



[DOI: 10.35549/HR.2026.2026.57.002](https://doi.org/10.35549/HR.2026.2026.57.002)

Original paper



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Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin

Abstract

The article is devoted to the biography of the Russian nobleman, Second Major of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment, Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin (circa 1713 — before 1775). He was the father of the translator Nikanor Ivanovich Oznobishin, the grandfather of the diarist Pyotr Nikanorovich Oznobishin, and the great-grandfather of the poet Dmitry Petrovich Oznobishin. Based on archival documents, his service career has been reconstructed, and the lands and estates he owned have been identified. Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin was born around 1713 into the noble family of Mikhail Andreevich Oznobishin (1681 — circa 1735) and his lawful wife Avdotya Ivanovna, née Borisova (?–1748). Ivan Mikhailovich began his service in 1729 in the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment. In 1737, he was transferred to another regiment, but in 1740 he was returned to the Life Guards. In 1741, he was promoted to the rank of Ensign of the Guards. In 1742, he became Adjutant of the Regiment; in 1751, he received the rank of Captain-Lieutenant, and in 1754, that of Captain. In 1763, Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin retired with a promotion in rank (Sec-

ond Major of the Life Guards). A fairly wealthy landowner, he settled in the village of Sumarokovo in the Moksha District of the Penza Governorate. He was married to Agnia Petrovna, née Akinfova (1713–?), and the couple had two sons – Nikanor (the elder) and Alexander (the younger) – and a daughter, Olga. Ivan Mikhailovich owned the villages of Sumarokovo (also known as Bogorodskoye) in the Penza District; Arkhangelskoye (also known as Vrazskoye, Vratskoye, Vrazhskoye, Chanbar, Mikhailovka) in the Penza District; Troitskoye (also known as Syuksyum) in the Karsun District; the villages of Teplovka and Oznobishino in the Saransk District; the village of Vnukovo in the Gorokhovets District; he also had a hereditary estate in the village of Borovitsy (Borovichi) in the Murom District. Thus, Ivan Mikhailovich owned between 519 and 900 serfs, which made him a wealthy landowner. He died before 1775.

Keywords:

Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin; Russian nobility; Preobrazhensky Regiment; 18th century

For citation:

Alexander O. Buranok. Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin // The Historical Reporter. 2026. Vol. 57. P. 46–69. [DOI: 10.35549/HR.2026.2026.57.002](https://doi.org/10.35549/HR.2026.2026.57.002)



efore moving on to the biography of Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin, the Guards officer of the second quarter of the 18th century, it is necessary to say a few words about his genealogy. Mentions of the old noble family of the Oznobishins can be found in the works by Prince A.B. Lobanov-Ros-

ovsky¹ and Nikolai Ikonnikov², as well as in the nobility genealogical books of the Vladimir, Penza, Saratov, Simbirsk and Tambov governorates. On August 3, 1686, the stolnik Mikhail Fyodorovich Oznobishin submitted documents³ to include the family in the Velvet Book. As Maxim Yuryevich Romanov notes in his article: “having undertaken the work of compiling the genealogy, Mikhail Fyodorovich [Oznobishin] assumed great responsibility, since any information about the service activities of relatives presented in the list could be interpreted by hypothetical mestnichestvo claimants as “dishonor” and “reproach” to all the Oznobishins”⁴. Therefore, the main thing in the genealogical list was to show “the antiquity of the family’s service to the Moscow sovereigns; their valor in performing their official duties; the presence of grants of the most prestigious ranks and positions”⁵. All this was

¹ Лобанов-Ростовский А.Б., *Count*. Русская родословная книга. Т. 1. СПб, 1873. С. 259–263; Лобанов-Ростовский А.Б., *Count*. Русская родословная книга. Т. 2. 1895. С. 44–50.

² La noblesse de Russie / Publies par Nicolas Ikonnikov. Tome L. 2. Paris, 1960. P. 463–489.

³ The genealogical register of the Oznobishins and the tsarist charters of grant: of Ivan III to Vasily Ostafyevich Oznobisha for the Sannitskaya volost of the Vladimir District (1462–1485); for the villages of Yaryshevo and Muravnino in the Suzdal District (1466–1676); to Vasily Oznobisha and his son Nikita for the village of Kudrino with its hamlets in the Murom District (1486); to Nikita Vasilyevich Oznobishin for the lands of the Kirdan Mordvins in the Nizhny Novgorod District (1491); to Vasily Oznobisha for the town of Gorokhovets in the Nizhny Novgorod District (1493–1497); the charter of Vasily III to Mikhail Nikitich Oznobishin for the Dubenskaya volost of the Vologda District (1515–1533); and the patrimonial grant charter of Tsar Mikhail Fyodorovich to Fyodor and Vasily Afanasyevich Oznobishin for the village of Lopatino with its hamlets and wastelands in the Dorogobuzh District (1614). (Родословные росписи конца XVII века. / Сост: А.В. Антонов. Вып. 6. М., 1996. С. 255–256). The first of these six charters of grant of the Oznobishins were first published in: Повествователь древностей российских, или Собрание разных достопамятных записок, служащих к пользе истории и географии российской; Издаваемое Николаем Новиковым, членом Вольного Российскаго собрания, при Императорском Московском университете. В Санктпетербурге: [Тип. Сухопут. кад. корпуса], 1776. С. 67–73.

⁴ Романов М.Ю. Человек и его время: государев стольник Михаил Федорович Ознобишин // Известия Саратовского университета. Новая серия. Серия: История. Международные отношения. 2023. Т. 23, вып. 3. С. 285.

