

# FORMATIONAL WAYS OF MOLDOVAN GENESIS IN THE RUSSIAN NOBILITY OF THE 18-th CENTURY

Victor Țvircun\*

tvircunvictor@yahoo.com

**Abstract:** *Among the weak or unexplored problems of modern historiography, a special place is occupied by the history of the Russian state's noble families of foreign origin. They fully belong to the history of Moldovan generis of the Russian nobility. This paper, based on extensive factual material, published documents and archival sources, for the first time attempts to identify and characterize the main ways of occurrence and formation of the Moldavian noblemen of the Russian Empire during the 18-th century, and also, to highlight their role and place in the administrative, political and military system of the Russian state.*

**Keyword:** *nobility, 18<sup>th</sup> century, migrations, Moldovan Principality, Russian Empire.*

In recent decades, the Russian nobility's history of birth attracted many researcher's attention. Numerous articles, monographs and multivolume works are dedicated to this subject<sup>1</sup>. Meanwhile, the issue of Moldovan Principality's rulers of the social elite becoming part of the Russian nobility, as well as the ways of formation of the Moldovan noble families in the Russian Empire, until present, has not been raised as a subject of independent research. Moreover, the interest to this subject is due the necessity to eliminate a number of mistakes made by some authors' comprehensive works on history of the Russian Nobility in regard to conditions and ways of entry of other nationalities' representatives, including the Moldovans. In our opinion it is improper to assert, that "enlargement of numbers of the Russian Nobility was carried out at the expense of the national elites, connecting to the Russian territory"<sup>2</sup>. Numerous archival and published documents present the fact that the emergence of the Moldovan, Georgian, Armenian etc genesis within the Russian nobility, took place long before the accession of Bassarabia and Georgia to the Russian Empire. Also, the assertion of the fact that the only source of formation of the Moldovan genesis within the Russian nobility was the Bassarabian boyars is far from truth<sup>3</sup>.

---

\* **Professor Ph.D., - State Pedagogic University "Ion Creangă", Chișinău, RM.**

<sup>1</sup> Петров П.Н. История родов русского дворянства. М., 1991; Дворянские роды Российской Империи. Т. 1-3. СПб., 1993-1996; Миронов Б.Н. Социальная история России. Т. 1. СПб., 2000; Жукова А.В. Дворянские и купеческие роды России. М., 2008; George Bezviconi, *Roirea familiilor românești peste Nistru*. "Cetatea Moldovei", II, vol. III, Iași, 1941 etc..

<sup>2</sup> Жукова А.В. Дворянские и купеческие роды России... С. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

Emergence of Moldovan genesis as part of the Russian nobility, refers to the first quarter of the 18-th century, to a time when there was rapid growth of military and political ties between the Russian State and the Moldavian Principality, as well as the birth of the first wave of emigration of Moldovans, who left along with Dimitrie Cantemir to Russia. During this particular period, the Russian nobility consisted of Moscow's highest bits of officers, who were on duty in court, military and civil service and possessed the rank of "serving people of the fatherland", thus they were, first of all officers on hereditary basis, who were included into the Discharge Books of the 17-th century and the Velvet book in 1687, and secondly, they were land owners<sup>1</sup>. From this, it follows that Dimitrie Cantemir's followers, regardless of their ranks and positions possessed in the Moldovan Principality, as well as the amount of estates received in the Grand and Little Russia, initially could not claim the title of Russian noblemen. The latter also depended on one important circumstance- adoption of the Russian citizenship.

For instance, despite the numerous estates bestowed by the king to boyars and officers of the first and second rank, people like Ion Nekulche, Ion Rakovitsa, Simeon Rujina and others, who refused to take the Russian citizenship, and along with other 18 compatriots have expressed their intention to leave Russia<sup>2</sup>. Among the remaining ones, 681 clans have been distributed, according to rank and position in the Kharkov and Iziumsky settlements, as well as in the Kursk district, formerly owned by the disgraced General Major Shidlovsky<sup>3</sup>. It should be noted, that after receiving the kings bestowed possessions, the Moldovan boyars and officers did not become their rightful owners at once, as over the years they have unsuccessfully sought the issuance of ownership papers.

