevskaja, Obonežskaja and Vodskaja *pjatiny*. September–March (no year). Most of the text has been crossed out.

Quire 2

Most of this quire consists of particulars of quantities of malt, oats and hay collected for Swedish soldiers from various pogosts and monastery estates in Obonežskaja *pjatina*, Nagornaja *polovina*, including in the Tichvin area, and in Vodskaja *pjatina*. It is stated who the provisions were supplied by. Undated.

On the first page, details of sums of money given to named individuals.

Quires 3, 4 and 5

Records from the Mint.

Quire 3 begins with particulars of coin that has been weighed and melted down. It is sometimes stated who supplied it, one name mentioned being Jakob De la Gardie.

The quire has the heading: “31 December 1613: Book recording coin melted down at the Mint, from townspeople, the metropolitan, monasteries and others.” At the end of the quire, a few pages of notes in German and Swedish.

Quire 4 contains particulars of coin received at the Mint from 31 December 1613. In it, there is a reference to the year 1615/16.

Quire 5 contains particulars of coin received at the Mint. Heading with the date 1 January 1614.

The loose sheets give particulars of payments for goods, including malt and hops, and for services. Tavern accounts. 1611–13.

A collection of money for, among others, Evert Horn and the Swedes. Undated.

Notes

Five bound quires, with sheets measuring 32x20 cm.

Militaria 1287, number 19

Contents	Record of deaths.
Sheets	3
Year(s)	1614/15
Area(s)	Novgorod the Great.

Summary

Record of how many men and women died in Novgorod the Great between 1 September 1614 and 20 April 1615. The numbers are given street by street, and are based on those who died in the houses, outside the sanctuaries (*bo-godel'ny*). The total number of deaths is 7,652.

At the end of the text, and on the verso of that sheet, is a brief summary in Swedish: "List of the Russians who have died in Novgorod from the month of September last until this April."

Notes

Full reference: Krigshistoriska samlingar. Ryska kriget 1609–1617, M-1287, nr 19.

Sample texts

Grant of land

II:113

Sheet 1

прѣсвѣтлѣишему и высокороже^нному г^сдрю королю и влико^лму [!] к^нсю
г^ставу адо^лѡѡ ка^рлусовичю бѣе^т холо^п твои шелло^нскои пати [!]
о^она^ска своитино^в с^нѣ бачи^н приволо^ки ся на холо^п твои изо^пскова к тебѣ
г^сдрю в великыи но^вгород | а жени^шко г^сдрь мое и дети^шка оста^влены во
г^дове а помѣсте^ицо г^сдрь мое стари^нное о^тца моего выслуги ѡ^тписано на
тебѣ г^сдря да ис тово же г^сдрь моего помѣсте^ица было дано григорю
степанову с^ню обо^лнянинову две доли а мнѣ трѣ^т | и григорѣи г^сдрь
испомѣще^н проти^ѡ того во^цкои патины | а то все помѣстье о^тписано на
тебѣ г^сдря а григорѣи обо^лнянино^в ѡ то помѣстье тебѣ г^сдрю не бѣе^т
чело^м и в него не^вступае^тца а ѡ^клад мнѣ холопу твоему па^тсо^т че^ти а
дано было мнѣ холопу твоему твоево г^сдрва жалова^нча помѣсте^ица
в шипе^цко^м погостѣ двѣсте сѣ^мдеся^т че^ти мл^срдыи г^сдрь коро^ли
великыи кня^з | г^стаѡ адо^лфъ ка^рлусови^ч пожалуи меня холопа о^тца
мое^г выслугои и мои^м стари^нны^м помѣсте^ицо^м г^сдрь смилѣиса пожалуи

On the reverse: рк^г ма^рта въ ии дн^н выпи^сат

Sheet 2

а что ѡ^она^сю своитинову с^нѣ бачину помѣстн^ѡи | ѡ^клад и ско^лко са ни^м
помѣстѣя
и^нв даче бо^лро и^нво^вод^никова пу^нтусовича делегар^да | да к^нся ивана
ники^тича бо^лшого ѡ^дое^вского са п^рипи^сми^н ди^ако^в сѣ^мена лутохина да
о^ндрѣя лысцова | рк^г году написано
ѡ^онасе^и своитино^в с^нѣ бачи^н помѣстн^ѡи его ѡ^клад | ф. че^ти а помѣ^ся са
ни^м старо^г в шелло^нскои па^ттинѣ ч^то | ѡ^стало^с за григорѣвои даче^и
обо^лнянинова .ѣв. че^ти с о^сми^нно^ѡ да ему ж дано во .р^к.^м го^ду
в шелло^нскои п^ятинѣ ивано^лва помѣ^ся че^ркасова .р^н. че^ти и^нвсего са нимѣ |

помѣся .сѣв. чети с осминою а ѿ выписки оонасеи | бачиѣ скасаѣ что ему
иваново помѣсе черкасова не отделено | (и тѣмъ ѿнѣ помѣстемъ не владѣѣ)
да в тои же дачи написано во .рѣк.м году григореи | степанѣ сѣѣ
оболнаниноѣ помѣснои его ѡклад | ѡн. чети а помѣся са ниѣ по даѣныѣ
книгамъ | рвѣ.г году в воѣцкои и в шелоѣскои патине .ѣи. чети | да ему ж
дано в .рѣк.м году дмитреева помѣся чорѣтова .ѣ. чети да в шелоѣскои
патине ис оонасеѣва помѣся бачина .рѣч. чети и всего са ниѣ | помѣся .ѣи.
чети

да в' даче са приписю діака семена лутохина | рквѣ году написано са
грегоремъ оболняниновѣмъ в шелоѣскои патине помѣся .ѣо. чети а в воѣ
цкои патине .лг. чети и по его челобитю дано | ему в воѣцкои патине и з
богданова помѣся | самарина .ѣ. чети протиѣ его шелоѣского | помѣся что
са ниѣ было старое его григореево | и оонасеѣво помѣсе бачина .ѣо. чети к
сталому его помѣсю что осталоѣ в воѣцкои патине къ .лг.м | четямъ и всего
са ниѣ помѣся в воѣцкои патине .сѣг. чети

Sheet 3

а ѿ выписки оонасеи бачиѣ скасаѣ дано деи было | во .рѣк.м году григорю
оболнянинову его оонасеѣва | помѣся бачина каѣ оѣ оонасеи сеѣѣ во
гдове в осаде .рѣч. чети а осталося того помѣся са | григорееви дачеи .ѣв.
чети с осминою и каѣ деи гдѣ | во .рѣк.м же году гѣдрю королевичю добиѣ
челомъ | и доѣтал того его помѣся каѣ оѣ оонасеи пришеѣ | исю г'дова
в ноѣгородѣ .ѣв. чети с осминою дана ему | оонасю насаѣ а какъ гдѣ
гѣдрю королевичю и зѣмениѣ и тѣмъ григореевѣмъ помѣстемъ оболняниноѣ
что ему дано оонасеѣ бачина .рѣч. чети | владѣѣ ко г'дову и по григорееву
челобитю | оболнянинова дано ему во .рѣк.м протиѣ того | оонасеѣва
помѣся .рѣч. чети в воѣцкои патине | и з богданова помѣся самарина .ѣ. чети |
а нѣе деи то его оонасеѣво помѣсе старое что | дано было григорю
оболнянинову .рѣч. чети | и его оонасеѣво .ѣв. чети с осминою обоего | .сѣв.
чети с осминою отписано на гѣдрю ко гдову | а ѿнѣ оонасеи быѣ во п'скове