⁵ Романов М.Ю. Человек и его время: государев стольник Михаил Федорович

brilliantly executed by Mikhail Fyodorovich Oznobishin, a distant relative of the hero of this article. However, M.Yu. Romanov points out that “in his presentation of the meticulously thought-out genealogical material, the stolnik [Mikhail Fyodorovich Oznobishin] never once mentions the fact that for a significant part of the family’s history, most of its representatives were rank-and-file city boyars’ sons serving in Dorogobuzh”⁶. M.Yu. Romanov notes that this was done for a reason, since Moscow mestnichestvo claimants in the 17th century considered police service among the city boyars’ sons or streltsy insufficiently honorable, and moreover, “among the corporations of the uyezd service people, there existed their own internal hierarchy, in which the people of Dorogobuzh had far from the highest status”⁷.

In the State Archive of the Penza Province, we discovered a file of the Penza Noble Deputy Assembly entitled “On the Noble Family of the Oznobishins”, started on October 20, 1784, and completed on December 4, 1839⁸. Based on the materials of this file, we can trace the genealogy of the Oznobishins from the beginning of the 15th to the end of the 18th century.

In the Russian State Historical Archive, (fund of the Senate Heraldry Department), a file “On the Nobility of the Oznobishins. In the Penza Governorate”⁹ from 1845 is preserved, which supplements the above-mentioned file on nobility from the State Archive of the Penza Province.

Our story will focus on the father of the translator, writer and public figure of the 18th century Nikanor Ivanovich Oznobishin (c. 1738–1788) – Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin (c. 1713 – c. 1775).

Ознобишин // Известия Саратовского университета. Новая серия. Серия: История. Международные отношения. 2023. Т. 23, вып. 3. С. 286.

⁶ Романов М.Ю. Человек и его время: государев стольник Михаил Федорович Ознобишин // Известия Саратовского университета. Новая серия. Серия: История. Международные отношения. 2023. Т. 23, вып. 3. С. 286–287.

⁷ Романов М.Ю. Человек и его время: государев стольник Михаил Федорович Ознобишин // Известия Саратовского университета. Новая серия. Серия: История. Международные отношения. 2023. Т. 23, вып. 3. С. 287.

⁸ State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150.

⁹ Russian State Historical Archive (РГИА). Ф. 1343. Оп. 26. Д. 3307.

Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin (c. 1713 – until 1775)

Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin was born into the noble family of Mikhail Andreevich Oznobishin (1681 – c. 1735) and his lawful wife Avdotya Ivanovna, née Borisova (?–1748¹⁰).

M.A. Oznobishin was a zemstvo commissioner (of the Chamber Collegium) in the Penza Province on March 22, 1722; junior commissioner, subordinate to the elected zemstvo commissioner, in the Penza Province on July 25, 1726; city nobleman in 1731–1735; Gorokhovets voivode from November 25, 1731 to January 12, 1735 (according to other data, dismissed “for improper conduct” on July 9, 1734)¹¹; he owned a landed estate in the Penza Uyezd in the village of Bogorodskoye and in the Saransk Uyezd in the villages of Teplovka and Oznobishino.

Avdotya Ivanovna was the daughter of the stolnik Ivan Vasilyevich Borisov¹²; besides her son Ivan, the family of Mikhail Oznobishin and Avdotya Oznobishina apparently also had a daughter, Pelageya; thanks to his mother and grandfather, Ivan Mikhailovich received significant land holdings.

Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin began his service in the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment on March 3, 1729, upon the petition of Prince Andrei Meshchersky¹³, as a soldier in the 16th company¹⁴.

On April 20, 1737, a landed estate was recorded for the widow Avdotya Ivanovna Oznobishina and her son Ivan Oznobishin “under a deed of purchase from Boris [illegible] son Dmitriev in the Penza Uyezd on the Kerenda river, and according to the landmarks, arable

¹⁰ State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 2.

¹¹ Областные правители России, 1719–1739 гг. / сост. М.В. Бабич, И.В. Бабич. М., 2008.

¹² “In the land assignment books of the year 720, under a record Sava Ermolaev, Ivan Borisov was granted, after his mother and his brother Kirila Zhamanin, in the Penza District in the village of Bogoroditskoye and in the village located on the Inza River, fifty quarters of arable land in the open field, and in two fields likewise, together with all the lands and appurtenances” (State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 2 об.).

¹³ РГВИА. Ф. 2583. Оп. 1. Д. 147. Л. 52.

¹⁴ РГВИА. Ф. 2583. Оп. 1. Д. 164. Л. 64.

