

On the separation of the Moldavian estates after the Bucharest Peace (1812). Several additions[†]

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Abstract

After the occupation of Moldavia between the Pruth and the Dniester, the Russian Empire imposed, through the Bucharest peace, to the estate owners to choose within 18 months the country side where they would live. For a while, the Romanians believed that the Russian army would retreat, like it happened beforehand, so they postponed making a decision until the fall of 1813, when they had to "separate" themselves from the estates to the left or to the right of the Pruth. Most of the great landowners chose to stay in Moldavia under Ottoman domination. Hence, proportionally, most of the estates sold were on the side of the country occupied by the Russian Empire. The way this process unfolded was reconstructed by Alexandru Lapedatu (1916), and the current paper brings a series of additions and clarifications, as well as a list, unpublished and unused in the Romanian historiography, with 387 villages and parts of villages, from Moldavia left from the Pruth, sold or changed in the last two months of the year 1813 and in the first days of the year 1814. At the same time, this paper suggests, at a general level, the way the separation of estates and families led to the separation of Moldavia, but, at the same time, secondarily, this multitude of names of settlements and masters may be used, sometime in the future, to the elaboration of a historical and toponymic study of the localities from the left of the Pruth, following the model of the one elaborated for the localities on the right bank of the Pruth by the toponymy collective with the "A. Philippide" Romanian Philology Institute, coordinated by Prof. Dragos Moldovanu.

1. Introduction

Upon analyzing the historical bibliography of Bessarabia, I noticed that in the last few years, there have been many discussions on the aspects before, during and after the year 1812, concerning Bessarabia, the entire Moldavia and the entire Eastern Europe. This small contribution does not claim such comprehensiveness, but it only wishes to be an attempt for analyzing why the free villagers and the monks separated from or held on to their estates, to their land, when the country's land was divided. Their land, the limits of their villages were their only reality, while the great border of the country was a rare sight, partly due to incompetent rulers, recruited among them or among foreigners, partly because the mindset of the time did not allow them to see it – only their children and grandchildren would get to see it better, and when they see it and understand it, they will weep. Is it still the case today?

Quite a while ago, not now, when two centuries had passed from the determination of the first border along the Pruth, thus separating the estates and what had been left from the country's land in two, long ago, several years after I understood that the Pruth could lose its bad reputation, of border between Romanians, I started collecting from various archives on the right side of the river documents and other brief accounts, in order to understand how the Romanians understood what had happened to them and to their country in 1812. Of course, small things are not enough to get a picture, because most of the times historical

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life is elsewhere, to paraphrase the title of a famous novel by Milan Kundera, namely in deeds and great historical places: wars and capitals, heroes and peace treaties, acts of bravery and villainous treasons. All of the above were merged in 1812 and much has been written about them and will be written for a long time, both good and bad. Fewer, but quality things have been written by the boyars and their estates, mostly on the occasion of the 100th commemoration of the loss of Bessarabia (Iorga, 1912a; Lapedatu, 1916), while little has been written about monasteries and their estates. The scarcity of these studies is due both to the relatively small importance of the topic, and to the lack of systematic archive research, which led to the absence of themed collections of internal documents, to comprise the year 1812 and the subsequent years¹. To them, it is worth adding the brutal injunction of politics in historical research, occurred in Kishinev, Iași and Bucharest after the Second World War. Besides some documents published by interwar historians (Aurel Sava, Constantin Tomescu, Leon Boga, Ștefan Berechet, Gheorghe Ghibănescu and others), here and there, and the histories of certain cities and villages and the histories of certain families, several documents “sieved”, accounting for the way owners separated themselves from their possessions, both in the period 1812–1814, and in the subsequent years.

After the radical changes in Eastern Europe occurred in the late 1980s, the research on the 1812 moment also emerged and multiplied significantly, and the daily life of people could not escape the historian’s insightful eyes. This historian, this time in this field, too, circumscribed to the tiresome archive research, belongs to the academia and higher education environment in the Republic of Moldova and to a lower extent (or at all) to the scientific environment in Romania, interested mainly in highlighting the great directions of the Romanian historical life, one of them being the general history of the Romanian space between the Pruth and the Dniester and even a little beyond. Among the historians in Bessarabia—attached to the research of the historical beginnings of this side of Romanian country, become a Russian province—I remind Dinu Poștarencu (2006) and mostly Valentin Tomuleț (2007; with the bibliography of the author’s works), a thorough and valuable account of the Bessarabian social life in the first decades after the annexation, from an old lineage of Moldavian boyars, which he does not hesitate—reaching the peak of historical impartiality—to scold for the attitude, not always friendly, towards the working villagers on their side of the estates (Tomuleț, 2007, p. 159–178)².

2. The separation of Moldavian estates from the left and right banks of the Pruth

Concerning the years 1812–1814, the relation between boyars and their estates was governed by Article VII of the Bucharest Peace, which stated that the Ottoman (Moldavian) subjects found when war was declared in Bessarabia or settled there during the hostilities to be able to retreat and to settle, if they wish, on the other side of the Pruth, being free to separate their assets and to emigrate with whatever they want to take within 18 months from the ratification of the treaty. Likewise, the boyars born on the left bank of the Pruth, but residing in other parts of the Ottoman Empire, could stay where they were, thus separating themselves from their Bessarabian estates, or they could return home, after selling their assets on the right bank of the Pruth and returning with usually small amount of money, seldom greater amounts (Manucbey may be such an example), in Kishinev or in other places to start a new life under the new ruler, this time around Orthodox (ADIRR, p. 299). This provision was meant to break the political and economic relations between the two parts of Moldavia situated on the middle and lower stream of the Pruth and it seems inspired—if we did not know that all empires adopt this measure when they dismount on the bank of a new river—from the measures adopted in the third part of the country, on the upper stream of the Pruth, torn apart one generation before from the country’s body, after similar circumstances, where all the ingredients of diplomacy—ugly for the defeated and blessed for the winners—were fully experienced.

¹Recently, many documents from the period of the Russian occupation (1806–1812) were published and even republished: *Doc. Mold.* (2012); *Doc. Ţ. Mold.* (2017).

²For the conflict between the inhabitants of the Lăpușna small town and the boyar Iordache Tomuleț, see also Sava (1935a, 1935b).

The very short term (“interval”) for option, one year and a half (until January 2nd, 1814), “looked like an expropriation” (Iorga, 1938, p. 204), given that numerous people and estates had to define their status.

In order to prevent some—few, actually—from making a connection between the limit of their estate and the border of the country, between selling their family home and losing their country, the Russians, through general Harting, hid the provision of point VII. *A son-in-law of a Moldavian boyar* (Bezviconi, 1936, p. 16–109); the Russian general or someone else in his suite failed to keep this important point a secret for long. This point touched one of the important milestones of the road—still foggy—leading to the conscience of distinct ethnic and religious group and to patriotism. Hence, almost immediately, a great delegation of deputies—led by two of the greatest boyars of a country wish small political men, the great chancellor Constantin Balș and Costache Ghica—left for Bucharest to have the war tasks mitigated and to discuss the issue of the estates on the other bank of the Pruth, seeking to obtain for the owners at least the rights they had benefited from after losing Bukovina (Rosetti, 1909, p. 37–38). I believe that for many of the great boyars, the incommensurable wealth gathered by one of them—Iordache Rosetti Roznovanu, precisely due to such a deal with exchanges of “Austrian and Turkish” estates, as they were called—was a reference point, and the context in which he obtained it could be repeated. The Moldavian delegation solved nothing from this perspective, while concerning the first, the Russians had mercy and they reduced some of the burdens for Moldavia, in both cash and kind.

