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FRUMOSU ELENA

**INCLUSION OF PRIVILEGED SOCIAL CATEGORIES
FROM BASSARABIA IN THE SOCIO-ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM
OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, BASED ON OLD DOCUMENTS
PRESERVED IN FAMILIES (1812-1847)**

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The thesis was elaborated within the Doctoral School of Humanities, State University of Moldova, Chisinau.

Scientific supervisor:

Dragnev Demir, doctor habilitatus in history, university professor, USM

Scientific advisers:

Chirtoagă Ion, doctor habilitatus in history, university professor

Cereteu Igor, doctor habilitatus in history, associate professor

Candu Teodor, doctor in history, associate professor scientist

Members of Doctoral Thesis Examination Committee:

Tomuleț Valentin, doctor habilitatus in history, university professor, State University of Moldova, president of Doctoral Thesis Examination Committee

Dragnev Demir, doctor habilitatus in history, university professor, State University of Moldova, scientific supervisor

Cereteu Igor, doctor in history, associate professor, scientific adviser to the doctoral thesis, History Institute of State University of Moldova, referee member

Condraticova Liliana, doctor habilitatus in history, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, referee member

Duminică Ivan, doctor habilitatus in history, Institute of Cultural Heritage, referee member

Dementieva Diana, doctor in philology, State University of Moldova, scientific secretary

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Author:

Frumosu Elena

Scientific supervisor:

Dragnev Demir, doctor habilitatus in history, university professor

Scientific secretary of Doctoral Thesis Examination Committee:

Dementieva Diana, doctor in philology

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CONCEPTS OF RESEARCH

Actuality and topic study degree. The annexation of the eastern part of Moldova to the Russian Empire and the inclusion process of the privileged local social categories into the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire, based on old documents kept in families, is a current topic of research in the modern history of Romanians. The social changes that occurred in the first years after the annexation and, implicitly, the relations established by the imperial government with the local boyarism in Bessarabia, in which it saw its social base in the region, were studied, mainly, from the perspective of colonial politics, fiscal interests of the Russian imperial administration, shadowing the implications of the local boyarism as a superior social group in the Pruto-Nistrian space and their documentary evidence, which contributed to the establishment of the normative basis of some non-patrimonial personal rights of the privileged local social categories, as part of the general process of Bessarabia incorporation.

The actuality of the thesis resides in the contribution to the elimination of the historiographical gap regarding the documentary aspect of the incorporation, completing the data related to the legal-administrative, socioeconomic, cultural-spiritual and mentality issues of the Bessarabia annexation to the Russian Empire. At the same time, it is analyzed thoroughly how the liquidation of the local social structure by the Russian imperial government and the incorporation of its representatives into the Russian imperial socio-administrative system took place, a process reflected in the thesis by the old documents kept in families. This option is based on the certainty of the written act and, therefore, of the certain argument in the dispute about the consequences of the annexation of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire and, at the same time, it allows the inclusion in the scientific circuit of some new, original data or tackled from a different angle. The first aspect to which attention is drawn in the thesis is the legal-administrative one - the starting point in the analysis of certain rights and advantages, whether granted in the Principality of Moldova or in the Russian. Thus, we draw attention to the fact that attesting the noble status of the local boyars representatives based on the Russian imperial legislation in the first years after the annexation of Bessarabia was produced individually, only based on the documents kept in the families, without taking into account the official documents that recognized the ownership of the holder or one's descendant to a privileged social group of the population. Therefore, the actuality and importance of the topic resides in the elucidation of the individual inclusion of the native boyars in the imperial Russian socio-administrative system, as local representatives of the boyars in the Principality of Moldavia, and not as a superior social category in Bessarabia. Tackling the documentary aspect is current by reflecting the causal link between the decision of the authorities to start the process of social incorporation with the individual inclusion of

the boyars and their documents kept in families, which, in fact, are private documents. Representing a personal and family asset, these documents provide us with new data, novel both in terms of content and typology. Along with the information about the rights and advantages of the local privileged categories in Bessarabia, acquired until the annexation of this territory, and the role that the privileged social groups had in the organs of the state power, there are data about the daily private life, completing, and on this way, the picture of the era in which there was a transition from medieval social relations to modern ones, with new norms and values in the conditions of foreign and hostile domination. The analysis of the circumstances that gave old documents kept in families a role that until 1812 they did not have or that only some types of documents had and only in a certain period of time in the Country of Moldova, is current, namely: legally valid evidence for the attestation of non-patrimonial personal rights. So, if until 1812 these documents mainly served as evidence to confirm patrimonial rights, after 1812 they were intended to certify some non-patrimonial personal rights of the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the holders of the respective documents. In the research process, the main notions of the thesis – “old family documents”, “inclusion”, “privilege”, “privileged categories” - define both the known reliable processes, such as those related to the evolution and fruition of privileges, as well as the way of preserving the rights of the people’s privileged categories of Bessarabia under the conditions of the Russian imperial socio-administrative system, an aspect less researched so far. Thus, the thesis includes in the scientific circuit new documents, which, in the context of the research undertaken, represent *the totality of medieval documents created by state institutions/authorities or individuals, which concern the patrimonial rights and some non-patrimonial rights of the members of one or more families, that come from a common ancestor or are related by alliance, serving as evidence in the process of attesting, confirming and recognizing their noble origin and their inclusion in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire, established in Bessarabia.*

The work emphasizes the negative connotation¹ of the term inclusion, which, in the context of the annexation of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire, is often identified in historiography with integration². We relied in this research on more extensive sociological studies, in which the respective term is defined as a dynamic interaction between the system that is integrated and the system that integrates, a process

¹ Danilov, M. Alexandru Cotruță și nobilimea basarabească. Probleme și interpretări. În: *Nobilimea basarabească în epoca reformelor din Imperiul Rus*. Chișinău, 2013, p. 176; Gherasim, C. *Evoluția nobilimii din Basarabia sub dominația țaristă: Statutul social-economic și mentalități colective (1812-1873)*. Teză de doctor, 113 p. [citat 14.11.2018]. Disponibil: <http://dspace.usm.md:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/1773>.

² Grecu, D. *Evoluția nobilimii basarabene în secolul al XIX-lea*. În: „*Pro-Basarabia*” – repere istorice și naționale, coord. Ghenghea, Mircea-Cristian, Atanasiu Mihai Bogdan. Iași: Editura Alfa, 2007, p. 69.

accompanied by certain changes depending on the active character of the former and the ability to respond of the latter³. In this context, the well-known sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein mentions that the phenomenon often designated as integration represents the creation of a powerful state apparatus associated with national identities⁴. Thus, we note that the state structures of the central power at the time of the territory annexation between the Prut and Dniester were located in the Principality of Moldavia, and not in Bessarabia, then the policy of the kind promoted by the Russian imperial government in Bessarabia did not define *an integration* into its state apparatus of new, fundamentally different social elements, which represented, in this case, as national identity, Romanian social categories, but only the inclusion of some dispersed fragments of this social structure, as was done with the representatives of the boyars. Consequently, inclusion became a policy of destroying the local social structure and the incorporation of its fragments into the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire. The phrase *privileged categories* is used in the thesis to define the higher categories of the native population, which were established during the process of the institution of rule evolution in Moldova. In essence, they represent superior groups of the Romanian social structure, entities formed with the political support of power on the principle of loyalty, good faith and duty⁵. The written privilege, granted to the respective social category, is based on the qualification of belonging to this category of noble persons⁶. As a result, the historians defined boyarism as a privileged class of the country⁷. As for the social structure of the Russian Empire at the beginning of the 19th century, it differed from that of the Principality of Moldova. Beginning with the 18th century, the boyar ranks were abolished in the Russian Empire, and the upper privileged category became nobility/hereditary nobility⁸, a status obtained predominantly on the basis of merit. Having as a conceptual reference the characteristic of the socio-administrative structure in Bessarabia, a component part of the one in the Principality of Moldova, and the respective structure in the Russian Empire, the thesis indicates the selective, individual and mandatory nature of the classification based on old documents kept in families.

