

CONTEMPORARY CANTEMIROLOGY: DISCOVERIES, PROBLEMS, PERSPECTIVES

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Turning to the analysis and characterization of the contemporary Cantemirology, it should be noted that it mainly refers to the third period of history research of D. Cantemir's political and creative work.

The first one, and the largest by the chronological level, encompasses the 18th– beginning of the 20th c. Its distinctive feature is the lack of independent research dedicated to the life and work of the Moldovan ruler.

On the one hand, it is due to the lack of interest in the Russian ruling circles of the era of palace coups to the historical and literary heritage of the Serene Prince. On the other hand, for several decades after the death of Peter I, the political situation and the historical destiny of the Moldavian and Wallachian principalities did not appear among the priorities of the Russian foreign policy.

Within the principalities, separate fragments of the Moldovan ruler's biography were reflected in the chronicles, presenting them within the military-political context of the time¹.

It was only in the last third of the 18thc. that in the aftermath of the deepening of the military and political confrontation between Russia and Turkey, as well as involving the peoples of the Balkans and the Danubian principalities in the Russian society, came about the need of works that would be shedding light on the history of this region and its political leaders. In response to the socio-political enquiry, in 1783, in Moscow, Nikolai Novicov's typography published G. Z. Baier's book «The story of life and work of the Moldovan ruler, Prince Constantine Cantemir». A few years later, in 1789, the same typography published the work of Dimitrie Cantemir, entitled *Dimitrie Cantemir, former prince of Moldova, historical, geographical and political description of Moldova, along with the author's biography*.

Although in the title of the first book includes the name of Prince Constantine Cantemir, in fact, the main protagonist of the story stands his son Dimitrie. In addition to valuable biographical information about the Moldovan prince, in the

¹ Ion Neculce, *Letopiseșul Țării Moldovei de la Dabija-Vodă pînă la a doua domnie a lui Constantin Mavrocordat*, in *Letopiseșul Țării Moldovei*, Chișinău, 1990; Radu Greceanu, *Istoria domniei lui Constantin Basarab Brâncoveanu voievod (1688–1714)*, București, 1970, (Pseudo) Nicolai Mustea, *Letopiseșul Țării Moldovei*, in *Cronicele României, or Letopiseșele Moldovei și Valahiei*, București, 1874; *Cronica anonimă a Moldovei, 1661–1729*, București, 1975; Nicolae Costin, *Letopiseșul Țării Moldovei de la zidirea lumii până la 1601 și de la 1709 la 1711*, Iași, 1976.

above mentioned book, original documents were published for the first time, including excerpts from the “Journal” of the Persian campaign, as well as the prince’s will².

Unfortunately, after the mentioned publications, the identity and work of D. Cantemir, ceased to be subject of study for a very long time. He was only mentioned in various works of general nature, devoted to the epoch of Peter the Great and the closest associates of the Russian monarch³.

A separate page of D. Cantemir’s biography is dedicated to the encyclopedic and literary works, that emerged in the 19th c. from the work of the outstanding Russian historians-archivists and writers, such as Nikolai and Dimitrie Bantysh-Kamensky⁴, P. P. Pekarsky⁵, as well as V. G. Belinsky⁶.

Through their work, the general public was introduced to the historic essays on the Cantemir dynasty in Russia, and their role and importance in the political, scientific, and cultural life of the Russian society of the first half of the 18th c.

Nevertheless, we should not overlook the fact that in the 19th c. Russia, the vast majority of publications expounding D. Cantemir’s biography, primarily did not narrate the history of life and work of the Moldovan ruler, but his youngest son-Antioch. Dimitrie Cantemir’s biography served as a background or a prelude to the biography of the Russian poetry founder, philosopher and diplomat Antioch Cantemir. A new impetus to the study of life and work of the Moldovan Ruler has been given by the Romanian Academy’s initiative of publishing all of D. Cantemir’s creative works, in a multi-volume series. The first 7 volumes of the great thinker’s collected works were published in the 70–80’s of the 19th century, by the efforts of Academics A. Odobescu and B. Hasdeu.

Moreover, archeographic expeditions were organized with the support of the Academy’s President, A. Odobescu. Their task was to research and identify within the Europe’s largest archives of documents, manuscripts, and other related materials to the D. Cantemir’s biography.

² Байер Г.З. Указ. соч. С.299–310.