и нѣе о^н iso п^нскова | выше^л на короле^вскую мл^лть [!]
и бь^т чело^м г^дрю королю и великому к^нсю густаву адо^люу
ка^рлусовичю что^б его г^дрь пожалова^л т^м его стары^м помѣ^семъ и что
дан^ω | было григорю обо^лнянинову .с^пв. чѣ^тямъ | с осминою въ его ωклад^д
въ .ѿ. чѣ^ти
і то^лко г^дрь о^она^ся т^мь стары^м помѣ^семъ | .с^пв. чѣ^тми (с о^сминою)
пожалу^ет и не до^иде^т въ его оклад^д | .с^пи. чѣ^ти бѣс о^смины

Sheet 4

и .ркг. ^г марта въ д^ень бо^яре и во^еводы | зв^ерть ка^рл^дсовичъ го^рнь да
кня^з и^ванъ | никитичъ бо^лшо^и ѿ^дое^вско^и чело^бит^а о^она^са | со^оитина с^на
бачина и сѣ^ѣ вып^иски сл^дшали | и^и приговори^{ли} в шело^нско^и пятине
в салеско^и половине | в шипе^тцко^м погостѣ что о^тписано было на г^дря
ѣго | о^она^сева помѣ^стя бачина да что дано был^ω | григорю
обо^лнянинов^ѡ того ж о^она^сева помѣ^стя | восьм^деся^т чѣ^ти о^тписати на
г^дря котор^е бли^ск^ѡ [!] | ко гдов^ѣ а доста^л того ж о^она^сева помѣ^стя |
бачина и что было дано григорю обо^лнянинов^ѡ | двѣ^сте двѣ чѣ^ти с
о^сминою приговори^{ли} да^{ти} о^она^сю | бачину въ ег^ω ωклад^д въ пя^тсо^т чѣ^ти
а не додал^но ему в оклад^д двусо^т осмидеся^т о^сми чѣ^ти с о^сминою | а
приговори^{ли} то о^она^сево помѣ^стѣ бачина | что было о^тдано григорю
обо^лнянинов^ѡ да^{ти} | о^она^сю потому что григорю дано противъ | того
помѣ^стя в во^тцко^и пятинѣ богдана | самарина да и^и потому приговори^{ли}
дати о^она^сю бачину что ѣго старое помѣ^стѣ да и^и | потому что о^н выше^л
iso п^нскова на короле^вскую | мл^сть к сѣму приговор^ѡ бо^ярин^и и ра^тно^и во^л
евода эв^ерть ка^рл^дсовичъ го^рнь печат^т | свою да бо^ярин^ѣ и во^евода кня^з и
ванъ | никитичъ бо^лшо^и ѿ^дое^вско^и велико^г новагоро^да | печат^т приложи^{ли}

пресвѣтлѣишего и высокороже^нного г^сдря королевича | и великого к^нся
 карлса филипа карлсовича | бо^иаре и водѣводы эвертѣ карлсовичъ
 горнѣ | да князъ иванъ никити^ч бо^лшои ^бдо^евскои (да^емъ вѣдо^м) во гд^ов^о |
 во^еводамъ астрейн^о ивановичю да ѳелдор^о григор^евичю аминев^о (/да^емъ
 вѣдо^м/) в н^нешн^ем во р^кг.м | году бил чело^м пресвѣтлѣиш^ему
 и высокороже^нному г^сдрю | королю и великому к^нсю густаѳ ^адо^лѳу
 карлсовичю | шело^нски^е пятины о^онасе^и свойти^н с^нѣ бачинѣ | а сказаль
 пришол /воло^кся/ де о^н изо п^скова ко г^сдрю в в^еликии н^ов^город^а
 жени^шка де^и его и д^етишка | оставлены во гдов^е а помѣстье де его стал
 р^ин^ое^о о^тца его высл^дг^л о^тписано на г^сдря да ис тово ж де помѣст^еица
 дано было григор^ю ^обо^лн^янинов^о две доле а ему тре^т и григор^еи де
 испомѣще^н проти^в того в во^тцко^и пя^тине а то все | помѣстье о^тписано на
 г^сдря ^а григор^еи ^обо^лн^янино^в о то^м помѣстье г^сдрю не б^ье^т чело^м и в^ь
 его не | вступа^етца а оклад де ему пя^тсо^т ч^ети а дано де | было ему г^сдрва
 жалава^ня помѣст^еица в шип^етцко^м погост^е двѣст^е с^ем^деся^т ч^ети и г^сдрю
 б^о его | пожалова^ти о^тца его вы^сл^дго^и а его стари^нны^м | помѣст^еицо^м в^ь
^ѣго ^бклад^а ^и по г^сдрв^о в^кас^л ^и по | н^нш^ему боя^рскому приговор^о /вел^ен дано
 ему в ш[...]/ вел^ено из о^она^сева помѣст^я бачина | в шип^етцко^м погост^е
 что о^тписано было на г^сдря | и что было дано григор^ю ^обо^лн^янинов^о
 (того ж о^она^сева помѣст^я) /которы^е его помѣст^я котор^ое ко вдов^о
 бли^ско/ восьм^деся^т ч^ети о^тписати на г^сдря (ко гдов[.....]) а доста^л того |
 о^она^сева помѣст^я (/что о^тписано было на г^сдря/) что было дано гри
 го^рю ^обо^лн^янинов^о (/дв^енатца^т ч^ети с о^сминою да о вдова подал [.....]/)
 /двѣсти двѣ ч^ети с осминою/ | (/но сто двѣ ч^ети с о^с[...] и об^его/) двѣст^е
 двѣ ч^ети с о^с(миною) вел^ено да^т /ем^л/ ^оона^сю бачину в^ь его оклад^ь |
 в пя^тсо^т ч^ети и в^ам бы г^сда [!] /вн/ (посла^ти) о^т с^ебя /посла^ти/ ког^о

Sheets 1–4 are signed on the verso with the skrepa of d'jak Semen Lutochin.

пригож в шипецкои погостъ в оонасево помѣстьѣ бачина что было
отписано на гдрю и что дано было григорю оболнанинову /его ж
оонасева помѣстья/ да ис того оонасева помѣстья бачина велѣли
/которое ко гдовѣ блиско/ / восемьдесятъ чети отписати на гдрю (ко гдовѣ)
а доста^л / того ж оонасева помѣстья бачина /и что / что [!] отписано
было на гдрю двенацатъ чети с осминою/ да и что /гр/ [!] дано было
григорю оболнанинову /сто девяносто чети и обоѣго/ двѣстѣ / двѣ чети с
осминою велѣли отделити боонасю бачину въ его ѡкладъ в пятсотъ чети а
не додано / ему в окладъ двусот осмидесятъ осми чети с осминою / а сколко
того боонасева помѣстья на гдрю / ко гдовѣ отпишетъ и что оонасю
бачинѣ отделилѣ сель и дрѣнь и починокѣ и пѣстошѣ и селищѣ / и заимѣшѣ и в
нихъ дворѣ и во дворехъ людѣи [...] /и/ крѣстьянѣ и бобилѣи и обѣж живѣщихъ
и пустыхъ / и четвертные пашни и сѣна и лѣсъ и всякихъ згодѣи / и вы б то
велѣли написа^{ти} в отписные и в отдѣльные / кнѣи да тѣ кнѣи (отписные и
отдѣльные) за поповскими и за волостныхъ людѣи /рѣками/ и за
отдѣлшиковою / рѣкою присла^{ти} к намъ в великии новгородъ с кѣмъ / бѣдетъ
прогожъ ча^с того писано в великомъ / новгородѣ лѣта зркгъ г марта въ /
ки де

