

## Abstracts

*Z.V. Dmitrieva*

### **Bread «Budget» of Kirillo-Belozersky Monastery in the Early 1600s**

Paper presents the publication of the accounts of bread deliveries to the monastery from villages in 1603–1606 and 1608–1609, and records of «bread» charges for 1614–1615. The publication presents one of bookkeeping documents of Kirillo-Belozersky Monastery of early 1600s. The Monastery books demonstrate that in the time of the great famine the cloister had bread supplies sufficient to satisfy needs of the monks, as well as of numerous ordinaries, servants, artisans, and destitute persons. One time Kirillovo population exceeded 600 men, who needed about four thousand quarters of bread per year. In the years of famine the bread loans to peasants from the monastery granaries consisted of thousands of quarters of rye and oat; also it was common practice to provide with flour and grain those who visited the monastery «irrespective of their rank» including monks and elders from other cloisters to «help them out of food shortage». The newly discovered accounts of grain sales by Kirillovo monks allow to revise opinion of V.I. Koretsky, well-known and frequently repeated by scholars: that monasteries had been speculated with bread in 1601–1603.

**Key words:** Kirillo-Belozersky Monastery, «bread» accounts and records, bread supplies/stock, famine of 1601–1603, Time of Troubles, price of rye, grain crop.

*T. V. Sazonova*

## **Early inventory of Kirillo-Novoyezerskiy Monastery (1581–1628)**

This is the first print of three earliest inventories of Kirillo-Novoyezerskiy Monastery. Kirillo-Novoyezerskiy Monastery is unique due to its considerable collection of clerical documents from 16–17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Totally twelve inventories still exist, and at least five are known as lost. Until now the only published inventory was document for 1657.

The dates of three earliest inventories are 1581, 1614 and 1628. The first and the second are parts of the collection of inventories which is kept in the archive of St Petersburg Institute of History RAS. Third inventory is from the collection of the State Historical Museum, Moscow. The inventory for 1614 is not original but the copy of 19<sup>th</sup> century. All inventories contain descriptions of monastery property, mostly icons and books. The inventories provide an opportunity to imagine interiors of monastery churches, state of a library, sacristy and treasury, and also to reconstruct appearance of kitchen, smithy and other premises. Information from the same inventories on objects which were given as contributions helps to trace the external connections of the monastery. The inventory for 1581 affirms the presence of land donations to the monastery, which are also known by tsar charters. The inventory for 1614 offers an opportunity to determine how the Time of Troubles affected monastic life. The inventory for 1628, which was created during inspecting of activity of monastic treasurer, helps to look into inner structure of the cloister. The inventories allow us to trace dynamics of improving of welfare of the monastery throughout a long period.

No definite structure of the inventories was detected because sequence and specification of the description have been varied in all three inventories.

**Key words:** Kirillo-Novoyezerskiy Monastery, 17<sup>th</sup> century, inventory, formular, icons, ecclesiastical books, liturgical objects, household buildings.

*N.V. Bashnin*

**Archbishop of Vologda and Belozersk Simon  
and his account-book «Moscow travel  
(Moskovskoi ezdy)» of 1666–1667**

The article examines biography of the Archbishop of Vologda and Belozersk Simon. It provides study of his account-book on «Moscow travel (Moskovskoi ezdy)» in 1666–1667. The article actually is the preface for publication of that manuscript. The manuscript contains information on various items of income and expense, expenditures at the time of travelling of archbishop and his servants, and description of buildings on the Moscow courtyard of the monastery, as well as on the structure of Vologda Archbishop's house and its everyday life. Account-book is multidimensional source and deserves further study.

**Key words:** history of the Russian Orthodox Church, Russian North, Vologda diocese, Archbishop of Vologda and Belozersk Simon, account-book, source study.

