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BRENDA MEEHAN - WATERS

THE MUSCOVITE NOBLE ORIGINS OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE GENERALITET OF 1730*

Despite the voluminous literature on Peter the Great, very little has been written about such intriguing problems as the working relationship between Peter and the Muscovite nobility,¹ the effect of the Table of Ranks on that nobility, and the question of social mobility in general under Peter. It is hoped that the present study which analyzes the social origins of the Russians in the Generalitet of 1730 will throw some light on these broad questions.

The Generalitet is a collective term which includes all the men holding the top four military, civil and court ranks within the framework of the Petrine Table of Ranks, and as such, constitutes the administrative elite of Russia. The earliest published list of the Generalitet is for the year 1730, just five years after the death of Peter. Since the majority of men holding the top four ranks in 1730 had risen to prominence under Peter, this list can serve as a basis for an analysis of social mobility during his reign.

On the eve of Peter the Great's reforms, the Muscovite nobility was a heterogeneous group, based on service and functioning within a distinct hierarchy of ranks or *chiniy* similar to the Petrine Table of Ranks. There were three sets of these hierarchies, of which the highest—the Duma ranks—included the positions of *boiarin*, *okol'nichii*, *dumnyi dvorianin*, and *dumnyi d'iak*. The Muscovite ranks were *stolnik*, *striapchii*, *dvorianin moskovskii*, *zhilets* and *d'iak*. Finally, the lowest group, the provincial nobility, held the ranks of *dvorianin*

* Nous avons gardé le présent article dans sa langue originale afin d'éviter les inexactitudes et les imperfections diverses qui auraient accompagné inévitablement sa traduction en français. Nous ferons de même, à l'avenir, pour les articles très spécialisés écrits dans une langue facilement accessible aux chercheurs (N. d. l. R.).

1. For a good background to this problem, see the recent article by John Keep, "The Muscovite elite and the approach to pluralism", *Slavonic and East European Review* XLVIII (April 1970): 201-231.

gorodovoi and *boiarskii syn.* Collectively, this highly diversified nobility was called "service men" (*sluzhilye liudi*), indicating their position of direct service to the Tsar, in distinction from the merchants and peasants.

In addition to the above ranks which were tied to a service position, the title of *kniaz'* (prince) was a personal mark, usually of high status, although by the seventeenth century there were several princely families which had suffered decline. Held by those few nobles directly descended from Rurik, the first prince of Russia, or from Gedimin, the Lithuanian prince of the fourteenth century, or from the Tatar Khans, *kniaz* was a title inherited at birth by the sons, and could not be granted, even by the Tsar.

The purpose of this article is to determine the position within this Muscovite social structure of the fathers and grandfathers of the men in the Generalitet of 1730.¹ At that time there were 125 Russians and 54 foreigners holding the top four ranks. Since we are trying to test the effect of Petrine reform on the old Muscovite social elite, we will deal in this article only with the Russians.

Appendix II (*infra*, pp. 42-75) attempts to provide the information necessary for pinpointing the date at which the Generalitet families achieved prominence. The first column gives the name and rank of the individual as of January 1730. A "k" after his name indicates that he is a *kniaz'*. The "P" applies to those who reached positions of

1. The list of the Generalitet was edited by M. Longinov, "Russkii Generalitet v nachale 1730 goda" (The Russian Generalitet in the beginning of 1730), in P. I. Bartenev, ed., *Osmnadtsatyi vek. Istoricheskii sbornik* (The eighteenth century. An historical collection), III (Moscow, 1869): 161-177. In addition to it and to the *Russkii biograficheskii slovar'* (Russian biographical dictionary) (hereinafter *RBS*), 25 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1896-1918), and the *Entsiklopedicheskii slovar'* (Encyclopedia) (hereinafter *ES*), 41 vols. in 82 (St. Petersburg, 1890-1904), biographical information on the men in the Generalitet and their families was primarily drawn from I. V. Annenkov, *Istoriia leibgardii konnago polka, 1731-1848* (History of the Horse Guards Regiment, 1731-1848), pt. 2 (St. Petersburg, 1949); D. Bantysh-Kamenskii, *Biografii rossiiskikh Generalissimusov i General Fel'dmarshalov* (Biographies of Russian Generalissimos and Fieldmarshals), 2 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1840); same author's *Slovar' dostopamiatnykh liudei Russkoi zemli* (A dictionary of memorable people of the Russian land), 5 vols. (Moscow, 1836); M. M. Bogoslovskii, *Petr I. Materialy dlia biografii* (Peter I. Materials for a biography), 3 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1946); A. Chicherin, *Istoriia leibgardii preobrazhenskogo polka, 1683-1883* (History of the Preobrazhenskii Guards Regiment, 1683-1883), 4 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1883); P. Dirin, *Istoriia leib-gardii semenovskogo polka, 1683-1883* (History of the Semenovskii Guards Regiment, 1683-1883), 2 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1883); D. Korsakov, *Iz zhizni russkikh deiatelei XVIII veka* (From the lives of Russian leaders of the eighteenth century) (Kazan, 1891); same author's *Votsarenie Imperatritsy Anny Ioannovny* (The accession to the throne of Empress Anna Ioannovna) (Kazan, 1880); S. Panchulidze, ed., *Sbornik biografii kavaleriagardov, 1724-1899* (A collection of biographies of cavalry guardsmen, 1724-1899), 4 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1901); N. E. Volkov, *Dvor russkikh Imperatorov v ego proshlom i nastoiashchem* (The Imperial Russian Court—Past and present) (St. Petersburg, 1900).

power under Peter the Great, or whose career during his reign indicated that they would achieve important positions in their maturity.

The second and third columns note respectively at what rank the men of the Generalitet began service, and what were their highest achieved positions. In similar fashion, columns four through seven indicate the service positions of the fathers and the grandfathers. (In certain cases I have suggested possible fathers on the basis of patronymic and time period but have pointed out that this is just conjecture through use of a question mark).

The next three columns are more general. They are based upon information known about the families, but not necessarily about the lineal ancestors of the individuals in the Generalitet. For example, a "yes" in the column of *Razriadnaia kniga* indicates that someone of the same family name was entered in service in the official government records from 1475-1598.¹ Unfortunately, we have no similar, single published *Razriadnaia kniga* for the seventeenth century; however, I have used sundry sources for this period,² and have noted in the column, in abbreviated form, the source from which the cited information is drawn.

If an individual belongs to a boiar family of the first or second order, it is obvious that he is descended from the highest ruling group within Muscovite Russia. Members of boiar families of the first order generally received the rank of boiar without passing through the stage

1. Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Institut Istorii, *Razriadnaia kniga, 1475-1598* (*Official service registers, 1475-1598*) (Moscow, 1966).

2. *Akty istoricheskie, sobrannye i izdannye Arkheograficheskoi Komissiei* (*Historical documents, collected and edited by the Archaeographical Commission*) (hereinafter *AI*), 5 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1841-1842); *Akty, sobrannye v bibliotekakh i arkhivakh, Arkheograficheskoi ekspeditsiei* (*Documents, collected in libraries and archives, by the Archaeographical Expedition*) (hereinafter *AAE*), 4 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1836-1838); I. Andreevskii, *O namestnikakh, voevodakh i gubernatorakh* (*About lieutenants, military governors and governors*) (St. Petersburg, 1864); A. Barsukov, *Spiski gorodovykh voevod i drugikh lits voevodskago upravleniia moskovskago gosudarstva XVII s.* (*Lists of provincial governors and other persons of the Gubernatorial Administration of the Muscovite State in the XVIIth century*) (St. Petersburg, 1902); V. N. Berkh, *Spiski boiaram, okol'nichim i dumnym dvorianam s 1468 g. do unichtozheniia sikh chinov* (*Lists of boyars, okol'nichie and dumnye dvoriane from 1468 to the abolishment of these ranks*) (St. Petersburg, 1833); S. K. Bogoiavlenskii, *Prikaznye sud'i XVII veka* (*XVIIth century heads of departments*) (Moscow, 1946); "Drevniaia rossiiskaia vivliofika" (*Ancient Russian Library*), *Posluzhnoi spisok starinnykh boiar i dvoretskikh, okol'nichikh i nekotorykh drugikh pridvornikh chinov s 6970 po 7184* (*Service record of ancient boyars, majordomos, okol'nichie and some other courtly ranks from 6970 to 7184*), XX: 1-131; *Dvortsove razriady* (*Registers of court officials*), 4 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1850-1855); I. E. Zabelin, "Dopolneniia k Dvortsovyim razriadam" (*Supplement to the registers of court officials*), in *Chteniia v Imperatorskom obshchestve istorii i drevnostei Rossiiskikh pri Moskovskom Universitete* (*Papers of the Imperial Society of History and Russian Antiquities of the University of Moscow*), 1 and 3 (1882), 2 and 4 (1883); *Dopolneniia k aktam istoricheskim* (*Supplement to historical documents*), 12 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1846-1872).

of *okol'nichii*. Families of the second order served as either boiars or *okol'nichii*.¹

For family genealogies, a more suspect area, I have used the standard works, including *Rodoslovnaia kniga kniaziei i dvorian rossiiskikh i vyezhhikh* (cited as Novikov), Bobrinskii, Dolgorukov, Ermerin and Rummel.²

The last column is designed to indicate special influences, such as relatives and marriage ties, which contributed substantially to an individual's rise to power. In ascending order, the four highest military ranks were: *General-Maior*, *General-Poruchik*, *General-Anshef* and *General-Fel'dmarshal*. The civil ranks were *Deistvitel'nyi Stat'skii Sovetnik*, *Tainyi Sovetnik*, *Deistvitel'nyi Tainyi Sovetnik* and *Kantsler*.³

A detailed analysis of this table argues strongly for the continuity, rather than the disruption, of the top social stratum in Pre-Petrine and Petrine Russia. The oldest element within the Russian nobility, the *kniaz'ia* (princes), make up 20% of the Generalitet. This is particularly significant since the princely families of Russia had always constituted a very small percentage of the population, and had died out naturally in several branches over the centuries.⁴

Within the Generalitet of 1730, there are eleven representatives of boiar families of the first order, twenty-five of the second order, and four who had at least one ancestor who enjoyed that distinguished position in the seventeenth century. This means that forty men, or 32% of the most influential Russians in 1730 came from families accustomed to holding the most important positions of state in Muscovite Russia.