On the reverse: дача шело^нские пѣпины оонася бачина рѣг

помилу^и мнѣ бже по велицеи мл^спи

Interrogations

II:177

Sheet 1

лѣта ꙗзркѣ июля въ кд дн лѣбяницы ѡлицы егорѣвскои третии староста |
якобъ квасникъ да соцкои томило серебряникъ допрашивали в своеи ѡлице | ѡ
вуличанинѣ про дениса сапожника и про ево женѡ про ѡбдоутицѡ какъ ѡнѣ | ѡ
жили в лѣбянице ѡлице вороѡство какоѡ ѡ ниѡ бывало ли и | лѣбяницы
ѡлицы ѡличане истома телогрѣбниѣ василеи вышеславцоѡ ѡрѣмеи
шапошникѣ ѡрѣфа хлѣбникѣ иванѣ квасникъ | меншои прямишникѣ иванѣ
печоѣка дмитреѣ вязмитинѣ верѣщага манѡилоѡ жданѣ колачникѣ третьяѣ
трѡплоѡ | якоѡ декша пимитѣ плотникѣ ѡедорѣ ножевникѣ агѣи рѣкавичникѣ
сава сараѡанникѣ петрѣ коробѣиниѣ ѡрѣѡа сапожникъ гаврило рыбникѣ
кѡзма яблочникѣ жданѣ ширяевѣ | перѡвша щепетникѣ и всѣ ѡличане
лѣбяницы ѡлицы в допросѣ скасали какъ тоѣ дениѣ сапожникъ жиѣ ѡ |
ѡедора поѣтноѣ мастера в подѣѡбице и нѣмцы к неѣмѡ ѣздили по вся дѣи и
рано и поѡдо и ѡедорѣ на тоѣ | дениса иѡвѣщаѣ старостѣ и ѡличанѡмѣ и не
ѡдинова | и староста и ѡличане ѣ [!] воѣ иѡ ѡлицы высылали | и тоѣ дениѣ
старостѣи и ѡличанинѣ не послѡшаѣ и староста и соцкои и тоѣ ѡедорѣ двоѣникъ
ходили бити челомѣ | бояромѣ и воѡводамѣ и дьякомѣ и боярѣ пожаловаѣли
даѣли наѣ пристава и велѣли тоѣ дениса воѣ иѡ ѡлицы выслатѣ и мы | еѡ воѣ
иѡ ѡлицы выслали для еѡ вороѡства да ѡнѣ же | продаѣли напрасно ѡ наѣ
в ѡлице юрѣя погаѣнку то наѣши рѣчи а рѣчи писаѣ дьячоѣ игнатѣко яковлѣѡ

On the reverse:

к симѣ допросѣнымѣ рѣчамѣ егорѣвскои поѣ сѣмеѣнице в прихожанѣ своиѡ мѣлѣ
спо руку приложиѣли
к сѣмѣ допросѣнымѣ рѣчѣмѣ егорѣвскои поѣ иванѣ рѣкѡ приложиѣли

Sheet 2

королеѢского величѣства и новгородскоѢ гсдртва | боярину и болюшому
ратному воєводе ѡкову | пунтусовичю дѣлегарде волному гсдну в екхол
лме в колке и в рѣнцы да боярину и воєводе | кнѣю ивану никитичю
болюшому ѡдоеѢскому | бьетъ челоМ нутные улицы старостишко тоимилко
вороноѢ да сотцкоИ исаѣко скорнякъ и во | всѣх уличан мѣсто прислана
гсдри памет | на семскоИ двоР королеѢскоГω величѣства и новгородског
гсдртва са печатми и са диячими приписми что никакова дурна по улицаМ
не было б ни корчмы ни блядни и в нашеИ в нутные | улицы купиЛ двоР у
вдовы ненилке сапожниК | денеѢко и к нам в улицѣ пришеЛ жити внове и у
еГω | живут вороѢские жеѢки и чиница блядня | и приходят к нему во двоР
к тѣМ женкаМ немѣцкие и рѣские люди и с тѣми жеѢками нам | уличанаМ
уграживаюТ всякими угросы | продажеИ и поклепы поДводы и поДметы и
нам | гсдри с тѣМ члком са тѣМ его вороѢством в улице | жити не моѢно а
ωТ ваѢ гсдреИ по приказѢ | в том его вороѢстве на собя боимся пени |
королеѢского величѣства и новгородскоГω | гсдртва великие боаре
покажите милоѢ [|] | учините нам с тѣМ денеѢком своИ гсдрвь боярскоИ
ѡказ чтоб нам ωТ ваѢ ωТ великиХ бояр | в том его вороѢстве в пені не быТ
гсдри смилуитеѢ

On the reverse:

сыѢкати про дениѢково вороѢство и про блядню околными улица [|] и
дениѢка | поставити

Sheet 3

лѣта ѡзркѢ июля въ кс. дѣнь королеѢского величѣства новгородског
гсдртва по приказѢ боярина и воєводы ѡкова пѣтосовича делегарды да
кнѣя ивана никитича болюшего ѡдоеѢского да дякоѢ семѣна лѣтохина да
аѢдрѣя лыѢцова по челобитю нѣтные улицы старосты томила вофронова да

соцко^Г исака ско^Рняка приходи^Л на н^Тн^ю ълицѸ | спрашива^Т и обыскива^Т по^Дяче^И никита не^Еде^В уличаны то^Е ж | ѹлицы про дене^СкѸ сапо^Жника короле^Вского величѣства но^Вгоро^Дцкого г^Сдртва боя^Р и во^Ево^Д кр^СтномѸ целова^Ню в то^И | н^Тно^И ълицы ѹ дене^Ски сапо^Жника воро^Вские^Е жо^Нки живѸ^Т | ли и бля^Дно во дворе дѣржи^Т ли и нѣмецкие и рѣские люди | приходя^Т ли для тѣ^Х жона^К воро^Вства к немѸ во дво^Р и ва^М уличано^М тѣ жо^Нки и прихожие люди и продаже^ю и поклепо^М | и по^Дмето^М и всякими ѹгрозы ѹграживаю^Т ли и н^Тные | ѹлицы ъличани григоре^И ивано^В сѣ^Х хамо^В миха^Ила исако^В сѣ^Х сѸко^Нни^К миха^Ила тара^Сѣ^В сѣ^Х порошамина мясни^К | степа^Н сѣребряни^К ѳеда^Р о^Лма^Зни^К ива^Н дяди^Чки^Н василе^И | сапо^Жни^К ива^Н сапо^Жни^К карпъ сапо^Жни^К миха^Ила городе^Чени^Н родиво^Н сѣребряни^К сѣме^Н рыбни^К кѸ^Зма свѣчни^К ѳео^Нна^Се^И сапо^Жни^К ѳетихе^И хлѣбни^К богда^Н хлѣбни^К григоре^И | мя^Сни^К сказали короле^Вского величѣства но^Вгоро^Дцко^Г | г^Сдртва боя^Р и во^Ево^Д по кр^СтномѸ целова^Ню слѸ^Х нѣ^Ш и ве^Дом про того дене^СкѸ сапо^Жника е^Сть что у него во дворе | воро^Вские жо^Нки живѸ^Т и во дво^Р к немѸ для тѣ^Х жона^К воро^Вства не^Знаемые люди приходя^Т и в ско^Пе на^М ѹличано^М | десяти дво^Рв^В десятко^И ива^Н брага про ѳе^Дара по^Па сказыва^Л | что де то^Т по^П ѳе^Да^Р выше^Д и^С того дѣни^Скова двора с товары^Ши сво^Ими с не^Знаемыми лю^Дми того дѣсяцкого ивана брагѸ били и продаже^ю и поклепо^М и по^Дмето^М и всякими | ѹгрозы ѹграживали то г^Сднѣ нѣ^Ши и рѣчи а допро^Сные рѣчи писа^Л то^Е ж улицы цр^Квно^И дѣя^Че^К ива^Шко ѳе^Доро^В