Seeing that the new master is deaf, though the same songs were chanted in churches, sometimes singing the same words, the boyars resigned themselves and they only made attempts to remind the former master – the Ottoman Empire, which became ruthless and indifferent—through the loyal and feeble servant sent as “bey” but claiming to be prince, namely Scarlat Calimachi, that their food and the food for the capital of the rest of Moldavia, Iași, no longer come from the other side of the Pruth, and famine was just around the corner (Iorga, 1912b, p. 157–158). The tough economic measures adopted by the Russian administration on the left bank of the Pruth had a mainly political purpose, namely to divert the attention of the Moldavian boyars from the serious long-term issues of the country towards small problems concerning daily survival. In this context, the application of the 7th point of the peace treaty became pressing, because the situation of the estates on the other side of the Pruth got worse and worse. The great landowners who resided in Iași had to solve the great dilemma and, first of all, to choose on which side of the river they want to live and thus, to which mansions they have to give up. Nonetheless, though the provisions of the treaty proved to be implacable, they were not as such for the contemporaries, who still hoped things would turn for the better; that something good would happen to make the country whole again and to preserve the family heritage intact. Such hope was to no avail, even for the contemporaries, who had the example of Bukovina close by; they even began learning to pronounce its name.

The hope and rumours from Napoleon’s campaign in Russia prolonged the moment set to make a choice (Casso, 1940; Goșu, 2008), thus, for a few months, until late 1812, only a few estates had been sold or exchanged. Furthermore, some of them were apparently estranged, according to Catinca Ghica, after the exchange made with her father-in-law, the treasurer Iordache Rosetti, to whom she gave her dowry estates on the other side of the Pruth and he received several of his estates “on this side of the Pruth, from the regions of Neamț, Bacău, Putna, Botoșani, Hîrlău, Vaslui and the houses in Iași and vineyards”. Here is what the owner’s wife had to say: “I have hereby confirmed that this exchange has been made only with ‘economy’, thus it has no legal grounds, no power, because no legal documents were signed; there were only letters from my father-in-law, the treasurer; thus, such exchange is not valid; it is just a blank paper” (ANI, *Doc.*, 143/70; November 12th, 1812)³. At the same time, the elite kept on writing reports, meant to extend the term for deciding where to live in the future, where they complained that it was hard to find profitable solutions for selling the estates, and that it was sad to separate families into two branches, on the right and on the left of the Pruth. “We think of the fact that we will leave our ancestors’ land, that we will divide

³ Another sales contract, made with “economy”, is the one through which the *căminar* Anastase Scorțăscu would have sold to the *căminar* several meters of the Măgureli estate, in the region of Iași, for which on December 29th, 1813, the buyer admits that he “did not buy them or pay nothing for them” (BAR, *Doc. ist.*, CXXI/199).

our wealth and separate sons from parents, siblings and other relatives; some of us choose to leave on the other side of the Pruth, while others to remain on the estates here” (Lapedatu, 1916, p. 8). Besides reports, also benefiting from the experience of the Committee instituted by the Russians, in 1808⁴, to research the claims for the Moldavian estates taken by the Turks when they formed the *râya* of Hotin (1715), the great boyars founded a “Committee on the separation of the estates on the other side of the Pruth” (Iorga, 1995, p. 289). Their duty was to study and approve the sales and exchange contracts to be concluded and to judge the litigations to emerge after certain businesses. From this Committee, the documents arrived to the country’s Divan. Then, for authentication, they were sent to the Russian Consulate in Iași, and finally to Department I of Bessarabia, from where owners obtained documents of continual property of the assets bought or exchanged.

With all this apparent lack of organization, chaos was the word that characterized the best the situation of Moldavia, and this state of spirit was the most accurately depicted by Manolachi Drăghici, in words often quoted from the moment they were written to this day, reason for which I will outline them again. “The Moldavian inhabitants believed for a long time that the Bucharest Peace was temporary and they waited every day to get back the land taken by the Russians and to restore the borders of their country, as they used to be, but they deluded themselves because they thought such status would help their particular interests, because they did not hurry to take energetic measures for the separation of the immovable wealth on the left bank of the Pruth, until the term arrived. At that point, they walked around full of confusion, not knowing what to do: some of those under Russian protection let go of it; some of those decided to remain in Moldavia said nothing and they concealed their actions to prevent from saying anything until the hour of the Pruth closure, in order to decide at the last moment what to do. But when the fatal day of Convention expiry came, after the treaty, when everyone had to decide where to live definitively, complaints poured, because people came in flocks on the bank of the Pruth, from one end to another, coming and going from villages and from small towns for weeks, saying goodbye from their parents, from their siblings and their relatives, with whom they had grown up and lived until time came to part ways forever” (Drăghici, 2017, p. 202–203).

People were indeed disoriented; many of them choosing the right bank of the Pruth, but their leaders did not leave the resolution of their heritage status for the last minute. Thus, after they failed in early November 1813 to obtain a postponement of the term stipulated by “the decision of the holy treaties concluded in Bucharest, in the year 1812, between the powerful kingdoms of Russia and the Ottoman Porte”⁵, the Metropolis of Moldavia and Suceava, the monasteries and the boyars increased the rhythm of the sales and exchanges of estates situated on one side and the other of the Pruth. Because few of the great landowners chose to live on the left bank of the Pruth and the Russian authorities founded a new ecclesiastical structure in the occupied territory, most real estate transactions concerned small towns, villages and parts of villages within the regions taken. Of course, there are also reverse transactions, but far more modest, where the selling or exchanging party—mostly among the “low boyars” (Iorga, 1938, p. 205)—had to choose to live as subjects of the Russian tsar. Very few of the low boyars, whose estates were on the left of the Pruth, had other estate parts on the right bank⁶. A more common case is the one of a boyar’s daughter married to some officer within the Russian army, who settled on the other side of the Pruth, in Kishinev or even farther, in Russia, and who sold the dowry from the parents⁷.

⁴Some of the documents resulted from the activity of this committee are stored in the archives of Iași, and some of those were used by my colleague Gumenăi (2002).

⁵A formula within the sales and purchase document, dated December 30th, 1813 (ANI, Doc., 215/8). In other documents, the phrase “holy treaties” is replaced by “high treaties” (see for instance the document of December 16th, 1813; Lapedatu, 1916, p. 32, no. 12).

⁶Among them, Andrei Milu, who chose to settle on the right bank of the Pruth and sold to Constantin Catargi spatharus, on December 28th, 1813, the Muncel estate, in the region of Roman (ANI, 0, 407/74).

⁷On June 26th, 1812, Caterina, the daughter of the deceased boyar Grigoraș Bașotă former high spatharus, the wife of Alexei Bolgovscoi the *polcovnic*, “upon deciding to relocate to Russia alongside my husband”, she sold 20 houses of Gypsies (70 people in total), to an association comprising the spatharus Alecu Greceanul, the cupbearer Tudurachi Ciure and the *sulger*

On the contrary, sales and purchase documents and exchange documents of the particulars and institutions that preserved their residences where they were are much more numerous and some of them were even published⁸, some others not, some discovered, some others not, all pertaining to the last two months at the end of the year 1813. One of the first major exchange and sales documents was drafted up by metropolitan Veniamin Costachi, on November 18th, 1813, and by Alexandru Anastase former great *serdar*, through which the first gave some estates of the Metropolis and an estate of the monastery of Pîngărați on the other side of the Pruth and he received the estates on this side of the Pruth of the *serdar*, along with the amount of Lei 62,000 (Lapedatu, 1916, p. 26–27, no. 7)⁹. From the estates on the other side of the Pruth, a part of the domestic monasteries were also separated, while all the monasteries dedicated to the Holy Land, after a moment of confusion, when they hastened and started to sell their possessions (Lapedatu, 1916, p. 26–27, issue 8; the report of general Harting to the tsar, of December 7th, 1813), were advised to return, being allowed to keep managing them (Cazacu, 1992, p. 129). The differential treatment granted to the monasteries of Moldavia remained under Ottoman domination, mostly of those dedicated to establishments in the south of the Danube, constituted a bait thrown by the Orthodox power in the North for the clergy and the Orthodox believers in Moldavia and in the Balkans, which provided results only for the latter (Niță-Danielescu, 2017, p. 393).