³ Орфелин З.Ф. Житие и славные дела Петра Великого, самодержца всероссийского с приложением краткой географической и политической истории о Российском государстве. Спб., 1774; Карра Г. История Молдавии и Валахии с рассуждением о настоящем состоянии сих обоих княжеств. Спб., 1791; Михаил Схенда. О состоянии просвещения в России в 1725 г. dans Сын Отечества. № 1-2. Спб., 1842. С.31; Пекарский П.П.. Наука и литература в России при Петре Великом. Т.1. Спб., 1862.; Палаузов С.Н. Румынские господарства Молдавия и Валахия в историко-политическом отношении. Спб., 1859; Кочубинский А.А. Мы и Они. (1711–1878). Очерки истории и политики славян. Одесса, 1878 и др.

⁴ [Бантыш-Каменский Н.Н.], Родословие князей Кантемиров. dans В кн. Байер [Теофил Зигфрид]. История о жизни и делах молдавского государя Константина Кантемира, с российским переводом и с приложением родословия князей Кантемиров, Москва, Унив[ерситетская] тип[ография], 1783, С. 264–362.; Бантыш–Каменский Д.Н. Князь Дмитрий Кантемир. dans Словарь достопамятных людей Русской земли, Москва, 1836. Т. 11. С. 34–42.

⁵ Пекарский П.П. Наука и литература в России при Петре Великом. Т.1-2. Спб. 1862.

⁶ Белинский В.Г. Портретная галерея русских писателей. Кантемир. dans Белинский В.Г. Собр.соч. в 9 томах. М., 1981. Т.7. С.282–285.

The most fruitful was the research of professor Grigore Tocilescu, conducted during 1877–1878, in the Governmental Archives of Russia. By his efforts, hundreds of documents related to the Moldovan ruler and thinker's life were discovered and copied. Of particular significance was his discovery of the correspondence with the monarchs, government officials and the Ruling Senate. As a result, copies of these documents constituted a separate collection in the repository of manuscripts of the Academy of Sciences of Romania's library. At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, G. Tocilescu continued his archeographic research in the archives of Vienna, Berlin and Paris.

The second period of Cantemirology, is suggested to cover 1923–1973. It was during this period of time that in connection with the consolidation of statehood and international prestige of Romania, the problems of national history, its political leaders' biographies; and prominent figures of science, literature and art became prioritized in the scientific research of Romanian scientists. Among the important figures of the past, a special place was reserved for D. Cantemir. Particular interest to the Moldovan prince's biography was associated with the 250th anniversary of his birth, which was celebrated in 1923 and followed by numerous publications and monographs, journal and newspaper articles⁷.

Among the significant works of the time is the study of the famous Romanian historian, Ștefan Ciobanu, published in Bucharest in 1924⁸.

The above mentioned publication can be attributed to the new point of reference in Cantemirology. First of all, the author studied, translated into Romanian and published the majority of the Moldovan ruler's correspondence, discovered by G. Tocilescu. Secondly, he became a pioneer in the use of epistolary documents as the primary source for shaping D. Cantemir's biography. Thirdly, he was one of the first in the Romanian historiography to use in the research of life and work of the Moldovan prince all of the available range of sources and materials published locally and abroad. In fact, his work has become the alpha and omega of Cantemirology, and the author – an unquestionable authority in the given field. Any research on the topic cannot neglect this publication.

A new phase in the D. Cantemir's biography research became the fundamental study conducted by the Romanian historian – P. P. Panaitescu, published in Bucharest in 1958⁹. Based on the vast array of published documents and analysis of the predecessor's works, he outlined the Moldovan ruler's biography in the context of happenings and political events of the first quarter of the 18th c. Also, for the first time, he attempted to shed light on the history of the Moldovan thinker's fundamental works, and conducted a detailed historic analysis of each of them.

In fact, the mentioned research of P. P. Panaitescu can be attributed to the

⁷ For more details see: *Neamul Cantemireștilor*. Bibliography. Coord. acad. A. Eșanu, Chișinău, 2010.

⁸ Ștefan Ciobanu, *Dimitrie Cantemir în Rusia*, București, 1924.

⁹ P. P. Panaitescu, *Dimitrie Cantemir. Viața și opera*, București, 1958.

best examples of scientific works of the biographical genre.

Based on the aforesaid, we can conclude that in spite of the diversity of scientific publications of the period, what brings them together is the common target setting for D. Cantemir's biography – coverage of his life and work within the framework of narrow-national significance.

In the early 70's of the last century, the study of political, historic and artistic heritage of the Moldovan ruler rises to a new level, therefore bringing about a new period in the history of Cantemirology.

Following P. P. Panaitescu, the token of Cantemirology in the Romanian historiography was adopted by connoisseurs of the epoch and archives, such as Virgil Căndeia¹⁰ and Paul Cernovodeanu¹¹. With their research, a new impulse was given to the research of the creative and scientific heritage of the Moldovan thinker.