On the reverse:

к сѣ^М допросны^М рѣче^М н^Тные ълицы ѳилипо^Вской | по^П василе^И
в прихожа^Н свои^Х мѣсто рѣкѸ приложилъ
к сѣ^М допросны^М рѣче^М нут^Ные [!] улицы нико^Лско^И по^П петръ
в прихожа^Н свои^Х мѣсто | рѣку приложи^Лъ
григригоре^И [!] хамо^В рукѸ приложи^Л
старо^Стишко томи^Лка рѣку приложи^Л
миха^Лка исако^В руку приложи^Л
миха^Лка рѣку приложи^Л

королеѢскоѢ величѢтва ноугороДцкоѢ | гѢдртва бояроМ и воєводаМ
 боярину боѢшоѢму ѡ раТному воєводе ѡковѢ пуѢтосовиЧю делегаРде да
 боярину и воєводе кѢсю ивалну никитиЧю боѢшоѢму ѡдоѢѢскому бѢѢТ чѢ
 лоМ оѢдоТица дѢнисово жѢниЩко сапоЖноѢ | маѢтера жалоба гѢдри мнѢ на
 ивана | мосѢѢва сѢна на брагу на сѢреѢряника | в тоМ чѢто гѢдри тоТ иваѢ
 брага ѡглашаѢТ мѢна бѢз мужа завсѢгда нѢ | по дѢлу и поносиТ рѢѢми
 бѢз дѢлными | буттоѢ приходѢТ ко мнѢ нѢмѢѢкие люДи | ѡ рѢские дѢля
 вороѢскоѢ дѢла ѡ неколиХ | гѢдри никого ѡ мѢня нѢ поймаѢТ покажите
 гѢдри млѢтъ великие бояре | ѡковѢ пуѢтосовиЧѢ и кѢсъ иваѢ никитиЧѢ |
 пожалуйте гѢдри велите своиМ правѢдныМ сыскоМ про мое вороѢство
 ѡбыѢкати | лѢбяницѢи улицѢи и иѢиноѢи и еѢреѢскиМ | понамареМ ѡ гдѢ мы
 преЖ сѢго живали а никоторѢ гѢдри на соба бѢз дѢльѢ | нигдѢ нѢ слыхала
 гѢдри смилуйтеѢ

On the reverse:

сыѢкати ѡколѢными улицѢи

Surety bond

II:254

Sheet 2

се иа³ василеи иако^вле^в сѣи калини^н староста коросты^нскиѣ волости да иа³
волостныѣ люди ѳедо^т саха^ревъ сѣи да иа³ ма^тѳеи се^рги^иевъ сѣи да иа³
харито^н ѳадѣ^в сѣи да иа³ ива^н ѡ^ндрѣ^в сѣи да иа³ ѡ^ндрѣи | ма^тѳе^в сѣи да
иа³ иако^в лари^оно^в сѣи да иа³ миха^ило ѳедоро^в сѣи | с ло^пцо^в всѣ мы
пору^чники коросты^нскиѣ волости дво^рцовыѣ кр^стъяне поручилиса ѳсми
под^начему девятому иванову тоѣ ж воло^сти | по свои^х посо^шны^х люде^х по
бо^гда^нке ку^знецове да по ѡме^лки хари^тонове в то^м служити имъ са
нашею порукою в велико^м новѣ^лгороде на ви^нной пова^рне са
ѡле^ксѣевскими вороты ко^вному | а другому пишемъ бѣсо^тсту^пно до
сѣмѣна дни сто двадѣ^лсѣа^т чет^ве^ртой год и до с^року имъ с пова^рне не
збѣжати и воро^вства нѣ которо^г не учинити а не учнут оны са нашею пору^ч
кою на ви^нной пова^рне сл^жити или до сѣмѣна дни | сбегуть или
воро^вство каково учинѣ^т и на на^с на пору^чникѣ^х г^сдрва пѣна что г^сдрь
укажѣ^т и наши пору^чники^овы головы въ и^х голо^в мѣсто и тѣ посошныѣ
люди на | виноку^рную пова^рню и са по^дводы прогоны и³ новагоро^да до
нашег^о коросты^нско^г погоста и наса^д до новагорода а которой у на^с
пору^чнико^в будѣ^т в лице^х | на то^м г^сдрва пѣна и порука и тѣ посо^шныѣ
люди чел^ловѣкъ с лоша^дю а другои пише^и и са по^дводы прогоны | а на^м
самѣ^м ме^ж собѣ вѣда^тца а на то по^слуси бурѣско^г | погоста кр^стъяне
григоре^и елиса^ревъ сѣи да сѣлюга | лобано^в а сапи^с писа^л коросты^нско^г
погоста се^мской дѣ^лачо^к мишо^к немиро^в лѣта .зркг^г. ма^ина въ кв днѣ

On the reverse:

к се^и поручно^и саписи нико^лско^и по^п коро^сты^нско^г погоста гаврила
ко^стя^нтино^в сѣи рѣку приложилъ

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Ievlev Tret'jak	sworn man	I: 47
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Ignat'ev Dmitrej (Mikitka, Mit'ka)	under-secretary	I: 35, 57, 129; II: 101a, 135, 201, 292a, 309
Ignat'ev Dorofieščo	priest, scribe	I: 1
Ignat'ev Griša	d'jaček	I: 28
Ignat'ev Larionko	sworn man, subject of surety bond	II: 85, 86
Ignat'ev Never (Neverko)	under-secretary at the Žitničnoj prikaz	I: 45, 46, 76, 116 II: 64, 85, 280, 289, 339
Ignat'ev Pimin (Pimenko)	d'jaček	I: 6, 69, 109 II: 26, 63
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Ignat'ev Ždan	official	I: 15
Igolkin Ivan	tavern keeper	II: 124
Igolkin Stepan	gost'	II: 55, 202, 367
Igumnov Fedor	icon painter	II: 39
Il'in Ivanko	subject of surety bond	II: 172

Il'in Vas'ka	scribe	II: 47, 172, 310, 335
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Indrikov Jagan [Henriksson Johan]	Swedish captain	II: 334
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Iona (secular name Ivan Volodimerov)	monk	II: 292a
Iona	monk	II: 38
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Iona	priest-monk	II: 358
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Isakov Fed'ka	scribe	II: 254
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Isupov Ivan	newly baptized man, landowner	II: 79