*M.M. Dadykina*

**The books of distribution the monastic clothes,  
footwear and other staffs of Spaso-Prilutskii  
Monastery in the 17<sup>th</sup> century**

The paper deals with one kind of the monastery accounting books of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, which was named *the books of the distribution monastic clothes, boots and the other staffs*. This complex of 11 books is stored in the Archives of St Petersburg Institution of History, the fund of Saviour Priluki (Spaso-Prilutskii) Monastery. Books are allowing us to study various aspects of the monastery everyday life, to determine the number and composition of the inhabitants at the monastery, to analyze their relationships. The article contains a comparison of the lists of monks, and the lists of monastery depositors and estimates the degree of their overlap. This analysis applies to the books of different years in order to estimate the tendencies of growth and reducing the quantity of monks. The paper investigates the monastic practices of clothing and footwear and how these practices correlated to the

ideals of monasticism, specified in the monastery statutes by Iosif Volotskii and Kornilij Komelskii.

**Key words:** monastery, everyday life, personal of monasteries, 17<sup>th</sup> century, monastery accounting books.

*P.V. Sedov*

**The courtyards of Iversky monastery in Moscow  
and Novgorod in the second half of 17<sup>th</sup> —  
beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> century**

The article deals with the construction of two courtyards of Valdaysky Iversky Monastery in Moscow and Novgorod (second half of 17<sup>th</sup> — beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> century). New historical data allowed the author to trace the steady improvement of courtyards. New stone buildings, the expanding of space for residential premises, replacement of mica windows for glass ones illustrates the same trend. An important element of comfort in interiors was the construction of furnaces decorated with coloured tiles. Purchases of more expensive foreign-made dishes meant the improvement of living comfort. The author considers these changes as a manifest of individualisation in private life, which is characteristic for the period of transition from the Middle Ages to modern times.

**Key words:** 17<sup>th</sup> century, Valdaysky Iversky monastery, Moscow, Novgorod, everyday life.

*T.A. Bazarova*

**«Living is hard in Valday village...»:  
State Obligations of Novgorod Peasants in first years  
of the Great Northern War (Based on the Archive  
of the Iversky Monastery)**

The paper investigates the problem of natural obligations of Novgorod peasants in first years of the Great Northern War. In early 18<sup>th</sup> century Russian army conducted active offensive operations in Ingria. Burden of

supplying Russian army was assigned primarily on Novgorod peasants because of proximity of Novgorod land to the areas of military controversy. A part of natural obligations was not planned in advance. They emerged unexpectedly because of certain needs of army in Ingria. The realization of varied natural obligations (obligation of horse-drawn vehicle, obligation of troops' billeting, labor obligation and etc.) handicapped normal activity of peasants and monasteries. Peasants attempted to sabotage obligations, and monastic authorities tried to replace the most onerous obligations with monetary payments.

The fund of Iversky Monastery, which is deposited in the Scientific Historical Archive of St Petersburg Institute of History of RAS, contains materials (memories, petitions, and letters) which provide an unique opportunity to reveal extent and mechanism of implementation of natural obligations in the Novgorod land.

**Key words:** obligation of horse-drawn vehicle, obligation of troops' billeting, labor obligation, Novgorod, St Petersburg, the Great Northern War, Iversky Monastery.

*O.A. Abelentseva*

### **Diplomas on an ancestral lands of the Novgorod monasteries and churches in a collection of acts of the Novgorod state chamber**

The collection of acts of the Novgorod Fiscal Chamber (*Novgorodskoi cazennoi palaty*) is kept now in the archive of St Petersburg Institute of History RAS. Documents from this collection had been withdrawn from the Novgorod monasteries, churches and Episcopal house in the course of the Secularisation Reform 1764. Acts and scribal track of records (*materialy pistsovogo dela*) proving the rights of clergy on lands had been sent from the Novgorod Spiritual Consistory to the St. Petersburg department of the Collegium of the Economy, and then, in 1786, when the Collegium was liquidated, they were returned to Veliky Novgorod. In 1836, due to the initiative of Finance Minister Ye.F. Kankrin, the acts had been transferred from the Novgorod Fiscal Chamber to the Archaeographic Commission. In the archive of the Novgorod Spiritual Consistory the acts on land estates of the Novgorod monasteries and churches were provided with registers and

covering notes, which were preserved till hitherto. Investigation of these materials provides an opportunity to reconstruct an order of transferring the acts; to determine objects of possession for every owner in the years 1765–1766; to compare the number of documents, which had been sent to St Petersburg, with number of items later appeared in the Archaeographic Commission; and to highlight the existence of lost documents.

**Key words:** monasteries of the Novgorod Episcopal house, the Secularisation Reform 1764.