In 1719, the situation had dramatically changed, when personally, they have eternally enshrined all the peasants living in their estate, and their ownership of the peasants was significantly increased: they have gotten closer to those rights, which by that time had the owner and his slave, which put the farmer on the verge of the landlord's ownership<sup>4</sup>. Land ownership and rights over the peasants were still due the service, but this time with a restriction. They had the right to administer the estate as their own property and own the peasants living there only if they were in public service or in lawful dismissal. It was not by chance that all of the boyars or service class, who left with Dimitrie Cantemir to Russia, according to statements, presented in the Geraldmeister office of the Ruling Senate, have been serving in the Land-militia regiments<sup>5</sup>. It is noteworthy that the boyar's and the service men's families that moved to Russia with the Moldovan ruler, have received hereditary nobility, giving rise to the formation of the Moldovan genesis of the Russian nobility. Among the most famous families of this

---

<sup>1</sup> Павлов-Сильванский Н. Государевы служилые люди: Происхождение русского дворянства. СПб., 1898. С. 220-234.

<sup>2</sup> Цвиркун В.И. Эпистолярное наследие Дмитрия Кантемира. Кишинев, 2008. С. 47.

<sup>3</sup> Цвиркун В.И. Материалы относящиеся к истории молдавских семей, которые выехали с Дмитрием Кантемиром в Россию. //, 2007. Page. 97-98.

<sup>4</sup> Миронов Б.Н. Указ. Соч. Т. 1. С. 82.

<sup>5</sup> Цвиркун В.И. Материалы относящиеся...С. 99-102.

wave of emigration, bringing significant contribution into the country's military, political and intellectual life, we should mention Bantish Hereskul (Kheraskov), Kulikov, Tanskiy, Aga, Abaza and others. Another distinctive feature of the period was the circumstance that apart from the ways of entering into the Russia nobility, as the king's awards of land holdings, there was another way- through the establishment of ties of kinship with the famous Russian noble clans. A good example of this, are the family members of Cantemirs<sup>1</sup>, Bantish, Kheraskov, Abaza and others<sup>2</sup>. The further feature is that after 1719 and up till the first quarter of the 19-th century there was no mass award of hereditary nobility rights to Moldovans that emigrated and settled in Russia. Competitors for the hereditary rights could pursue it on individual procedure, based on the provincial Commission's decision of parsing of noble origin, and then be submitted to the herald department, after which- for the monarch's approval. The vast majority of Moldovans, who moved within the Russian Empire with patents on ranks and positions, confirming their high social status, could rely only on personal nobility.

The next stage of Moldovan's and other Balkan-Danubian ethnic group's settlement in the Russian land referred to the potential increase in the Russian nobility by the 20-30's of the 18-th century. In the last years of his reign Peter I had paid particular attention to strengthening the state's southern border's defense and construction of the Ukrainian Border line<sup>3</sup>. Under his guidance began the formation of the Land-militia cavalry regiments. Staffed, mainly with *odnodvorts* (smallholders) and older soldiers of the Kiev and Azov provinces, they were mostly performing the tasks of auxiliary troops. By Emperor Peter I's orders, in addition to the mentioned categories of people, it was instructed to draft into the forming regiments "officers and nobles, from Volokhs (Moldovans – V.T.) and Serbs, who live in Ukraine and are useful"<sup>4</sup>. According to our calculations, based on the study of formulary lists of the Land-militia regiments, beginning of the 30's was characterized by recruits from the Moldovan Principality serving in 16 out of 20 existing regiments<sup>5</sup>. Moreover, the Kursk Land-militia regiment was commanded by a native of the Moldovan Principality, Colonel F. P. Apostol Kigech, his son-Captain Fedor Apostol-Kigech, who served in the same regiment<sup>6</sup>.

In addition to the forming land-militia regiments, Peter I planned to create on the Russian southern border, in close proximity to the land of the Crimean and

---

<sup>1</sup> Referring to the Cantemir family, we mean not only Prince Dimitrie Cantemir, who married princess Anastasia Troubetzkaza, but also his eldest son, Constantine, who got related to the powerful Galitzin familz, by marrying Anastasia, daughter of Dmitry Mikhailovich, and middle son Matthew, who was married to Princess Agrafena Yakovlevna Lobanov-Rostovskaya - *Лобанов-Ростовский А.Б.* Русская родословная книга. Т. 1. СПб., 1895. С. 233-235.