Ivan (surname illegible)	chief customs officer	I: 137
Ivan	messenger from Moscow	I: 46
Ivan	priest	II: 177
Ivan	priest	II: 280
Ivan	priest	II: 207
Ivan Vasil'evič (1533–1584)	tsar	II: 187, 307
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Ivanov Bažen (Bažin) [Benjamin Baron?]	French interpreter, landowner	I: 6, 56, 70, 73 II: 79, 124, 158, 246
Ivanov Bogdan	d'jak	II: 187
Ivanov Bogdan (Bogdaško)	rossyl'sčik at the Pomestnoj prikaz	II: 336
Ivanov Christofor	newly baptized man	II: 72
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Ivanov Devjatoj	under-secretary	I: 130; II: 184, 192, 254, 351
Ivanov syn Družina	tailor	II: 172
Ivanov Fomka	starosta of Trjasovo	II: 283
Ivanov Grigorej	under-secretary	II: 355
Ivanov Griša	d'jaček	II: 172
Ivanov Griška	vodka distiller, beer brewer	II: 286
Ivanov Istomka	peasant	II: 341
Ivanov Istomka	townsman of Porchov	II: 75
Ivanov Jakov (Jakuš)	scribe, witness	II: 172, 174, 335
Ivanov Juško	d'jaček	I: 7; II: 84, 91
Ivanov Kazarinko	scribe	II: 196b
Ivanov Konstantin	Hans Brakel's servant	II: 59
Ivanov Kozmišče	priest, scribe	II: 189
Ivanov Leška prozvišče Runo	peasant	II: 59
Ivanov syn Michajlišče	priest	I: 12
Ivanov Michejko	sworn man	II: 51
Ivanov Miška	d'jaček	I: 120
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Ivanov Nikita	priest	I: 57
Ivanov Odinec	under-secretary	I: 41, 67, 79, 97
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Ivanov Proška	sworn man	II: 201
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Ivanov Stepan	priest	II: 71
Ivanov Vasilej	chief customs officer	I: 114
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Izedinov (Izdimov) Nikifor (Mikifor)	nesluživoj	I: 119; II: 60
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Jakimov Grigorej (Griša)	rossylščik, landowner	II: 145
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Jakimov Volodimer (Volod'ka)	official, landowner	II: 40, 98
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Jakovlev Ignatko	d'jaček	II: 177, 264
Jakovlev Ivanišče	priest, scribe	I: 1
Jakovlev Ivanko	starosta	II: 24
Jakovlev [Jakobsson?] Jurij [Göran?]	Swedish lieutenant	I: 73
Jakovlev Kornilko	townsman	II: 101b
Jakovlev Matjuška	military man	II: 286
Jakovlev Menšik	Grigorej Čjurkov's peasant	II: 40
Jakovlev Parfen	chief customs officer	I: 137
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Jazykov Grigorej	landowner	I: 129
Jazykov Neždan	official	I: 69
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Jur'ev Treška	peasant	II: 355
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Kalitin Ivan	landowner	II: 79
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Kandaldiev Vas’ka	newly baptized man, landowner	II: 25
Karaulov Jakov	official	I: 67
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Kirilov Jakuška	official	I: 75
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Kolačnik Ivan	collector	I: 2
Kolačnik Ivan	sworn man	I: 43
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Kultašev Isak	landowner, "traitor"	II: 3 1 6
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Kurakin Andrej (Ondrej) Petrovič	prince, voevoda, official	I: 4 1; II: 1 8, 1 1 2, 1 3 8, 2 0 1, 2 1 2, 3 5 5
Kurasov Nikitka (Mikita)	landowner	II: 7 9, 1 8 6
Kurbatov Semen (Sen'ka, Semenka)	under-secretary, pristav, witness	II: 7 6, 2 5 2, 2 5 6, 3 3 1, 3 3 6
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Kuz'min Grigorišče	priest	I: 53
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Principles applied in the catalogue entries and indexes

The principles set out here are in addition to those described in Part 1 of the catalogue.

Contents

If a roll deals with several unrelated items of business, the references to them here are separated by full stops.

Area(s)

3. Details of the *pjatina* are always derived from the manuscript. Sometimes, however, this information does not tally with the known location of the pogost.
4. The names given here are those of the places where the events described occur. However, other geographical names may also be found in the summary.

Summary

5. If the roll deals with several unrelated items of business, each item is given a separate number.
6. Personal and geographical names are written as they appear in the original documents. Consequently, the spelling of any given name may vary.

Index of content headings

1. Content headings are provided by the authors of the catalogue (unlike in Series I, where there is generally a heading in the Russian original).
2. The headings are intended as far as possible to reflect the subject matter of the rolls. For reasons of space, large rolls have often been given more general, outline headings than short ones.
3. Singular forms of the main words of headings are listed before the plural forms. Exceptions are headwords such as *Order(s)* and *Petition(s)*.

Geographical indexes and indexes of churches and monasteries

1. These indexes are confined to names mentioned in the summaries.
2. Standardized forms of names found in the scholarly literature are listed as the main variants if they appear in the Occupation Archives. Other variants occurring are given in parentheses.
3. Standardized forms not found in the Occupation Archives are not included in the indexes; instead, the variant phonetically closest to the standard form is chosen as the headword. This is the case with the standard form *Burjažskoj pogost*, for example: in the Occupation Archives,

only *Burežskoj*, *Borežskoj*, *Bureskoj* and *Bureckoj pogost* occur. The headword used in the index is *Burežskoj pogost*.

4. Variants diverging more markedly from the main form of a name are given separate entries, cross-referred to the main form.
5. As far as possible, the index of geographical names distinguishes between different pogosts with the same name. Two examples are *Petrovskoj* and *Kolomenskoj pogosts*. Sometimes, however, insufficient information is available to permit a definite identification. Consequently, in a few cases, different pogosts may end up in the same entry. More specific information included in the index, but not appearing in summaries, is given in square brackets.
6. Many, but by no means all, pogosts appear in the Occupation Archives under “double-barrelled” names: a place-name preceded by a name associated with the church of the pogost, e.g. *Il'inskoj Tigodskoj pogost*. In such cases, the simple form (here, *Tigodskoj pogost*) usually provides the headword for the main entry, with a cross-reference from the double-barrelled form (here, *Il'inskoj Tigodskoj pogost*, under the letter “I”).
7. If the location of a particular church is indicated in the summary, this information is included in the index of churches.
8. Numerous *d'jački* are mentioned in the summaries, and it is generally stated which church they are associated with. These churches are not included in the index of churches.

Index of personal names

1. This index is confined to personal names mentioned in the summaries.
2. Personal names are listed with the Old Russian endings *-oj*, *-ej* (*Pjatoj*, *Vasilej*), unless they refer to historically well-known individuals (e.g. *Tsar Vasilij Šujskij*).
3. Occupational designations are treated as surnames, e.g. *Krasilščik*.
4. In principle, all personal names are listed in the same way, regardless of the social status of the individual concerned. Entries thus begin with the hereditary family name (*Murav'ev*) or, if there is no such name, the patronymic (*Ivanov*) or occupational designation (*Sapožnik*). Here, all of these types of names are referred to as “surnames”.
5. First names are used as headwords only if no other name appears in the text. This does not apply in the case of women, however, who are usually referred to as someone's widow, wife or daughter. Women are always listed under their first name.
6. Tsars and tsaritsas are listed under their first name (*Tsar Vasilij Ivanovič*, headword *Vasilij*).
7. If an individual is referred to in the documents by both the full and the familiar form of his or her first name, the familiar form (or forms) will

- be given in parentheses after the full name. Similarly, variants of a surname are given in parentheses after the main form.
8. Variants diverging more markedly from the main form of a name are given separate entries, cross-referred to the main form, e.g. Resnicyn-Rjasnicyn, Gričkov-Aničkov.
 9. As far as possible, the index distinguishes between different individuals with the same name. If the name includes a patronymic, it most likely refers to one and the same person: e.g. *Vasilej Leont'ev syn Zenov'ev*. However, the name *Vasilej Matfeev syn Zenov'ev* also appears in the Archives, and several documents refer simply to *Vasilej Zenov'ev*. In such cases, it cannot be ruled out that several different individuals may end up in the same entry. On occasion, an index entry may include a patronymic as well as a first name, even though the patronymic does not appear in the summary. In such cases, the individual concerned has been identified with the help of Dr Adrian Selin's extensive database, "Novgorodcy konca XVI – načala XVII vv", which he has kindly placed at our disposal.
 10. A name given in square brackets is not a variant occurring in the text, but a correct (often non-Russian) name form: e.g. *Meller* [*Möller*] *Fredrik*. If there is no record of the name and its reconstruction is therefore uncertain, this is indicated by a question mark.
 11. Under the heading "Description", information is given about the function(s) or position of the person concerned, where this is indicated in the summaries. If no exact equivalent exists in English, the Russian term is given. Such expressions are explained in the Glossary.
 12. A person may be described as a "landowner" even if he has no land at his disposal. What is important here is that he belongs to the social class (*služilye ljudi*) who are entitled to hold land, and that this is indicated in the summary.
 13. An "official" is a person in authority who, generally together with an under-secretary, has been appointed to carry out an official assignment.
 14. When it is stated in the summaries which chancellery an under-secretary works at, this information is included in the index, under "Description".
 15. A *d'jaček* nearly always serves as a scribe, and this is therefore not specifically pointed out under "Description".
 16. Softness and the phoneme /j/ are represented in an etymologically correct manner. Softness is indicated by an apostrophe (').
 17. A question mark in parentheses (?) after a name means that either the reading of the name in the manuscript or its identification with an individual known from other sources is uncertain.