Particular attention was paid to the research and scientific publication of the philosophical, historical and literary works of D. Cantemir, covering his role and contribution to the study of the history and culture of the Islamic civilization. The merit of these authors is an attempt to study the process of formation and shedding light on the philosophic and political views of D. Cantemir in the context of European and Ottoman scientific tradition of the end of 17th c – the first quarter of 18th c.

An unquestionable contribution to the study of D. Cantemir's ingenious heritage, was represented by the archeographic studies and findings of V. Căndeia in the USA archives and library collections. Amongst other important scientific discoveries in Cantemirology, we should mention his encounter, in the mid-80's, at the Harvard University's library, of the manuscript on the *History of the Rise and decay of the Ottoman Empire* in Latin¹².

Of particular value for modern Cantemirology is the academician V. Căndeia's initiative, supported by the Romanian Academy, on the resumption D. Cantemir's the multi-volume collected works' publication. Implementation of this project began in 1974 and continues till present.

Among the Romanian contributors to the study of the Moldovan ruler's biography is Ecaterina Taralunga. The distinctive feature of her research, is the discovery of major milestones of D. Cantemir's life and work in a broad framework

¹⁰ Virgil Căndeia, *Cantemir et la civilisation islamique*, dans „Romano-arabica“, 1977, №2, P. 15–41; Virgil Căndeia, *Studiu introductiv*, in *Dimitrie Cantemir. Sistemul sau întocmirea religiei mahomedane*, București, 1977, P. VII–LXX; Virgil Căndeia, *Studiu introductiv*, in *Dimitrie Cantemir. Opere complete*, Vol. VIII, Tome II, București, 1987, P. V–XXXI etc.

¹¹ Paul Cernovodeanu, *Dimitrie Cantemir, Relații și mărturii contemporane*, in *Viața românească*, București, Nr. 9, 1973, P. 98–107; Paul Cernovodeanu *O operă cantemiriană mai puțin cunoscută: Istoria lui Brâncoveanu și a Cantacuzinilor*, in *Anuarul Institutului de Istorie A. D. Xenopol*, Tome XXIX, Iași, 1992, P. 239–249; Paul Cernovodeanu, *Dimitrie Cantemir la Constantinopol (1700–1710), Activitatea politică și culturală*, in *Omagiu Virgil Căndeia la 75 de ani*, Coord. Paul H. Stahi, București, 2002, P. 143–152, etc.

¹² See: Virgil Căndeia, *Manuscrisul original al Istoriei Imperiului Otoman* de Dimitrie Cantemir in *Dimitrie Cantemir. Creșterile și Descrășterile Imperiului Otoman*, Original Latin text in final form revised by author. Facsimile of the Latin manuscript. București, 1999, P. XVII–LVII.

of historical, political and military events taking place in the Ottoman Empire, Moldovan and Wallachian principalities, the Habsburg and Russian Empires, the contemporary of which he was¹³.

Of particular interest is the historical and literary analysis carried out by the author of D. Cantemir's major works, their review within the philosophical and literary processes, as well as trends existing in the European countries of the time.

We cannot neglect the scientific studies on Cantemirology, belonging to well – known Romanian historians of the period, such as Dan Slusanschi¹⁴, Andrei Pippidi¹⁵, Stella Toma¹⁶, Paul Paltanea¹⁷ and others. They have made a significant contribution to the completion of the missing pages in D. Cantemir's biography, related to his election as an honorary member of the Berlin Academy, work and high rank of the Moldovan ruler, researcher of the Romanian-Wallachian-Moldovan antiquities and many other. Due to their exertion, such works as *Hieroglyphic history*, *Romanian-Wallachian-Moldovan antiquities chronicles*, *Life and work of Constantine Cantemir*, and other extensive scientific works by D. Cantemir have been shed light upon. By academician Virgil Candea's efforts, the publication of D. Cantemir's complete works began¹⁸.

A separate chapter in the history of the third eriod of Cantemirology is the research of Moldovan historians, philosophers and literary critics. The first publication on D. Cantemir's life, its role and impact on the development of the historical, philosophical, and political life of the Moldavian principality, the Moldovan-Russian relations, scientific and cultural life of Russia and the Ottoman Empire were publicist in character. However, as the formation and growth of the Moldovan historical science, the interest in the study of D. Cantemir's creative heritage and political activities gradually began to develop into an independent research direction.

¹³ Ecaterina Țarălungă, *Dimitrie Cantemir și vechiul Bizanț*, Transilvania, No. 2, Sibiu, 1988, P. 24–25; Ecaterina Țarălungă, *Dimitrie Cantemir: Contribuții documentare la un portret*, București, Ed. Minerva, 1989.