<sup>2</sup> См. *Бантыш-Каменский Д.Н.* Энциклопедия знаменитых россиян. М., 2008. С. 36-38; *Петров Я.Я.* История родов русского дворянства. Т. 2. М., 1991.С. 311-312; *Русский Биографический Словарь (РБС).* Т. 1. Аарон - Александр П. СПб., 1896. С. 3; *Энциклопедический словарь. Брокгауз и Ефрон. Биографии.* Т. 1. М., 1991. С. 9.

<sup>3</sup> *Гербель Я* Изюмский слободской казачий полк. 1651-1765 гг. СПб., 1852. С. 69.

<sup>4</sup> *Российский Государственный Архив Древних Актов (in continuum - РГАДА).* Ф. 77. Оп. 1. Д. 4. Л. 76 об.

<sup>5</sup> *Цвиркун В.И.* Молдавские формирования в русской армии в первой половине XVIII века, Кишинев. 1988. С. 110

<sup>6</sup> РГАДА. Ф. 248. Оп. 7. Д. 388. Л. 663об.

Nogai Tatars, a peculiar kind of Serbian military settlements on the Austro-Turkish border. With this scope, in October 1723, by the imperial decree, Major Ivan Albanez was charged to form a few hussar regiments numbering 1500 people each<sup>1</sup>. To accomplish this, he began recruiting among the Orthodox population in the Balkan and Danubian Principalities, leaving behind trusted people that have pledged to manage the draft and forward to Russia the willing to enlist into the forming regiments. In the Moldovan Principality, this role was accomplished by a native from Iasi, Captain Aksentiy Lozinskiy, and in the Vallahian Principality- Stallmeister Nedelko Segedinets, who lived in Bucharest, in Transylvania- Brasov resident, Captain Fedor Popovich<sup>2</sup>. Already in spring of 1724, the first volunteers began to arrive to Kiev and enlist into the hussar regiments<sup>3</sup>. By this time, the College of Foreign Affairs, that was in charge of the forming regiments, has been approved and sent to the Kiev's general-governor, I. Trubeckoy, with their conditions and allowances. According to them, until the full staffing of regiments, all the Senior and Staff officers, taken on duty, received a half-pay, and "others according to rank"<sup>4</sup>. The ones coming from the Balkan lands and Danubian Principalities along with their families were settling in Ukraine, but with the condition, that their villages would be closer to the Great Russian cities<sup>5</sup>.

News of creation in Russia of the new cavalry units, resulted in a large number of petitions addressed to Kiev's Governor-General from Moldovans, Munteans, Bulgarians and Serbs, wishing to enlist. The number of requests was so big, that I. Trubetsky had to ask the College of Foreign Affairs for clarification of "can we continue enlisting Moldovans, Munteans and other nations" into the forming units<sup>6</sup>.

Ivan Trubetsky's appeal was not considered by the College of Foreign Affairs, but by the assembly of the Ruling Senate already after Emperor Peter I's death. By its decision of 17 June 1725, he determined that "Ivan Albanez should continue enlisting Moldavians, Munteans and other nations... and multiply the regiment"<sup>7</sup>.

The re-order of the admission into the hussar regiments of "Moldavians, Transylvanians, and other nations, was published in 1733 by the State Military Colledge"<sup>8</sup>. Such actions of the Military College were not random and were dictated by the existing military-political conjuncture – Russian participation in the struggle for throne in Poland and the threat of military collision with the Ottoman Empire. In confirmation to the above there was the decree of Empress Anna Ivanovna of September 3, 1733, commanding to send "to Moldavia, Wallachia, Austria and other countries the Serbian Hussar officers to recruit Moldavians, Hungarians, Transylvanians and draft as many possible, as they are very brave and capable of

---

<sup>1</sup> Архив Внешней Политики Российской Империи (in continuum - АВПРИ). Ф. Сношения России с Сербией и Черногорией. 1723 г. Д. 1. Л. 44.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. Л. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Российский Государственный Военно-Исторический Архив (in continuum - РГВИА). Ф. 10 Гусарское повьгье. Оп. 2/109. Д. 10. Л. 76.