Subject index

This index lists a selection of words found in the summaries, referring for example to objects, foodstuffs, animals, institutions, occupations and other categories of people, administrative terms, units of measurement, and duties and other levies.

Words occurring more than 80 times are marked *passim*. An exception is made for “women”, which occurs more frequently.

It should be noted that a particular word may be used repeatedly in a given document without being included in the summary of that document. A case in point is the unit of area obža, which appears only in summaries referring to Series II. The same word, however, is found on virtually every page of the many inspection books in Series I.

Sample texts

The sample texts on pp. 445 ff. follow the same principles as the extracts in the first volume of the catalogue.

Glossary

The following words and expressions are to be found in the summaries or headings. They reflect local practices in Novgorod at the beginning of the 17th century. In many cases, we have chosen not to translate them in the summaries, as they refer to specifically Russian phenomena and a translation could be misleading.

aršin	0.711 metres.
bobyľ	Non-agricultural or landless person.
Bolšoj prichod	The Great Chancellery, responsible for the collection of taxes and duties.
boyar (bojarin)	Member of the land-owning hereditary aristocracy; the highest position in the administrative aristocracy.
boyar's son	The lower Muscovite gentry.
chlebnik	Baker.
Crown	In Swedish documents from this period, synonymous with "state".
čašnik	Court rank in the Moscow State. The <i>čašnik</i> was appointed from among the <i>stol'niki</i> (see that word). Formally, he was responsible for the tsar's drinks, and also for beekeeping etc. Vasilij Buturlin's title of <i>čašnik</i> , conferred by Vasilij Šujskij, was a purely formal one.
čet', četvert'	Area of land (0.545 ha), or a unit of measure of dry substances (210 litres).
četvertnaja pomestnaja pošlina	Duty which a person had to pay to the state when he received an estate.
dačnye knigi	Books recording ownership of landed estates.
den'ga	Monetary unit.
derevenskaja mera	Measure for dry substances.
desjackoj (desjatnik)	A person elected from ten homesteads.
desjatnja verstan'ja	List of noblemen and boyars' sons (usually within one <i>uezd</i> or <i>pjatina</i>), indicating their "salaries" (in the form of land). It was regularly compiled by a boyar or governor.
d'jaček	1. Church sacristan, reader. 2. Scribe, the lowest clerk of a chancellery or local community.

d'jak	The highest chancellery rank: head of a chancellery.
dozornye knigi	Cadastrs created when there were changes in the population and hence in the solvency of a territory.
dozorščik	A person who drafted and compiled an inspection book.
Dvorcovaja izba Dvorcovoj prikaz	See <i>Dvorcovoj prikaz</i> . The Financial Chancellery of the Crown Estates.
gorodničej	Military governor of a town and fortress.
gorodovoj prikaščik	An elected townsman with certain legal functions.
gost'	Privileged merchant.
grivenka	Monetary unit and unit of weight. 1 grivenka = 48 zolotniki.
grivna	Ten-kopek piece.
guba	Local district of the civil judicial and police organization (generally = a district or, in the Novgorod Lands, half a <i>pjatina</i>).
gubnoj starosta	Elder of a <i>guba</i> , elected from and by the local gentry (rarely, appointed by the governor), with civil judicial and police powers.
igumen	Abbot.
igumen'ja	Abbess.
jamskaja sloboda	Part of a town or a local settlement inhabited by postal couriers.
kelar'	Monk who was in charge of the finances and estates of a monastery.
kolačnik	Baker of <i>kolači</i> (round loaves).
konec	Part of a town. Novgorod was divided into five parts, <i>koncy</i> .
kormovoj zborščik	Official sent to the countryside to collect provisions, forager.
kružka	Liquid measure. See <i>vedro</i> .
Lithuanians (litovskie ljudi)	Formally, soldiers of the Polish–Lithuanian State; the expression could also be used for any soldiers from Poland, Lithuania, White Russia etc.
lokot'	Cubit (about 46 cm).
lub	Bast basket used as a measure for dry substances (for instance, salt).
luk	Land tax unit.

nedelščik	State clerk, police officer, officer of a court.
nesluživoj, neslužiloj	Nobleman who is not in actual state service (or who has no experience of service).
newly baptized man (novokreščenoj)	New convert to the Orthodox faith (formerly Muslim or, rarely, Catholic).
notary	Official scribe who worked in the market squares, drawing up petitions and other documents for private individuals (ploščadnoj pod'jačej).
obysknye knigi	Record books created as the result of an investigation.
obysknye reči	Transcript of an examination of local people in the course of an investigation.
obža	Unit of measure used for land (before mid-16th century – local peasant allotment; from mid-16th century – 10 <i>četverti</i> of good land, about 5.45 ha).
ochotnik official	Volunteer. A person in the civil service, generally a nobleman, given an official assignment by the authorities.
okladčik	A person who allocated salaries in the form of land or money to serving noblemen.
okol'ničej	Moscow court or council rank, one rank below that of a boyar; an <i>okol'ničej</i> usually took part in the Moscow State Councils (<i>Bojarskaja Duma</i>).
opanka	A large wooden vessel used as a measure for dry substances.
osmina	Half a <i>čet'</i> .
otdatočnoj kormščik	Kormovoj sborščik (see above), nobleman appointed to distribute provisions to troops.
pan	Nobleman from Poland–Lithuania.
perevodnaja gramota	Official document on the commuting of a debt (especially a debt relating to payments to the state).
piscovye knigi	Cadastral records in the 16th- to 17th-century Muscovite state, which from the mid-16th century had official status.
pjatidesjatnik	Commander of a detachment of 50 men.

pjatikoneckoj starosta	Elected elder of the townspeople one of Novgorod's five "corners" (parts, <i>koncy</i>).
pjatina	Region, comprising one fifth of the Novgorod Lands. The system was introduced by the Muscovite state in the 1480s.
platežnye knigi	Books created for the collection of rents and taxes from a territory. As a rule, they were created on the basis of <i>piscovye</i> or <i>dozornye knigi</i> . They included a list of estates, with the total amounts to be paid.
podvor'e	A farm with its working buildings.
polovina	Half a <i>pjatina</i> .
Pomestnaja izba	See <i>Pomestnoj prikaz</i> .
Pomestnoj prikaz	Chancellery of Estates, which administered the granting and confiscation of estates.
poslušnaja gramota	Document issued to an official, confirming his rights to an estate and addressed to the peasants, including a direction that they obey him.
posošnye ljudi	Workers, elected by a local community or appointed by a landowner for state works, one from each <i>socha</i> (unit of measure of land).
posyločnoj pod'jačej	Lower clerk, courier.
prikaščik	Bailiff of a private or state estate.
prikaznoj	Clerk of any rank.
pripravočnye knigi	Auxiliary material for a cadastre, prepared in order to give a more detailed description of the estates concerned; normally used as a basis for compiling new cadastres (<i>piscovye knigi</i>).
pristav	1. Police supervisor. 2. Official of a court.
prisud	Territorial unit for judicial and administrative purposes.
pud	Unit of weight, about 16 kg.
pustoš	Unit of land, object of economic significance, former settlement, abandoned or disused arable land, outfields.
rjadok	Trade/craft or fishing settlement (not a town).
rossyločnoj pod'jačej	Lower clerk, courier.
rossylščik	Lower clerk, courier.
Rozrjad	Chancellery of State Service.