However, the particulars who were clearly defined under Article VII of the Bucharest treaty were forced to obey; hence, they had to find in a terribly short time—the threat of the plague did not help¹⁰—ways to save through sales or exchange documents (true or false) something of the correct price of real estate wealth within the regions on the other side of the Pruth. Thus, from November 1813 to early January 1814, to the right and to the left of the Pruth there was a generalized “real estate fair”, all inclusive: winners and losers, good prices and mostly bargains, newly enriched and newly pauperized, tears and shouts of joy, briefly and coldly collected in the list of “the document of the estates bought in the region of Bessarabia, comprising the names of villages and the region they pertain to, and the name of sellers and buyers”, of February 1814, which I publish here (see the *Annex*).

The list as it was preserved comprises 387 villages and parts of villages, disseminated in all the regions of Moldavia from the left of the Pruth. The abrupt end of the six-page “notebook” preserved seems to show that the list had one or maybe two more pages, lost since, which would mean there are still a couple dozen settlements. The fact that the list may have had a couple extra pages is also proven by a series of published documents, comprising villages that are not included in the *document* preserved. Anyway, the list preserved comprises half of the villages within the region of Bessarabia, if we consider the number of 685 villages and 17 small towns, provided by Ion Nistor (1991, p. 179)¹¹. Besides the list, should their

Ianachi Adam, for Lei 15,459. It is interesting that the occupations of the Gypsies show who had to do the jobs on a noble estate, because they included: a tailor, a belt-maker, two shoemakers, two coachmen, a blacksmith, a furrier, a baker, three violinists and a cook (ANI, *Doc.*, 344/73). On September 30th, 1812, Caterina sold the estate of Vlădeni, in the region of Hîrlău, for the same reason, with 30 villagers, a church, a bar and an eating place to Iordache Catargiu former high spatharus, for Lei 60,050 (Lapedatu, 1916, p. 18–20, no. 1, 2). For the scandalous life of Ecaterina, who was, among others, the lover of the poet Pushkin, see the note of Mihai Dim. Sturdza (2004, p. 378). Then, on January 1st, 1814, mayor Costandin Șainovici and his wife, Despina, the daughter of Tănase the infantry captain, sell to Mihalache Mavrogheni chamberlain a part of the dowry estate of Despina, Oroftiana, in the region of Herța, for Lei 6,000 (ANI, *Doc.*, 462/51). Mayor Șainovici built a house in Kishinev (Sava, 1933, p. 678–679).

⁸The largest group of documents was published by Lapedatu (28 documents, dated from September 29th, 1812 to May 23rd, 1814; 1916, p. 15–48). In addition, an interesting document, through which Ioniță Bașotă, settled in Bessarabia, gathers estates by purchase and exchange from Grigoraș Sturza treasurer, from the ban Ioan Vîrnav and from Dimitrie Bogdan (with the last one he made the deal for Lei 292,000), was published by Georgescu-Vrancea (1934, p. 175–180).

⁹For the original document, see ANI, 320/79; see also the two documents of December 1813, which clarify certain details of the transaction (Lapedatu, 1916, p. 27–29, issues 9–10).

¹⁰BAR, *Doc. ist.*, CXIV/151 (of February 6th, 1814, prince Scarlat Calimachi ordered a “line of guards, from Siret to the mountain, up to Vrancea, to protect against the plague”).

¹¹A generation before, without the villages of the Hotin *râya*, Moldova, the regions on the left bank of the Pruth counted around 500 villages, according to the Russian censuses of 1772–1773 and 1774 and to the “register of taxpayers” of 1803 (Dmitriev, 1973, p. 46–47, 64).

possessions not be separated, the villages owned by the boyars who settled in Bessarabia, the villages of free villagers and the villages of monasteries. The information—comprised in this synthetic document—also mentions the owners of the villages and parts of villages in 1812, even though in some cases the owner may have changed between the moment of the occupation and the moment of sale or exchange, mostly due to the shift of ownership rights between the branches of the same family. And, at the same time, the document fails to mention the prices paid for these villages, on one hand because the parties did not quite wish to reveal them, on the other because many of the reported amounts had hidden stories behind them.

Without any other story than the tragic death of the Moruzi brothers (Iorga, 1910; Goșu, 1998), I mention the exchange of November 16th, 1813, through which the *comis* Ioan Balș took from Constantin Alexandru Moruzi and from the heirs “of princes Dimitrie and Panaitache”, represented by the following vestrymen: Costache Ghica chancellor, Sandul Sturza hetman and Răducanu Roset hetman, the entire estate, Hotărniceni¹², and the nearby estate, Molești (see also the *registry* below), giving them in exchange the following estates: Pașcani, in the region of Suceava, Ezăreni and Giulești, called Hodora, in the region of Hîrlău, and Conțești, bordered by the estate of Pașcani (this estate was “purchased definitively”, for Lei 250 annually, from the monastery of Probota), along with the amount of Lei 40,000. The exchange was done, *comis* Balș states, with the consent of the ecumenical patriarch and pursuant to the “high command of separating, for the satisfaction of the creditors who will take from the house of the late princes Dimitrie and Panaitache, precisely pursuant to the holy treaties and to the confirmation of the higher orders, wishing to separate one side and the other from the estates of foreign domination” (ANI, *Doc.*, 340/48)¹³. The exchange really occurred, because on July 22th, 1814, the vestrymen auctioned, with the prince’s consent, the estates on the right bank of the Pruth (ANI, *Doc.*, 143/75).

A true story is represented by the extraordinary—literally and figuratively—sales of estates, which occurred in a single day, on December 21th, 1813, the protagonist being the *comis* Alexandru Panaite. Among the documents drafted up at that point, following a similar form of chancellery, I discovered five, but there may be more, of course. The higher motivation of the sales and purchase action is expressed clearly: “pursuant to the orders issued by the administration, empowered by the power of the treaties for all those with estates and annexes, namely to the left bank of the Pruth, those residing on the right of the Pruth, and to the right of the Pruth, those residing on the left bank of the Pruth, to be able to separate the assets until deadline, January 2th, 1814, using whatever means necessary to obey this order”. And the immediate and main reason for which sellers had serious trouble finding buyers is similarly formulated: “they could by no means find good exchange deals, either to give or to receive, on the right side of the Pruth”.