This pattern of continuity is valid for the group as a whole. To

1. N. P. Pavlov-Silvanskii, *Gosudarevye sluzhilye liudi (The Tsar's service men)* (St. Petersburg, 1909): 185; S. B. Veselovskii, *Issledovaniia po istorii klassa sluzhilykh zemlevladel'tsev (Research on the history of the landowning service class)* (Moscow, 1969).

2. A. Bobrinskii, comp., *Dvorianskii rody vnesennye v obshchii gerbovnik vserossiiskoi imperii (Noble families inscribed in the general book of heraldry of the All-Russian Empire)*, 2 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1890); P. V. Dolgorukov, *Rossiiskii rodoslovnyi sbornik (Russian genealogical handbook)*, 4 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1841); R. I. Ermerin, *Annuaire de la noblesse de Russie*, 2 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1892); E. P. Karnovich, *Rodovye prozvaniiia i tituly v Rossii i slianze inorodtsev s russkimi (Family names and titles in Russia and the merging of foreigners with Russians)* (St. Petersburg, 1886); A. B. Lobanov-Rostovskii, ed., *Russkie rodoslovnye knigi (Russian book of genealogy)*, 3 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1878); N. I. Novikov, *Rodoslovnaia kniga kniaziei i dvorian rossiiskikh i vyezhhikh (Genealogy of Russian princes and nobles)*, 2 vols. (Moscow, 1797); V. V. Rummel, *Rodoslovnyi sbornik russkikh dvorianskikh familii (Genealogical collection of Russian noble families)*, 2 vols. (St. Petersburg, 1886); S. B. Veselovskii, *op. cit.*

3. For an excellent explanation of the Russian terms used in Appendix I (and throughout this article), see S. G. Pushkarev, *Dictionary of Russian historical terms from the eleventh century to 1917* (New Haven, 1970).

4. R. I. Ermerin, *op. cit.*, I: 119.

date I have been able to trace the paternal service positions of over 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % (83/125) of the Russians in the Generalitet.¹ Seventy-two of these eighty-three fathers (87%) held very high posts in the Muscovite service hierarchy, including the ranks of *boiarin*, *stolnik*, *okol'nichii* and *voevoda* (military governor).

It is somewhat difficult to categorize the positions of the other eleven² known fathers. For example, the father of Aleksei Iur. Bibikov was the *voevoda* of Yakutsk, but he was from the lower ranks of the provincial gentry, a *syn boiarskii*. Four fathers were officers in the Regular Army, which was organized on a foreign model, and existed throughout the seventeenth century side by side with the Muscovite cavalry and *streltsy*. The Regular Army was considered to be of lower status than the Muscovite units.³ Arakcheev's father was a captain in the Regular Army, Famintsyn's a Lieutenant Colonel (*Podpolkovnik*) and Balk's and Chernyshev's were Colonels (*Polkovniki*). All we know of Shuvalov's father is that he died in the Crimean campaign of 1687, but his grandfather was a *voevoda*. I have not been able to track down a service record for Soimonov's father, and have only the information that he was a "landowner of modest means," but well educated, and taught his son Latin and Russian at home.⁴

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Apraksin | Golitsin, S. D. | Panin, I. V. |
| Arsenev | Golovin, I. M. | Potemkin |
| Bakhmetev | Golovin, N. F. | Romodanovskii |
| Balk-Polev | Golovkin, A. G. | Rumiantsev |
| Baskakov | Golovkin, G. I. | Saltykov, P. S. |
| Bestuzhev-Riumin, A. P. | Golovkin, I. G. | Saltykov, S. A. |
| Bestuzhev-Riumin, M. P. | Golovkin, M. G. | Saltykov, V. F. |
| Bestuzhev-Riumin, P. M. | Iusupov | Shakhovskii |
| Boriatinskii | Izmailov, I. P. | Shcherbatov, I. A. |
| Buturlin, A. B. | Izmailov, L. V. | Shcherbatov, M. I. |
| Buturlin, I. I. | Izmailov, P. V. | Sheremetev, I. P. |
| Dashkov | Khrushchov | Sheremetev, V. P. |
| Dmitriev-Mamonov, I. I. | Kurakin | Sheremetev, V. P. |
| Dolgorukii, A. C. | Leont'ev | Shepelev |
| Dolgorukii, I. A. | Levashov | Sukhotin |
| Dolgorukii, I. G. | Lopukhin | Tarakanov |
| Dolgorukii, M. V. | Matiushkin | Trubetskoi, Iu. Iu. |
| Dolgorukii, S. G. | Meshcherskii | Trubetskoi, I. Iu. |
| Dolgorukii, S. M. | Musin-Pushkin, I. A. | Urusov, G. A. |
| Dolgorukii, V. L. | Musin-Pushkin, P. L. | Urusov, V. A. |
| Dolgorukii, V. V. | Naryshkin, A. L. | Volynskii |
| Golitsin, A. D. | Naryshkin, S. G. | Zagriazhskii |
| Golitsin, D. M. | Neledinskii-Meletskii | Zotov |
| Golitsin, M. M. | Panin, A. V. | |
| 2. Arakcheev | Chernyshev | Shuvalov |
| Balk | Famintsyn | Soimonov |
| Bibikov, A. I. | Isaev | Stroganov |
| Cherkasov | Shafirov | |

3. V. Kliuchevskii, *Shazaniia inostrantsev o moskovskom gosudarstve (Narratives of foreigners concerning the Moscow State)* (Moscow, 1866): 83.

4. D. Korsakov, *Votsarenie...*, *op. cit.*: 226.

There are three more men whose fathers I am certain of, but who are of special background. The first is Petr Pavlovich Shafirov, Vice-Chancellor and President of the Commerce College, and trusted confidant of Peter the Great. He is often cited as an example of the *arrivistes* who dominated Russia under Peter, at the expense of the old Muscovite service families.¹ Sometimes described as a Jewish peddler, Shafirov was in fact the son of a merchant from Smolensk, who came to Moscow when Smolensk came under Russian control by the Treaty of Andrusovo. As a cosmopolitan, West-Russian Jew, he knew several languages, and quickly found work in the Posol'skii Prikaz (Office of Foreign Affairs) as a translator. In addition, he carried on trade. He converted to Orthodoxy, and was granted noble status.² This background of his father's makes Petr Pavlovich's rise to power more understandable. He began service as a translator in the Posol'skii Prikaz, following in his father's footsteps. A very able young man, he quickly proved his worth when he accompanied, as translator, Peter the Great on his trip to Western Europe in 1697. In addition to his language skills, his merchant background was an asset in Peter's eyes, and helped him as President of the Commerce College.

From a merchant family of much higher social standing, Ilia Isaevich Isaev became Vice-President of the Glavnyi Magistrat, which was the administrative organ supervising the towns, the merchants and their new Guilds. In 1696, he was listed as a *gost'*, which means he was from one of the thirty wealthiest merchant families in Russia.³ The *gosti* were international factors and financiers. His entry into the nobility might be considered an example of horizontal, rather than vertical, mobility.

A man of singular background, Aleksander Grigorievich Stroganov was an heir to the greatest fortune in Russia. From the sixteenth century, the Stroganov family had amassed enormous wealth based on their salt mines, and from their exploration of Siberia. In several financial crises they bailed the Muscovite government out of difficulties, and during the Time of Troubles they gave great sums of money to help drive the Poles out of Russia. As a reward, the Stroganovs received a special charter, declaring them *imenitye liudi* (eminent people), with the privilege not to be subject to civil power but to be specially judged by the Tsar himself. This was in addition to their previous powers, which freed them from all duties on their trade, gave them the right

1. A. V. Romanovich-Slavatinskii, *Dvorianstvo v Rossii ot nachala XVIII veka do otneny krepostnogo prava* (*The nobility in Russia from the beginning of the XVIIIth century to the abolition of serfdom*) (Kiev, 1912): 12.

2. R. I. Ermerin, *op. cit.*, I: 58.

3. Akademiia Nauk SSSR, *Istoriia Moskovy* (*History of Moscow*) (Moscow, 1952), II: 63.

to judge and supervise the people living on their lands, and to have their own army and fortresses.¹ Despite two centuries of financial success, Aleksander Grigor. Stroganov was the first member of his family to enter government service and to appear at court.

Although I have been unable to determine definitely the fathers of forty-two² of the Russians in the Generalitet, it is striking to find on the basis of *Razriadnye knigi* that all but one of them—Alaberdeev—came from families that are included in the service records, and can therefore be considered part of the Muscovite nobility.