<sup>4</sup> АВПРИ. Ф. Сношения России с Сербией и Черногорией. 1723. Д. 1. Л. 34 иоборот.

<sup>5</sup> Циркул В.И. Молдавские формирования... С. 112

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. С. 113

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. С. 121-122.

hussar service”<sup>1</sup>. Following the Empress’s will, the Military College had seconded abroad colonel Kuming and officer of the Serbian Hussar Regiment P. Bozic<sup>2</sup>. They have fulfilled their orders, as a result, by 1737, the Russian army had a Hungarian Hussar Regiment, formulated on the basis of recruits from the Austrian Empire and Poland, Moldovans, Munteans, Hungarians and Serbs<sup>3</sup>. P. Bozic recruited and brought more than a hundred people from the Moldovan and Wallachian Principalities<sup>4</sup>. Along with the arranged enlisting into the Russian immigrant cavalry groups from the Balkan and Danubian Principalities, an unorganized draft was also wide spread. And if in the first quarter of the XVII century dominated the idea of enlisting individuals or small groups of settlers, then in the following two decades there was recruitment of separate cavalry troops and units, numbering 100 or more people. There, on March 1, 1734, the commander of the Russian Expeditionary Force in Poland was addressed by the captain of the Royal Polish army, a native from Moldova, Vasiliy Bedreaga, who “along with a group of Moldovans under his command requested to be accepted under the Russian patronage and service”<sup>5</sup>. Detachment’s leadership fulfilled his request by including the “Moldovan group”, numbering 500 people<sup>6</sup>. On the return from the campaign, more than a half of this “group”, requested to return to their fatherland- Moldovan Principality, while the rest, 250 people, made up a separate “Wallachian cavalry command” within the Serbian Hussars.

During the Russian-Turkish war of 1735-1739, the inflow to the Russian Empire and recruitment of Moldovans, Munteans, Serbs, Montenegrins and other nations from the Balkan and Danubian Principalities had intensified even more, which led to the creation of individual national formations within the Russian army<sup>7</sup>. After the war, all of them “with respect to the benefits brought to the Russian State” were kept in the army.

In the second quarter of the 18-th century, the bulk of those entering the Russian service, natives from Moldavia, as before, were made of Rezeshi- small land holders. However, due to the deteriorating socio-economic status in the principality, associated with the increase of the fiscal obligations, there has been an increase in the number of members of the ruling class – Mazyl<sup>8</sup>. Belonging to the social elite of the Moldovan society, gave them privilege in the Russian service as well, as, accepting the Russian citizenship, they were equated by rights to the Russian nobility with all of their privileges. Thus, the social class distinction going among the Rezesh and Mazyl at home, continued to persist in the Russian State.

Along with that, we seem groundless some author’s attempts to equate the socio-legal and economic status of the recruits from Moldova and other people

---

<sup>1</sup> Архив Санкт-Петербургского Отделения Института Российской Истории РАН. Ф. 83. Оп. 1. Каргон 29. Д. 117. Л. 40б.

<sup>2</sup> Цвиркун В.И. Указ. Соч. С. 124.

<sup>3</sup> Сборник Военно-Исторических материалов. Вып. XVI. СПб., 1904. С. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Цвиркун В.И. Указ. Соч. С. 124.

<sup>5</sup> РГВИА. Ф. 10. Оп. 2/109. Св. 3. Д. 3. Л. 158; Ф. 120. Оп. 1/121. Св. 40. Д. 60. Л. 38.

<sup>6</sup> Цвиркун В.И. *Op.cit.* С. 124.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* С.126.