Purpose of the work and the objectives of the research. Considering the findings above, we have determined:

³ Wallerstein, I. *Sistemul mondial modern: Mercantilism și consolidarea economiei mondiale europene, 1600-1750, vol. 4*. Trad. de Abraham Dorel, Bădescu Ilie, Ghibernea Marcel. București: Meridiane, 1993, 177 p.

⁴ Wallerstein, I. *Op. cit.*, p. 39.

⁵ Hobsbawn, E.J. *Națiuni și naționalism din 1780 până în prezent. Program, mit, realitate*. Chișinău: Arc, 1997, p. 11.

⁶ Giurescu, C. *Despre boieri* [cit. 12.11.2021]. Disponibil: <https://dokumen.tips/documents/constantin-giurescu-despre-boieri.html>.

⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 4.

⁸ Анисимов, Е.В. *Время петровских реформ*. Ленинград: Лениздат, 1989, 496 с.

Purpose of work: the multi-faceted elucidation of the matter and the inclusion stages of the native privileged categories from Bessarabia, as elements of the social structure of the Principality of Moldova, in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire, based on old documents kept in families, during 1812-1847.

Objectives of research: 1) determining the inclusion particularities of the privileged social categories from Bessarabia in the imperial Russian socio-administrative system, based on documents kept in families, during 1812-1847; 2) reflecting the probative value of old documents kept in families during this process. **The specific tasks** of the thesis aim at: reflecting the historiographical dimension and the source-based fundamentals regarding the researched matter; the elucidation of the evolution of the written privilege and privileged social categories in Moldova until the annexation of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire; exposing the legal basis of the privileged categories rights in Bessarabia; the characterization of the privileged categories in Bessarabia and the individual inclusion of the boyars in the category of Russian hereditary nobility/nobility; reflecting the inclusion process of the lower privileged categories – the inferiorly ranked boyars, the mazils and the ruptash – in the imperial Russian socio-administrative system; the examination of old documents kept in families as valid legal evidence to confirm belonging to the privileged categories of the Principality of Moldova, during 1812-1847; the characterization of the acts of the supreme authority recognizing the privileged social status in Bessarabia during the respective period; rendering a typology of the documentary evidence attesting the privileged status in Bessarabia.

Scientific hypothesis. The inclusion of the native privileged social categories in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire, a process that occurred individually, selectively and mandatory based on the individual documentary confirmations of the people who kept the old documents proving the privileged status in their families, led to the liquidation, during 1812-1847, of the local social structure in Bessarabia and the relegation of a considerable number of privileged categories representatives to the status of tributary peasants.

Limits of the research carried out: the chronological and geographical framework. The extreme lower chronological limit of the research is the year 1812, the beginning of the Russian Empire administration of Bessarabia by the approval, on August 2nd, 1812, of the Provisional Administration Regulation of the region⁹. But, taking into account the fact that the topic is researched in the light of old documents kept in families, chrysobulls/royal books, genealogies, genealogical trees, wills, dowry sheets since the 16th century were examined. The upper chronological limit of the research is the year 1847, when

⁹ ANA DGAN, F. 1, inv. 1, d. 3995, f. 11-14.

the Regulation on the property rights of Bessarabia inhabitants was issued (March 10th, 1847), by which the representatives of the privileged social categories (inferiorly ranked boyars, mazils and ruptash) from Bessarabia were included in the category of *odnodvorts* in the Russian Empire¹⁰. The inclusion matter of the native privileged categories of Bessarabia in the imperial Russian socio-administrative system is analyzed in stages, which include the period 1812-1847.

Synthesis of research methodology and justification of chosen research methods. The theoretical component of the work reflects the combination of contemporary methods of document research as sources for studying historical processes with archival methods of primary documentary material analysis, starting from the actual source - the old, original documents that were kept in families - as an object of study. For this reason, we applied methods characteristic to the research of the sources: the historical research method and the comparative one; generalization, deductive-inductive, context research methods. Basing the research on data from old documents kept in families, sources that reflect the person's place and role in social, administrative structures, etc., marked by the particularity of the era in which they were developed, but also by the author's personality, led us to the method of critical analysis of testing objectively the veracity, the validity and the representativeness: identification, selection, photocopying, transliteration (if applicable), as well as their translation, collation and description, explanation of terms. In order to identify the representative documentary sources, the archival and chronological methods of document classification by types and genres were applied, as well as the translation, transliteration, chronological grouping of the data of a collection of documents according to the topic¹¹.

Theoretical importance and the applied value of the thesis. From the point of view of scientific novelty, the thesis represents an original study, which for the first time characterizes old documents kept in families, providing data to complete the historical, archival, documentary context of the conditions in which these documents ensured the preservation of non-patrimonial personal rights of the privileged categories representatives of Bessarabia during 1812-1847. The originality of the work consists in the presentation of the inclusion method through the fragmentation of the local social structure in Bessarabia and the integration of the privileged social categories representatives as elements of the Romanian social structure in the Russian imperial socio-administrative system based on particular documents. The analysis of the inclusion process based on the documents kept in the families allowed the establishment of a

¹⁰ Tomuleț, V. Etapele și specificul încorporării Basarabiei în sistemul economic și politic al Imperiului Rus (anii 1812-1868/1873). În: *Revista Limba română*, nr. 5-6, XXII, 2012, p. 31.

¹¹ *Îndrumător al Arhivei Naționale a Republicii Moldova (partea I, până la anul 1917, ediția II-a revăzută și completată)*, Chișinău, 2004, p. 272.

typological model of the absorption process of these local social structures in the case of foreign domination establishment with distinct principles of socio-administrative organization. About 200 documents were studied, of which 87 genealogy, estate and genealogical trees, unpublished, and the *List of family trees, genealogy and estates* was developed - archival repertoire, tool and support for researching genealogical documents complex, varied in terms of form and content. The obtained data will be included in the scientific-information apparatus of the General Directorate of the National Archives of the National Archives Agency by filing, creating indexes, inventories, annotations, etc., the process of studying documents of this kind being deepened. The need to use specific tools in the process of multi-aspect research is determined by the particularities of the analyzed documents, by the specifics of writing the text, which, according to their material and logical structure, demand distinct classifications. At the same time, the obtained results can be used to develop university courses, specialized seminars on the problem researched in the thesis. The exposed material can be used in the elaboration of bachelor's, master's and doctoral theses dedicated to the consequences of Bessarabia annexation to the Russian Empire and synthesis works dedicated to the modern history of Bessarabia.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE THESIS

The work consists of annotations in Romanian, English and Russian; list of tables and abbreviations; introduction; three chapters, divided into eight subchapters; general conclusions and recommendations; bibliography; annexes; the statement regarding the assumption of responsibility; author's CV.