Hence, knowing the buyer, I present the sellers, the villages and the amounts: Iordache Roset former great treasurer, sells the small town of Briceni and the estates of Hrubna and Hrimancăuți, with common border, with the region of Hotin, as well as the small town of Soroca and the estate of Rublenița, with common border, with the region of Soroca, for Lei 550,000 (ANI, *Doc.*, 341/11 and 341/5)¹⁴; Neculai Roset former great spatharus sells the estates: Rădești, Șcheia, half of Mălești, half of Tăisăni, three parts of Trielești, “with common border, known as Sculeni”, with the region of Iași, alongside “the quarantine from the left of the Pruth”, for Lei 400,000 (ANI, *Doc.*, 341/10 and 341/4); the female spatharus Catinca Ghica sells the estates: Medvica or the small town of Lipcani, Crușăuți, Cișla Zamgiului, Răsteul, Hlinaia and Coșuleni, with common border, with the region of Hotin, half of Șofricani and half of Pașuțeni, with common border, with the region of Iași, Zăhăicani, Stolniceni, Stîngăceni and half of Hiliuți, with common border, with the region of Iași, the small town of Rezina and the estate of Tohnoaia, with common border,

¹²The estate of Hotărniceni was embedded in Moldavia in 1775 by Grigore Alexandru Ghica, who gifted it to his sons Dimitrie and Alexandru (Năstase, 1933, p. 318–322).

¹³The *comis* Ioan Balș also sold his estate on the right bank of the Pruth, which also comprised 74 Gypsy settlements (371 people). They were sold on December 18th, 1813, to magistrate Dimitrie Bogdan, for Lei 42,665 (ANI, *Doc.*, 606/34).

¹⁴Originals, one featuring the buyer’s signature and the other, the seller’s signature; the three subsequent sales and purchase agreements are also doubles.

with the region of Orhei, Sărăteni, Avrămeni, Coromîslești, parts of Coropcenii, parts of Hîjdăeni, parts of Ciocîlteni, with common border, the region of Orhei, Perieni, Măzărești, half of Roșcani, with common border, with the region of Orhei, for Lei 909,000 (*ANI, Doc.*, 341/9 and 341/7); the female treasurer Anica Bogdan, wife of treasurer Iordache Roset, sells the estate of Sărata, in the region of Iași, for Lei 80,000 (*ANI, Doc.*, 341/8 and 341/6). The total price, Lei 1,939,000! The hidden parts of these contracts come to light partially upon reading the clause featured in all of them, briefly or more elaborately. There it is, as shown in the sales agreement of the female spatharus Catinca Ghica¹⁵: “they will pay me in instalments, for twelve years, without any interest, and all the income from the estates will be given to me as interest for the money, minus the annual maintenance expenses for the estates”. Because the aforementioned sellers were blood relatives, *comis* Alexandru Panaite issued in the same day a document where he acknowledges that he is only “the administrator and caretaker” of these estates, without showing that he would want to buy them someday (*ANI, Doc.*, 143/74). This stands to show that the 12 years mentioned in the contracts proved to be only a cover-up and an “economy-based change”, until “the country will be under an occupation or will change the occupation” (*Lapedatu, 1916*, p. 12, 23–24, issue 6)¹⁶. Moreover, it appears that these documents were not long standing¹⁷, partly because they are not mentioned in the list below and partly because, as early as the spring of 1814, some of the estates were claimed by the sellers again.

Another lucky buyer was the bread supplier Teodosie, who only a few days before the “18-month deadline”, bought on December 30th and 31st, 1813 from Nastasia Roset—daughter of the late Neculai Roset chancellor and wife of the *ban* Costachi Razu, her dowry estates: Pripiceni, with the village of Dubna, half of Părcanile, half of Ciripcău, in the region of Soroaca, for which the seller got the approval of her brother, Iordache Roset treasurer, for Lei 60,000 (*ANI, Doc.*, 215/8), and from Safta Costachi, daughter of magistrate Costandin Costachi and wife of the *comis* Teodor Sturza, the estates: Cunice, with annexes and with village, and a part of Hăsnășani, with a pond and stone mill on Cobolta, also in the region of Soroaca, for Lei 80,000 (*ANI, Doc.*, 462/50; *Ghibănescu, 1914*, p. 353–356). Previously, on December 1st, he bought from the vestrymen of the sultan prince Costachi Moruzi and from princess Ralu, the daughter of Alexandru Costandin Mavrocordat, the small town of Telinești, in the region of Orhei, for Lei 90,000 (*ANI, Doc.*, 191/61¹⁸; *Costăchescu, 1930*, p. 35). These sales really occurred and they are enumerated in the list below, and Teodosie the *pitar* took these estates into possession and through the will made on November 13th, 1817, he left them to his children (*Costăchescu, 1930*, p. 145–147)¹⁹.

During the same days, the owners of estates from the left of the Pruth, who chose to live on the right side of the river, looked for ad-hoc solutions to solve the situation. One of these solutions, used on a large scale, is revealed by a document dated February 15, 1816, through which Teodor Balș former great magistrate, changes estates with Ioan Străzescu and his wife, Maria; the magistrate gives three parts of the estate of Trebujăni, on Ciuhur, in the regions of Hotin and Iași, “where the village of Horodiște is located”, and he takes the fourth part of the estate of Ciurești and parts of the estates of Chilieni and Păcurărești, in the region of Tutova, which were the dowry of Maria, as well as Lei 12,000. But until that moment, Teodor Balș shows the following: “As a subject of the Ottoman Porte, pursuant to the holy treaties, I started separating estates and parts of estates, which I had received from my parents and from other relatives and which were located in the region of Hotin, shown in the auction documents, and I

¹⁵Catinca Ghica was the wife of Nicolae Roseti-Roznovanu (*ANI, Doc.*, 341/13), from whom she divorced following an infamous suit; see also *Rosetti, 1938*, p. 121–122).

¹⁶On December 28th, 1813, Manolache Radu former great *serdar* gave to Enăcachi the treasury employee the estate of Lucăceni on the left of the Pruth, in exchange for the estate of Lucești, in the region of Tutova, parts of Buhăești and Comănești, in the region of Vaslui, and 5 acres of vineyard in Odobești, hoping that the treasury employee, being a merchant, will find a way to make profit from the estate in Bessarabia (*ANI, Doc.*, 413/54), but on January 1st, the parties made a new document, through which they show that they keep the documents of the estates, in order to annul the exchange, upon request (*ANI, Doc.*, 413/62).

¹⁷These estates are not listed among the possessions of the *comis* Alexandru Panaite (*Bezviconi, 1943*, p. 57).

¹⁸The document pertains to the archive of the Bessarabian historian Paul Gore, given to the National Archives in Iași.

¹⁹For the *pitar* Teodosie (Teodosiu), see also *Bezviconi (1940)*, p. 145–147).

auctioned them; because the auction was published and nobody rose any claims, I managed to sell them to the subject of the Russian Empire, namely the *comis* Iancu Balș, as shown in the auction documents drafted up on December 28th, 1813. The *comis* did not have money to pay upfront, we have agreed upon instalment-based payments, with interest, on a four-year basis”. However, because for two years the *comis* made no payment, “I was forced to come in person here, in Kishinev, where in order to avoid any legal action I bought the estates and parts of estates and I became the owner” (*ANI, Doc.*, 210/1).

3. Conclusions

Besides the apparent or “shady” sales, mentioned above, several others are featured in the document I publish as follows, because some of the “sold” estates are featured in the 1817 land catagraphy of the localities in Bessarabia, owned by the residents of Moldavia on the right bank of the Pruth (*Halippa, 1907*)²⁰. Nonetheless, taking into account that in this catagraphy the number of owners residing in Moldavia is very large, while the number of sales and purchase agreements and estate exchange in Bessarabia, starting with January 1814, is very small, this census may have recorded the owners before the sales and exchange wave in November–December 1813. After the beginning of the year 1814, the trepidation of “real estate fair” calmed down, and the process of noble estate “separation” for the estates situated on one side and the other of the Pruth only produces, over several years, only a few property seeking documents²¹, sales rearrangement documents²², compensation for the princely boyars in Moldavia for the lost estates in Bessarabia²³ or for apparent leasing of estates²⁴.