If we consider the family service records of the Generalitet as a whole, we find that only nine³ out of the 125 Russians came from families that were not included in the Muscovite service records. This means that 93% (116/125) of the Russians holding the top four ranks in 1730 came from noble families, accustomed to serving the Tsar and holding administrative posts such as heads of *prikazy* (administrative departments), *voevoda* of provinces, or influential court and ambassadorial positions. For these men, the Table of Ranks did not necessarily open up new horizons, or free positions previously unattainable. It changed the names of the positions, and brought them under tighter government regulation, but, by and large, they remained the type of jobs their ancestors were accustomed to filling. That is not to say that there was no social mobility for these men. Many of them held higher positions than had their fathers. It merely suggests that this is not a rags-to-riches story, and that a rise to power was a slow and steady process, begun as much in the seventeenth century, as in the period of Peter the Great.

The overall picture then appears to be one of continuity, with the preponderant majority of men in the Generalitet from family backgrounds of high service positions.

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|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. Bobrinskii, <i>op. cit.</i> , I: 393-394. | | |
| 2. Alaberdeev | Koshelev | Seniavin, U. A. |
| Bibikov, I. I. | Kropotov, G. S. | Skorniakov-Pisarev |
| Bredikhin | Kropotov, I. I. | Stepanov |
| Buturlin, I. I. | Likharev | Sukhotin |
| Chevkin | Makarov | Sukin |
| Dmitriev-Mamonov, V. A. | Naumov | Ushakov |
| Elagin | Novosiltsev | Veliaminov |
| Ergolskii | Olsufeev | Veliaminov-Zernov |
| Eropkin | Pleshcheev, A. L. | Viazemskii |
| Grekov, M. | Pleshcheev, I. N. | Voeikov, M. F. |
| Grekov, S. | Poroshin | Voeikov, P. L. |
| Ignat'ev | Saltykov, M. A. | Volkov, A. I. |
| Koltovskii | Sekiotov | Volkov, M. I. |
| Korchmin | Seniavin, N. A. | Zybin |
| 3. Alaberdeev | Balk-Polev | Isaev |
| Arakcheev | Cherkasov | Shafirov |
| Balk | Famintsyn | Shuvalov |

In addition to this general pattern of established service, we have several interesting areas of specific continuity in the jobs held by fathers and sons, which suggests an institutional continuum between Muscovite and Petrine Russia.

The three main administrative reforms of Peter I were the division of Russia into eight *gubernii* (provinces) headed by Governors (1708), the creation of a Senate of nine members (1711), and the establishment of Colleges in 1717. The Governors replaced the far more numerous *voevoda* of the Muscovite period. The nine-member Senate was very similar in function to the Blizhniaia Kantseliariia of the Boiar Duma which, on the eve of Peter's reforms, had been reduced to a membership of the same size. The eight Colleges represented a consolidation and rationalization of the forty-five *prikazy*, which suffered from a great deal of jurisdictional over-lapping. Besides this consolidation, three of the Colleges dealt with new areas of government activity, which had not been adequately handled by the *prikaz* system. These were the Admiralty, Commerce, and Mining and Manufacturing Colleges. Nevertheless, from a point of view of function and type of position, there is a real continuity between the role of *voevoda* and Governor, of *boiarin* and Senator, and of head of a *prikaz* (*prikaznyi sud'ia*) and President of a College.

It is therefore interesting to note that sixteen¹ of the men in the Generalitet, who at some time in their careers were Presidents of the Colleges, had fathers who had been heads of *prikazy*. Included in this group are A. P. Bestuzhev-Riumin, M. M. Golitsin, the elder, whose father and grandfather were heads of *prikazy*, A. L. Naryshkin, and M. A. Saltykov. Two of these men had themselves been heads of *prikazy* early in their careers, and later Presidents of a College: Gavril Ivan. Golovkin was head of the Posol'skii Prikaz, and later President of the College of Foreign Affairs, its direct descendant; I. A. Musin-Pushkin was *sud'ia* of a *prikaz* and then President of the Kamer-Kollegiia (College of State Revenue).

In a similar vein, thirteen members² of the Generalitet who became

1. Presidents of Colleges who had fathers who were Prikaznye Sud'i:

Bestuzhev-Riumin, A. P.	Golovkin, G. I.	Naryshkin, A. L.
Cherkasskii	Ignat'ev	Saltykov, M. A.
Golitsin, D. M.	Leont'ev	Sheremetev, A. P.
Golitsin, M. M.	Lopukhin	Sheremetev, V. P.
Golovin, I. M.	Musin-Pushkin, I. A.	Ushakov
Golovin, N. F.	Musin-Pushkin, P. L.	

2. Governors whose fathers were voevodas:

Bibikov, A. Iu. (Vice-Gov.)	Leont'ev	Shuvalov
Boriatinskii	Levashov	Trubetskoi, Iu. Iu.
Cherkasskii	Musin-Pushkin, P. L.	Trubetskoi, I. Iu.
Dolgorukii, M. V.	Sheremetev, V. P.	Volyanskii

Governors of *gubernii* had fathers who had held the position of *voevoda*. Prince A. M. Cherkasskii began service as assistant to his father, the *voevoda* of Tobol'sk, and later was himself Governor of Siberia. Count P. L. Musin-Pushkin was Governor of Smolensk; his father had earlier been *voevoda* of that district. Similarly, A. P. Volynskii was Governor of Kazan, where his father had formerly been *voevoda*.

Finally, nine fathers who were Muscovite boiars, saw their sons become Senators within the new Petrine structure. They were M. V. Dolgorukii, D. M. Golitsin, M. M. Golitsin, M. I. Leontev, I. A. Musin-Pushkin, Iu. S. Neledinskii-Meletskii, I. P. Sheremetev, Iu. Iu. Trubetskoi and his brother I. Iu. Trubetskoi.

Although we have listed sixteen College Presidents, thirteen Governors and nine Senators, several men held two or more of these posts within their careers. In fact, we are speaking of twenty-five individuals. For example, Prince Dmitrii Mikhailovich Golitsin was Governor of Kiev, 1708-1721 (one of Peter's original eight Governors), President of the College of State Revenue on its creation in 1717, President of the Commerce College under Peter II, and Senator under Anna. His career illustrates two significant characteristics of the top administrative cadre under Peter the Great. The first, the continuity of office-holding between father and son, has already been discussed. But it is worth pointing out that although the twenty-five individuals enumerated above constitute only 20% of the Russians in the Generalitet, their positions of Senator, Governor and College President were the highest in the Petrine administration, just as their fathers' posts of boiar, *prikaznyi sud'ia* and *voevoda* were at the apex of the Muscovite structure.

Prince Dmitrii Mikhailovich Golitsin's hold over a succession of important offices illustrates a second trait of Peter's administrative personnel. As a frustrated Reformer, Peter often lamented the dearth of "good men" in Russia, capable of carrying out his designs.¹ As fast as he created new organs of government, he appointed the same old stand-bys to head them. In 1708, he handpicked the eight governors to administer his new *guberniia*. They were T. N. Streshnev, P. M. Apraksin, F. M. Apraksin, M. P. Gagarin, D. M. Golitsin, P. A. Golitsin, A. D. Menshikov and P. S. Saltykov.² Upon the creation of the Senate in 1711, Peter made two of these Governors, Streshnev and Petr Golitsin, Senators. And when the time came in 1717 to name eight Russians to the new position of College President, he called upon three of his original Governors and one of his original Senators.³

1. V. Kliuchevskii, *op. cit.*, IV: 177.

2. S. M. Soloviev, *Istoriia Rossii s drevneishikh vremen (History of Russia from Ancient Times)* (Moscow, 1962), VIII: 351.

3. Cf. *infra*, Appendix II, pp. 42-75.

It is essential for us to explore the reasons underlying such a policy since they are clearly tied to the larger problem of social mobility. If there were in fact only a handful of educated, competent men in Russia, and most of them came from the cream of the Muscovite aristocracy, then Peter had no alternative but to rely upon them, or on foreigners to run the government. In that case, one could explain the survival of the Muscovite ruling families under Peter by simply suggesting that as much as he might have liked to undermine them, they were the only ones capable of filling his new administrative posts. If Peter were really in such a bind, what were the means by which he could have broken out of it? What were the avenues of success by which a man of humble background could rise to power?

From our study of the Generalitet, we have already seen instances in which specific abilities assisted a man in his climb to the top. For example, Shafirov was helped by his language training coupled with his commercial know-how, as Isaev was by his knowledge of commerce and tariffs, and his personal acquaintance with the top merchant families of Russia.

Is it possible to speak of a *noblesse de robe* in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Russia? This is a very broad and important question, to which we can give only a sketchy answer, based on the limited material of the Generalitet. In a negative sense, the outstanding *d'iak* (Secretarial) families of the sixteenth century, such as the Viskovatovs, Shchelkalovs and Vyluzgins¹ have no descendants in the top four ranks of 1730. A most interesting pattern appears when we look at the question from the other point of view, i.e., who in the Generalitet comes from *d'iak* stock. Based on Bogoiavlenskii's compilation of the seventeenth century *prikaznye d'iaki*,² seventeen men in the Generalitet come from families of *d'iak* background. This group consists of Apraksin, Bredikhin, Chernyshev, Dmitriev-Mamonov, Leont'ev (dynasty of *d'iaki*), Likharev, Matiushkin, Naumov, Poroshin, Rumiantsev, Stepanov (*d'iak* dynasty), Tarakanov, Ushakov, the two Volkovs (*d'iak* dynasty), and Zotov. It is fascinating to find that of these seventeen men, fifteen hold military ranks in 1730. The four with civil ranks are Bredikhin, Dmitriev-Mamonov, Naumov and Stepanov. And it is fair to say that although Bredikhin held a civil rank at this time, his career was clearly a military one.³

This raises the all-encompassing question of the importance of the military under Peter the Great. Kliuchevskii has most strongly

1. N. F. Demidov, "Biurokratizatsiia gosudarstvennogo apparata" (Bureaucratization of the State machinery), *Absolutizm v Rossii (Absolutism in Russia)* (Moscow, 1964): 209.