The actuality and importance of the problem addressed, the degree of study of the topic, the scientific hypothesis, the scientific research methodology, the purpose and objectives of the thesis, its theoretical and applied value, the chronological and geographical framework are exposed in the *Introduction*.

Chapter I, entitled **Historiographical References of Matter and Documentary Sources (Unpublished and Editions of Documents)**, reflects two aspects: the historiographical dimension related to the inclusion of the privileged social categories from Bessarabia in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire and the sources related to the process of inclusion of the privileged categories from Bessarabia in the imperial Russian socio-administrative system based on old documents kept in families.

1. The historiographic dimension regarding the inclusion of the privileged social categories from Bessarabia in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire includes the following components: general approaches; historiography from the beginning of the 19th century to 1917; Romanian historiography, end of the 19th century – 1940/1941-1944; post-war historiography: Romanian and Soviet; historiography after 1991.

General approaches. In the context of the research carried out, we analyzed the historiography from a chronological point of view, but also through the prism of the aspects that are directly related to the problem researched in the specialized literature. Thus, the social aspect reflected in the historiography signals¹² the problems of the privileged categories status in Bessarabia during 1812-1847 and the differences between the social structure of the Principality of Moldavia¹³ and the Russian imperial one¹⁴,

¹² Arbure, Z. *Op. cit.*, 740 p.

¹³ Brătianu, Gh. *Sfatul Domnesc și Adunarea Stărilor în Principatele Române*. București: Editura Enciclopedică, 1995, 328 p.; Cantemir, D. *Descrierea Moldovei*. Chișinău: Litera, 2001, 256 p.; Rosetti, R. *Pământul, sătenii și stăpânii în Moldova*, tom 1: *De la origini până la 1834*. București, 1906, p. 194.

¹⁴ Анисимов, Е. *Op. cit.*, 496 p.

the privileged categories¹⁵ at the stages of Bessarabia incorporation into the Russian Empire¹⁶. The legal-administrative aspect of Bessarabia history (which is studied, starting from the end of the 19th century and up to the interwar period, in a single place¹⁷) starting from 1918, is approached separately, by domain¹⁸. The legal framework in Bessarabia¹⁹ is widely debated in both Russian and Romanian historiography²⁰. Also, this aspect refers to the problems of the local legal-administrative system²¹ of attesting the rights and privileges of native social categories²². The research of the adaptation of the representatives of the privileged autochthonous categories to the new socio-administrative conditions, of the behavior of the people who represent the mentality of the population occupies a distinct place in the studies dedicated to the Bessarabian society in the composition of the Russian Empire from 1812-1847²³.

By the undertaken research, at different stages, the documents were exposed not only as a primary source, but also as a particular object of study. There are references in the publications regarding the church documents from the Bessarabian parishes to the old documents kept in families, which belonged to some mazel kindreds²⁴, defined as property documents of the kindred, transmitted from generation to generation²⁵. The documentary aspect reveals the editions of documents that appeared with the issuance by the Russian administration of the first administrative acts and statistical data, included in the Complete

¹⁵ Giurescu, C. *Op. cit.*; Gheorghe I. Brătianu, *Op. cit.*; Panaitescu, P. *Interpretări românești. Studii de istorie economică și socială*, București: Editura Enciclopedică, 1994, 263 p.; Pâslariuc, V. *Raporturile politice dintre marea boierime și domnie în Țara Moldovei în secolul al XVI-lea*. Chișinău: Pontos, 2005, 273 p.

¹⁶ Дектярѣв, С. Бессарабия в составе Российской Империи в первой половине XIX в.: по материалам полного собрания законов Российской Империи. В: *Русин*, 2015, № 1(39), с.166-177.

¹⁷ Erbiceanu, Vespasian. *Legiuri locale basarabene. Istorice, texte și jurisprudențe*. Chișinău: Imprimeria statului, 1921, p. 1.; Boldur, Alexandru. *Istoria Basarabiei*. București: Editura „Victor Frunză”, 1992, 543 p.

¹⁸ Grama, D. Caracterizarea juridică a dezmembrării statului Moldova în 1812. În: *Revista de istorie a Moldovei*, 2012, nr. 2, p. 25-40; *Basarabia în Colecția completă a legilor Imperiului Rus. Vol. I: Documente extrase din colecția I (1649-1825)* Lucrare îngrijită de Tașcă, Mihai, Ojog, Igor, Șarov, Igor; red.: Gumenai, Ion. Chișinău: Cartdidact, 2017, 784 p.

¹⁹ „Trebuie menționat că ideea legalității în Basarabia de curând anexată era extrem de șubredă fie din motivul că pentru o serie de cazuri lipseau prevederi legale, fie din cauza faptului că nu se știa care anume lege trebuie să fie aplicată.” (J.A., Kacco *Россия на Дунае и образование Бессарабской области*, с. 204. [citat: 10.11.2018]. Disponibil: <https://www.runivers.ru/bookreader/book579404>.

²⁰ Boldur, A. *Op.cit.*; Arbure, Z. *Op. cit.*; Nistor, I. *Istoria Basarabiei*. Chișinău: Cartea moldovenească, 1991, 292 p.; Gore, P. Anexarea Basarabiei (Schiță istorică). În: *Basarabia*, Ciobanu, Ștefan. Chișinău: Universitas, 1993, p.170; Grama, D., Conducerea provizorie a Basarabiei – suport juridic al autonomiei administrativ-teritoriale a regiunii în anii 1812-1818. În *Pergament. Anuarul arhivelor Republicii Moldova*, vol. VII-VIII, 2004-2005, Chișinău, 2005.

²¹ Gore, P. *Op. cit.*, p.134; Boldur, Al. *Op. cit.* 484 p.

²² Grama, D. *Op.cit.*, p. 487; Cornea, S. *Organizarea administrativă a Basarabiei (1812-1917)*, Cahul, 2003, p. 4.

²³ Gherasim, C. *Sursele istorice în studierea mentalității nobilimii din Basarabia în secolul al XIX-lea*, p. 103 [citat: 15.11.2021], Disponibil: https://ibn.idsi.md/sites/default/files/imag_file/103-115.pdf.

²⁴ Mihail, P. *Op., cit.*, p. 62-64; *Idem*. Personalități religioase din Nișcani. În: *Buletinul Institutului Social Român*; I, Chișinău, 1937, p. 156-170.

²⁵ Mihail, P. *Op., cit.*, p. 62.

Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire,²⁶ published between 1830-1915, by the volumes of medieval documents published in Bessarabia²⁷.

Historiography from the beginning of the 19th century to 1917. This period includes the works of Russian authors P. Kunitski, P. Svinin, A. Zaşciuk, L. Casso, N. Laşcov, A.N. Egunov, P.N. Batyushkov, A.N. Krupenski et al., who, in general terms, reflected the description of Bessarabia from a geographical point of view, of its economic potential and ethnocultural color, characterized the rights of the native population categories, the local normative basis. In the process of researching the documentary aspect, we turned to some works of the Russian academician Nicolai Lihaciov, who paid more attention to genealogical documents from the 17th century²⁸ and used the comparative method in the research of various genealogical lists and books²⁹.