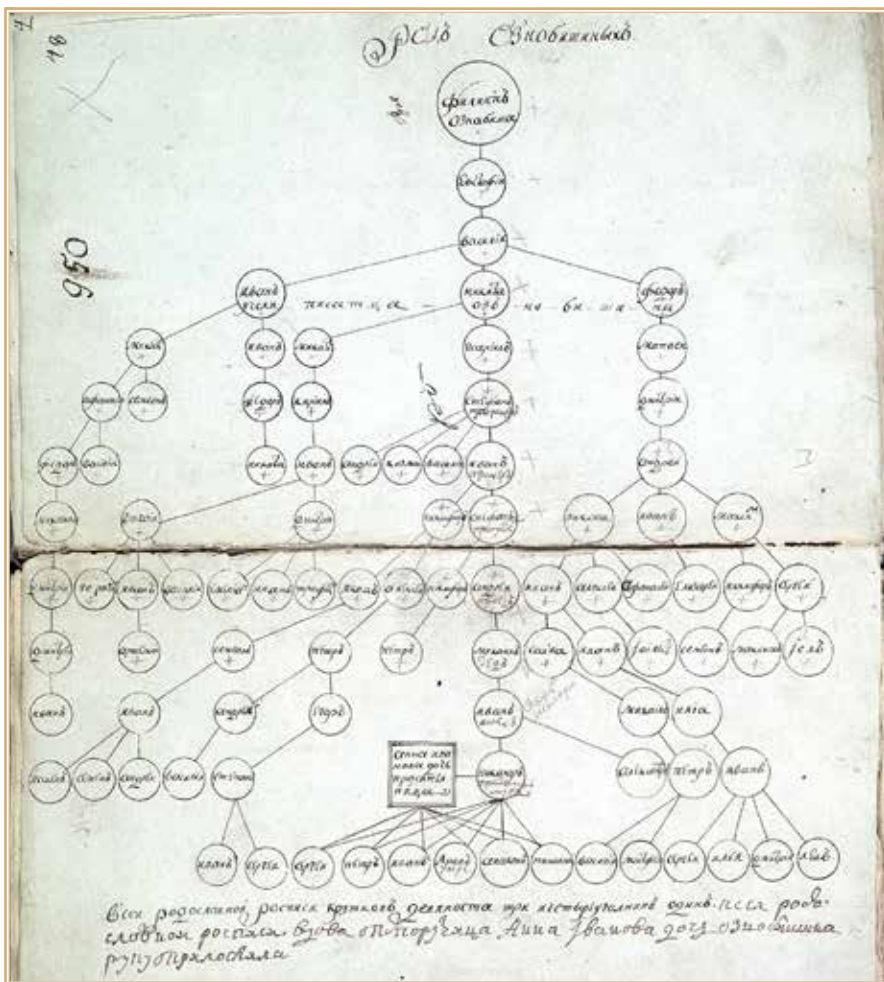


Fig. 1. The Oznobishin family tree from the file on the nobility of the Penza noble deputy assembly.
State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО).
Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 47 об.–48.

land of fifty quarters in the field, and likewise for two, hayfields and with all the lands”¹⁵.

In 1737, Ivan Mikhailovich was transferred from the Guards to another regiment; in 1740, he was back in the Guards, apparently again in the Preobrazhensky Regiment¹⁶. In 1741, Ivan Oznobishin was promoted to the rank of praporshchik (ensign) of the Guards¹⁷.

¹⁵ State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 2 об.–3.
¹⁶ See: РГВИА. Ф. 2583. Оп. 1. Д. 432. Л. 3.
¹⁷ Санкт-Петербургские ведомости. 1741 год, 14 апреля. С. 6.

In 1740, Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin's grandfather, the stolnik Ivan Vasilyevich Borisov, bought lands along the Syzran River and the Konosaf and Yakshanka rivers and gave them to his grandson I.M. Oznobishin: "...in this present year 1741, on March 12, the nobleman Ivan Vasily's son Borisov petitioned His Imperial Majesty that he had bought lands from the noblemen Boris and Sergei Ivanov Matveevs, and from Fyodor Nikifor's son Klementyev, and from Stepan Sergey's son Kochergin, totalling 195 quarters in the field, and likewise for the other two fields, with homesteads and hayfields and forests along the Syzran River and along the rivers: Konosaf and Yakshanka, and that he, Ivan, had given that land as a reward for eternal possession to his own grandson Ivan Mikhail's son Oznobishin, and that it be ordered that the aforementioned purchased land, according to the deeds of purchase and this signed petition, be registered to his grandson Ivan Oznobishin..."¹⁸

In turn, in 1741, Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin himself bought land in the same area from the retired nobleman Ivan Stepanovich Fokin: "On February 20, 1741, the retired nobleman Ivan Stepan's son Fokin sold to the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment Praporshchik Ivan Mikhail's son Oznobishin of his registered land 60 quarters in the field, and likewise for two (other fields), with a homestead, livestock yard, hayfields and forests, and he, Ivan Fokin, received for that sold land from him, Ivan Oznobishin, money in the amount of 20 rubles, and that land had been allotted to his father from the wild fields in the common allotment books with Ivan Filip's son Matveev and Nikifor Gavriila's son Klementyev along the Syzran River on both sides according to the landmarks as written in the allotment books to his father and comrades and in the extract given to them from the allotment books with the voivode's authentication. To that deed of purchase of his, Ivan Fokin, the clerk of the Syzran Office, Stepan Grigory's son Popov, signed by his order, and in the Penza books of the allotment of the nobleman Vasily Ivan's son Shilnikov in 1700, on April 3, it is written: allotted as landed estate beyond the rampart on the steppe side from the wild fields to Ivan Filip's son Matveev, Nikifor Gavriila's son Klementyev, Stepan Grigory's son Fokin, 60 quarters per person in the field, and likewise for two (other fields), and

¹⁸ РГИА. Ф. 1343. Оп. 26. Д. 3307. Л. 105.

for homesteads with livestock yards, hayfields and forests, and the landmarks of that land allotted to them, Ivan, Nikifor, and Stepan — starting from the river Syzran on both sides and along the river Syzran from the mouth of the river Konosaf upwards along the Konosaf turning right through a large forest across a field along the forest by a dry ravine and a gully to the Syzran River lengthwise and by the dry ravine to the sources and of that dry ravine and gully past the Stone Tatar settlement and through the forest and oak grove to the votchina road and along that road turning right to the source of a spring and by that spring and watercourse along the right side across that same main road by that watercourse to the Syzran River and across the Syzran River onto a mountain across a field and crossing the field to the large one and to the Konosaf River and according to the above-described boundary the right side is the landed estate of Vasily and the hayfields of Ivan Matveev, Nikifor Klementyev, Stepan Fokin, and the clearings between the forest and the oak grove for hayfields for the above-mentioned landowners, and for them, the landowners, and their serfs to cut forest on both sides of the Syzran River and on both sides of the Konosaf River and in that same year 1700, on May 20...”¹⁹ Total: in the Penza Office on April 20, 1741, 180 quarters were allotted and registered to I.M. Oznobishin.

From April 25, 1742, Ivan Oznobishin was an adjutant in the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment²⁰.