2. S. K. Bogoiavlenskii, *op. cit.*

3. A. Chicherin. *op. cit.*, IV: 44.

stated the case by arguing that all the reforms, financial, social, administrative as well as military, were an outgrowth of the needs created by Peter's wars.¹ These needs were enormous. In the thirty-five years of his reign, Peter was almost continually involved in a war. The Baltic campaign alone lasted from 1700 to 1721. At the end of his reign, the Russian army numbered 210,000 regular troops and 100,000 Cossacks who retained their own organization. Peter can justly be considered the founder of the modern Russian army, because although his predecessors had large armies, they were not standing armies. Even the *streltsy* can at best be considered semi-professional.

Although the nobility had been subject to personal military service since the formation of the Muscovite state, under Peter this obligation was more effectively and almost continuously enforced. The Petrine army in which they served was enlarged, modernized and reorganized. In addition, the navy was begun from scratch by Peter, and was therefore completely unfettered by traditions and established family claims. Furthermore, from the early 1700's on, Peter had forced even the most aristocratic youths to start service in the ranks, and work their way up. It would therefore seem that the army and navy would offer ample opportunity for social mobility in the Petrine era. But this does not seem to have been the case for the top four ranks. Of the 125 Russians in the Generalitet, seventy-two held military ranks and fifty-three civil ranks. There were proportionately more people of old service families in the military than in the civil, and these families monopolized over 90% (66/72) of the top army and navy positions.

Again we face the problem of whether or not they were the only qualified ones for these posts. This in turn leads to the larger question of educational opportunity, which is important as a vehicle for advancement in an achievement-oriented society such as that proclaimed by the Table of Ranks. If Peter had really wanted to replace the Muscovite ruling class with fresher blood, a suitable means would have been to concentrate on the education of the lower gentry. But instead, we find that within the Generalitet those educated under Peter's direction were overwhelmingly from the best families. In the diplomatic field, fourteen men² in the Generalitet received diplomatic

1. V. Kliuchevskii, *op. cit.*, IV: 46 ff.

2. Men from the Generalitet with diplomatic training:

Arsenev	Dolgorukii, S. G.	Kurakin, A. B.
Bestuzhev-Riumin, A. P.	Dolgorukii, V. L.	Musin-Pushkin, P. I.
Bestuzhev-Riumin, M. P.	Eropkin	Naryshkin, S. G.
Dashkov	Golovkin, M. G.	Zotov
Dolgorukii, A. G.	Izmailov, L. V.	

training in their youth, many of them by working as aides to their fathers. For example, Prince Aleksander Boris. Kurakin, Ambassador to France in 1730, received an excellent apprenticeship while his father headed the embassies in London, Hanover and Paris.

In the military realm, nineteen¹ from the Generalitet studied navigation at the explicit order of Peter I. The list sounds strikingly similar to a roll-call at a Boiar Duma. Several of these were among the original *dvoriane* (nobles) sent abroad for maritime studies in 1697. At that time Peter was completely absorbed in the creation of his navy. Aware of the desperate need to educate Russians for this field, he sent 128 men to Italy, England and Holland for maritime studies. The group was explicitly divided along class lines. He ordered over sixty *stolniki* and *spal'niki*, the young nobles of his court, to study navigation abroad, at their own expense. In addition, each nobleman was to select and be responsible for one soldier, of lower background, for whom the government would pay all bills.²

The fathers of seven men in the Generalitet were among those first *student-stolniki*.³ And in 1730 eight of Peter's *protégés* were holding positions in the top four ranks, namely, Andrei Apraksin, Ivan Izmailov, Prince Aleksei Golitsin, Ivan Golovin, Mikhail Matiushkin, Semen Naryshkin, Semen Saltykov, Vasilii Sheremetev, Vladimir Sheremetev and Grigorii Skorniakov.⁴ It is interesting that although an equal number of nobles and non-nobles were sent abroad, and presumably received a similar education, only the former reached the top four ranks.

The social preconceptions underlying Peter's organization of the student delegation in 1697 are revealed in several other instances. In 1712, for example, an *ukaz* (imperial decree) named Petr Apraksin, Prince Dmitri Golitsin, Petr Saltykov and Prince Matvei Gagarin as governors, but Kurbatov as vice-governor of Arkhangel'sk, even though he had the duties and powers of governor. Soloviev has suggested that

1. Those with military education:

Apraksin	Korchmin, V.	Sheremetev, I. P.
Buturlin	Matiushkin	Sheremetev, V. V.
Golitsin, A.	Naryshkin, A. L.	Sheremetev, V. V.
Golitsin, D. M.	Saltykov, P. A.	Skorniakov-Pisarev
Golovin, I. M.	Saltykov, S. A.	Soimonov
Golovin, N. F.	Seniavin, U. A.	
Izmailov, I. P.	Shcherbatov, A. I.	

2. M. M. Bogoslovskii, *op. cit.*, I: 377.

3. Dolgorukii, G.	Kurakin, B.	Saltykov, F.
Dolgorukii, V.	Potemkin, I.	Shakhovskii, I.
		Trubetskoi, Iu.

4. Ustrialov, *Istoriia tsarstvovaniia Petra Velikago (History of the reign of Peter the Great)* (St. Petersburg, 1858), II: 565; A. V. Romanovich-Slavatinskii, *op. cit.*: 34.

the reason for this was that Peter did not want the son of a slave to be on the same footing with a Prince Golitsin.¹

Petrine legislation regarding the nobility is complex and contradictory. The Table of Ranks explicitly declares that service, rather than birth, shall be the basis for nobility, and yet stipulates that those who reach a specified rank will, along with their legitimate heirs, be recognized as part of an hereditary nobility. The section on heraldry contains in a nutshell the contradictions of the law as a whole. It provides that a patent of nobility and coat-of-arms be given to anyone who reaches the rank of *ober-offitser* (whether a nobleman or not), as well as those who have not been in military service, but who can prove service status for at least one hundred years.²

Two years after the Table of Ranks, a law was passed "On the Non-Entry into the Secretarial Rank of *prikaznye ljudi* who are not Nobles." This law read:

"His Imperial Majesty has decreed that no one not of the nobility will be admitted into secretarial rank, lest he afterwards rises into assessor, councillor or higher.

If someone of *pod'iachei* [minor clerk] rank merits such a noble thing, he will be promoted with the testimony of the Governing Senate."³

This law allowed only nobles, as a rule, to be assigned as secretaries. The entry into the secretarial rank of *pod'iachei* would be the exception, and would require the approval of the Senate. This suggests that there was a concept of nobility that was not based on rank, that was in existence prior to the Table of Ranks, and which still held validity after it. It was from such a previously existing nobility that the majority of men in the Generalitet came.

It might be argued that Peter was not concerned with social mobility, or opening opportunities to all, but rather with transforming the existing nobility, and demanding that they operate within his structure. He seems to have guaranteed first preference to the old service nobility, provided they perform within his ranks. The social composition of the Generalitet bears witness to this understanding between Emperor and nobleman.

Rochester, 1971.

1. S. M. Soloviev, *op. cit.*, VIII: 459.

2. *Polnoe sobranie zakonov Rossiiskoi Imperii* (Complete collection of laws of the Russian Empire), #3890, January 24, 1722.

3. *Ibid.*, #4449, January 31, 1724.

APPENDIX I

ORIGINAL GOVERNORS, SENATORS AND PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES
AND THEIR RELATION TO THE GENERALITET OF 1730*Governors 1707*

Moscow	Streshnev, Tikhon Nikitich.
St. Petersburg	Menshikov, Aleksander Danil.
Kiev	Golitsin, Dmitrii Mikhail. — <i>In Generalitet</i>
Smolensk	Saltykov, Petr Samoil. — Relatives in Generalitet
Arkhangelsk	Golitsin, Petr Aleks. — Relatives in Gene- ralitet
Kazan	Apraksin, Petr Matv. — Brother in Gene- ralitet
Azov	Apraksin, Fedor Matv. — Brother in Gene- ralitet
Siberia	Gagarin, Matv. Petr.
(Soloviev, VIII: 351)	

Senate 1711

Musin-Pushkin, Ivan Aleks.	<i>In Generalitet</i>
Streshnev, T. N.	
Plemiannikov	
Golitsin, Petr Aleks.	Relatives in Generalitet
Dolgorukii, Mikhail Vlad.	<i>In Generalitet</i>
Volkonskii, Grigor.	
Samarin	
Opukhtin	
Melnitskii	
(Soloviev, VIII: 352)	

Presidents of colleges 1717

Foreign Affairs	Golovkin, Gavril Ivan. — <i>In Generalitet</i>
State Revenue	Golitsin, Dm. Mikh. — <i>In Generalitet</i>
Justice	Matveev, Andrei Artem.
War	Menshikov, Aleks. Danil.
Admiralty	Apraksin, Fedor Matv. — Brother in Generalitet
Commerce	Tolstoi, Petr Andr.
Finance	Musin-Pushkin, Ivan A. — <i>In Generalitet</i>
Mining and Manufacturing	Bruce, Jacob Vilim. — <i>In Generalitet</i> (foreigner)
(Soloviev, VIII: 455)	

APPENDIX II

SERVICE BACKGROUND OF THE FAMILIES OF THE GENERALITET OF 1730

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Alaberdeev, Semen Aleks., Gen.-Maior	In the navy				
P Apraksin, Andrei Matv., Gen.-Maior	Stolnik to Peter I	DTS Graf	Striapchii	Voevoda, Astrakhan	Striapchii
P Arakcheev, Vasilii Stepan., Gen.-Maior				Kapitan	
Arsenev, Vasilii Mikh., TS (stripped of rank)	1716-27 worked in Russian embassy in Holland	Gofmeister		Voevoda, Iakutsk; Stolnik	
P Bakhmetev, Ivan. Ivan., Gen.-Maior	Offitser, Semenov. gvard.	Polkovnik		Stolnik; fought in Northern war	
P Balk, Fedor Nikol., Gen.-Poruch.		Guber., Moscow	Major in Swedish Army; Russian Kapitan	Polkovnik	
P Balk-Polev, Pavel Fedor., DSS	Armeiskii soldat	Gen.-Poruch.; TS		Gen.-Poruch.; Guber., Moscow	Kapitan

DTS : Deistvitel'nyi Tainyi Sovetnik

TS : Tainyi Sovetnik

DSS : Deistvitel'nyi
Statskii Sovetnik.