¹⁴ Dimitrie Cantemir, *Opere complete*, Vol. VI, Tome I, *Vita Constantini Cantemirii, cognomento, senis, Moldaviae principis.* / Ed. Virgil Căndea, Andrei Pippidi, Dan Slușanschi ș.a., București, Ed. Academiei Române, 1996, *Dimitrie Cantemir, Principele Moldovei. Descrierea stării de odinioară și de astăzi a Moldovei*, Critical edition by Dan Slușanschi, București, 2006.

¹⁵ Andrei Pippidi, *Cărturarul între cărturarii vremii* in „Viața Românească”, No. 9, București, 1973, P. 83–97; Dimitrie Cantemir. *Descriptio Moldaviae / Descrierea Moldovei* translated from Latin by Gheorghe Guțu. Introduction by Maria Holban. Historical comments by N. Stoicescu. Cartographic study by V. Mihăilescu. Index by Ioana Constantinescu. Note on the edition by A. M. Pippidi, București, Ed. Academia Română, 1973, Andrei Pippidi, *Ideea de „creștere și decădere” a Imperiului Otoman în istoriografia occidentală din secolele al XVI-lea – al XVIII-lea*, Cluj, 1981.

¹⁶ Dimitrie Cantemir, *Hronicul vechimei a romano-moldo-vlahilor*, 2 volumes, Ed. by Stela Toma, București, Ed. Minerva, 1999–2000.

¹⁷ Paul Păltănea, *Știri inedite despre familia domnitorului Antioh Cantemir*, in „Arhiva Genealogică”, Iași, 1989, P. 705–717; 1990, P. 239–257; 1991, P. 377–389.

¹⁸ In 1974–1983, Virgil Căndea, edited and published nine of D. Cantemir's volumes of essays in Romania.

Articles and monographs of such historians as V. Ermuratschi, N. A. Mahov, V. Coroban, D. M. Dragnev¹⁹, contain detailed information related to the signing of Peter I and Chancellor G. I. Golovkin, as well as issuance in April 1711 to the Moldovan ruler, of a diploma, which was considered as an official document, securing a military and political alliance between Russia and Moldova; on D. Cantemir's place and active participation in the events of the Prut campaign, as well as his role in the deepening and strengthening of the Moldovan-Russian relations.

Celebration of D. Cantemir's 300th birthday anniversary served as a new impetus towards the research of unknown documents referring to various aspects of his life and work, as well as the appearance of general works and special studies²⁰. With this jubilee, the theme of D. Cantemir's work evolved from a topic that caused sporadic interest among researchers into a priority topic of the Moldovan historical science.

Over the past three decades, by the efforts of Moldovan scientists, numerous materials and archival sources have been studied and introduced into the scientific circulation, which allowed to reveal the previously unknown or unstudied blanks in the scientific and political work of the Moldovan thinker.

Significant contribution to the study D. Cantemir's biography was made by the research and publications of S. V. Fomin²¹. The unquestionable merit of this author is the discovery and introduction into the scientific circuit of a series of archival documents, referring to D. Cantemir's presence in Russia²². It should be emphasized that Fomin's main input into the study refers to such new topics as the Cantemir family's necropolis and iconography, as well as the location of D. Cantemir's residence in Moscow and St. Petersburg²³.

¹⁹ V. N. Ermuratski, *Dimitrie Cantemir*, Chișinău, 1978, H.A. Мохов Молдавия эпохи феодализма. Кишинев, 1964; H.A. Мохов, Очерки истории молдавско-русско-украинских связей. Кишинев, 1981; Vasile Coroban, *Dimitrie Cantemir – scriitor umanist*, Chișinău, 1973; Dragnev D.M., Внешнеполитическое положение Молдавии в 1711 г. – 30-е гг. XVIII в. Новый этап в истории молдавско-русских отношений. in Очерки внешнеполитической истории Молдавского княжества. Кишинев, 1987, p. 238–259; D.M. Dragnev, *Iluminismul timpuriu în opera lui Dimitrie Cantemir și în cea a Domnului fanariot Nicolae Mavrocordat*, in *Probleme actuale de istorie națională. Studii în onoarea profesorului Pavel Parasca*, Chișinău, 2009, P.73–92.