In 1751, Ivan Oznobishin was a captain-lieutenant of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment²¹.

On May 9, 1754, he became captain of the 7th company of that regiment²²; he had 519 or 900 souls of serf peasants registered to him²³. N. Ikonnikov indicates that Captain I.M. Oznobishin owned lands on the banks of the Savala River in the Tambov Uyezd in 1755²⁴.

¹⁹ РГИА. Ф. 1343. Оп. 26. Д. 3307. Л. 106–107.

²⁰ Санкт-Петербургские ведомости. 1742 год, 21 июня. С. 6; РГВИА. Ф. 2583. Оп. 1. Д. 302. Л. 12 об.–13.

²¹ Санкт-Петербургские ведомости. 1751 год, 2 июля. С. 9.

²² See: РГВИА. Ф. 2583. Оп. 1. Д. 432. Л. 3.

²³ See: РГВИА. Ф. 2583. Оп. 1. Д. 433. Л. 4 об.–5; Д. 474. Л. 4 об.

²⁴ *La noblesse de Russie / Publies par Nicolas Ikonnikov. Tome L. 2. Paris, 1960. P. 470.*



СЛУЖБА	ИМЯ	ПОИМЕННО ПИРАНИЕ ПЛАТОИ
171	171	171
170	170	170
130	130	130
772	772	772
177	177	177
130	130	130
126	126	126
131	131	131
726	726	726
724	724	724
177	177	177
721	721	721
125	125	125
129	129	129
724	724	724
132	132	132
131	131	131
134	134	134

Fig. 2. Captain Ivan Oznobishin in the list of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment, 1755.
РГВИА. Ф. 2583. Оп. 1. Д. 432. Л. 3

The Ulyanovsk researcher V.V. Morozova notes: “According to family traditions, the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment Major Ivan Oznobishin was rich, handsome, thereby attracting the attention of Catherine II²⁵, but envious people hastened to remove him from the court, sending him to the Russian-Chinese border to stop the smuggling of rhubarb²⁶. Ivan Oznobishin was imbued with the pursuit of enlightenment typical of his time, which was the reason for his passion for book collecting. Few of the books he acquired have survived: one and a half to two

²⁵ It is unlikely that this attention could be ascribed to Catherine II, since in 1760–1761 Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin had already retired; however, he may have attracted the attention of Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, since his career began to rise from 1740.

²⁶ The fact about him being sent to the Russian-Chinese border is not yet supported by documentary evidence. However, in 1751 Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin was indeed on a ‘mission’ somewhere. (See: РГВИА. Ф. 2583. Оп. 1. Д. 304. Л. 176).

dozen volumes. Among them are a rare (even in the second half of the 18th century) illustrated edition from the time of Peter the Great, *The Theory and Practice of Artillery...* by Buchner (Moscow, 1711), a manuscript *Satira* by K.A.K. (PAK), *composed in Moscow in 1730 and 1731 by Prince Antiokh Kantemir*, bought by Ivan Mikhailovich “from a hawker in Moscow in 1754”. For his sons Alexander and Nikanor, he acquired two books published by the Academy of Sciences “for the benefit of Russian youth”: *A Short Guide to the Knowledge of Simple and Complex Machines* by G.W. Kraft (1738) and *Lives of Eminent Commanders* by Cornelius Nepos (1748). The taste for book learning and the inclination towards enlightenment were passed on to his children and grandchildren”²⁷.

However, archival documents provide a somewhat different picture of the end of I.M. Oznobishin’s career. In 1758, a very unpleasant incident occurred with him: Ivan Mikhailovich cruelly punished the sergeant of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment Nikolai Vsevolozhsky for a transgression (he ordered him to be placed on halberds and beaten with rods, which was carried out). According to the version of Vsevolozhsky’s mother, her son died from those beatings; according to the official version of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment, the punished Nikolai Vsevolozhsky was on guard duty the next day, then fell ill and died about 12 days later²⁸. Be that as it may, following a petition from the mother addressed to the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, an official investigation was launched. Captain Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin was placed under investigation by a military court. Apparently, he requested retirement in 1760–1761, which was granted to him with a promotion — he retired as a Second Major of the Life Guards.

Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin was married to Agnia Petrovna (1713–?), daughter of Pyotr Nikitich Akinfov²⁹; they had two sons: the elder Nikanor and the younger Alexander, and a daughter Olga.

²⁷ Морозова В.В. Семейная библиотека Ознобишиных // Мономах: № 2 (37). Ульяновск, 2004. С. 24.

²⁸ See: РГВИА. Ф. 2583. Оп. 1. Д. 471.

²⁹ РГИА. Ф. 1343. Оп. 26. Д. 3307. Л. 85 об.; N. Ikonnikov is referring to the noble family of the Akinfovs. Agnia Petrovna is possibly the daughter of Pyotr (Kambar, Khabar) Nikitich Akinfov (1676–1724), a stolnik who was exiled in 1718 in connection with the case of Tsarevich Alexei and died in exile in Siberia (*La noblesse de Russie / Publies par Nicolas Ikonnikov. Tome L. 2. Paris, 1960. P. 470*).