<sup>8</sup> Nicolai Iorga. Istoria armatei Românești. București, 1970. Pag. 370. В Молдавском княжестве мазылы принадлежали к категории бояр.

from Balkan-Danubian lands to the position of the Ukrainian plebs<sup>1</sup>. What concerns the formation of the cavalry groups of Serbs, Moldovans, Montenegrins and other local nations, treating them in a form of patronage and protection of the Orthodox population of the Balkan and Danubian Principalities, the Russian Government was adopting different measures to enhance their social and material status in the Russian Empire. There, on August 25, 1740, according to the Emperor's decree, the ruling senate had published the order: "Moldavian privates and officers will get permissions for houses and farms (in Ukraine- V.T.), pre-taking from them the oath of allegiance"<sup>2</sup>. The same resolution authorized "the Moldavians, who newly arrived for the Russian service"<sup>3</sup>, to acquire in Great and Little Russia lands and houses. They were given the freedom to freely move inside and outside the country, the possibility of acquiring movable and immovable property, they were also released for 3-5 years from the state taxes<sup>4</sup>. A new stage in the process of Moldovan's resettlement to Russia, as well as other people of Balkan and Danubian principalities, and the emergence of the new genera of Russian nobility among their representatives, refers to the second half of the 18-th century. It was determined by two important factors. First of all, by the necessity to populate, develop and protect the southern borders of the Russian Empire, bordering with the lands of the Crimean Khanate. Secondly, by the military-political confrontation between Russia and Turkey and the deployment of this theater of military operations on the territory of the Balkan and Danubian Principalities, therefore retracting into this the Orthodox population of the region.

The basis of settlement and protection of the Russian Empire's southern borders was laid by Peter I, the idea of building a fortified boundary line following the example of the Serbian settlement in Austria. Beginning of the old project's embodiment was laid by the hussar colonel Ivan Horvath. He was commissioned to establish 2 hussar and 2 pandursky regiments of the ten squadron composition composed of 4000 people each out of the new arrivals from the Austrian Empire. The detachments were considered as the border police and have acquired the status of the settled army<sup>5</sup>.

The immigrants were granted significant benefits. The Russian Government enlisted them in the same rank, in some cases even with a promotion. The Officers were given salaries and allotments, the ones possessing the captain's rank- 100 acres per family, lieutenant- 80 acres, Second Lieutenant 70 acres, Ensign- 50 acres, Privates- from 20- 30 acres. Besides the above mentioned, they were provided with other benefits<sup>6</sup> as well. The Horvath's Detachment was settled along the Polish border between the Kagarlik and Amelnik rivers, up till the confluence with the Dnieper River. This settlement was given the name of Novo-Serbia. At the same time, another settlement was founded along it- Slaviano-Serbia. Economic, social benefits and privileges, given by the Russian

---

<sup>1</sup> Исторические корни связей и дружбы украинского и молдавского народов. Киев., 1980. С. 98.

<sup>2</sup> Сенатский Архив. Т. 2. СПб., 1889. С. 174.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Слабченко М. Военная служба в Малороссии XVIII столетия. // Военно-Исторический Вестник. № 4. Киев, 1913. С. 85.

<sup>5</sup> Полное Собрание Законов Российской империи (далее - ПСЗ). Т. XIII. №9919.

<sup>6</sup> ПСЗ. Т. XIII. № 9921; РГВИА Ф. 495. Д. 6. Л. 629.

Government to the Balkan-Danubian immigrants, contributed to an increase in the numbers willing to settle in the newly-organized lands and draft for the Russian military service. To confirm the above, already on September 23, 1752, during the meeting of the Ruling Senate with the College of Foreign Affairs, took place the hearing of General Major I. Horvath's report, in which included an appeal "appeared from Moldova, from the former Turkish area of Macedonian origin, Moldavian nobleman and kamarash (Royal Treasurer), Manolakiy Zamfirakovich that... he is sent from behalf of the local Orthodox nations, "that this year by the first winter road a few nobles and around one thousand families of Bulgarian, Greek, Moldavian origin are ready to depart from the Moldovan principality to Nova Serbia (New Serbia) for eternal service to the Russian Empire.

In accordance with this they have requested from General Horvath places for their settlement and cattle forage..."<sup>1</sup>. The mentioned appeal, by no chance was considered at the joint meeting of the Senate with the Russian College of Foreign Affairs, as it was surpassing the pans of Novo-Serbia's settlement and land development framework, and was directly affecting sphere of foreign relations. After discussing the situation, state officials adopted the decision of not to accept the offer, as it is "impeded by the fact that when the Moldavian ruler will know of their unauthorized migration to Russia and their acceptance by the Russian authorities, he will complain to the Ottoman Porte. In its turn, the Sublime Porte could consider those of their subjects as defectors, and demand in accordance with the Peace Agreement among Russia and the Ottoman Empire of 1739, article 8, by which all those would be claimed to be returned by both sides"<sup>2</sup>.