²⁰ *Материалы научной конференции посвященной 300-летию со дня рождения Д.Кантемира*, Кишинев, 1973; Vasile Coroban, *Dimitrie Cantemir – scriitor umanist*, Chișinău, 1973, 284 p.; Коробан В.П., Дмитрий Кантемир (к 300-летию со дня рождения), in „Вопросы литературы” № 10. М., 1973. С.151–159; Н. Кроитор, Славный сын Молдавии: К 300-летию со дня рождения Д.Кантемира, in Новое время. №.15. М., 1973; Наследие Дмитрия Кантемира и современность: Сб. ст. Кишинев, 1976, 230 с. и др.

²¹ С.В. Фомин, Кантемиры в Москве. dans Кодры, № 3. Кишинев, 1983; Он же. Кантемир – сын Кантемира. dans Музыкальная жизнь. № 10. М., 1984; Он же. Кантемиры в изобразительных материалах. Кишинев, 1988; Он же. «Пером и мечом сотруждася...». Кишинев, 1990.

²² С.В. Фомин, «Пером и мечом сотруждася...». С.137–138, 143–144.

²³ С.В. Фомин, Кантемиры в Москве. dans Кодры № 3. Кишинев, 1983, С.142–147; Он же. «Воздать Москве великой славу...», dans Куранты. Историко-краеведческий альманах.

Works and publications of Academician A. Esanu portray a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the history of writing and publishing of one of D. Cantemir's fundamental works on the history of Moldova²⁴. He is also the initiator of the idea of writing a collective monograph devoted to the Cantemir dynasty. This work absorbed all the available information on the representatives of the Cantemir genus, starting from its first mention, up till its last carriers saw light in 2008, being dedicated to the 335th anniversary of D. Cantemir's birth, and the 300th anniversary of his son Antioch²⁵.

The distinctive feature of the afore mentioned publication is the collection of works of all research scientists from Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine and Germany, revealing different aspects of D. Cantemir's sated life and political biography, as well as the results brought by his multi-faceted talent in the fields of philosophy, history, ethnography, geography, literature and music.

It should be noted that numerous works of the Andrei and Valentina Esanu²⁶, tandem, cover a wide range of topics and arising questions of the modern Cantemirology. Thanks to their efforts, vigorous promotion of D. Cantemir's personality and heritage in the European scientific community, Chisinau became the unofficial center of an in-depth and comprehensive study of Moldavian ruler and European enlightener's biography.

A notable feature of recent decades' Cantemirology is the interesting fact that D. Cantemir's heritage attracted the interest researchers of Moldova²⁷ and

Вып. II. М., 1987, С.173–176; Он же. Некрополь Кантемира в России. dans Кодры № 5, Кишинев, 1993, С. 226–240 и др.

²⁴ Andrei Eșanu, Dimitrie Cantemir *Descrierea Moldovei*, Manuscripts and editions, Chișinău, 1987; Andrei Eșanu, *Manuscrisele latine ale Descrierii Moldovei de Dimitrie Cantemir*, in *Contribuții la istoria culturii românești*, București, 1997, P. 168–192; Andrei Eșanu, *Dimitrie Cantemir (1673–1723) domn al Țării Moldovei (martie-aprilie 1693, noiembrie 1710 - iulie 1711)*, in *Limba Română*, No. 4, Chișinău, 1998, P. 126–133; Andrei Eșanu, *Descrierea Moldovei de Dimitrie Cantemir în cultura rusă*, in *Tiragetia*, Vol. XI, Chișinău, 2002, P. 137–142; *Neamul Cantemireștilor*, Bibliography, Coord. acad. Andrei Eșanu, Chișinău 2010, etc.

²⁵ *Dinastia Cantemireștilor*, Coord. acad. Andrei Eșanu, Chișinău, Știința, 2008.

²⁶ Andrei Eșanu, Valentina Eșanu, *Descrierea Moldovei de Dimitrie Cantemir în cultura europeană*, Chișinău, 2004; Andrei Eșanu, Valentina Eșanu, *Studiul introductiv în Dimitrie Cantemir, Principele Moldovei. Descrierea stării de odinioară și de astăzi a Moldovei*, București, 2007, P. 5–121; Andrei Eșanu, Valentina Eșanu, *Dimitrie Cantemir și sud-estul Europei după campania de la Prut*, in *Revista de Istorie a Moldovei*, No. 4, Chișinău, 2008. P. 114–118; Andrei Eșanu, Valentina Eșanu, *Moștenirea culturală a Cantemireștilor*, Chișinău, 2010, etc.