All things considered, it may be concluded at a general level from the documents featured above and from the list below, that the separation of estates and families led to a breaking of the country but at the same time, secondarily, this multitude of names of settlements and masters may be used, sometimes in the future, to the elaboration of a historical and toponymic study of the localities from the left of the Pruth²⁵, following the model of the one elaborated for the localities on the right bank of the Pruth by the toponymy collective with the “A. Philippide” Romanian Philology Institute, coordinated by Professor Dragoș Moldovanu.

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²⁰This census was published fragmentarily and published by: Tomescu (1927), Porucic (1933), Teodorescu (1935, 1936, 1937, 1938), Mutruc (2003).

²¹The same owner Catinca Ghica, after divorcing Neculai Roset, sought on May 9th, 1817, to take possession of her dowry estates, on the left and the right side of the Pruth, from the vestrymen Dimitrie Sturza chancellor and Răducanu Roset hetman (*ANI, Doc.*, 479/25 and 143/83).

²²On May 15th, 1817, Costandin Sturza former great aga sells to Gheorghe Potirachi major the estates of Vlădești and Brițcani, in the region of Greceni, “inheritance from his parents”, left after dividing them with his brother, Ștefan Sturza spatharus, for Lei 110,000, through the administrator “Ioan Sturza former high spatharus, a subject of the Russian empire” (*ANI, Doc.*, 611/5).

²³On September 10th, 1814, the treasurer wife Zmaragada Balș, who receives from Scarlat vodă Calimachi 50 tax-exempted employees, because due to “the new border of Pruth, most of her estate, Zberoaia, in the region of Iași, which was her dowry, remained on the left side of the Pruth, while the people working for her, the village, the house and others remained on that side altogether” (*ANI, Doc.*, 462/59).

²⁴In June 1826, hetman Iordachi Balș and his wife Anica Balș leased to the cupbearer Mihalache Chinezu, the income of their estates in the region of Iași, “in the region of Bessarabia”: Dănuțani, with the villages of Oișeni, Băilești, Țuțora Nouă and Țuțora Veche, Vladnicul, with its villages, and Pîrliții, for four years, for Lei 3,000 per year; but who can tell how the lessee honoured his contract obligations given that he lived in Iași! (*ANI, Doc.*, 229/2).

²⁵As far as I now, the dictionary drafted up by Vladimir Nicu remained the only attempt of such type after the fall of communism Nicu (1991).

- ANB, *Doc. mold.* = Arhivele Naționale București, Documente moldovenești.
 ANI, *Doc.* = Arhivele Naționale Iași, Documente.
 BAR, *Doc. ist.* = Biblioteca Academiei Române, București, Documente istorice.
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Appendix A. *ANB, Doc. mold.*, XIII/12. Original, paper, 6 pages.

Document of the estates bought in the region of Bessarabia, comprising the names of villages and of their regions, and the names of buyers and sellers. February 1814

No.	Name of estate		Who sold	Who bought
1	Tudorenii	in the region of Greteni	spatharus Iordachi Roset	<i>comis</i> Iancul Balș
2	Petreceuca			
3	Besăreca			
4	Corcanii			
5	Cimișani	in the region of Orhei	administrator chamberlain Costachi Haret	<i>comis</i> Costachi Sturza
6	Roșcanii			
7	parts of Cobusca de Sus and de Gios in Orhei			
8	Petricanii in Orheiu	in the region of Soroca	magistrate Dimitrachi Bogdan	spatharus Ioniță Bașotă
9	Vornicenii in the region of Hotin			
10	Ghizdita			
11	Vale Țarigradului			
12	Pustiul			
13	Micoreni with the villages	in the region of Orhei	ban Ion Vârnav	spatharus Ioniță Bașotă
14	Țahnăuții with the villages			
15	Holboca			
16	Șoltoae with the villages, in the region of Iași	in the region of Iași	treasurer Grigoraș Sturza	spatharus Ioniță Bașotă
17	Tirteștii			
18	Coplenii			
19	from the estate of Ialovăț, 2 parts, in the region of Orhei			
20	Popornița			
21	Nicoreni, also called Ochi Albu	the Metropolis of Iași	the Metropolis of Iași	spatharus Ioniță Bașotă
22	Corcotenii with the villages			
23	Răciula, with the villages			
24	Aluniș, without village			
25	Dondășanii, with village	the Metropolis of Iași	the Metropolis of Iași	spatharus Ioniță Bașotă
26	Mărceștii in the region of Orhei			

27	Corneștii, also called Cotelna, with the parts, in the region of Lăpușna		magistrate Dimitrii Ralet	collector of duties on spirits Zamfirachi Rale
28	Căpreștii	in the region of Soroca	spatharus Alexandru Mavrocordat	Costandin Iofce great captain
29	Porcarii			
30	Dărcăuții	same, in the region of Soroca	the Metropolis of Iași	<i>sardar</i> Alexandru Anastasiu
31	Heleceu			
32	Braicăul			
33	Costuleni	in the region of Iași	same, of the Metropolis din Iași	still <i>sardar</i> Alexandru Anastasiu
34	Prisăcani			
35	Hăuleștii			
36	Morțăștii with the villages, in the region of Lăpușnii		spatharus's wife Safta Bogda	chamberlain's wife Ghedeonovei
37	Văsienii	in the region of Orhei	spatharus Iancul Milcescu	spatharus Ioniță Bașotă
38	Manoileștii			
39	Policenii			
40	Comăneștii			
41	Vișnăci ²⁶			
42	Bețanii			
43	Mînzatu		<i>șatrar's</i> wife Ralița Bosiiasa	school registrar Ianov
44	Volniceni, also called Potani, in the region of Hotin			
45	the fourth part of the estate of Iurcenii, in the region of Orhei			
46	Hulpeștii, in the region of Iași		cupbearer's wife Paraschiva Iurașcova ²⁷	her son Costandin
47	Hotărniceni, with all the villages		the vestrymen D. Moruz	<i>comis</i> Iancul Balș
48	Moleștii			
49	Drojdieștii, in the region of Soroca ²⁸		aga Alecu Cantacuzino	Luca Estratiul
50	Ochinceștii, in the region of Soroca		Rocsanda Roset spatharus's wife	Chamberlain Iordachi Frunzăti
51	Șărbăneștu ²⁹ , the 16 th part of the 4 th part		priest Pantelimon Petrachi	the inhabitants of Bukovina; Iordachi Tăut and Gheorghii Savinschii
52	Fădcăuții with a 3 rd of three original estates (<i>bătrîni</i>). These parts are both in the region of Hotin			
53	from Forosca the 32 nd part	in the region of Hotin	Gheorghii Alexandri and Dumitru Luțchii	all mentioned above
54	Șărbăneștul			
55	from Fădcăuți the 18 th part			
56	Modvaliche ³⁰ , in the region of Orhei		the treasury employee's wife Catrina Cozmuliasa	caminar <i>Zamfirache Rale</i>

²⁶Probably: „Văsieni”.

²⁷Uncertain reading.

²⁸First the author wrote: “Orheiului”, then he corrected it.

²⁹Original version; probably: „Șerbinți”.

³⁰Original version; I did not find the names of villages in the village lists of the Orhei region.