Romanian historiography, the end of the 19th century – 1940/1941-1944. Within the mentioned historiographical limits, the foundations were laid for the specific research of the privileged categories classification in Bessarabia: the boyars, the inferiorly ranked boyars, the mazils and the ruptash, and the importance of the family libraries, which contained property documents of the respective kindreds, was highlighted. The historiography from this period is representative through the works of the authors Zamfir C. Arbure, Vespasian Erbiceanu, Radu Rosetti, Nicolae Iorga, Constantin Giurescu, Gheorghe Bezviconi, Leon T. Boga, Paul Mihail, Petre Panaitescu, Paul Gore, Alexandru Boldur, Ion Nistor, Ştefan Ciobanu, Petre Cazacu et al. The respective authors characterize the situation of the population in Bessarabia, the legal-administrative aspects of the region, the rights of the privileged categories. Their works present the attitude of the Russian imperial administration towards the Bessarabian boyarism³⁰, documents are edited about the preservation of patrimonial rights³¹ and some non-patrimonial personal rights. From the

²⁶ *Полное собрание законов Российской Империи. Собрание первое (1825-1881).* СПб., Типография Второго Отделения Собственной Его Императорского Величества, 1830-1885, том IX, часть 1, СПб., 1834, № 6889, с. 208; том XI, часть 1, СПб., 1836, № 9165, с. 508-509; том XI, часть 1, СПб., 1836, № 9165, с. 508-509; том XVIII, часть 1, СПб., 1843, № 16619, с.134; том XX, часть 1, СПб., 1845, № 18678, с. 150-151.

²⁷ *Записки Бессарабского областного Статистического Комитета, Том 1, Изданный под редакцией А.И. Егунова.* Кишинев: Печать в тип. Областного Правления, 1864, с. 619.

²⁸ Лихачёв, Н. *По поводу сборника А. И. Юшкова «Акты XII-XVII вв. представленные в разрядный приказ представителями служилых фамилий после отмены месничества».* СПб., 1898, с. 2.

²⁹ Барсукова, М.Е. *О составлении перечня изданных русских актов.* Издание второе с дополнением. Петроград, 1923. с. 12.

³⁰ Gore, P. *Op., cit.*, p. 170.

³¹ Arbure, Z. *Op. cit.*, p. 646.

documentary aspect, Romanian historiography from this period refers to documents with a genealogical character: genealogical records³², kindred records, estate records³³ and genealogical trees etc.³⁴

Post-war historiography: Romanian and Soviet. The period includes works elaborated in the Moldavian SSR, which reflected the social problems during the domination of the Russian Empire in Bessarabia based on archival documents, focusing on the “class attitude” towards the privileged categories of society. Only in some works we can identify critical attitudes towards the Russian imperial policy of eliminating local social elements from Bessarabia (I. Anțupov, Ia. Grosu).

After 1989, the historiography related to the researched matter is represented by historians from Romania: A. Goșu, D. Almaș, I. Pavelescu, F. Rotaru, M. Ciubotaru, Șt. Purici, A. Pînzari et al., and from the Republic of Moldova: V. Tomuleț, C. Gherasim, Gh. Negru, A. Agachi, C. Ungureanu, T. Candu, S. Bacalov, D. Grama, S. Cornea, M. Tașca, V. Taki, A. Cușco et al. In the articles and monographic studies of these authors, written from objective positions, the problems of social categories in the Pruto-Dnistran space occupy an important place. However, although it is based on new documentary sources, contemporary historiography pays little attention to the sourceological, archival, documentary analysis of specific legal-administrative and genealogical acts, kept in families as evidence of belonging to a privileged category of society. Therefore, we consider that the thorough study of documents from medieval Moldova of this kind is all the more necessary to achieve the proposed objectives, as the respective documents are representative for identifying the particularities of the privileged categories inclusion of Bessarabia in the Russian imperial socio-administrative system.

2. The sources related to the process of the privileged categories inclusion of Bessarabia in the imperial Russian socio-administrative system, based on old documents kept in families, include: unpublished documents from archival funds; genealogical documentary sources; legal-administrative documentary sources; sources in editions of documents and materials.

Unpublished documents from archival funds. In the context of the undertaken research, the documents from the “Gore Paul (Pavel) Leoa (1875-1927)” fund³⁵ were studied, which include original documents of the Gore and Miculin families, the copies of the documents that were accumulated by the family representatives and transferred to the collections of the Romanian Academy Library, photocopies

³² Ciubotaru, M. Forme și expresii ale conștiinței genealogice la români. În: *Revista arhivelor*, 1997, IV (IX), nr. 3-4, p. 57.

³³ FARM, ACR Criuleni F. 44, 2022, *Dosarul cu opisele documentelor pe lăzi ce se predau Comisiunii Aliate, conform art. 12 din Convenția de Armistițiu*, p. 91.

³⁴ Ciubotaru, M. *Op. cit.*, p. 56.

³⁵ ANR SJA Iași, F. 359, inv. 2521 „Gore Paul (Pavel) Leoa (1875-1927)”.

of medieval and modern documents issued during the 17th-19th centuries, based on which the Gore and Miculin families (on the maternal line) were recognized with the privileged status obtained in the Principality of Moldova and the right of the status of noble in Bessarabia. Paul Gore established a personal archive, enriching it with hundreds of copies of old documents, which are currently part of the archive collections in Romania. The respective sources are representative both by the structure and content of the documents, and by the eloquence of keeping the documents in the families.

Genealogical and legal-administrative documentary sources. The thesis analyzes documents kept in fund 220 of the National Archive General Directorate of the National Archives Agency, which includes original genealogical sources³⁶, sources from fund 22 *Regional Section from Bessarabia of the Department of the Ministry of Justice, Chisinau city, 1812-1917*³⁷, which contains legal-administrative data, and sources from fund 3 *Regional Council of Bessarabia*³⁸, inv.1 and inv. 2³⁹, consisting, for the most part, of the documents kept in the families of the mazils and ruptash petitioners and later submitted to the document examination commissions and courts for the purpose of attesting and recognizing the privileged status in Bessarabia, which were the basis for the research of the mazils, the ruptash and some representatives of the inferiorly ranked boyars inclusion. From the documents of the fund 5 *Regional Administration of Bessarabia*, inv. 3, there were used data about the procedures for confirming the status of the privileged categories representatives, the conflicts between the Russian officers and the native boyars, the attitude of the mazils towards the socio-administrative policy of the Russian imperial authorities, the cases of theft of documents and indications of representatives of the Russian imperial administration regarding the privileged categories of Bessarabia⁴⁰. Important information regarding old documents kept in families as evidence for confirming the privileged status was selected from the fund 310 *Marshal of the Nobility from Orhei County 1824-1913*.⁴¹ The document entitled “The file with the descriptions of the documents and the inventory by crates that are handed over to the Allied Commission, according to art. 12 of the Armistice Convention (authenticated copy)”⁴² is relevant by elucidating a classification of old documents kept in families, archived in the funds of Bessarabian institutions. These are documents that were included in the personal files (drawn up by the Russian imperial authorities in

³⁶ ANA DGAN, F. 220, inv.1 și 2.