²⁷ *Neamul Cantemireștilor*, Bibliography. Coord. acad. A. Eșanu, Chișinău, 2010; Anatol Leșcu, *Cantemireștii în istoria militară a Moldovei* in *Revista de Istorie a Moldovei*, No.4, Chișinău, 2008, P. 153–159; Цвиркун В.И. Ктиторская деятельность Дмитрия Кантемира в Молдавском княжестве и в России. dans *Вестник Славянского университета*. Вып. 19. Кишинэу, 2011. С.45-55; Цвиркун В.И. Научные связи Антиоха Кантемира с Российской Академией Наук. dans *Вестник Славянского университета*. Вып. 19. Кишинэу, 2011, С. 55–65; Victor Țvircun, *Activitatea ctitorială a lui Dimitrie Cantemir în Principatul Moldovei și în Rusia*, in *Dimitrie Cantemir. Prinț între filosofi și filosof între prinți*, București, 2011, P. 257–265; Victor Tvircun, *Dimitrie Cantemir's as a Church Founder Activity in the Moldavian Principality and Russia*, in *Dimitrie Cantemir. A Prince among Philosophers and a Philosopher among Princes*, Bucurest, 2011. P. 105–113.

Romania²⁸, but also of Russia²⁹, Turkey³⁰, Greece³¹ and Germany³². It is one of the reasons how the geography of document search had expanded. In its turn, this allowed researchers to raise some previously weak or unknown studies within the field. Amongst them are the scientific connections of the Moldovan ruler with the Berlin Academy³³, his affiliation to the activities of the Masonic lodges of the Rosenkreutzers³⁴, and participation in the political struggle for the Moldovan throne, as well as the design and construction of secular buildings and churches, etc.

Introduction of an entire complex of new documentary materials, extracted from the Russian archives³⁵ have had a great impact on the modern Cantemirology. It thus became possible to clarify and correct numerous facts and dates, as well as identify discrepancies and myths around the Moldovan ruler's biography³⁶.

At the same time, the newly discovered materials presented a more concrete

²⁸ Mihai Maxim, *Brâncoveanu și Cantemireștii. Documente noi din arhivele turcești*, in *Arta istoriei. Istoria artei*, București, P. 125–138; Mihai Maxim, *Dimitrie Cantemir și epoca sa. Documente noi din arhivele turcești*, in *Revista de istorie a Moldovei*. No.4, Chișinău, 2008, P. 73–81.; Sorin Ifțimi, *Aducerea osemintelor lui Dimitrie Cantemir de la Moscova la Iași*, in *Dinastia Cantemireștilor*, Chișinău, 2008, P. 243–254; Ștefan Lemny, *Opera lui Cantemir*, in *Întâlniri cu istoria în sec. XVIII: teme și figuri din spațiul românesc*, Iași, 2003. P. 32–35; Ștefan Lemny. *Cantemireștii. Aventura europeană a unei familii princiale din secolul al XVIII-lea*, București, 2010.

²⁹ Романов В., Неделин В. Архитектурные древности Орловщины. Орел, 1998; Хоменко Р. Кантемир и культура Востока. dans Столица. М., 2003, 15 февралія; Волдемар Балязин. Петр Великий и его наследники. М., 2007; Густерин П.В. Первый российский востоковед Дмитрий Кантемир. М., 2008; Малышкин С.А. Памятные места князей Кантемиров в Москве и Подмоскowie, in *Revista de Istorie a Moldovei*, No.4, Chișinău, 2008, P. 180–184; Сергеев И.Н. Царицыно. М., 2008.

³⁰ Tura Yalçın, *Kantemiroğlu. Kitâbu 'Ilmi'l-Müsîkî 'alâ vechi'l-Huriîfât*. 1 Cilt, Istanbul, 2002; Çobanoğlu Özdemir, *Dimitri Kantemir, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun yükseliş ve çöküş tarihi*, Istanbul, 2002, Cilt 1, S. 19–54; Tvirkun Viktor, *Dimitri Kantemir, Kısa biyografisi*, Ankara, 2003; Țvircun Victor, *Adrianople (Edirne) in the political and literary fate of Dimitrie Cantemir*, in International symposium “Edirne in the archival resources of the Balkan Countries, Paper book, Edirne, Trakya Üniversitesi, 2011, S. 120–127.

³¹ Florin Marinescu, *Mănăstirea Mira de lângă Focșani, metoh al mănăstirii athonite Vatoped*, in „Revista de istorie a Moldovei”, No. 4, Chișinău, 2008, P. 82–87.

³² Wim P. van Meurs, *Dimitrie Cantemir as Strategist, dans Romanian Civilization*, Vol. VIII, Number 2, Fall 1999; Klaus Bochmann, Vasile Dumbrava, *Dimitrie Cantemir. Fürst der Moldau, Gelehrter, Akteur der europäischen Kulturgeschichte*, Leipzig, 2008.