sel'co	Village with a manor house.
selo	Village with a church.
s'jezžaja izba	Office of a local community with some political functions.
skrepa	A signature written where the sheets of a document were pasted together. Inscribed by a state or local official to authenticate the document. In Series I, <i>skrepy</i> are to be found in the lower or side margins of the books' pages.
sloboda	Settlement exempted from taxes. The population were employed in a particular type of activity, e.g. postal couriers.
sockoj (sotnik)	<i>Strelec</i> or Cossack officer, commander of a hundred. As a rule, a nobleman would be appointed as <i>sotnik</i> . Was entitled to a landed estate. For a nobleman, such service represented a loss of face.
spisok verstan'ja	List of noblemen and boyars' sons (usually within one <i>uezd</i> or <i>pjatina</i>), indicating their "salaries" (in the form of land). It was regularly compiled by a boyar or governor.
stan	1. Residence of a <i>gubnoj starosta</i> , for the local administration. 2. Administrative unit. 3. Temporary camp for an army.
starosta	Elected (rarely appointed) elder of a community.
stol'nik	Lord-in-waiting.
strel'cy	Regular infantrymen armed with muskets.
strjapčej	1. The lowest court rank in 17th-century Muscovy. 2. Servant, bailiff.
Swede	The epithet "Swedish" does not always mean "ethnic Swedish". It may also refer to a person of some other nationality who is serving the Swedish Crown.
sworn man	Elected public servant with certain fiscal or legal functions. Before taking up his duties he was required to swear an oath and kiss the cross. Can also refer to a vodka dealer at the state taverns.
šiši	Robbers in the countryside (with some political significance).
tamožennaja mera	Measure for dry substances.

thieves	Individuals who were regarded as state criminals.
traitor	Rebel against the Swedish occupying forces. Generally used to refer to a person who had absconded from Swedish-controlled territory.
uezd	District in the Moscow State, with its centre in a town.
ulica	Street.
under-secretary	Clerk, subordinate to a <i>d'jak</i> in a chancellery.
vedro	Liquid measure. 12 or 16 <i>kružki</i> (caps), or about 12 or 16 litres.
voevoda	Governor. Local representative of the highest authority (usually military).
volostnoj starosta	Elected elder of a <i>volost</i> .
vory	State criminals.
votčina	A hereditary landed estate.
vvoznaja gramota	Document issued by the <i>Pomestnoj prikaz</i> , confirming the right to take possession of an estate. It was presented to the state officials concerned (the officials performing an inspection, the scribes etc.).
vydelščik	State official who confiscated part of a property (usually grain) for the Crown.
vyt'	1. Plot of land, homestead. 2. Landed estate. 3. A part or portion.
zakosnye knigi	Books recording haymaking.
zamolotčik	Official appointed to be in charge of threshing.
zastava	Barrier, checkpoint.
zborščik	Official sent to the countryside to collect provisions, forager. (<i>See also</i> kormovoj zborščik).
zemec	Landowner with a small estate who was in the service of the state (term used in the Pskov region).
Zemskaja izba	Local administrative office in a small or large town.
zolotnik	Unit of weight (4.266 g).
Žitničnoj prikaz	Chancellery for Grain Distribution.
žitnoj ključnik	Steward of the Chancellery for Grain Distribution.

Abbreviations

Balt fogd	Baltiska fogderäkenskaper
Extr	Extranea
M 1287	Militaria 1287
Skok	Skoklostersamlingen
B.p.	Bežeckaja pjatina
O.p.	Obonežskaja pjatina
Š.p.	Šelonskaja pjatina
V.p.	Vodskaja pjatina