³⁷ ANA DGAN, F.22, inv. 1, d. 48, dd. 134, 152, 301, 302, 318, 335, 357, 376, 602, 617, 652, 728, 729.

³⁸ ANA DGAN, F.3, inv. 1, dd. 27, 60, 101, 153, 193, 260, 280, 384, 425, 463, 607, 736, 737, 763, 972, 1107, 1108, 1389.

³⁹ ANA DGAN, F.3, inv. 2, dd. 311, 1341, 2815.

⁴⁰ ANA DGAN, F.5, inv. 3, dd. 550, 689, 646, 649, 691, 722, 723, 724, 729, 735, 738, 750.

⁴¹ ANA DGAN, F.310, inv.1, d. 1, 19 f., d. 12, 157 f.

⁴² FARM ACR Criuleni, F.44, 2022, *Dosarul cu opise...* 91 p.

Bessarabia) of the representatives of the boyars, inferiorly ranked boyars, mazils and ruptas, submitted to the Bessarabian authorities during 1817, 1835-1837, 1846-1847 as documentary evidence.

Sources in document editions. The thematic collections of documents related to Bessarabia published by L. Boga, A. Sava⁴³ were the basis for the classification of old Bessarabian family documents from the researched period. A substantial contribution to the study of the typology of the respective documents was made by the editions of documents from Moldova by the historians P.P. Panaitescu, D. Bogdan⁴⁴, I. Caproșu⁴⁵, as well as from some collections of medieval documents and from the period of the Russian-Turkish war from 1806-1812, published in Chisinau⁴⁶, and from the appendices of the works dedicated to the history of Bessarabia⁴⁷.

Chapter II, entitled the Inclusion Peculiarities and Stages of the Privileged Social Categories in Bessarabia in the Socio-Administrative System of the Russian Empire during 1812-1847, is devoted to the argumentation of the patrimonial rights and some non-patrimonial personal rights of the privileged social categories in Bessarabia, by elucidating the evolution of the written privilege (reflected in chrysobulls/royal books) of the privileged categories in the Principality of Moldova until the annexation of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire. The chronological framework extends through a brief reference to the 16th century. In the Principality of Moldova, the written privilege⁴⁸, as a result of the boyarism's relations with the lordship through struggles to obtain rights and advantages⁴⁹, was consolidated during the 16th-18th centuries, when the status and structure of the native boyarism underwent a series of changes. In the second half of the 18th century, as a result of the reforms carried out by Mr. Constantin Mavrocordat and Grigore Ghica, the privileged nobility of the Principality of Moldova was established - the boyars in the upper ranks of the state authorities.

⁴³ Leon T. Boga. *Documente basarabene. Foi de zestre*. Vol. I (1734-1844). Chișinău: Tipografia Centralei Cooperativelor de Producție și Consum, 1928; Sava, A. *Documente privitoare la târgul și Ținutul Orheiului*, București, 1944.

⁴⁴ *Documente privind istoria Românilor* (D.I.R.). Editor, D. Bogdan, în trei serii: A. Moldova (11 volume, anii 1384-1625), B. Țara Românească (11 volume, anii 1247-1625) și C. Transilvania (6 volume, 1075-1350).

⁴⁵ *Sămile Vistieriei Țării Moldovei*, editate de Ioan Caproșu. Vol. I (1763-1784). Iași, 2010.

⁴⁶ *Moldova în epoca feudalismului*, vol.11: Documente privitoare la istoria Țării Moldovei în secolul al XVIII-lea (1775-1786): Cărți domnești și zapise, volum realizat de: Larisa Svetlicinâi, coord. D. Dragnev. Chișinău, 2008, 520 p.; *Moldova în epoca feudalismului*, vol. 12: Documente privitoare la istoria Țării Moldovei la începutul secolului al XIX-lea (1801-1806): Cărți domnești și zapise, vol. realizat de L. Svetlicinâi, D. Dragnev, E. Bociarov; Acad. de Științe a Moldovei. Inst. de Istorie, Stat și Drept. Chișinău: Elan Poligraf, 2012, 528 p.; *Documente privitoare la istoria Țării Moldovei în perioada Războiului ruso-turc din 1806-1812*, vol. I (noiembrie 1806 – iulie 1808), coord. de ediție D. Dragnev, L. Svetlicinâi, ed. T. Candu, T. Ciobanu, V. Constantinov, Bacău: Editura Vicovia, 2016, 437 p.; *Documente privitoare la istoria Țării Moldovei în perioada Războiului ruso-turc din 1806-1812, august 1808 – iunie 1809*, coord. de ediție D. Dragnev, L. Svetlicinâi, T. Candu, T. Ciobanu, București: Editura Academiei Române; Brăila: Editura Istros a Muzeului Brăilei „Carol I”, 2017, 884 p.; *Documente medievale slavo-române din patrimoniul arhivistic al Republicii Moldova*. Album. Chișinău: Lexon-Prim, 2021, 160 p.

⁴⁷ Gherasim, C., Tomuleț, V. *Stăpâni și robi sau nobili și țigani în Basarabia (1812-1861)*. Chișinău, 2021, 584 p.

⁴⁸ *Ibidem*, p.38.

⁴⁹ Brătianu, Gh. *Op. cit.*, p.32.

In this context, we elucidated the legal basis of the privileges held by some native social categories in the first decade after annexation to the Russian Empire. Starting with the year 1812, the local privileged social categories from Bessarabia, as part of the socio-administrative system of Moldavia, were included in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire through the fragmentation of the local social structure and the assimilation of the representatives of these categories by the Russian imperial social structure. The most representative local social group in Bessarabia was the boyarism⁵⁰ – a privileged category from the Principality of Moldova⁵¹. The hereditary rights of the Bessarabian boyars were attested by the documents of the supreme authorities: chrysoballs\royal books, and by documents kept in families: certificates, genealogy and estate records, wills, dowry sheets, documents issued in Moldova, accepted and recognized as legally binding evidence of patrimonial rights and non-patrimonial personal rights by the Russian Imperial Administration. The boyars, inferiorly ranked boyars, mazils and ruptash went through the procedures of confirmation and recognition of their social status. The establishment of the rights of the upper categories representatives in Bessarabia was carried out on the basis of the Regulation on the organization of the Bessarabia region of April 29th, 1818 (for inferiorly ranked boyars, mazils and ruptash) and the Regulation on the rights to acquire the status of noble/hereditary noble in Bessarabia of February 17th, 1821, at the basis of which were the Diploma of Privileges, issued on April 21st, 1785 by Empress Catherine II, and the Chrysobull of the Moldavian Lord Constantin Mavrocordat, issued in 1734. In this context, we put forward the hypothesis that, by the Administration Regulation of the Bessarabia region from 1818, the imperial authorities established, as the superior category of Bessarabian society, the Bessarabian nobility/hereditary nobility - a new privileged category, formed both by the representatives of the local boyars and by the representatives of the nobility/hereditary nobility from other regions of the Russian Empire, which enjoyed the rights provided by the imperial legislation and the privileges granted by chrysobulls/royal books by the lords of Moldova. The nobility was not recognized in Bessarabia as a privileged local category, being excluded from the equation of inclusion as a social group even from the first years after the annexation. In this chapter we analyzed the particularities of the inclusion process during three periods. The first period includes the years 1812-1821, when the Russian imperial legislation was applied in Bessarabia and, considering this situation, the individual inclusion of some representatives of the native boyars in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire took place; it is the period

⁵⁰ Cușco, A. Scenariile alternative ale identității basarabene la începutul secolului al XX-lea: mobilizare etnică, românităte incertă și construcție națională într-o provincie de frontieră. În: *Plural: Istorie. Cultură. Societate*, 2018, nr. 1, p. 43-62.