Avoiding conflict and the possibility of tensions in the relations with the Ottoman Empire, seeking at the same time such a big number of potential immigrants, the Russian authorities recommended Zamfirakovich and others willing to move to Russia not directly but through the lands of Poland, and not by thousands of families, but small portions.

A new incentive for the Moldovan's and other Balkan-Danubian nation's movement to the Russian lands was motivated by Empress Catherine II's Imperial Plan of 1764 for settling the Novorossiysk Province, in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph of the 3<sup>rd</sup> chapter it was said that: "the ones recruiting people at their own expense, and after they will be confirmed and enlisted, then for this work he will be granted a rank. And if he is still capable of service, he should be enlisted into the regiments. However, if he is determined as incapable by the Military Collegium (Council), then he will be granted a rank and land in accordance with this rank, as well as issue money for drafting. Villagers should be awarded double in comparison to the military"<sup>3</sup>.

For the Major's rank - 300 people,  
For the Captain's rank – 150 people,  
For the Lieutenant's rank – 80 people,  
For the Second Lieutenant rank– 60 people,  
For the Vahmistr (sergeant) rank -30 people.

---

<sup>1</sup> АВПРИ. Ф. Сношения России с Сербией .1751-1752. Оп. 86/1. Д. 2а. Л. 394-395

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> РГВИА. Ф. 1.Оп. 1. Д. 1132. Л. 3об.-б.

The above document did not only stimulate the emigrational movement, but also offered great opportunities through the acquisition of the Head- or Senior Officer's rank, to claim, in accordance with the "Table of Ranks", the hereditary or private nobility. The pursuit of ranks had involved the subjects of the Russian crown (primarily serving army regiments) as well as the Austrian and the Ottoman Empire's subjects, wishing to arrange their own fate in Russia.

By these means, on August 1, 1774 Vasily Zverev - Colonel of the Moldavian Hussars, presented G. A. Potemkin- of Tavria, General-in-chief and vice-president of the State Military Board, "Reports on awarding the Moldavian Hussars Sergeant Stephen and Basil Miklashevskii, Andrew Shoshin, Ivan Stratimirovich and Ivan Kudreavii were awarded with Ensign ranks for bringing 60 suitable recruits each from abroad". The reports have been accompanied by receipts on adoption and valid for military service in the hussar regiment with a list of names and surnames of the new recruits<sup>1</sup>. Several years earlier, the State Military College (State Military Council) issued a certificate granting a rank to Paul Bezhenutse "for being a Moldovan captain, he brought, at won cost, the Moldovan and the Wallachian people to serve in the Moldovan Hussar Regiment<sup>2</sup>, as well as to Ivan Podgorny, who" ... came from the elders of the Moldavian nobility into service ... and for the withdrawal from Moldova into the Moldavian Hussars service of people, was granted the rank of lieutenant on Feb. 8, 1770<sup>3</sup>.

The massive influx coming from the Moldavian principality to Russia, willing to enlist and acquire citizenship, holding patents on the titles and certificates of membership in the Moldavian nobility, led the Russian government to demand from their owners, "a document certified by the Moldavian DIVAN and the ruler's seal"<sup>4</sup>. The same requirement was presented for the Moldovan migrant's children to enlist and qualify for the noble rank of<sup>5</sup>.

Documents of the era give us grounds to assert that many natives of Moldavia settling in Russia, have truly and to faithfully served the new homeland and therefore founded the dynasty of noble military servicemen, which added a lot of glorious pages in the country's military annals. Colonel Vasily Bedryaga, became the founder of the Bedryag clan, that distinguished itself in many battles and wars with the Ottoman Empire and Napoleonic France<sup>6</sup>.

Another military dynasty was founded by General-Major D.V. Shuhanov, whose personal exploits in the Russian-Turkish war were marked by A.V. Suvorov, and the heroic actions during the War of 1812 brought him the highest military award - the Order of St. George of 3rd degree<sup>7</sup>. Among the multitude of the Moldovan clans in the Russian nobility, founded in this period, it is worth mentioning the Nikoritsa<sup>8</sup>, Bulatsel<sup>9</sup>, Bezhenutsa<sup>1</sup>, Izbash<sup>2</sup>, Ghica<sup>3</sup> and others dynasties.