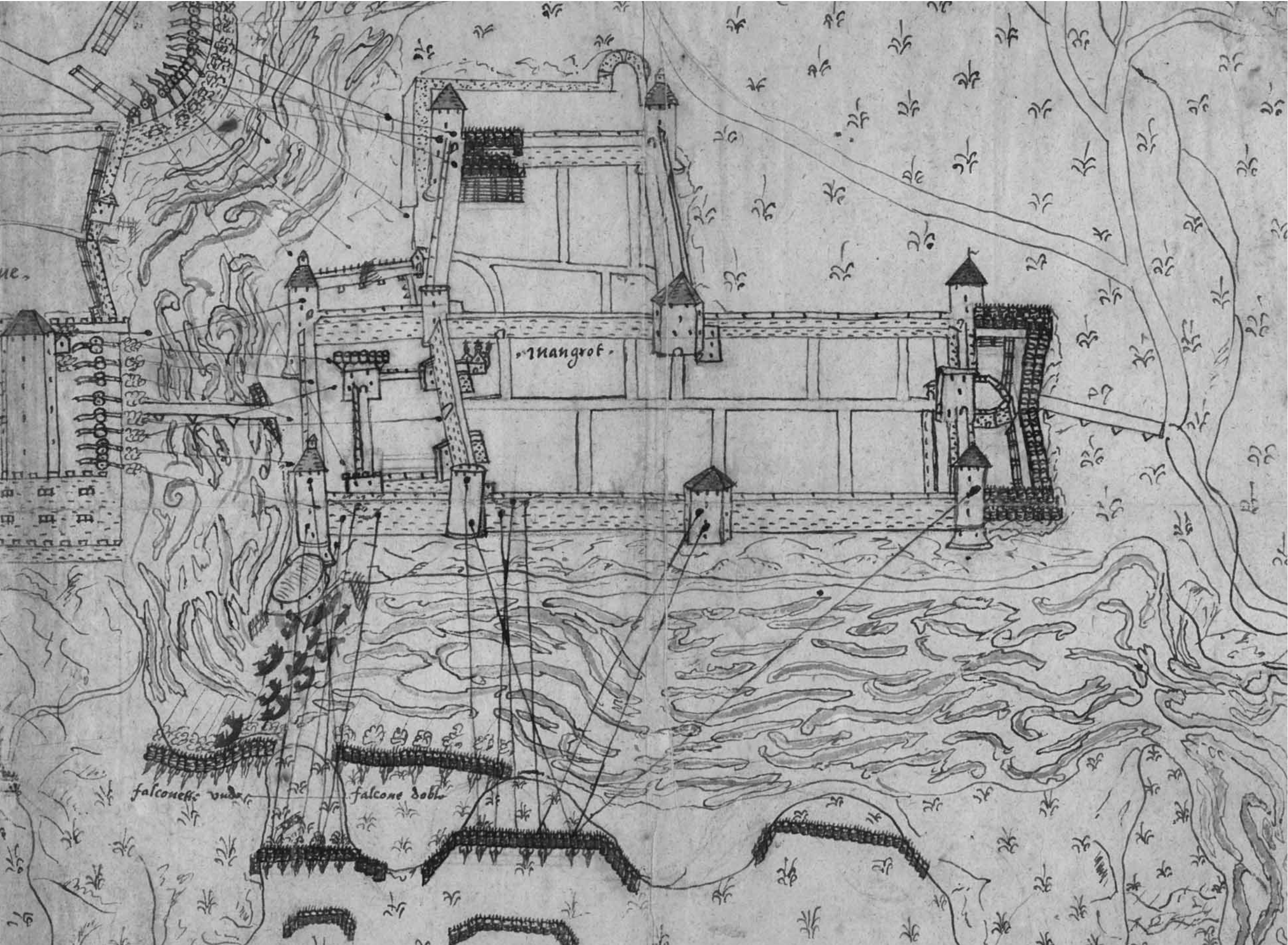
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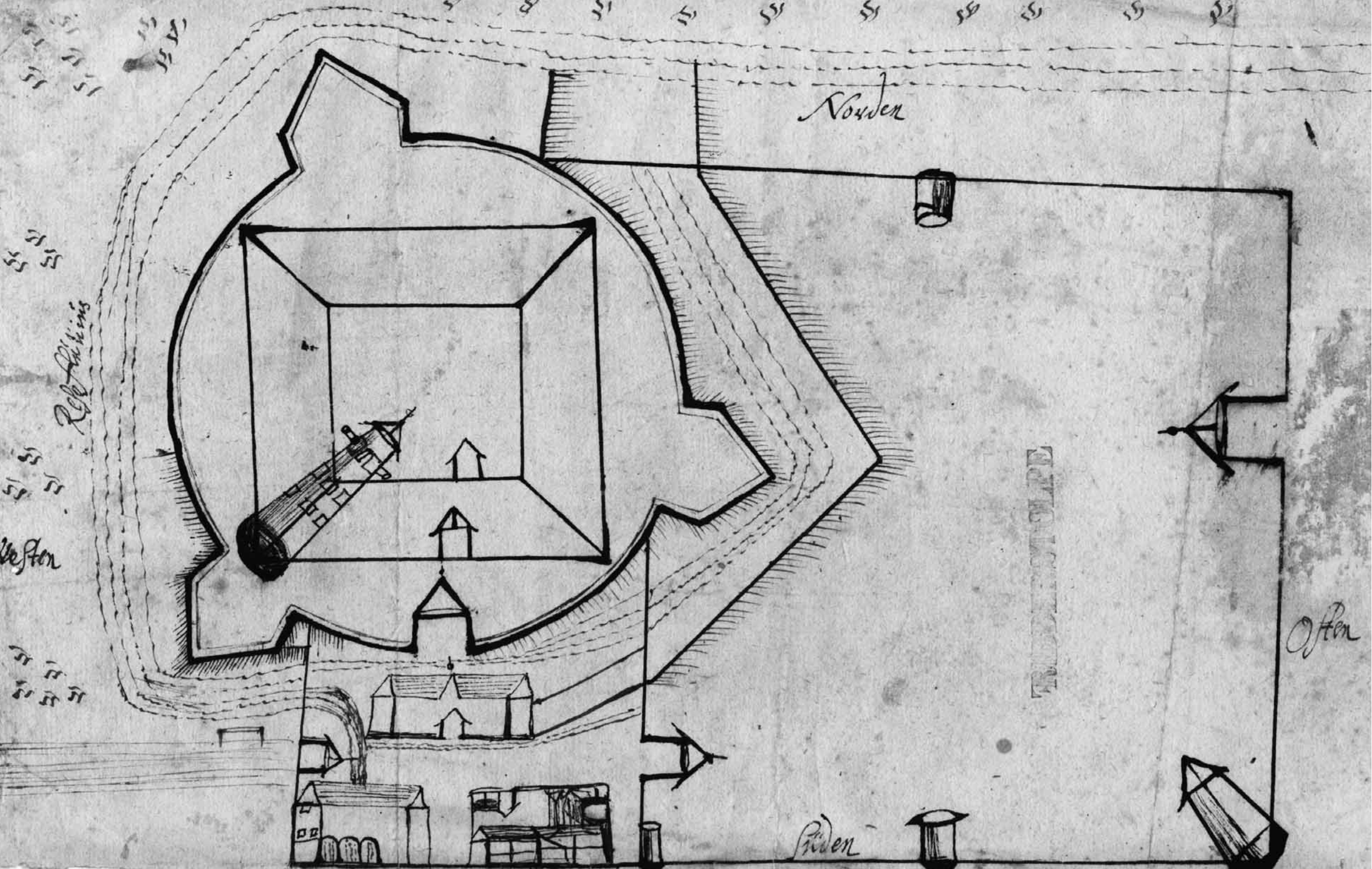
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Mangrot

falcone vud

falcone doh



Norden

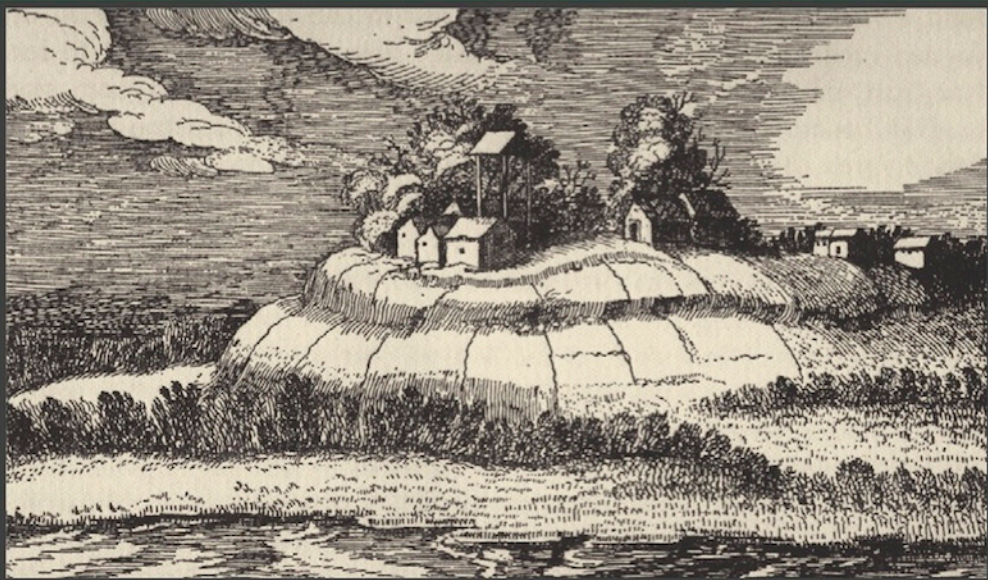
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Osten

Süden



Preserved in the National Archives of Sweden is a large collection of Russian documents from the early seventeenth century – the Novgorod Occupation Archives. This material has long attracted the interest of Russian and Swedish scholars alike, but the lack of a comprehensive catalogue has prevented its wider use. At an international symposium in Novgorod in 1993, the question was raised of how the Occupation Archives might be made more accessible. Two years later, the project *Novgorodiana Stockholmiensia* was launched, involving the National Archives of Sweden, the Slavic languages departments of Stockholm, Uppsala and Lund Universities, and the Russian Academy of Sciences. The aim was to compile a complete scholarly catalogue of the Occupation Archives. In 2005 the first volume was published, listing and describing the 141 books which the Archives include. The present volume is the second and final part of the catalogue, covering the 368 rolls of the Archives. In addition, it describes ten documents which in subject matter are linked to the Occupation Archives, but which for unknown reasons are to be found in other collections in the National Archives of Sweden.

The original documents of the Novgorod Occupation Archives can be accessed on the Swedish Archive Information website www.svar.ra.se