⁵¹ Panaitescu, P. *Op. cit.*, p. 37.

when the recognition of the nobility/hereditary nobility (in which representatives of the native boyarism were included), the inferiorly ranked boyars, the mazils and the ruptash as privileged Bessarabian categories took place, the foundations of the Russian imperial nobility label were laid. In the second period, which includes the years 1821-1831, the procedure of recognizing the status of noble/hereditary noble for the representatives of the local boyars began; the Genealogical Book of the Nobility of Bessarabia was established, edited and revised. The third period (1832-1847) reflects the inclusion of the representatives of the inferiorly ranked boyars, mazils and ruptash: confirmation of belonging to a privileged social category; there were legal-administrative changes in the status of these categories, being assimilated to those existing in the Russian Empire based on the order on the rights and situation of the inhabitants of Bessarabia, issued on June 21st, 1847.

Chapter III, entitled The Role of Old Documents Kept in Families in the Inclusion Process of the Privileged Categories of Bessarabia into the Socio-Administrative System of the Russian Empire, includes the characteristic of old documents kept in families as evidence of privileged status, the analysis of acts of supreme authority and types of documentary evidence regarding the respective status in Bessarabia. We found that, after the annexation of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire, the old documents issued in Moldova and kept in families played a role that they did not have until that moment: evidence with legal validity in the process of recognizing some non-patrimonial personal rights of the privileged categories representatives from Bessarabia and those acquiring the status of noble/hereditary noble and odnodvoret. The fact that the process of incorporating some representatives of local social categories into the imperial socio-administrative system occurred on the basis of old family documents prior to the official establishment of the Bessarabian social structure by an act of the supreme authority and the differences between the local socio-administrative system and the Russian imperial one have generated serious inclusion problems. That situation made it difficult for the Bessarabian authorities to clearly establish the necessary documents for the attestation, confirmation and recognition of the privileged status during 1812-1847 and the approach to the rights that were contained in the chrysobulls issued by the lords of Moldova. In this context, we mention that the administration regulation of the Bessarabia region only after 6 years (April 29th, 1818) established the obligation to confirm social status through documentary evidence, and then followed the regulation on the recognition of the quality of noble/hereditary noble based on boyar ranks (February 17th, 1821), which, only 9 years after the annexation, specifically indicated the types of documents based on the 1734 Chrysobull of the lord of Moldova Constantin Mavrocordat and the Diploma of Privileges, issued in 1785 by Empress Catherine II. Thus, we established that the typology of documents

and other documentary materials that were to confirm membership in the category of boyars from Moldova was clarified since 1821: chrysobulls/royal books conferred for ranks based on the 1734 Chrysobull of Mr. Constantin Mavrocordat, mentioned above, by which the boyars who had acquired the ranks from the Great Logothete to Third Logothete, as well as those who during the protezmia (within the 18-month period fixed by the Ottomans for those who want to emigrate) acquired the status of boyars for their merits, although they did not come from a noble family; for estates, assignments/special missions⁵²; coats of arms granted by the emperor; evidence that the person holds imperial honours; other types of diplomas for certain merits; chrysobulls/royal books for the conferred villages or estates, even if they were no longer owned by the respective kindred; evidence that the ancestors were statesmen (officials) corresponding to a boyar rank; evidence that the father and grandfather led a noble life or state, or held some functions corresponding to those of the nobles, and the proof of this fact by the testimony of 12 persons whose noble origin cannot be doubted; deeds of purchase, mortgage and wills regarding the property of the nobility; evidence that the father and grandfather owned villages, “evidence of kindred and inheritance from generation to generation to be included in the Genealogical Book, in the part corresponding to their kindred (held rank)”⁵³. Based on the researched sources, we highlighted the fact that old documents kept in families, being evidence by which a right was confirmed or acquired, had become the object of sales-purchase transactions, forgery, destruction, theft or substitution during the 19th century. Due to this, holders and owners exercised utmost caution when asked to produce original documents for examination in the absence of the holder, owner or authorized keeper thereof.

⁵² Bezviconi, Gh. *Op. cit.*, p. 17.

⁵³Bezviconi, Gh. *Op. cit.*, p. 17.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The topic “The Inclusion of the Privileged Categories from Bessarabia in the Socio-Administrative system of the Russian Empire, Based on Old Documents Kept in Families (1812-1847)” refers to the period that followed the dismemberment of the Principality of Moldova and the annexation of its eastern part to the Russian Empire following the Russian-Turkish war of 1806-1812. Analyzing the process of preserving some non-patrimonial personal rights of the privileged local categories, which took place during 1812-1847, we turned to the old documents kept in families, a fact that extends the research chronologically, tangentially, starting with the period of the establishing the written privilege in Moldova, the 15th century. This solution allowed for a more in-depth research of the way of the native privileged categories were included into a different socio-administrative system hostile to the local boyarism, the Russian imperial one, and determining the particularities of this process. Relying our hypotheses and arguments on a series of studies related to the history of Bessarabia and original archival documents, which provide a reliable basis for research, we tried to fill a historiographical gap and come with new contributions to the conclusions of previous authors regarding the determination of the specific and the particularities of the inclusion of Bessarabia native privileged categories in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire.

2. In the research undertaken, we started from the finding that all the processes that followed the annexation of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire require a treatment from the perspective of the consequences of this political fact, as a result of which the Pruto-Dniester area represented a part of a dismembered territory. The autonomy in the Russian imperial style led to the liquidation of the native privileged categories and the establishment here of new social categories loyal to the government from St. Petersburg. The Bessarabian society went through a complex political and socio-administrative process, which generated the opposition between the traditional Romanian system in its essence and a Russian imperial one. The substitution of native institutions with those of the new administration, the reconstitution of the privileged categories in Bessarabia and the functions of the nobility from governors to a uniformed corporation with privileges specific to the Russian imperial autocratic system occurred through the relegation of noble families, the suppression of the Romanian language, the falsification of history, incorrect writing of names and toponyms in official documents.

3. We also found that a good part of the Moldavian nobility is not found in the Genealogical Book of the Nobility of Bessarabia. These are families that were not included in the privileged categories of the

new Bessarabian social structure. Some of them crossed the Prut and settled in the Principality of Moldova, and some - in other governorates of the Russian Empire.

4. The process of acquiring the status of noble/hereditary noble and odnodvoret is qualified in the thesis as an inclusion process, which started from the first years after the annexation and lasted until the '50s of the 19th century. Inclusion is the term that, in our view, reflected the incorporation of some fragments of the social structure of the Principality of Moldova into the Russian imperial socio-administrative system.