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
		No	Tatar origin	
Dvorianin Moskovskii	Yes – 17 C.	No	Tatar, 14 C. D'iaks in early 17 C.	His sister married Tsar Fedor
1695, given Votchina for his service and his father's (Loba- nov-R., I: 85)		No	Family first given pomest'e in 1667. Tatar origin	
	Yes – 16 C.	No	Tatar, 14 C.	Brother of wife of Menshikov
	Dmitr. E. Bakhmetev, Stolnik, Voevoda (<i>AI V</i> : 342)	No	Tatar, 15 C.	
		No	Father, Livland dvorianin, Russia, 1654	
Polkovnik		No	Grandfather of Livland gentry	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Baskakov, Aleksei Petr., DSS	Semenov. gvard.	Prezident Revizion. kol.		Stolnik	
P Bestuzhev- Riumin, Aleksei Petr., DSS	Kamer-iunker	Kantsler; Gen.-Fel'd- marshal	Stolnik	Gofmeister; Graf	
P Bestuzhev- Riumin, Mikhail Petr., DSS	Kamer-iunker	Ober- gofmarshal	Stolnik	Gofmeister; Graf	
P Bestuzhev- Riumin, Petr Mikh., TS	Stolnik	Gofmeister	Mikhail G., 1660, at court of Alexis (<i>ES</i> 6: 623)		
P Bibikov, Ivan Ivan., Gen.-Maior	1703, Offitser, Preobrazh. gvard.	Poruchik	(?) Ivan Fomich, stolnik, 1680 (Barsukov: 439)		
P Bibikov, Aleksei Iur., DSS	Preobrazh. soldat	Prokuror, Manufaktur- kol.	1679, vovoda, Iakutsk; 1680, syn boiarskii (<i>RBS</i> III: 33)		
P Boriatinskii, Ivan Fedor., k., Gen.-Maior	Stolnik; Poteshnyi Praporshchik	Gen.-Anshef	Vovoda, 1678	Okol'ni., 1691 (reward for Crimean campaign)	
P Bredikhin, Aleksander Fedor., DSS	Stolnik; Preobrazh. soldat	Polkovnik; Vits-Guber., Irkutsk; Guber., Novgorod			

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	F. I. Baskakov, voevoda, Kazan, 1544 (Bobrinskii, I: 654)	No	Tatars (Novikov, II: 284)	
In 1660, part of the court of Alexis (<i>ES</i> 6: 623)	In 17 C., many Bstuzhevs served as stolniki, Moskovskii	No	Came to Moscow in 15 C., fr. Britain to Novgorod (Erme- rin) (?)	
In 1660, part of the court of Alexis (<i>ES</i> 6: 623)	Dvorianin, and striapchii (<i>ES</i> 6: 623)	No	Came to Moscow in 15 C., fr. Britain to Novgorod (Erme- rin) (?)	
		No	Moscow, 15 C., fr. Britain or Novgorod (?)	
	Yes	No	Tatar, 14 C.	
	Yes	No	Tatar, 14 C.	
Boiarin, 1671 (reward for fighting Stenka Razin)	Yes	2nd order	Rurik Princes of Chernigov	
	Semen Br., d'iak, 1630; Martemian Semenovich, d'iak, 1654 (Bogoiavlenskii: 238)	No	Family received pomest'e in 1613	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Buturlin, Aleksander Boris., Gen.-Maior	Denshchik to Peter I; gvard. soldat	Gen.-Fel'd- marshal; Graf		Gvard. Kapitan	
P Buturlin, Ivan Ivan., Gen.-Anshef (stripped of rank)	Spal'nik to young Tsar Peter	Gen.-Anshef; Preobrazh.		Blizhnii stolnik	
Buturlin, Ivan Ivan., DSS			(?) Ivan F., Prikaz. Sud'ia, 1669; or Ivan V., stolnik, Prikaz. Sud'ia; 1674 (Bogoia- vlenskii: 239)		
P Cherkasov, Ivan Anton., DSS	Pod'iachii	Senator; TS		Born in Sosnits, served in Russia	
P Cherkasskii, Aleksei Mikh., k., TS; Senator	Blizhnii stolnik; Aide to his father, voevoda	Kantsler; Guber., Siberia	Sud., Moscow	Voevoda, Tobolsk; Guber., Siberia Boiar	Named Uruskah- Murza till conversion
P Chernyshev, Grigorii Petr., Gen.-Poruch.	Stolnik to Tsar Ivan; Denshchik to Peter I	Gen.-Poruch.		Polkovnik, Reitarskii polk (Lobanov-R.: 369)	Served in Smolensk, 1622
P Chevkin, Fedor Gavril. Gen.-Poruch.	Denshchik to Peter I	Gen.-Poruch.			

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Yes	2nd order	Descended from legendary Radsha, Came to Russia 12 C. (Veselovskii: 45)	
	Yes	2nd order	Descended from legendary Radsha, Came to Russia 12 C. (Veselovskii: 45)	
	Yes	2nd order	Descended from legendary Radsha, Came to Russia 12 C.	
		No		
Boiar	Yes	2nd order	Cherkess origin, Related to aunt of Michael Romanov (Dolgorukov, IV: 40)	
	Stepan Ch., d'iak, 1644-1657, Prikaz (Bogoiavlenskii: 309)		Fr. Polish gentry, Came to Russia under Ivan IV	
	Yes	No	Pretended to descend from Cherkess (Kossog) Prince Redegei, 11 C. (Novikov, II: 377; Veselovskii: 292)	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Dashkov, Aleksei Ivan.; DSS	Stolnik to Tsaritsa Prascovia	TS		Voevoda, 1677 (Barsukov: 490)	
P Dmitriev- Mamonov, Ivan Ilich, Gen.-Poruch.	Stolnik; Potesnyi, Preobrazh.	Gen.-Anshef	(Iliia Mikh.)	Stolnik; Voevoda, Tsaritsyn, 1688 (Bar- sukov: 471)	
Dmitriev- Mamonov, Vasilii Afanas., DSS			(Afanasii Mikh.)		
P Dolgorukii, Aleksei Grigor, k.; DTS	Aide to his fa- ther in War- saw; Gof- meister	Verkhovnik; Prez., Glav. Magistrat		Poslannik, Po- land; Kapitan, Preobrazh.	
Dolgorukii, Ivan Aleks., k., Gen.-Anshef	Ober-Kamer- ger, Gen.- Anshef and Andrievskii Kavaler at age 12!	Gen.-Anshef	Gofmeister	Verkhovnik; DTS	
Dolgorukii, Ivan Grigor., k., TS	Senator, 1728	TS		Poslannik, Po- land; Kapitan, Preobrazh.	
Dolgorukii, Mikhail Vla- dimir., k., DTS	Stolnik	Senator; Verkhovnik		Voevoda Ukraine	
P Dolgorukii, Sergei Grigor., k., TS	Diplomatic training, Paris	Poslannik, Poland		Poslannik, Po- land; Kapitan, Preobrazh.	
Dolgorukii, Sergei Mikh., k., Gen.-Maior	Preobrazh. soldat	Rotmeister, Konnogvard.	Stolnik	Senator; Verkhovnik	

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Yes	No	Fr. Tatars, baptized 16 C. Not of princely line	
Stolnik: 1682 Mikh. Mikh. Dmitriev.	Yes	No	Fr. Rurik, but lost title kniaz	
Stolnik: 1682 Mikh. Mikh. Dmitriev.	Yes	No	Fr. Rurik, but lost title kniaz	
	Yes	2nd order	Rurik	
Poslannik, Poland	Yes	2nd order	Rurik	
	Yes	2nd order	Rurik	
	Yes	2nd order	Rurik	
	Yes	2nd order	Rurik	
Voevoda, Ukraine	Yes	2nd order	Rurik	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
Dolgorukii, Vasilii Lukich, k., DTS	Diplomatic training, Paris	Poslannik, France, Poland; Verkhovnik	Stolnik	Voevoda, Kiev	
P Dolgorukii, Vasilii Vladi- mir., k., Gen.-Fel'd- marshal	Served with Mazeppa in Ukraine	Verkhovnik; Gen.-Fel'd- marshal		Voevoda, Ukraine	
Elagin, Andrean Nikifor., Gen.-Maior		Gen.-Poruch.			
Ergolskii; DSS		Vits-Prez., Iustits-kol.			
P Eropkin, Dmitrii Fedor., Gen.-Maior; Ober- Komendant	Diplomatic service in Poland	Gen.-Poruch.; Ober- Komendant, Moscow			
P Famintsyn, Egor Ivan., Gen.-Maior (stripped of rank)	Praporshchik, Sevskii Polk (His father was in the same company)	Chlen, Voennaia-kol.;	Entered Muscovite service from Poland, 1654	Podpolkov., 1689	
Golitsin, Aleksi Dmitr., k., DSS	Fligel- ad''iutant to his uncle, the Fel'd-marshal	DTS	Stolnik	Poslannik; Guber.; Prez. kollegii	Stolnik
P Golitsin, Dmitrii Mikh., k., DTS	Stolnik	Verkhovnik; Poslannik; Guber.; Prez. kollegii	Stolnik	Voevoda; Boiarin; Prikaz. Sud'ia	