³³ Emil Pop, *Dimitrie Cantemir și Academia din Berlin*, in *Studii*, Revista de istorie, Tome XXII, No. 5, București, 1969, P. 825–847; Tiberiu Truter, *Aspecte inedite privind relațiile lui Dimitrie Cantemir cu Academia din Berlin*, in *Forum*, No.10, București, 1971, P. 75–81; Andrei Eșanu, Valentina Eșanu, *Dimitrie Cantemir și Academia de Științe din Berlin in Dinastia Cantemireștilor* Chișinău, 2008, P. 254–265.

³⁴ Horia Nestorescu-Bălcești, *Enciclopedia Ilustrată a Francmasoneriei din România*, Vol.1. București, 2005, P. 216; Cătălin Turluc, *Dimitrie Cantemir – ezoterismul și societățile inițiatice*, in Klaus Bochmann, Vasile Dumbrava, *op. cit.*, P. 80–87; Paul Ștefănescu, *Istoria Francmasoneriei Române*, București, 2009, P. 11–12.

³⁵ Цвиркун В.И. Эпистолярное наследие Дмитрия Кантемира. Жизнь и судьба в письмах и бумагах. Кишинев, Știința, 2008, Он же. Дмитрий Кантемир. Страницы жизни в письмах и документах. СПб., 2010.

³⁶ Цвиркун В.И. Легенды и вымыслы о жизни и деятельности Дмитрия Кантемира в России, in *Revista de istorie a Moldovei*, No. 2 (18), Chișinău, Știința, 1994.

image of the church founder and economic activity of the Moldovan prince in Moldova and Russia³⁷; his relationship with his family and countrymen³⁸, as well as with the Russian Monarch and his entourage. We should also highlight the fact that the discovered archival documentation allows us to talk of D. Cantemir as the only Moldovan native that established outside the principality a city named after its founder. It refers to the city of Dmitrovsk, Orel province in the Russian Federation, founded on the Monarch's resources in 1715³⁹.

An important contribution to the coverage of the D. Cantemir's political and administrative work during his stay in Russia became the studies devoted to the prince's work and participation in the meetings of the Russian Ruling Senate. For the first time, information on the period of less than two years of his work, as a member of this country's supreme legislative body was presented for the first time, where he took an active part in the development and approval of 101 statutes⁴⁰. Among them is the historically significant act the "Table of Ranks", related to the improvement of the country's tax policy, army and navy equipment and many others.

Modern Cantemirology has gone beyond the framework of the narrow nationalist values. Currently, researchers perceive D. Cantemir as one of the most prominent representatives of the many European countries' past, as a researcher, thinker and a world level encyclopedist⁴¹. Moreover, documents and materials discovered in the archives of Moscow, St. Petersburg and Istanbul, allow us to reproduce a more comprehensive and integral image of D. Cantemir, not only in the familiar incarnation of a thinker and statesman, but also in his daily life –

³⁷ Victor Țvircun, *Activitatea ctitorială a lui Dimitrie Cantemir în Principatul Moldovei și în Rusia în Dimitrie Cantemir. Prinț între filosofi și filosof între prinți*, București, 2011, P. 257–265; Victor Țvircun, *Dimitrie Cantemir as a church founder activity in the Moldavian Principality and Russia*, in *Dimitrie Cantemir. A prince among Philosophers and a Philosopher among Princes*, Bucurest, 2011, P. 105–113

³⁸ Victor Țvircun, *Dimitrie Cantemir și societatea rusă din timpul lui Petru I*, in *Cantemireștii – o celebră dinastie din secolele XVII–XVIII*, Chișinău, Știința, 2008, P. 10, Цвиркун Виктор. Взаимоотношения Д.Кантемира с соотечественниками в период пребывания в России. in *Țara Moldovei în contextul civilizației Europene*, Chișinău, CartDidact, 2008, P. 63–81.

³⁹ В.И. Цвиркун, Под сенью двух держав. Жизнь и деятельность Дмитрия Кантемира в Турции и России. Издание 2-е. Исправленное и дополненное, Chișinău, CartDidact, 2013, С. 144–146.

⁴⁰ Victor Țvircun, *Contribuțiile lui Dimitrie Cantemir la activitatea Senatului Guvernamental al Rusiei în Dimitrie Cantemir – Educator of the romanian people*, 3rd Edition, dedicated to the 340th birthday of the Prince Philosopher, Bucharest, 2013, P. 81–98; Victor Țvircun, *Dimitrie Cantemir's contribution to the Russian Ruling Senat activity*. in *Dimitrie Cantemir – Educator of the Romanian people*, 3rd Edition, dedicated to the 340th birthday of the Prince Philosopher. Bucharest, 2013, P. 99–113, Цвиркун В.И. Под сенью двух держав. Кишинев, 2013, С. 221–231.