СРЕТЕНСК
АФОНОВИЦКА ЦРКВА

520

37	Внукъ Иванъ Семеновъ	47	лѣтъ
38	Правнучица Анна Петровна	22	
39	Правнучица Анна Петровна	20	лѣтъ
40	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	41	лѣтъ
41	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	31	лѣтъ
42	Петръ	17	лѣтъ
43	Иванъ	15	
44	Анна	10	
45	Александръ	7	лѣтъ
46	Младенца	4	
47	Младенца	2	
48	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	31	лѣтъ
49	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	36	лѣтъ
50	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	29	
51	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	23	
52	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	16	
53	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	52	
54	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	24	
55	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	16	
56	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	16	лѣтъ
57	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	19	
58	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	11	
59	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	12	
60	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	12	
61	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	16	
62	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	52	
63	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	3	лѣтъ
64	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	49	лѣтъ
65	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	48	
66	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	23	
67	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	19	лѣтъ
68	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	33	лѣтъ
69	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	34	
70	Сынъ Иванъ Семеновъ	55	лѣтъ

Fig. 3. The family of the captain of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin in the confessional list of the Sretensky Sorok's Church of the Epiphany of the Lord in Yelokhovo, 1761. ЦГИАМ. Ф. 203. Оп. 747. Д. 1937. Л. 520

In the Central State Archive of Moscow, a confession list of the Church of the Epiphany in Yelokhovo of the Sretensky Sorok, for the year 1761, was discovered, in which the family of Captain of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin is indicated, which proves that the Oznobishin family had lived in Moscow for some time: “the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment Captain Ivan Mikhailov Oznobishin, 49 [years old], his wife Agnia Petrova 48 [years old], his children: Nikanor 23 [years old], maiden Olga

19 [years old]”³⁰, followed by their servants, numbering 19 people³¹ — all were at confession.

On February 5, 1763, Empress Catherine II personally signed an abschied for Captain of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment I.M. Oznobishin; this document was preserved in copy in the file on the nobility of the Oznobishins in the RGIA: “By the Grace of God, We Catherine the Second, Empress and Autocrat of All Russia, and so on, and so on, and so on. Let it be known and made known to everyone that Our Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment Captain Ivan Oznobishin served from 1731, and in 1740 as Ensign, from 1741 as Second Lieutenant, from 1742 as Adjutant, from 1751 as Captain-Lieutenant, from 1754 as Captain; and throughout the entire duration of his service, he acted as befits an honest, obedient and brave soldier and skilled officer, and on December 25, 1761, due to his existing illnesses, he was fully retired from military and civil service as a Second Major of the Guard; therefore, he may live freely anywhere and shall not be assigned to any affairs without a special decree from Us regarding him; in testimony whereof, We have signed this Abschied with Our own hand and ordered it to be secured with the State Seal. Given in Moscow, February 5, 1763. On the original, written by Her Imperial Majesty’s own hand: *Catherine; Lieutenant Colonel Count Baturin*; and the state seal is affixed”³².

After his retirement, Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin lived in the village of Sumarokovo, Mokshansky District, Penza Province.

On September 12 and October 10, 1763, I.M. Oznobishin petitioned the State Patrimonial Collegium to register and allot to him the immovable estate of his deceased parents — Mikhail Andrei’s son Oznobishin and Avdotya Ivan’s daughter Borisova. The bureaucratic Preobrazhensky machine worked slowly; nevertheless, in May 1770, the following was allotted to the retired Life Guards Regiment Second Major Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin: “In the Penza Uyezd, in the Zasursky Stan, in the village of Bogorodskoye, also known as

³⁰ ЦГИАМ. Ф. 203. Оп. 747. Д. 1937. Л. 520.

³¹ ЦГИАМ. Ф. 203. Оп. 747. Д. 1937. Л. 520–520 об.

³² РГИА. Ф. 1343. Оп. 26. Д. 3307. Л. 112 об.–113.

Kensha, in the landmarks along the Inza River and along the Kensha River on both sides and along other landmarks, land totaling 615 quarters with all appurtenances and with the additional land in those landmarks, as well as the household serfs and peasants living in that village listed by name. In the allotment books written in the Saransk Uyezd, in the Zainzarsky Stan, in the village of Oznobishino, in the landmarks along the Nuya River and along other landmarks, arable land of 66 quarters with all appurtenances and with the additional land which he, Oznobishin, possessed, and on that land peasants listed by name. In the allotment books written in the Penza Uyezd, in the Shukshensky Stan, in the village of Bogorodskoye, also known as Sumorokovo, in the landmarks along the Saranka River and along the Ukalov Ravine and along other landmarks, arable land of 715 quarters with all appurtenances. And in addition, in those same landmarks along the Kerenda River, going upstream on the left side, and along another Kerenda River, and along the Chelanga River and along other landmarks, arable land of 149 quarters with all appurtenances. And in that village of Sumorokovo, household serfs and peasants listed by name in the allotment books”³³. Thus, Ivan Mikhailovich owned between 519 and 900 souls of serf peasants, which made him a wealthy landowner.

Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin died before 1775.

Pelageya Mikhailovna Oznobishina (?-?).

N. Ikonnikov believes that Pelageya Mikhailovna was the daughter of Mikhail Andreevich Oznobishin: “This is apparently indicated by the marriage of her daughter to her nephew Nikanor Ivanovich Oznobishin, and by the frequency of the name Nikanor, common to both the Oznobishins and the Khomutovs”³⁴. Pelageya Mikhailovna’s husband was Ivan Alekseevich Khomutov (1700 — May 10, 1751), a land-

³³ State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 66–66 об.

³⁴ La noblesse de Russie / Publiés par Nicolas Ikonnikov. Tome L. 2. Paris, 1960. P. 470.

owner of the Mytarevsky Uyezd of the Yaroslavl Governorate, lieutenant colonel; this was his second marriage. By his first marriage, he was married to Anna Ivanovna Koptyazhina.³⁵

Estates and Lands of Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin

The village of Sumarokovo (also Bogorodskoye) on the Chalonga River was “founded by the nobles Vasily and Andrei Sumarokov, to whom land was allotted here in 1683”³⁶. On March 10, 1687, Andrei Stepanovich Sumarokov exchanged the estate of Sumarokovo with Lieutenant Ivan Vasilyevich Borisov of the Duma General Agey Alekseevich Shepelev’s regiment as a landed estate, which was later allotted to the latter³⁷. In 1688, I.V. Borisov married Fedora Andreevna, the daughter of A.S. Sumarokov, and received her maintenance estate in the village of Sumarokovo as an allotment³⁸.