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Yes	2nd order	Rurik	
	Yes	2nd order	Rurik	
	Yes – 1650, Petr Elagin, Dvorianin Pskov, killed, battle (AAE IV: 67)		Pretended to come from a “Roman territory”, Came to Moscow 1340 (Novikov, II: 312)	
	Ergolskii Aleksei Ivan. Voevoda, Mosaisk, 1649 (Barsukov: 76)			
	Yes		Fr. Princes of Smolensk	
			Great-great-grand-father came from Scotland to Poland	
Voevoda Boiar Prikaz. Sud'ia	Yes	1st order	Gedimin	
Boiar; Prikaz. Sud'ia	Yes	1st order	Gedimin	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Golitsin, Mikhail Mikh., the elder, k., Gen.-Fel'd- marshal	Semenov. gvard.	Gen.-Fel'd- marshal; Verkhovnik; Senator; Prez., voennaia-kol.	Stolnik	Voevoda; Boiarin; Prikaz. Sud'ia	
Golitsin, Mikhail Mikh., the younger, k., TS		Senator; Poslannik; Prez. kollegii	Stolnik	Voevoda; Boiarin; Prikaz. Sud'ia	
P Golitsin, Sergei Dmitr., k., TS	Kamer-iunker	Poslannik	Stolnik	Verkhovnik; Poslannik; Guber.; Prez. kollegii	Stolnik
Golovin, Ivan Mikh., Gen.-Poruch.	Served in army and fleet after in Holland	Admiral; Prez., Admiral- teistvo		Boiarin; Prikaz. Sud'ia	
P Golovin, Nikolai Fedor., Kontr-Admiral	Learned navigation by serving in English fleet for 8 years	Admiral; Prez., Admiral- teistvo	Prikaz. Sud'ia	Gen.-Admiral; Kantsler; the 1st Russian Graf	
P Golovkin, Aleksander Gavril., DTS		Poslannik, The Hague, Paris, Berlin	Stolnik	Kantsler; Verkhovnik	Okol'ni., 1689
P Golovkin, Gavril Ivan., Kantsler	Stolnik to Tsarevich Peter, 1677	Kantsler; Verkhovnik; Graf	Okol'ni., 1689	Boiarin, 1692	
P Golovkin, Ivan Gavril., TS		Senator; Poslannik, Holland	Stolnik	Kantsler; Verkhovnik	Okol'ni., 1689

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Boiar; Prikaz. Sud'ia	Yes	1st order	Gedimin	
Boiar; Prikaz. Sud'ia	Yes	1st order	Gedimin	
Voevoda; Boiarin; Prikaz. Sud'ia	Yes	1st order	Gedimin	
Okol'ni. under Alexis (Novikov, II: 273); Prikaz. Sud'ia (Bogoiavlenskii: 246)	Yes	2nd order	Came to Moscow 14 C. Pretended to descend from Italian gentry of Caffa, Crimea	
Boiar (Novikov, II: 274); Prikaz. Sud'ia (Bogoiavlenskii: 246)	Yes	2nd order	Fr. Crimea, 14 C.	
1692, Boiar	Yes	No	Of Polish descent (Novikov, II: 415)	
	Yes			His father, poor pomeshchik, was uncle of Natalia Naryshkin
1692, Boiar	Yes	No		

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Golovkin, Mikhail Gavril., DSS	Russian Resident in Berlin	Vits-Kantsler	Stolnik	Kantsler; Verkhovnik	Okol'ni., 1689
P Grekov, Maksim Timofei., Gen.-Maior	Kapitan, 1703	Gen.-Politsei- meister, Moscow, 1722			
Grekov, Stepan; Gen.-Maior		Gen.-Politsei- meister, Moscow, 1730			
P Ignat'ev, Stepan Lukich, Gen.-Maior	Semenov. soldat, 1704	Chlen, Voennaia-kol.			
P Isaev, Ilia Isaev., DSS	Gost, 1696, (Dopol., <i>AI</i> XII: 385)	Vits-Prez., Glav. Ma- gistrat, 1721		Merchant	
P Iusupov, Grigorii Dmitr., k., Gen.-Poruch.	Stolnik to Tsar Feodor	Gen.-Anshef; Senator	(Abdullah Murza) upon conversion Dimitri Seyushevich (Dolgorukov, IV: 50)		Seyush Murza, son of Il-Murza
P Izmailov, Ivan Petr., Gen.-Maior	Komnatnyi stolnik; Semenov. gvard.	Gen.-Poruch.; Guber., Arkhangelsk		Voevoda (Lobanov-R., I: 174)	
P Izmailov, Petr Vasil., Gen.-Maior	1700	Gen.-Poruch.; Chlen, Voennaia-kol.	Stolnik		

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1692, Boiar	Yes	No		
	Yes – Grekov, d'iak, 1572 (<i>AI I</i> : 343). 1633, Afrosinia Gre- kov at court of Tsaritsa (Zabelin: 825)		(?) 19 Grekov family lines in Russia; 1, 16 C.; 3, 17 C.; 1, Don Cossacks	14 arose later (<i>ES 18</i> : 609)
			(?) 19 Grekov family lines in Russia; 1, 16 C.; 3, 17 C.; 1, Don Cossacks	14 arose later (<i>ES 18</i> : 609)
	Yes—1674. Faddeiko Ignateev, strelets. ("Solov. Bunt": 29)	No	Settled in Moscow, 1335 (Bobrinskii, I: 355)	
Merchant		No	Merchants	
	Samoilo Nikitich Iusupov, Stolnik: 1653-1654 (Barsukov: 95)	No	Fr. Nogais murza Iusuf	
	Yes	No	Tatar, 14 C.	
	Yes	No	Tatar, 14 C.	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Izmailov, Lev Vasil., Gen.-Maior	Diplomatic missions; military service in Denmark	Gen.-Poruch.; Gvard. Kapitan	Stolnik		
P Khrushchov, Mikhail Semen., Gen.-Maior	Semenov. gvard.	Gen.-Poruch.; Senator	Stolnik		
Koltovskii, Ivan; DSS			(?) Vasilii Ia., 1622, Prikaz. Sud'ia or Ivan Ia., 1663, Prikaz. Sud'ia (Bogoiavlenskii: 262)		
P Korchmin, Vasilii Ivan., Gen.-Maior	Studied military math. abroad; Podprapor., Preobrazh. Stolnik (Bogo- iavlenskii, II: 341)				
P Koshelev, Rodion Mikh., Gen.-Maior	Preobrazh. soldat	Preobrazh. Kapitan; Shtalmeister			
P Kropotov, Ivan Ivan.; DSS		Prez., Votchinnaia- kol.			
P Kropotov, Gavril Semen., Gen.-Poruch. (retired)		Chief Commander, protecting Ukrainian border			

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Yes	No	Tatar, 14 C.	
	Yes	No	Family fr. Poland, entered Muscovite service, 1493 (Novikov, II: 397)	
	Yes	No	Prince Redegei, 11 C.	(?) Grigorii Koltovskii, Preo- brazh. Offitser; 1688 (Chicherin, IV: 113)
	1622, Kondratii Ivan Korchmin, Iovchii. (Zabelin: 293)			No ref. Vasili Ivan. Ref. to Vasili Dmitr., 1725: Gen.-Mai., 1704: Preobr.; engineer (Chiche- rin, IV: 117)
First in family to be Moskovskii dvorianin, 1692 (Rummel, I: 429)	Yes	No	Descendant of Vasili Koshelev, 15 C.	
	In 17 C., 5 Kropotovs were stolniks (ES 32: 827)	No	Family given pomest'e, 1581 (Bobrinskii, I: 721)	
			Family given pomest'e, 1581 (Bobrinskii, I: 721)	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Kurakin, Aleksander Boris., k., DSS	Kamer-iunker; diplomatic aide	Gen.-Anshef; TS; Poslannik, France	Spal'nik to Tsarevich Petr	Poslannik, London, Hanover, Paris	
P Leont'ev, Mikhail Ivan., Gen.-Maior	Stolnik; Semenov. gvard.	Gen.-Anshef	Striapchii	Voevoda; Dumnyi dvor.; Okol'ni.; Prikaz. Sud'ia (Bogo- iavlenskii: 268)	
P Levashov, Vasilii Iakov., Gen.-Poruch.	Soldat	Gen.-Anshef; Polnomoch. Min., Persia	Zhilets	Voevoda; Stolnik	
P Likharev, Ivan Mikh., Gen.-Poruch.	Semenov. gvard.				
Lopukhin, Stepan Vasil., Gen.-Maior	Landrikhter, Pskov (banished, 1718); Kamerger, 1726		Gof-iunker	Okol'ni. Kapitan- Poruchik, gvard.	Voevoda
P Makarov, Aleksai Vasil., TS	Pod'iachii, Vologda	Prez., Kamer- kol.; Tainyi- Kabinet- sekretar for Peter I	Lived in suburb of Vologda (Bobrinskii, II: 435)	(?) Son of Vasilii M. Makarev, d'iak, 1682 (Bogoiavlenskii: 272)	
P Matiushkin, Mikhail Afanas.	Komnatnyi stolnik to Peter; potesnyi soldat	Gen.-Anshef		Dumnyi boiarin; Voevoda	