57	the fourth part of Hrușevăț, in the region of Hotin		the colonel's wife Soltana Tălpoai	Dumitru Sălcian
58	Brătulenii	in the region of Iași	<i>pitar</i> Vasili Coroiu, with his sister, Iliana, given pursuant to the will	the sons of Vasili: Gheorghii and the girls, Zmăranda and Profira
59	Morăștii			
60	Negreștii			
61	Horăștii			
62	Marcăru ³¹			
63	Corneștii			
64	Hotineștii			
65	the 6 th part of Hădărăuți	in the region of Hotin	high steward Grigori Tomița and Costache Manole	<i>sardar</i> Manolachi Radul
66	half of Măndăcăuți			
67	Miclăușani	in the region of Iași	Ion Scorțăscu	command captain Stroici
68	half of Trilești			
69	the fourth part of Ținești, the region of Hotin		Vasili Lână	lui Iordachi Morțun
70	the third of Dumeni, the region of Hotin		cupbearer's wife Nastasie Stamate	cupbearer Toma Stamate
71	Meșanii, in the region of Orhei		major Dănca	still Stamate
72	Stăuceni, the region of Hotin		ban Ioniță Prăjăscu	still Stamate
73	Criveștii	in the region of Soroca	spatharus Alexandru Ghica	chamberlain Alexandru Ghica
74	Horghineștii			
75	Cărăpușani			
76	Pepelenii			
77	Visterniceni			
78	Cotuleștii			
79	Pogribeni			
80	Băgrăneștii			
81	Mărculeștii			
82	Trepeteni			
83	Floreștii			
84	Buneștii			
85	Săvirova			
86	Albeștii			
87	Coșârnița			
88	Ciornița			
89	Solonețul			
90	Ghinceștii, in the region of Soroca		<i>sardar</i> Isac Fedor	high steward Matei Râșcanu
91	Fundurelile, in the region of Iași		cupbearer Costandin Miclescu	cupbearer Toma Stamate
92	Țipirica, in the region of Orhei		spatharus Dumitrachi Jora	same, to Stamate
93	Vlădeștii	in the region of Greceii	spatharus Costandin Sturza	spatharus Ioan Sturza
94	Brețcanii			
95	half of Rujăneț, called Bîrlădeni			
96	Budeștii	in the region of Orhei	treasurer Grigoraș Sturza	collector of duties on spirits Panaite Cazimir
97	Dumăneștii			
98	Chițcanii			
99	Negurenii			
100	a part of Pupăzăni			

³¹Original version; maybe a wrong spelling for: "Măcărești" (?).

101	Tîrșițani, in the region of Soroca			
102	Borzăștii, with other parts, in the region of Iași			
103	244 meters in Moruzăni	the region of Orhei	the vestrymen Catrini Stăvilă	same, to Cazimir
104	half of Crucești			
105	Costurenii ³²			
106	of Bălășăști, parts	within the region of Iași	the vestrymen of Toader Carp: collector of duties on spirits Ioan Carp and captain Dumitru Carp	cupbearer Toma Stamate and <i>medelnicer</i> Andrieș
107	of Bîncicani, parts			
108	of Milești			
109	of Cobăești			
110	half of the estate of Cărpîța, in the region of Iași		collector of duties on spirits Ioan Carp	<i>medelnicer</i> Mandachi Andrieș
111	Fedeștii	the region of Iași	magistrate Dimitrii Ralet	<i>sardar</i> Gheorghii Leondari
112	a part of Giulești			
113	Telineștii	the region of Orhei	nun Zamfira Scorțasca	collector of duties on spirits Panaite Cazimir
114	Dumeștii, also called Ghermanca			
115	Vărticăuții			
116	Dreșții ³³	the region of Hotin	<i>sardar</i> Alexandru Anastasiu	same, collector of duties on spirits Panaite Cazimir
117	Solonețul			
118	Mihălășani			
119	Vădenii	the region of Orhei or Lăpușna	same <i>sardar</i> Anastasiu	
120	Hudiceni			
121	Mărteștii, parts			
122	Grebleştii, parts	in the region of Orhei and Iași	ban Toader Carp	collector of duties on spirits Panaite Cazimir
123	Ghireștii, parts			
124	Mirceștii, parts			
125	Vrăneștii	in the region of Orhei	<i>caminar's</i> wife Zoița Carp	also to Cazimir
126	a part of Onteni			
127	a part of Galbăna		same	
128	Vătejăni	in the region of Soroca	collector of duties on spirits Costandin Carp	same, to Cazimir
129	Năpadova			
130	a part of the estate of Chetroasa, the region of Orhei		same	same
131	Levinții			
132	half of the estate of Balamutca	the region of Hotin	chancellor Iordachi Canta	chamberlain Alecu Ghica
133	the 4 th part of Tribisăuți			
134	Cărlăcău	the region of Hotin	spatharus Alexandru Ghica	Vasili Roset
135	Romancăuți			
136	Salișca ³⁴ , in the region of Hotin			
137	the 3 rd part of Dănceni			
138	the 3 rd part of Dulițeni	in the region of Orhei	colonel Panaite Docan	Vasili Roset
139	the 3 rd part of Ulmeni			
140	Vărnăuții			
141	Vășcouții	the region of Hotin	magistrate's wife Zoița Bălșoai	high steward Matei Râșcanu
142	half of Bîrlănești			
143	Izvoarele and Lozăni, the region of Soroca			

³²Or "Costuleni".³³Maybe: „Drevcăuți”.³⁴Probably: „Seliște”.

144	Perisăcina, the region of Orhei			
145	Tătărașani	the region of Codru	<i>sardar's</i> wife Ilinca Cantioai	
146	Bosîncenii			
147	Șărpenii	the region of Orhei	spatharus Iordachi Ghica	Rucsanda Sturzoai
148	Pugăcenii			
149	Bîrnova and Cot(ul) Soroca, the region of Hotin		aga Alecu Ghica	the merchant from Odesa, second rank, Coțovschii
150	Mândăcăuții	the region of Hotin	<i>sardar</i> Manolachi Radu	captain Iancul Radul
151	a 6 th part of Hădărăuți			
152	Vărtăporul ³⁵ , in the region of Hotin		collector of duties on spirits Costandin Negre	collector of duties on spirits Panaite Cazimir
153	a part of Cornești	the region of Iași	Marie, wife of Toader Mărgărint	Iordachi Bantăș
154	a part of Coștoroh ³⁶			
155	Țîrnova	the region of Soroca	Grigori Cugureni ³⁷	Ion Crâste
156	half of Briceva			
157	473 meters of Siliști, in the region of Iași		collector of duties on spirits Anastasii Scorțăscu	collector of duties on spirits Zamfirache Rale
158	a part of Vărzărești	the region of Orhei	the vestrymen of boyar Conachi	same, Zamfirachi
159	half of Hoginești			
160	Sirota, the region of Orhei		ban Iordachi Drăghici	Zoe Dimitriu
161	Bodeștii			
162	the 3 rd part of Zhorna, the region of Soroca		same, Drăghici	lord steward Costachi Bucșănescu
163	Gîndeștii	the region of Codru	magistrate's wife Zoița Baș	Vasili Crâste
164	Buciumeni			
165	Cordeștia			
166	the 3 rd part of Toceni			
167	Cosăuții, in the region of Soroca		spatharus's wife Prihirița ³⁸ Cantacozino	<i>comis</i> Alexandru Panaite
168	Teșcureni, in the region of Iași			
169	Țirgu Leova	in the region of Codru and ³⁹ Greceni. Apart from these villages and village places in the area called Doi Ceasuri	chancellor Costachi Ghica	spatharus Ioan Sturza
170	Măldărenii			
171	Bebenii			
172	Bujorul			
173	Băzhanii ⁴⁰			
174	Meșanii			
175	Surducul			
176	Horanevul			
177	Mirceștii			
178	Cepălăuții	in the region of Hotin	still Ghica	still Sturzii
179	Hancăuții			
180	Anadolul			
181	Vorhotinul ⁴¹			
182	Mihalcăuții			

³⁵Probably: „Vertep”.