---

<sup>1</sup> РГВИА. Ф. 52. Оп. 1/194. Д. 57. Л. 1-17.

<sup>2</sup> РГВИА. Ф. 489. Оп. 1. Д. 2730. Л. 680б.-69.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. Л. 750б.-76.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. Л. 640б.-65.

<sup>5</sup> РГВИА. Ф. 52. Оп. 1/194. Св. 273. Д. 133. Л. 450б.-46, 500б.-51.

<sup>6</sup> ЦГИА Ф. 1343. Оп. 17. Д. 1829 Л. 16 и об., 62,

<sup>7</sup> *Цвириун В.И.* Витражи. Кишинев, 2006. С. 263-265.

<sup>8</sup> РГВИА. Ф. 489. Оп. 1. Д. 2730. Л. 200б.-21.

<sup>9</sup> РГВИА. Ф. 52. Оп. 1/194. Св. 273. Д. 133. Л. 450б.- 46, 500б.-51.



Summarizing the above, we can say that during the entire 18-th century, the formation of the Moldovan genesis in the Russian nobility was closely dependent on the content and intensity of the resettlement movement from Moldovan principality to Russia. This had also determined the ways of forming the Moldovan genesis. If in the first quarter of the 18-th century, this process was determined by the one-time movement of a large group of nobles and military-men who received hereditary nobility accompanying Dimitrie Cantemir, during the following decades, the formation of the Moldovan dynasties was determined by the systematic and consistent draft of the representatives of the military-service class, seeking the degree of hereditary nobility of the Russian Empire through long and hard service in the army and navy.

## REFERENCES

1. *Бантыш-Каменский Д.Н.* Энциклопедия знаменитых россиян. М., 2008.
2. George Bezviconi, *Roirea familiilor românești peste Nistru. "Cetatea Moldovei"*, II, vol. III, Iași, 1941.
3. *Гербель Я.* Изюмский слободской казачий полк. 1651-1765 гг. СПб., 1852.
4. *Дворянские роды Российской Империи.* Т. 1-3. СПб., 1993-1996.
5. *Жукова А.В.* Дворянские и купеческие роды России. М., 2008.
6. *Исторические корни связей и дружбы украинского и молдавского народов.* Киев, 1980.
7. *Лобанов-Ростовский А.Б.* Русская родословная книга. Т. 1. СПб., 1895.
8. *Миронов Б.Н.* Социальная история России. Т. 1. СПб., 2000.
9. *Nicolai Iorga.* Istoria armatei Românești. București, 1970.
10. *Павлов-Силванский Н.* Государевы служилые люди: Происхождение русского дворянства. СПб., 1898.
11. *Петров П.Н.* История родов русского дворянства. М., 1991
12. *Русский Биографический Словарь (РБС).* Т. 1. Аарон - Александр II. СПб., 1896.
13. *Țvircun Victor, (2006), Vitralii, Chișinău.*
14. *Цвиркун В.И.* Материалы относящиеся к истории молдавских семей, которые выехали с Дмитрием Кантемиром в Россию. // *Revista de istorie a Moldovei.* Nr.2. Chișinău, 2007.
15. *Цвиркун В.И.* Молдавские формирования в русской армии в первой половине XVIII века, Кишинев. 1988.
16. *Цвиркун В.И.* Пути формирования молдавских родов российского дворянства в XVIII веке. // *Историческое пространство. Проблемы истории стран СНГ.* № 1. М., 2009.
17. *Цвиркун В.И.* Эпистолярное наследие Дмитрия Кантемира. Кишинев, 2008.
18. *Энциклопедический словарь. Брокгауз и Ефрон. Биографии.* Т. 1. М., 1991.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ibid. Ф. 489. Оп. 1. Д. 2730. Л. 68об.- 69.

<sup>2</sup> *Цвиркун В.И.* Витражи. Кишинев, 2006. С. 267-268.

<sup>3</sup> РГВИА. Ф. 52. Оп. 1-194. Д. 533. Часть 2. Л. 49об.-50.