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Yes	1st order	Gedimin	
	Yes	No	Tatar (Novikov, II: 337)	First cousin of Tsaritsa Natalia Naryshkin
	Yes	No	Came fr. Germany to serve in Tver: 1324	
	Yes	No	Tatar origin (Bobrinskii, I: 431) Fedor Anton. Likh., pomest'e, 1673	
Dumnyi dvor.; Head of Moscow Streletsy	Larion Dmitr., d'iak, rose to Dumnyi d'iak, and Dumnyi dvor. (1647-1675) (Bogoiavlenskii: 270)	No	Redegei, 11 C.	First cousin of Tsaritsa Evdokia Fedorovna
	No, 1626, Ivan Makarov, foreigner (Zabelin: 450) 1646, Griska M., recorded census (AAE IV: 60)	No	Given votchina 1696 (Bobrinskii, II, 435)	(ES 35: 403) Brother of Kozma, d'iak, Ober Kriegs Kommissar
Dumnyi dvor.; Okol'ni.		No	Tatar origin, 13 C. (Novikov, II: 344) Great-grandfather, d'iak, Prikaz Bolshogo Prikhoda (ES 36: 817)	2nd cousin of Peter I

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
Meshcherskii, Semen Fedor., k., Gen.- Poruch.		Guber., Arkhangelsk	Moskovskii dvorianin		
P Musin-Pushkin, Ivan Aleks., DTS	Voevoda, Smolensk, 1683	TS; Prez., Kamer Kontor; Graf	Komnatnyi stolnik	Boiarin	
P Musin-Pushkin, Platon Ivan., DSS	Diplomatic aide in Holland	Guber., Smolensk; Senator; Prez., Kommerts- kol.	Voevoda	TS; Prez., Kamer Kontor; Graf	Komnatnyi stolnik
P Naryshkin, Aleksander L'v., Kontr- Admiral (banished to his estate)	Studied navigation in Holland	TS; Direktor, Morskaia Akademiia	Boiarin	Head of Posol'skii Prikaz	Kapitan, Smolensk
P Naryshkin, Semen Grigor., Gen.-Poruch.	Komnatnyi stolnik	Gen.- Ad''iutant to Peter I	Stolnik	Voevoda; Boiarin	
P Naumov, Fedor Vasil., TS; Senator			(?) Vasilii Z. Voevoda, 1677 (Barsukov: 216)		
P Neledinskii- Meletskii, Iurii Stepan., DSS	Stolnik to Tsaritsa Prascovia	Senator, 1726	Zhilets	Boiarin; Voevoda	

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Yes	No	Tribal aristocracy (Meshchera tribe)	His father was close to Natalia Naryshkin (Rummel, II: 40)
	Yes - 17 C.	Yes	Legendary Radsha origin from "Prussia" (Veselovskii: 85)	
Boiarin	Yes - 17 C.	No		
1672, Okol'ni. 1673, Boiar (father of Natalia Naryshkin)	Yes	2nd order	Pretended fr. Bohemia, 15 C.	First cousin of Peter I
	Yes	2nd order		
	Yes	No	Gentry family, many branches, majority belong new families, who rose through service in 17 and 18 C. Only 1 family old, and in Razriad, and it is from d'iaks	
	Yes	No	Fr. Poland, Came to Russia 15 C.	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Novosiltsev, Vasilii Iakov., DSS; Senator	Voevoda, Perm, 1699 (Barsukov: 178)	Prez., Manu- faktur-kol., Kommerts- kol.			
P Olsufeev, Matvei Dmitr., DSS (retired)	Began service at court	Ober-Gof- meister			
P Panin, Andrei Vasil., Gen.-Maior			Striapchii	Dumnyi dvor. under Alexis; Voevoda	
P Panin, Ivan Vasil., Gen.-Maior	Stolnik to Tsaritsa Prascovia	Senator; Gen.-Poruch.	Striapchii	Dumnyi dvor. under Alexis; Voevoda	
P Pleshcheev, Aleksi L'v., TS; Guber., Moscow	1711, Kapitan	Gen.-Maior; Prez., Kamer-kol.			
P Pleshcheev, Ivan Nikifor., TS	Stolnik; Kapitan	Geroldmeister			
P Poroshin, Vasilii Ivan., Gen.-Maior	Stolnik	Ober- Komendant, St. Petersburg		(?) Ivan I., Rotmeister, Suzdal, 1674	

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Yes	No	Fr. Poland, 14 C.; imp. in 16 C., but not in 17 (<i>ES</i> 41: 295)	
	Mikhail Ivan Olsufeev, Dumnyi dvor., 1572 (<i>Bobrinskii</i> , I: 680)	No		
Voevoda, Suzdal, 1635	Yes	No	Fr. Lucca 14 C.; 3 Kamer pages under Ivan IV, under Mikhail important posts (<i>RBS</i> : 176)	
Voevoda, Suzdal, 1635	Yes	No	Fr. Lucca 14 C.; 3 Kamer pages under Ivan IV, under Mikhail important posts (<i>RBS</i> : 176)	
	Yes	No	Fr. Chernigov Novgorod, to Moscow, 1300 (<i>Novikov</i> , II: 361)	
	Yes	No	Fr. Germany, to Novgorod, to Moscow, 1300 (<i>Ermerin</i> , I: 109)	
	Grigorii P., d'iak, 1661 ("Pri. D'iak": 230) Kornili P. (<i>AI</i> IV: 8) syn boiar under Alexis	No	Descendants of princes of Tver, but lost title "kniaz" in 1546 (<i>Ermerin</i> , I: 371)	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
Potemkin, Aleksei Ivan., Gen.-Maior			Stolnik; sent abroad to study, 1697 Ustrialov, II: 565)		
P Romodanov- skii, Ivan Fedor., k., DTS	Blizhnii stolnik	Head of Preobrazh., Prikaz; "Kniaz- Kesar"	Blizhnii stolnik to Alexis	Head of Preobrazh., Prikaz; "Kniaz- Kesar"	Stolnik
P Rumiantsev, Aleksander Ivan., Gen.- Poruch.	Playmate for young Peter, chosen by Alexis; 1700, army	Guber., Ukraine; Graf	Stolnik	Stolnik	
Saltykov, Mikhail Aleks., DSS		Prez., Voennaia-kol.	(?) Aleksei, Preobrazh., Ofitser (Chicherin, IV: 191)		Prikaz. Sud'ia 1684 (Bogo- iavlenskii: 293)
P Saltykov, Petr Semen., Gen.-Maior	Semenov. gvard.	Gen.-Fel'd- marshal; Graf	Preobrazh. gvard.	Gen.-Anshef	
P Saltykov, Semen Andr., Gen.-Poruch.	Studied navigation in England; Preobrazh. gvard.	Gen.-Anshef; Senator; Graf		Stolnik	
P Saltykov, Vasilii Fedor., Gen.-Maior	Preobrazh. gvard.	Gen.-Anshef		Boiarin under Ivan Aleks. and Petr Aleks. (Novi- kov, I: 265)	

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	1667, Stolnik P. I. Potemkin, Ambassador to France (Chinovnik Rus. 60 s.: 17)	No	Pretended fr. Italy (Novikov, II: 364)	1617-40, Vialitsa P., podiachii (Bogoiavlenskii: 287)
Boiar. Very close advisor to Tsar Alexis. Family's real rise begins with him (RBS XVII: 130)	Yes	2nd order	Rurik	Married the aunt of Anna Ivanovna
	Yes (Barsukov: 558)	No	Fr. Boiar Vasili Rumiantsev, 1391 (Bobrinskii, I: 454)	
	Yes	2nd order	Legendary "Prussian" origin	
Stolnik	Yes	2nd order	Legendary "Prussian" origin	
	Yes	2nd order	Legendary "Prussian" origin	
Boiar under Alexis (Novikov, I: 263)	Yes	2nd order	Legendary "Prussian" origin	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Sekiotov, Sergei Vasil., DSS		Chlen, Voennaia-kol.			
P Seniavin, Naum Akim., Vits-Admiral	Bombadir, Preobrazh.				
P Seniavin, Ul'ian Akim., Gen.-Maior	Nobleman accompanying Peter I to Europe, 1697	Nachal'nik, Kantseliariia		His father received pomest'e in 1688. (Lobanov-R., I: 291)	
P Shafirov, Petr Pavl., DSS	1691, trans- lator in Posol'skii Prikaz	Vits-Kantsler; Prez., Kom- merts-kol.; TS	Merchant; translator, Posol'skii Prikaz	Granted noble status by Tsar Feodor (RBS XXII: 553)	
P Shakhovskoi, Aleksei Ivan., k., Gen.-Maior	Semenov. gvard.	Gen.-Anshef		Okol'ni.	
Shcherbatov, Ivan Andr., k., DSS	Preobrazh. soldat	Poslannik, England; Prez., Iustits-kol.		Blizhnii stolnik	
P Shcherbatov, Mikhail Iur., k., Gen.-Maior	Court of Peter, at age 14	Gen.-Maior; Guber., Arkhangelsk	Zhilets	Okol'ni.; Brigadir	
Shepelev, Dmitrii Andr., TS	Preobrazh. gvard.	Ober-Gof- marshal; Gen.-Anshef		Stolnik to Peter I	