5. The legal-administrative conditions in which the inclusion process was carried out and, implicitly, the preservation of previously obtained privileges and the acquisition of non-patrimonial rights under the conditions of the new administration and the delayed establishment of the local legal basis for the regulation of the process in Bessarabia, as we demonstrated in thesis, had a negative impact on the work procedures of the special commissions for document examination in the part related to the type of documents presented by the petitioner. Thus, the inclusion, which involved procedures for confirmation and recognition of the privileged status based on imperial legislation and which provided for the presentation of old documents kept in families, including chrysobulls (in which the personal non-patrimonial right was contained in the patrimonial one as an integral part) in the name of the petitioner, before the Bessarabian privileged categories were established, has an individual character and is an individual classification.

6. We proposed a classification of old documents kept in families according to their role in the inclusion process of the privileged categories of Bessarabia in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire and we elucidated the role of public law documents issued by the lords of Moldova in the process of establishing the typology the respective documents.

7. Despite the disastrous consequences of the Russian imperial social policy on the privileged local categories of Bessarabia, their representatives preserved their identity under the Russian imperial regime, and their old documents, preserved in personal collections or in public archives, continue to be testimonies of the boyar status and of the connections between the Romanians on both banks of the Prut.

8. The results of the research can be used for the development of synthesis papers and a special course related to the history of Bessarabia under the Russian imperial regime, for the realization by students of course, bachelor's and master's papers, as well as for the publication of popularization articles regarding the policy of Russification, promoted by the Russian imperial administration in the Pruto-Dniester space after its annexation to the Russian Empire.

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1.1. FRUMOSU Elena, Documente medievale – componente ale patrimoniului Republicii Moldova. Studiu introductiv. În: *Documente medievale slavo-române din patrimoniul arhivistic al Republicii Moldova*. Chișinău: Lexon-Prim, 2021, 160 p. ISBN 978-9975-3502-2-8.

1.2. FRUMOSU, Elena. Un dosar cu opisele colecției de acte medievale moldovenești predate comisiei aliate conform Convenției de armistițiu (1944). În: *Istoria est magistra vitae (civilizație, valori, paradigme, personalități) in Honorem profesor Ion Eremia*, a. 2019, p.187-192. ISBN 978-9975-3331-2-2. Disponibil: https://ibn.idsi.md/collection_view/674

2. In journals from the National Register of professional journals (category B)

2.1. FRUMOSU, Elena. Unele considerații referitoare la dobândirea statutului de dvorean basarabean în prima jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea. În: *DIALOGICA*, revistă de studii culturale și literatură, nr.1, 2021, p.99-105. ISSN: 2587-3695, ISSN: 1857-2537. Disponibil: https://dialogica.asm.md/articolePDF/Dialogica_nr_7_Frumosu.pdf

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2.3. FRUMOSU, Elena. Arbori genealogici, spițe de neam și de moșie (sf. sec. al XVIII-lea – mijlocul sec. al XIX-lea): o categorie de documente nevalorificate din „Colecția de acte medievale moldovenești” a ANRM. În: *Studia Universitatis Moldaviae*, nr. 4 (114), p.71-84. ISSN 2345-1009. Disponibil: https://ibn.idsi.md/ro/vizualizare_articol/71252

2. Articles in conference works and other scientific events

3.1. FRUMOSU, Elena. Unele considerații privitoare la clasificarea arhivistică a documentelor. În: *Patrimoniul cultural de ieri – implicații în dezvoltarea societății durabile de mâine*. Academia de Științe a Moldovei, conferință științifică internațională desfășurată în contextul Zilelor Europene ale Patrimoniului, dedicată aniversării a 75-a de la fondarea Universității de Stat din Moldova. Disponibil: https://ibn.idsi.md/ro/vizualizare_articol/141983.

- 3.2.FRUMOSU, Elena. Dosarul cu opisele documentelor și inventarul pe lăzi ce se predau comisiunii aliate, conform art. 12 din Convenția de armistițiu, și importanța lui pentru studierea istoriei fondului „Colecția de acte medieval moldovenești” din ANRM. În: *Tendențe contemporane ale dezvoltării științei: viziuni ale tinerilor cercetători*, ediția 8, vol. 2, 2019, Chișinău. Chișinău, Republica Moldova: Tipogr. „Biotehdesign”, 2019, p. 50-55. Materialele conferinței științifice a doctoranzilor, ediția a VIII-a, vol. I, Chișinău, 10 iunie 2019. ISBN 978-9975-108-67-6. Disponibil: https://ibn.idsi.md/ro/vizualizare_articol/80765.
- 3.3.FRUMOSU, Elena, DRAGNEV, Demir, PURICI, Ștefan. Izvoare genealogice moldovenești, surse pentru cercetarea procesului de recunoaștere și încadrare a nobilimii basarabene în sistemul de stări al Rusiei țariste. În: *Orientări actuale în cercetarea doctorală*, ediția a VIII-a, Universitatea de Stat „Alec Russo” din Bălți, 15 septembrie 2018, p. 162-172. ISBN 978-9975-50-236-8. Disponibil: https://ibn.idsi.md/ro/vizualizare_articol/89615.
- 3.4.FRUMOSU, Elena. Documente vechi de familie, surse valoroase în studierea proceselor de încadrare a populației Basarabiei în sistemul social-economic al Imperiului Rus. În: *Materialele conferinței științifice a doctoranzilor*, ediția a VII-a, vol. I, Chișinău, 14 iunie 2019. Disponibil: https://ibn.idsi.md/ro/vizualizare_articol/80765.

ADNOTARE

Frumosu Elena: Încadrarea categoriilor sociale privilegiate din Basarabia în sistemul socio-administrativ al Imperiului Rus în baza documentelor vechi păstrate în familii (1812-1847), teză de doctor în istorie, Chișinău, 2023

Structura tezei: introducere, trei capitole, concluzii generale și recomandări, bibliografie din 279 de titluri, 137 de pagini de text de bază.

Cuvinte-cheie: Basarabia, categorii privilegiate, structură socială, documente vechi păstrate în familii, încadrare, boierime, mazili, ruțași, dvorenime/nobilime basarabeană.

Scopul lucrării: elucidarea multiaspectuală a încadrării categoriilor privilegiate din Basarabia, ca elemente ale structurii sociale ale Principatului Moldovei, în sistemul socio-administrativ al Imperiului Rus în baza documentelor vechi păstrate în familii (1812-1847).

Obiectivele lucrării: elucidarea istoriografiei problemei; identificarea particularităților procesului, analiza evoluției și consolidării privilegiului scris, a bazei juridice a drepturilor ereditare în Țara Moldovei; evidențierea modului de încadrare prin absorbția structurii sociale autohtone de către cea existentă în Imperiul Rus; reflectarea importanței și a tipologiei documentelor vechi de familie în procesul încadrării categoriilor sociale privilegiate din Basarabia în perioada 1812-1847.

Noutatea și originalitatea științifică constă în cercetarea problemei în baza unui set de acte mai puțin studiate și/sau inedite – documente vechi păstrate în familii, precum și în elucidarea de ansamblu a aspectelor de istorie socială, genealogie, documentologie și arhivistică (de clasificare, descriere, colaționare și analiză) a surselor studiate.