Later, Mikhail Andreevich Oznobishin (the father of Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin) married Avdotya Ivanovna, the daughter of I.V. Borisov. Part of the village of Bogorodskoye was the maintenance estate of his wife Avdotya Ivanovna, née Borisova.

“In 1710, in the village of Bogorodskoye, also known as Sumarokovo, of the Shukshinsky Stan of the Penza Uyezd, there were 5 households with business people and 26 with peasants. In August 1717, it was burned during the ‘Great Kuban Pogrom’; at that time, the landowners listed were P.T. Zhmakina, A.K. Alasheev, M.A. Oznobishin, I.S. Yumatov, and I.V. Borisov”³⁹. The part of the village of Bogorodskoye that was the maintenance estate of M.A. Oznobishin’s wife Avdotya Iva-

³⁵ La noblesse de Russie / Publies par Nicolas Ikonnikov. Tome L. 2. Paris, 1960. P. 470; Родословие дворян Хомутовых. Ярославль, 1889. С. 3.

³⁶ Полубаяров М.С. // <http://suslony.ru>; Sumarokovo (Bogorodskoye), Mokshansky District, Penza Region, Russia // <https://m.ok.ru/group/55441357602819/topic/67586931433475>

³⁷ See: РГАДА. Ф. 1209. Оп. 2. Д. 6492–2. Л. 72–77.

³⁸ See: РГАДА. Ф. 1209. Оп. 2. Д. 6492–7. Л. 105–109.

³⁹ Полубаяров М.С. // <http://suslony.ru>; Sumarokovo (Bogorodskoye), Mokshansky District, Penza Region, Russia // <https://m.ok.ru/group/55441357602819/topic/67586931433475>



Fig. 4. The village of Sumarokovo (AKA Bogorodskoye) on a map of the Western part of Russia by Schubert from 1826–1840.

<http://www.etomesto.ru/map-shubert-10-verst/>

novna Oznobishina (née Borisova) was allotted to Mikhail Andreevich Oznobishin on May 7, 1713⁴⁰. The stolnik Ivan Vasilyevich Borisov was the father of Avdotya Ivanovna. In August 1741, both parts of the village of Bogorodskoye (675 quarters), belonging to M.A. Oznobishin and I.V. Borisov, were allotted to the widow Avdotya Ivanovna Oznobishina according to a signed petition and by her father's right⁴¹.

The population of the village of Sumarokovo (Bogorodskoye) is shown in the table⁴².

Year	1710	1723	1747	1782	1864	1897	1930	1996	2010
Number of inhabitants	318	about 400	about 682	752	1018	1546	1894	410	212

⁴⁰ See: State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 64.

⁴¹ State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 64 об.–65.

⁴² Полубяров М.С. // <http://suslony.ru>; Sumarokovo (Bogorodskoye), Mokshansky District, Penza Region, Russia // <https://m.ok.ru/group/55441357602819/topic/67586931433475>; <https://familio.org/settlements/cbef251a-ff24-4220-bf7a-83d00888d778?tab=0>



Fig. 5. View of the village of Sumarokovo, 2018.

<https://m.ok.ru/group/55441357602819/album/55441373134851/866324926211>

In January 1719, a new church was consecrated in the name of the Icon of the Holy Kazan Mother of God⁴³. In 1723, 58 revision souls were recorded for the nobleman Mikhail Andreevich Oznobishin, 47 for Ivan Alekseevich Alasheev, 31 for Pelageya Timofeevna Zhmakina (widow of Ivan Zhmakin), 11 for Ivan Ivanovich Yumatov, 16 for stolnik Ivan Ivanovich Borisov, 39 for Andrei Nikitich Khanenev⁴⁴.

In 1747, the village of Bogoroditskoye, also known as Samorokovo (Sumarokovo), in the Shukshinsky Stan of the Penza Uyezd, belonged to the following landowners: Adjutant of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin (171 revision souls), the widow of Captain Vasily Alekseevich Alasheev, Fekla Petrovna (26), Pyotr Vasilyevich Alasheev (29), Captain Ilya Ivanovich Zhmakin (27), Quartermaster Yakov Ivanovich Zhmakin (26), the wife of Ivan Mikhailovich Turgenev, Avdotya Vasilyevna (27), Skipper of the Navy Ignaty Ivanovich Yumatov (25), retired Ensign Ivan Filippovich Bibikov (11), totaling 342 souls⁴⁵.

The village of Arkhangel'skoye (also Vraskoye, Vratskoye, Vrazhskoye, Chanbar, Mikhailovka) was founded on lands allotted on June

⁴³ РГАДА. Ф. 235. Оп. 1. Д. 414.

⁴⁴ РГАДА. Ф. 350. Оп. 2. Д. 2537. Л. 66 об.–77 об.

⁴⁵ РГАДА. Ф. 350. Оп. 2. Д. 2540. Л. 79–99 об.; РГАДА. Ф. 350. Оп. 2. Д. 2547. Л. 277–288 об.