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Savva S., voevoda, 1680 (Dop., AI XI: 295)	No		
	Grigorii Siniavin, zhilets, 1669 (Soloviev, VI: 442)	No	Alenka Seniavin came fr. Poland, given <i>votchina</i> , 1514 (Bobrinskii, I: 63)	
		No	Alenka Seniavin came fr. Poland, given <i>votchina</i> , 1514 (Bobrinskii, I: 63)	
		No	His father was a Jewish merchant in Smolensk, came to Moscow, baptized 1654, worked in Posol'skii Prikaz, given gentry status (Ermerin, I: 58)	
Okol'ni.; Voevoda; Prikaz. Sud'ia	Yes	1st order	Rurik, fr. Smolensk	
	Yes	No	Rurik	
	Yes	No	Rurik	
Killed in battle of Konotoadm (Lobanov-R., I: 338)	Yes - 17 C.	No	Probably fr. Sweden Ent. Muscovite service 14 C. (Bobrinskii, I: 421)	Married Pastor Gluck's daughter, to whom Cath- erine I was indebted

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Sheremetev, Ivan Petr., DSS	In the English navy	Kapitan; Senator, 1728	(Petr Vasilii, Jr.)	Prikaz. Sud'ia Boiarin	
P Sheremetev, Vasilii Petr., Gen.-Maior			(Petr Vasilii, Sr.)	Voevoda; Boiarin; Prikaz. Sud'ia	
P Sheremetev, Vladimir Petr., Gen.-Poruch.		Gen.-Anshef	(Petr Vasilii, Sr.)	Voevoda; Boiarin; Prikaz. Sud'ia	
P Skorniakov- Pisarev, Grigorii Grigor., Gen.-Maior (exiled to Siberia)	Bombardir	Direktor, Morskaia Akademiia			(?) Ivan G., Voevoda, Tver, 1625 (Barsukov: 539)
P Shuvalov, Ivan Maksim, Sr., Gen.-Maior		Guber., Arkhangelsk		Died in Crimean cam- paign, 1687 (Ermerin, II: 308)	
P Soimonov, Leontii Iakov., Gen.-Maior			Father "nebogatyi pomeshchik," but well- educated; taught son Lat. and Rus. at home (Korsakov, <i>Vots.</i> : 226)		

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Yes	2nd order	Legendary "Prussian" origin. Ancestor came to Russia, 14 C. A. Sheremetev married son of Ivan IV (Bobrinskii, I: 283)	
	Yes	2nd order	" "	
	Yes	2nd order	" "	
		No	Semen Pisaria, fr. Poland to Gr. Pr. Vasilii Vasil. Given many votchinas	Distinguished himself in exam judged by Peter I, 1699 (Gippius: 335)
Voevoda, 1616 (ES 78: 956)		No	Author of family was Dmitrii Shuvalov, pomeshchik, mid-16 C. (Ermerin, I: 109)	
Stolnik, Voevoda	V. I. Soimonov, Komnatnyi Stolnik (DRU XX: 434)	No	Gentry family existing in Russia, before 1600. Perhaps Tatar origin (Bobrinskii, I: 695)	Related to Naryshkins and Golovkins (Korsakov: 226)

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
Stepanov, Vasilii Petr., TS		Sekretar, Verkhovnyi Tainyi Sovet.		(?) Petr. Stefanov, d'iak, Zemskii Prikaz, 1688 (Bogoiavlenskii: 298)	
Stroganov, Aleksander Grigor., DSS	Kamerger	TS; Gen.- Poruch.; Baron			
P Sukhotin, Mikhail Andr., DSS	(?) Mikhail Sukhotin, Semenov. gvar. Kapitan, 1705 (Dirin, II: 162)	Prez., Votchinnaiakol.		Voevoda, 1679	
Sukin, Semen Ivan., Gen.-Maior		Senator; Guber., Kiev			
Tarakanov, Aleksei Ivan., Gen.-Maior	Stolnik	Gen.-Poruch.; Senator		Stolnik (Bobrinskii, II: 138)	
P Trubetskoi, Iurii Iurev., k., Gen.-Poruch.	Komnatnyi stolnik to Feodor and Peter	Senator, 1730	Boiarin with Lithuanian estates	Prikaz. Sud'ia Voevoda, Kiev	
Trubetskoi, Ivan Iurev., k., Gen.-Fel'd- marshal	Preobrazh. gvar.	Gen.-Fel'd- marshal; Senator, 1730	Boiarin with Lithuanian estates	Prikaz. Sud'ia Voevoda, Kiev	

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Yes	No	Awarded pomest'e, early 14 C. (Bobrinskii, I: 608)	No service position for father, but his 3 uncles were stolniks (Lobanov-R., I: 299)
		No	Novgorodian origin, 14 C. Fr. 16 C., enormous wealth fr. salt works	A. G. was the first in family to enter gov't service, and appear at court
	Yes	No	Dvorianstvo family, given pomest'e, 1618 (Bobrinskii, II: 3)	
	In 17 C., Sukin, Okol'ni., in mestnichestvo fight, since his great-grandfather was d'iak ("Pri. D'iak": 227)	No	Gentry family fr. 15 C. Several stolniks and voevodas in 17 C. (ES 63: 27)	
Entered in the Moskovskii Spisok (SBK I: 69)	Vasilii, d'iak, 1604; Surian, d'iak, 1642 (Bogoiavlen-skii: 300)	No	"From an old, but not well-known family" (SBK I: 69)	
	Yes	1st order	<i>Gedimin</i> Russian line died in 1663. Passed to Iurii Petr., whose line had been in Polish service since Time of Troubles. 1663, entered Russian serv. (ES 66: 918)	
	Yes	1st order		

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P					
Urusov, Grigorii Aleks., k., Gen.-Maior	Preobrazh. soldat	Gen.-Poruch.	(?) Aleksei N., Blizhnii stolnik, 1697 (Barsukov: 582)	(?) Poruchik, Semenov. gvard., 1698 (Dirin, II: 169)	
Urusov, Vasilii Aleks., k., Gen.-Maior		Kontr- Admiral; Gen.-Poruch.	(?) Aleksei N., Blizhnii stolnik, 1697 (Barsukov: 582)	(?) Poruchik, Semenov. gvard., 1698 (Dirin, II: 169)	
P					
Ushakov, Andrei Ivan., Gen.-Poruch.	Preobrazh. soldat; Tainyi Fiskal	Gen.-Anshef; Podpolkov., Semenov. gvard.; Nachal'nik, Tainaia Kantseliaria	(?) Ivan P., d'iak, 1696 (Bogoiavlenskii: 304)		
Veliaminov, Stepan Luk., Gen.-Maior					
P					
Veliaminov- Zernov, Petr Boris., DSS	Offitser, Semenov. gvard, 1698 (Dirin, II: 52)				
P					
Viazemskii, Vasilii Mikh., k., Gen.-Maior	Poteshnyi soldat; Semenov. gvard.				
P					
Voeikov, Matvei Fedor., DSS; Ober- Prokuror, Senat					

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Yes		1st order	Nogay origin (Novikov, II: 392)	
Yes		1st order	Nogay origin (Novikov, II: 392)	
Yes		No	4 different lines of Ushakovs	Also, an Ivan Ushakov, gost', 1687 (<i>AI V</i> : 252)
Yes		No	Varangians, Kiev, 11 C. (Rummel, I: 20)	
Yes		No	Pretended to descend from a Tatar Chet, actually fr. wealthy Kostroma votchniki, 13 C. (Veselovskii: 166)	
Yes		No	Rurik	
Yes		No	Boiars of early 15 C. (Bobrovskii, I: 432)	

<i>Name 1730 rank</i>	<i>Began service</i>	<i>Highest rank</i>	<i>Father began service</i>	<i>Father's highest rank</i>	<i>Grandfather began service</i>
P Voeikov Petr Luk., Gen.-Maior		Vits-Guber., Riga			
P Volkov, Aleksi Iakov., Gen.-Poruch. (stripped of rank)	Offitser, Semenov. gvard., from 1968 (Dirin, II: 56)				
Volkov, Mikhail Iakov., Gen.-Poruch.	Offitser, Semenov. gvard., from 1698 (Dirin, II: 57)				
P Volynskii, Artemii Petr., Gen.-Maior, Poslannik, Kiel	Dragun	Gen.-Anshef; Guber., Kazan		Stolnik	
P Zagriazhskii, Artemii Grigor., Gen.-Maior	Esaul, during Azov campaign	Gen.-Poruch.; Guber., Kazan		Stolnik	
P Zotov, Vasilii Nikit., Gen.-Maior	Studied abroad		D'iak, Chelobitnyi Prikaz (Bobrinskii, I: 729)	Tutor to Peter I; Graf	
P Zybin, Aleksi, DSS; Vits-Prez., Berg-kol.	Mining engineer	Prez., Berg-kol.			

<i>Grandfather's highest rank</i>	<i>Razriad. kniga</i>	<i>Boiar family</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Yes	No	Boiars of early 15 C. (Bobrinskii, I: 432)	
	Yes	No	5 different branches	(?) Brother of Ivan Iakov., d'iak, Zemskii Prikaz, 1680-1692 (Bogoiavlenskii)
Stolnik (Lobanov-R., I: 143)	Yes	No	5 different branches	(?) Brother of Ivan Iakov., d'iak, Zemskii Prikaz, 1680-1692 (Bogoiavlenskii)
	Yes	Yes	Came to Russia, 14 C. Married sister of Dmitrii Donskoi (Bobrinskii, I: 384)	
	Yes	No	Tatar origin, at time of Gr. Prince Vasilii Dmitrii (Novikov, II: 423)	
	Efim Zotov, pod'iachii, 1679 (AI V: 65)	No	A Zotov family was in service at Uglich to Tsarevich Dmitrii, 1584 (Bobrovskii, II: 473)	
	Yes	No	Sluzhilye liudi. First given pomest'e, 1627 (Bobrinskii, II: 129)	