Problema științifică soluționată: teza completează lacuna istoriografică referitoare la modul de încadrare a categoriilor privilegiate din Basarabia – încadrarea individuală a reprezentanților boierimii autohtone ca persoane individuale cu statut social privilegiat și nu în calitate de grup superior al societății basarabene, ceea ce a condus la dispersarea și controlul de către administrația imperială rusă a nobilimii autohtone. Teza reflectă rolul pe care l-au avut documentele vechi păstrate în familii în calitate de dovezi cu valență juridică pentru prezervarea unor drepturi ereditare.

Semnificația teoretică a lucrării rezidă în elucidarea aspectelor noi în legătură cu stabilirea unui model tipologic de încadrare, specific Basarabiei, și definirea conceptelor „încadrare” și „documente vechi de familie” în contextul situației concrete.

Valoarea aplicativă: cercetarea a generat elaborarea unor instrumente arhivistice de clasificare, descriere și regăsire – Lista documentelor genealogice și Indicele de nume din fondul 220 „Colecția de acte medievale moldovenești” din ANA, care își vor găsi aplicare în activitatea didactică și de cercetare. Materialele tezei vor fi utilizate în procesul predării istoriei Basarabiei din prima jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea sub aspectul lichidării categoriilor privilegiate autohtone.

Implementarea rezultatelor științifice: rezultatele cercetării au fost prezentate public în rapoarte, referate, comunicări la conferințe, simpozioane, mese rotunde naționale și internaționale și publicate în peste 9 articole și teze.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Фрумосу Елена: «Включение привилегированных категорий Бессарабии в составе социально-административной системы Российской Империи в период 1812-1847 гг (на основе старинных фамильных документов)», докторская диссертация по истории, Кишинэу, 2023 год

Структура диссертации: введение, три главы, общие выводы и рекомендации, библиография из 279 наименований, 137 страниц основного текста.

Ключевые слова: Бессарабия, привилегированные категории, социальный строй, древние документы, включение, бояре, мазилы, рупташи, бессарабское дворянство, наследственные права.

Цель работы: многоаспектное установление соответствия привилегированных категорий из Бессарабии, как элементы социальной структуры Молдавского княжества, в социальной и административной системе Российской Империи, на основе старинных фамильных документов, в период 1812-1847 гг.

Задачи работы: освещение историографии проблемы включения привилегированных категорий Бессарабии в социальную и административную систему Российской Империи на основе старинных фамильных документов (1812-1847); выявление особенностей процесса, анализ привилегий и правовой основы наследственных прав, выявление модели включения в социально-административную систему существующую в Российской Империи через ликвидацию местной социальной структуры; установление значения и типологии старинных семейных документов в процессе сохранения личных прав представителей местных привилегированных категорий Бессарабии в 1812-1847 гг.

Научная новизна и оригинальность работы заключается в исследовании исторической проблемы на основе категории малоизученных и оригинальных фамильных документов, а также в освещении историко-генеалогических и документально-архивных (классификация, описание, сопоставление) исследованной проблемы. **Решенная научная проблема:** предпринятое исследование восполняет некоторые историографические пробелы относительно модели указанного включения местных привилегированных категорий Бессарабии путем их ликвидации и отнесения представителей этих категорий к частным лицам с привилегированным социальным положением, а не к отдельной общей высшей социальной структуре общества Бессарабии, что приводило к раздроблению и контролю со стороны царской администрации местной знати. Была определена типология документов составляющих юридическую составную наследственных прав. **Теоретическая значимость работы** заключается в освещении новых аспектов, связанных с установлением специфической для Бессарабии типологической модели внедрения местных социальных категорий в социальную и административную систему Российской Империи, а также в определении таких понятий как «внедрение» и «древние семейные документы».

Прикладное значение полученных результатов: в результате исследования были разработаны архивные инструменты для классификации, описания и регистрации списка генеалогических документов и составление указателя имен к ним из фонда 220 «Собрание средневековых молдавских документов» Национального Архивного Агенства. Значительный корпус исследуемых документов, упомянутый в „Перечень” найдут применение в преподавательской и научной деятельности. Одновременно материалы диссертации могут быть использованы в процессе преподавания истории Бессарабии первой половины XIX века относительно ведения в крае империльной политики руссификации путём ликвидации автохтонных привилегированных структур и включение их отдельных представителей в социальные структуры существующие в Российской Империи.

Внедрение научных результатов: результаты исследования были публично представлены в рефератах и сообщениях на национальных и международных конференциях, симпозионах и научных круглых столах и опубликованных в 9 статьях и резюме.

ANNOTATION

Frumosu Elena: “Inclusion of the Privileged Categories of Bessarabia in the Socio-Administrative System of the Russian Empire, Based on Old Documents Kept in Families (1812-1837)”, doctoral thesis in history, Chisinau, 2023

Structure of the thesis: introduction, three chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, bibliography of 279 titles, 137 pages of main text.

Key words: Bessarabia, privileged categories, social structure, old documents kept in families, inclusion, Bessarabian noblemen, evidence, hereditary rights.

The purpose of the paper: multilateral explanation of Bessarabia privileged categories' inclusion, as elements of the social structure of Moldova Principality, in the socio-economic and administrative system of the Russian Empire based on old documents kept in families, in 1812-1847.

The objectives of the paper: explanation of the historiography of the issue of the inclusion of the privileged categories from Bessarabia in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire based on old documents kept in families, in the first half of the 19th century and primary documentary sources; identifying the particularities of this process, analyzing the evolution of autochthonous social categories, the legal basis of hereditary rights, highlighting the inclusion model through the liquidation of the autochthonous social structure; reflecting the importance and typology of old documents kept in families in the process of preserving the non-patrimonial personal rights of representatives of autochthonous social categories in Bessarabia, in the 1812-1847.

The scientific novelty and originality: researching on the less studied categories of documents – those kept in families, as well as in the explanation of the historical, documentological and archival context (of classification, description, collation) of the studied sources.

The scientific issue addressed: the thesis fills the historiographical gap regarding the following aspects: the peculiarities of the inclusion of the privileged categories of Bessarabia in the socio-administrative system of the Russian Empire; the inclusion of representatives of these categories in the tsarist system based on old documents kept in families; the typology of old documents kept in families as evidence with legal validity for the preservation of hereditary rights.

The theoretical significance of the paper lies in the research of new issues related to the annexation and incorporation of Bessarabia into the Russian Empire, the explanation of the concepts of "inclusion" and "old documents kept in families", which can later be studied in more depth.

Applicative value: the research generated the development of archival tools for classification, description and retrieval were developed – The list of genealogies and genealogical trees from the Fund No 220 "Collection of medieval Moldovan documents" from NAA GDNA and the Index of names to the respective list. The thesis materials will be used in the process of teaching the history of Bessarabia from the first half of the 19th century under the aspect of the liquidation of the privileged autochthonous categories.

Implementation of scientific results: the research results have been publicly presented in reports, papers, communications of conferences, symposia, national and international round tables and published in than 9 articles and publications.

FRUMOSU ELENA

**INCLUSION OF PRIVILEGED SOCIAL CATEGORIES
FROM BASSARABIA IN THE SOCIO-ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM
OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, BASED ON OLD DOCUMENTS
PRESERVED IN FAMILIES (1812-1847)**

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