Fig. 6. The village of Vrazhskoye (Vraskoye, Vratskoye, Arkhangelskoye, Chanbar, Mikhailovka, etc.) on the map of the Tambov Governorate from the Wilbrecht atlas, 1800.
http://www.etomesto.ru/map-tambov_tambovskaya-gub-1800/

11, 1700, by the Saransk Administrative Office in the wild field, beyond the rampart, on the Crimean side, on the Kevda and Atmis rivers and in other landmarks, to the noblemen Zhedrinsky and Ivan Ivanovich Vrassky⁴⁶. In 1710, it was recorded as the village of Arkhangelskoye (AKA Chanbar), with 18 peasant households of A.M. Vrazhsky, and a church in the name of Michael the Archangel. In 1719 it was the hamlet of Arkhangelskoye; at that time A.M. Vrassky brought 21 peasants here, and 10 peasants of the landowner Fyodor Alekseevich Solovyov were confiscated to the Great Sovereign⁴⁷. In 1747 the village of Arkhangelskoye (AKA Vrazhskoye) of the Zavalny Stan of the Penza Uyezd had peasants confiscated to the Empress from the landowner Fyodor Solovyov (131 revision souls), as well as from the following landowners: Adjutant of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin (17), Captain's widow Anna Danilovna Svishchova (19, inheritance from her father), and Captain Ivan Alek-

⁴⁶ РГАДА. Ф. 1209. Оп. 2. Д. 6506. Л. 548–553.

⁴⁷ РГАДА. Ф. 350. Оп. 1. Д. 310. Л. 798, 799–799 об.



Fig. 7. The village of Troitskoye (AKA Syuksyum) and the hamlet of Krasnaya Slobodka on the General Land Survey Plan of the Karsunsky District of the Simbirsk Governorate, 1807.
http://www.etomesto.ru/map-ulyanovsk_pgm-karsunskogo-uezda/

seevich Vrazhsky (177, inheritance from his father), totaling 344 revision souls⁴⁸. According to another source, in 1747 there were 454 revision souls, in 1763 – 465 revision souls belonging to four landowners⁴⁹. In 1782, the village of Arkhangel'skoye, also Vratskoye, and the village (hamlet) of Mikhailovka belonged to Agnia Petrovna Oznobishina, Ekaterina Ivanovna Gorstkina (further crossed out after 1798: “Alexander Mikhail’s son Kireevsky, Mikhail Alexander’s son Svishchov”), and very pale, almost unreadable text on the microfilm inserted over the crossed-out text: “Agrafena Fedorova’s daughters., the maidens Natalya (?), Darya (?), Varvara Alexandrov’s (?) Kireevsky, (two words illegible) Mosolov, 145 households, total (numbers written over the old, crossed-out ones) – 6,797 dessiatinas, including estate land – 73, arable land – 5,073, hayfields – 474, forest – 743. “The village and the village settlement (hamlet) on the left bank of the Bolshoy Chembar River, in the village the church of the Archangel Michael and two

⁴⁸ РГАДА. Ф. 350. Оп. 2. Д. 2542. Л. 502 об.–517.

⁴⁹ State Archive of the Penza Region. Ф. 60. Оп. 4. Д. 69.

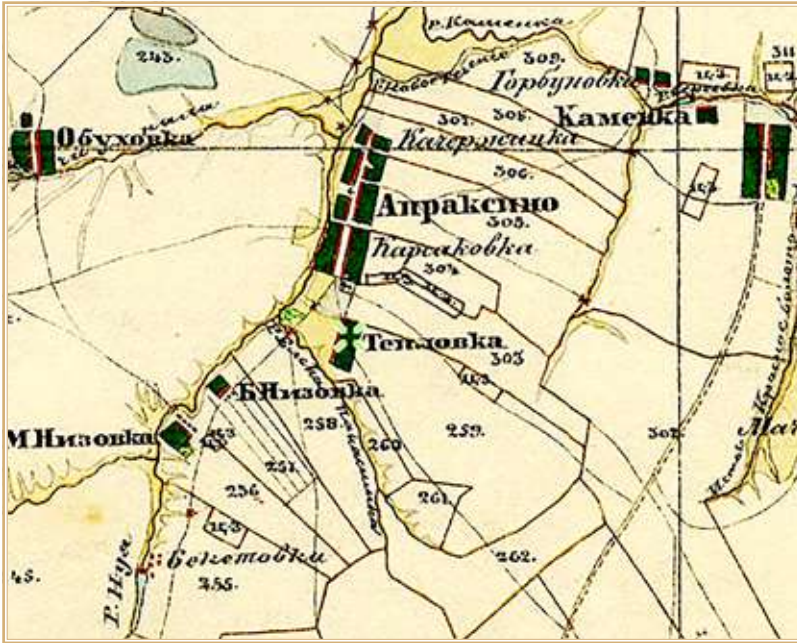


Fig. 8. The village of Teplovka on the topographic boundary map of the Simbirsk Governorate by A.I. Mende.

ЦГАРМ. Ф. Р-544. Оп. 1. Д. 3. Л. 554–582

manor houses, in the hamlet – one manor house – all wooden... The land is black earth. The harvest of grain and grass is average. Forest is timber, oak, aspen and birch, including firewood. Peasants work the arable land⁵⁰. In 1785, part of the village was recorded for Petr Ivanovich Gorstkin (508 revision souls together with the village of Golodyayevka, now Mezhdurechye)⁵¹.

The population of the village of Vrazhskoye is shown in the table⁵²:

Year	1719	1747	1762	1782	1864	1897	1930	1996	2010
Number of inhabitants	No fewer than 31	about 908	about 930	1031 (with the village of Mikhailovka))	948	1124	939	216	92

⁵⁰ РГАДА. Ф. 1355. Оп. 1. Д. 1081. Л. 10 об.