³⁶Original version.

³⁷Probably: „Ciuhureanu”.

³⁸Original version, for: “Prohirița”.

³⁹Slavicism: “and”.

⁴⁰Original version.

⁴¹Original version.

183	Bușăuca ⁴²	the region of Orhei	chancellor Costachi Ghica	spatharus Ioan Sturza
184	Ghidulenii			
185	Tășcureni, in the region of Iași		<i>comis</i> Alexandru Panaite	Gheorghii Storianu
186	a part of Tocsobeni, the region of Iași		Cerchez clerk administrator	Gheorghii Sorocianu
187	a part of Trifești	in the region of Soroca	<i>pitari</i> Gheorghii Sorocian	Grigori and Costandin, Soroceni
188	a part of Mirceni			
189	a part of Cozmeni			
190	a part of Zăloboteni ⁴³			
191	a part of Fore			
192	a part of Bocșilă			
193	a part of Marcăuți			
194	473 meters of Pojorăni, the region of Orhei		chancellor's wife Ilinca Păladi and <i>comis</i> Costandin Bogdan	Ioniță and Toader, Surucenii
195	the 3 rd part of Pășcăuți, in the region of Iași		<i>șătrari</i> Ștefan Stârce	captain Irimie Ciuhurean
196	Ezărenii	in the region of Iași	ban Alexandru Beldiman	Matei Panaite
197	Berheciul			
198	Coretaneștii			
199	several parts of Roșcani			
200	Sanja	the region of Soroca	Grigorii Bașotă	high steward Ion Bantăș
201	Cucuțeții			
202	Căzăneștii	the region of Orhei	the vestrymen of the year Costachi Sturza	major Șăinovici ⁴⁴
203	a part of Cetilova			
204	Vârdeșani, in the region of Codru ⁴⁵		Petre Rosăt	Vasile Rosăt
205	Țiganca	in the region of Orhei	high steward Ion Costachi	collector of duties on spirits Panaite Cazimir
206	Negreleștii			
207	Ocnița, in the region of Hotin			
208	half of Bălți in the region of Soroca		<i>comis</i> Costachi Sturza	collector of duties on spirits Pruncu
209	Chelmeștii	the region of Hotin	treasurer Iordache Roset	collector of duties on spirits Panaite Cazimir
210	Mușineșul			
211	a 10 th part of the 24 th part of Cruhlic			
212	the 4 th part of Singereni			
213	Vădenii	in the region of Soroca		
214	Tăbărceni	the region of Iași	hetman Sandul Sturza	Panaite Cazimir
215	Costănelu			
216	Zabulenii	the region of Orhei		
217	Zăhăicani			
218	Țirzieni			
219	Bravicieni, more than a half			
220	Nilipăuții, in the region of Hotin		ban Dumitru Beldiman	spatharus Ioan Sturza
221	Cotujăni	the region of Soroca	spatharus's wife Rucsanda Roset	Gheorghii Dimitriu
222	Bejăica ⁴⁶			

⁴²"Bușăuca".⁴³"Zăboloteni".⁴⁴Uncertain reading.⁴⁵The words "to Răut" are next, but they have been hatched.⁴⁶Uncertain reading.

223	Verjica ⁴⁷	in the region of Hotin	collector of duties on spirits Mihalachi	collector of duties on spirits Zamfirachi Rale
224	Bobena			
225	Vălcinețu			
226	150 meters of Trășteni ⁴⁸ , in the region of Iași			
227	62 meters of Iazoviți and 2 meters of Tocsobeni	the region of Iași	Nastasia Ciorniasa Gheorghii Heciula ⁴⁹	chamberlain Vasile Cujbă same, Cujbă
228	o parte din Onteni ⁵⁰			
229	Bărbănuții	a part of those in Hotin	Ion Ghițăscu	Ioniță the treasury employee
230	Medveja			
231	Cotăjini ⁵¹			
232	Hădărăuții			
233	the fourth part of the 4 th part of the estate of Stroeștii	the region of Hotin	lord steward Ștefan and Ilii, Holbănești	the Austrian subject Costandin Morțun
234	a fourth part of Costuleni			
235	Putineștii, in the region of Soroca		spatharus Neculai Dimachi	Iordachi Donici
236	Voloșnicău, in the region of Soroca		Zoița Cuzoai	the merchant from Odesa, 2 nd rank, Cușovșchii
237	Negrinții	the region of Hotin	collector of duties on spirits Ciure	his son
238	Horelcăuți			
239	Criva			
240	Nisfoaia			
241	Șărcanii			
242	half of Zălina			
243	half of the 16 th part of Zaluceni			
244	3 parts of the 4 th part of Pecicul			
245	half of the 12 th part of Costiceni			
246	half of Dumeni	the region of Hotin	Tudurachi Ciure, pursuant to the will	Costandin
247	half of Șăndreni			
248	half of Mușineț			
249	the third of a 4 th part of Cotela			
250	half and a 6 th part of Solonețcu			
251	the fourth part of the 8 th part of Meleteuți			
252	a third of Colincăuți			
253	a third of Șișcăuți			
254	a third of Boșcani			
255	a fourth part of Medveja			
256	Bogdăneștii	in the region of Iași	magistrate Grigori Ghica	chamberlain Alexandru Ghica
257	Huhurez			
258	Malinița ⁵² , Hotin			

⁴⁷Uncertain reading.

⁴⁸„Trăisteni”.

⁴⁹Uncertain reading.

⁵⁰Followed by “the region of Iași”, then hatched.

⁵¹„Cotiușani”.

⁵²„Maliniți”.

259	Zarujăni, the region of Hotin		the magistrate Neculai Strătulat	Dumitru Iani
260	Cozăicu ⁵³ , the region of Orhei			
261	Duneştii	in the region of Iaşi	collector of duties on spirits Andrei Başotă	cupbearer Toma Stamate and <i>medelnicer</i> Andrieş
262	a part of Teşăni			
263	Ohrince	the region of Orhei	<i>sărdar</i> Grigori Codreanu	collector of duties on spirits Panaite Cazimir
264	Drăiceni			
265	Iucanii ⁵⁴ , the region of Codru			
266	the fourth part of Paustova, the region of Hotin		lord steward Vasili Docan	Iordachi Bantăş
267	a part of Albeştioţ Orheiu		Iliana Băţoae	Stamati Băţu
268	Bîrnova	the region of Hotin	spatharus Grigori Balş	collector of duties on spirits Panaite Cazimir
269	Pernăuţii			
270	Beşenăuţii			
271	half of Lopatinţi			
272	Trăistei, also called Plop, the region of Soroca		spatharus Petrachi Sturza	Spiridon Dimitriu
273	Mălăeştii	the region of Orhei	Iordachi Foti	<i>medelnicer</i> Ioniţă Nemişăscu
274	Tudurcenii			
275	Neceştui			
276	a part of Cuizăuca, the region of Orhei		<i>comis</i> Alexandru Hrisoverghi	same, Nemişăscu
277	Socii	the region of Iaşi	<i>sărdar</i> Costandin Burghele	<i>medelnicer</i> Gheorghii Dimitriu
278	a sixth of Bozieni			
279	a sixth of Răd(iu) Mari			
280	Aluru, the region of Codru		spatharus Grigorii Cuza	Neculai Milu
281	Taracauţii	the region of Iaşi	spatharus Costandin Roset	spatharus Ioan Sturza
282	Măgura			
283	Tilişăuca	the region of Soroca	<i>căminar</i> Vasili Balş	cupbearer Stamati and <i>medelnicer</i> Andrieş
284	Veşca			
285	Borosăni, the region of Soroca		ban Ştefan Başotă	same, the aforementioned
286	Corneştii	the region of Iaşi	high steward's wife Marie Holbăniasa	merchant Capşa
287	a part of Cozmeni			
288	Vascăuţii, the region of Orhei		Toader Silion	cupbearer Stamate and Andrieş
289	Cogîlniceni, the region of Orhei		the vestrymen of the daughter of Manolachi Balş	merchant Ion Hărtăscu
290	the fourth part of Alcidar	the region of Soroca	high steward Costandin Manoli	<i>medelnicer</i> Manolachi Andrieş
291	the fourth part of Leşciosa			
292	Cocliia	the region of Codru	cupbearer Alecu Afenduli	<i>sardar</i> Vartolomei
293	Half of Răulele			
294	half of Ruptura Mare			
295	Blîndenii	the region of Orhei		
296	half of Scurteşti			
297	a part of Lămăşăni	the region of Hotin		
298	a part of Duşăni			