⁵¹ Vrazhskoye village, Kamensky District, Penza Region, Russia // <https://www.kamptp.ru/index.php/turisticheskaya-karta/4837-selo-vrazhskoe-kamenskogo-rajona-penzskoj-oblasti>

⁵² Vrazhskoye village // <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Вражское>



Fig. 9. The village of Vnukovo on the General Map of the Vladimir Governorate of 1802.
http://www.etomesto.ru/map-vladimir_guberniya-1802/?y=56.044021&x=42.462694

The village of Troitskoye (AKA Syuksyum), apparently, came to the Oznobishins from Avdotya Ivanovna Oznobishina (née Borisova), the grandmother of Nikanor Ivanovich Oznobishin. In the file on the nobility of the Oznobishins from the Penza Archive, we read: “And after him, Mikhail Andreevich, his surviving widow Avdotya Ivanovna, her father, the stolnik Ivan Vasilyevich Borisov, gave immovable estate in the Penza Uyezd in the villages of Bogorodskoye, also known as Kensha, Troitskoye, also known as Syuksyum, and Sumorokovo, land with household serfs and peasants”⁵³. Thus, the Oznobishins owned the village of Troitskoye (525 quarters) before 1741, and it came to them from the Borisov relatives.

The village of Teplovka on the Nuya River came to Ivan Mikhailovich’s father, Mikhail Andreevich Oznobishin, in 1719: “...on March 10, 1719, Nikifor Ilementy’s son Zagarin of Simbirsk gave a deed of purchase in the Saransk Office for Deeds to the Penza resident Mikhail Andrei’s son Oznobishin, that he, Nikifor, sold to him, Mikhail, his

⁵³ State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 83.



Fig. 10. The village of Borovitsy on the map of the Drevne-Muromsky district of 1676.
http://www.etomesto.ru/map-vladimir_drevne-muromskiy-1676/?y=55.800331&x=42.359313

landed estate lands in the Saransk Uyezd in the village of Teplovka on the Nuya River, ten quarters in the field, and likewise for two (other fields), with forests and hay strips, with homestead and additional land, and with a livestock yard and with all appurtenances, and he, Nikifor, received from him, Mikhail, money in the amount of five rubles; that deed of purchase, the retired clerk of Saransk, Afonasy Kolnev, signed on behalf of Nikifor Zagarin”⁵⁴.

The village of Oznobishino of the Zainzarsky (or Rudninsky) Stan of the Saransk Uyezd has not yet been identified. However, in 1775, it came to Agnia Petrovna Oznobishina.

The village of Vnukovo of the Lukhmansky Stan of the Gorokhovetsky Uyezd (currently the village of Vnukovo in the Gorokhovetsky District of the Vladimir Province) on the country road from the town of Gorokhovets to the town of Murom by the Ilinda River,

⁵⁴ State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 2 об.

in 1775 came to Agnia Petrovna Oznobishina⁵⁵, and later to her son Alexander Ivanovich Oznobishin⁵⁶.

In addition to these lands, Adjutant of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin had a patrimonial estate in the village of Borovitsy (Borovichi) of the Muromsky Uyezd⁵⁷. Currently, this is the village of Borovitsy in the Muromsky District of the Vladimir Province.

On August 5, 1775, his sons, Alexander and Nikanor Ivanovich Oznobishins, divided the estate that had come to them from their father, setting aside for their mother Agnia Petrovna the following portion: "...from the estate remaining to us, I, Alexander, cede to our said mother, Agnia Petrovna Oznobishina, for ownership as her portion after our father, in the Gorokhovskiy Uyezd in the Lukhmansky Stan the village of Vnukova, and in the Penza Uyezd in the Zavalny Stan the village of Arkhangelskoye, also Vrazhskoye, and in the Penza jurisdiction of the Penza Provincial Office in the Saransk Uyezd, Rudninsky Stan, the village of Oznobishina, with the household serfs and peasants that were there under our deceased father, with wives and children and with all their families and with the land and forest granted lands belonging to those settlements and with all appurtenances, as those settlements possessed before this division, all without exception..."⁵⁸

This is all that has been established so far about the life of the retired Second Major of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment, Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin. Before us is a man of his time, a "typical exception", the "grandfather of Onegin", as V.O. Klyuchevskiy⁵⁹ describes him: a nobleman of an old Russian family, who served the Tsar and the Fatherland for the greater part of his life, built a successful career in the Guards from soldier to Second Major, continued the work of his ances-

⁵⁵ State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 43.

⁵⁶ State Archive of the Vladimir Region (ГВРО). Ф. 301. Оп. 5. Д. 111. Л. 881–897.

⁵⁷ РГАДА. Ф. 350. Оп.2. Д.1887 "Census book of serfs belonging to landowners of Murom Uyezd, 1748", Л. 619–620.

⁵⁸ State Archive of the Penza Region (ГАПО). Ф. 196. Оп. 2. Д. 2150. Л. 43.

⁵⁹ See: *Ключевский В.О. Евгений Онегин и его предки // Ключевский В.О. Сочинения в девяти томах. Т. 9. М.: «Мысль», 1990. С. 84–101.*

tors in acquiring lands and succeeded in it; he was a wealthy landowner who left a very substantial inheritance to his children. We cannot assert much with certainty, but we can make a modest assumption that the rise of Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin's career was somehow connected with the palace coup and the accession of Elizabeth Petrovna: in 1740, he returned to the Preobrazhensky Regiment, in 1741 he was made Ensign, and the following year Adjutant of the Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment. One would agree that Ivan Mikhailovich ascended these career steps quite quickly. He lived in Moscow and was a parishioner of the Church of the Epiphany in Yelokhovo, the very same one where Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin would be baptized in 1799. From childhood, he enrolled his children in the Guards regiment; he collected a library and instilled French learning in them. Like many officers before and after him, troubles befell him, one of which cost him his career in the Guards. Yet he did not lose the favor of the Empress; Catherine II personally signed his retirement with a promotion in rank — a sign of special monarchical favor — and later he managed to secure the immovable estate of his deceased parents fairly quickly. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to find the service record of Ivan Mikhailovich Oznobishin and the metric entry of his death. Perhaps further work in the archives will allow us to uncover these circumstances as well.

Conflict of interests

The author declares no relevant conflict of interests.



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Received
10.09.2025

Revised
12.11.2025

Accepted
15.12.2025