⁵³“Cuizăuca”.⁵⁴Original version.

299	a part of Pătrăuți			
300	a part of Căfieni			
301	Brînzăanii	the region of Soroca	Costandin Bantăș and spatharus's wife Marie Costache	Iordachi Bantăș and spatharus Ioan Sturza
302	Perienii			
303	Climăuții			
304	Horodiște			
305	Sinesul ⁵⁵ , the region of Hotin			
306	the fourth part of Mașcăuți, the region of Soroca		lord steward Tudurachi Ciure	his sister, Casandrii
307	Cioropcani, half, the region of Iași		the vestrymen D. Muruz	Ilii Buzne
308	half of Cosăești	the region of Hotin	ban Arghirii Cuza	Iancu Dimitriu
309	Ghermăzării			
310	Cupcinu, the region of Hotin		ban Gheorghii and Toader Buhuș	Costachi Popov
311	Sărata, the region of Orheiului		the vestrymen D. Muruz	Vasili Iamandi
312	Pravila	the region of Soroca	same, the vestrymen D. Muruz	Gheorghii Meleli ⁵⁶
313	Vădurelile			
314	Lăncăuții, the region of Soroca		same, the vestrymen D. Muruz	Vasili Pușcă
315	small town of Telineștii, the region of Orhei		same, the vestrymen	<i>pitari</i> Teodosii
316	Bogdăneștii, the region of Iașului		<i>sulger's</i> wife Marie Năstasi	Panaite Cazimir
317	Crimenciuc, the region of Soroca		high steward Iordachi Murguleț	his son, Vasili
318	the third of half of Stroești, the region of Hotin			
319	Unienii ⁵⁷ , the region of Iași Iașului		Iliana Carage	<i>comis</i> Alexandru Negre
320	Tinteni, the region of Greceni		<i>sărdar's</i> wife Iliana Cantacuzino	<i>comis</i> Iancul Balș ⁵⁸
321	the third of 5 original estates (<i>bătrâni</i>) of Onteni, the region of Iași		Zamfira Cujboai	chamberlain Vasili Cujbă
322	Izbește, the region of Orhei		magistrate Costandin Balș	magistrate Costandin Păladi
323	half of Paustova, the region of Hotin		lord steward Vasili Docan	same Păladi
324	Boșcana, half	the region of Hotinului	<i>sulger's</i> wife Marie Brănoai	cupbearer Toma Stamate
325	Vertepul, half			
326	Ringaciul, half			
327	Șălăuții, without a 4 th part			
328	Cunice	the region of Soroca	Safta Costinoai	<i>pitari</i> Teodosii
329	a part of Hăsnășani			
330	Corneștii, the region of Hotin		hetman Răducanu Roset	<i>comis</i> Iancul Balș

⁵⁵Original version.

⁵⁶Probably: "Meleghi".

⁵⁷Probably: "Unghenii".

⁵⁸Name written and then hatched.

331	half of Frăsinești, the region of Iași			
332	Drăgușăștii	the region of Iași	magistrate Alecu Baș	<i>comis</i> Iancul Baș
333	Zberoai			
334	Piceștii			
335	small town of Pinzăreni			
336	Pinzărenii Vechi			
337	Sfrejăanii			
338	Ifrimeștii			
339	a part of Bîlcurești			
340	Vale Rahnului			
341	Bălănia ⁵⁹			
342	Pogoneștii, the region of Hotin		treasurer Alecu Baș	<i>comis</i> Iancul Baș
343	Corbul	the region of Soroca		
344	Ciornoleuca			
345	Andrieșăni			
346	Vovătenii, with other parts, the region of Hotin		<i>medelnicer</i> Tănase Feștilă	Vasile Crăste
347	a part of Florenți, the region of Iași		Ion Bosii	<i>sulger</i> Pascal Tudori
348	of Trifești and Frumoasa, a part of each	the region of Greceni	spatharus Neculai Hrisoverghi	<i>comis</i> Iancul Baș
349	a sixth of Găunițani ⁶⁰			
350	half of Hirjăuți, the region of Hotin		<i>medelnicer's</i> wife Marie Feștiloi	collector of duties on spirits Zamfrache Rale
351	half of Cotiușani	the region of Hotin	Darii administrator	<i>sovednic</i> Teodosiu
352	half of Bosieni			
353	Verejăni	the region of Orhei	Marie Irimieva	same Teodosiu
354	Vărzăreștii			
355	Bodurcenii			
356	Cerbiceni, half, the region of Hotin		cupbearer's wife Marie Micliasca	same Teodosiu
357	Șărăuții, the region of Hotin		lord steward Dinu, Gheorghii and Enachi, Negrușăști	Manolachi Negruș
358	Goteștii, the region of Grecenii			
359	Tohatinu	the region of Orhei		
360	Mihușani			
361	Vadul lui Vodă			
362	Boșcana			
363	Stoicani, the region of Soroca		ban Petrachi Cazimir	<i>caminar</i> Panaite Cazimir
364	Novosălița	the region of Hotin		
365	Hropevna			
366	a part Deinăuți			
367	half of Rusăști			
368	a fourth part of Nelipăuți			
369	Săncăuții			
370	the third of Cotiușani			
371	Berlinții			
372	half of Gurmuzăni			

⁵⁹“Bălănești”.⁶⁰Original version.

373	2 parts of a 5 th of Nisloveni and of Copelova and of Cotela			
374	Dolinenii	the region of Hotin	magistrate Toader Balș	<i>comis</i> Iancul Balș
375	Doljocu			
376	a part of Trebujăni			
377	10 parts of Cruhlic			
378	a fourth part of Singereni			
379	12 parts of Bălcăuți			
380	the fourth part of Forsna			
381	Silișani	the region of Hotin	treasurer Sandul Sturza	<i>comis</i> Iancul Balș
382	Roșcanii			
383	a part of Cobusca de Gios			
384	a part of Luica de Sus			
385	a part of Petreni			
386	a 4 th part of Drulești, also called Săncăuți		collector of duties on spirits Tudurachi Ciure	Casandra Ciudinoai
387	Negreștii, the region of Orhei		magistrate Șarban Negel	Mihai Hermeziu