⁴¹ Virgil Căndeă, *Cantemir et la civilisation islamique in Romano-arabica*, București, 1977, P. 15–41; Virgil Căndeă, *Dimitrie Cantemir în programele UNESCO*, in *Academica*, București, 1999, No. 6, P. 16–17; Victor Țvircun, *File din istoria vieții și activității politice a lui Dimitrie Cantemir*, Chișinău, CartDidact, 2009; Victor Țvircun, *The Intellectual Heritage of Dimitrie Cantemir and Contemporaneity*, in International Neighborhood Congress, 4–7 october 2012, *From War to Eternal Peace on the 100th Anniversary of the Balkan Wars: Good Neighborhood relations in the Balkans*, Istanbul, 2012, P. 25.

family and friends, in relationships with patrons and subordinates, and his friends and foes.

After receiving his classic and secular education in Constantinople – the capital of one of the world's largest civilizations, standing at the crossroads of many religions, languages and cultures, D. Cantemir, on the one hand absorbed the sophisticated wisdom, diversity and flavor of the East, on the other, he got acquainted with the academic book-learning, encyclopedic knowledge and rational logic of the West. Thus, it was the symbiotic relationship that formed D. Cantemir's identity of – the first European scientist – integrationist. To him belongs the primacy in the creation of fundamental works on political, social and spiritual history of the Ottoman Empire, which for a century served as a reference book for several generations of European scholars. Moreover, for many decades these works defined the direction, methods and content of scientific research of the European school of oriental studies. Along with that, Dimitrie Cantemir has stepped into the history of the Russian historical science, as an Islamic researcher, as well as a Sufiologist, Koranologist, Arabist, Iranist and Turkologist.

It is paradoxical, but up till present, in a number of countries where the great Moldovan thinker resided and worked, there is no mention of his name among the scientists, that brought valuable contribution to the philosophical and historical thought⁴². There is no mention of D. Cantemir's name among the scholars and lexicographers that played a significant role in the establishment of the scientific relations with Russia and European centers that in their turn contributed to the mutual exchange of scientific knowledge⁴³. Meanwhile, philosophical and historical thought in Russia and Ukraine of the first half of the 18th c, owe much to the D. Cantemir's creative genius through his works on logic, history and religion.

By enriching European science with new knowledge on Middle East, D. Cantemir made an invaluable input to the development of musical culture within the Ottoman Empire. He was the first European who introduced and spread within the Ottoman Empire the musical signs and applied them in his own musical pieces. To him also belongs the idea of writing the first collection of musical works of the Turkish authors of the 17th c.

To many, it may seem incredible that throughout the 18th c pieces composed by the Moldovan prince were heard, not only in the houses of high-ranking dignitaries of the Ottoman Empire, but also in the sultan's seraglio. Among the most famous and frequently performed is the "Janissary Marsh". Even today,

⁴² Н.Л. Рубинштейн, Русская историография. М., 1941; Очерки истории исторической науки в СССР. М., 1955; С.Л. Пештич, Русская историография XVIII века. Часть 1. Л., 1961; Историография Украинской ССР. / Под ред. И. Хмель. Киев, 1987.

⁴³ A good example of such can be portrayed through a Russian, Soviet historian, M. A. Alpatov's work *Russian historic thought and Western Europe (18th – first half of the 19th c.)*. Moscow, 1985, in which there is no mention of D. Cantemir's fundamental work of *History of Rise and Decay of the Ottoman Empire*, written by the order of Peter I and published in Western Europe in English, French and German languages.

during the ethno-folk festivals and historic-military parades held in Turkey, “Mehter”, the military orchestra of the Ottoman Empire, performs this particular piece.

Our knowledge of D. Cantemir’s musical creativity and contribution to the development of musical culture in Turkey has become more complete and systematic due the research of musicologists of Moldova, Romania and Turkey. Nevertheless, one of the completely unexplored remains the topic of his role and place in the musical culture of Russia of the first quarter of the 18th century. Meanwhile, during assemblies and private meetings held in the Moldovan ruler’s house, be it in Moscow or St. Petersburg, often sounded folk tunes and songs of Moldova, Ukraine and Turkey⁴⁴. Because of D. Cantemir, Turkish music became so popular in the secular society of St. Petersburg, that Field Marshall A. Menishikov, during his visit to Ukraine in the spring-summer of 1720, often requested the local artists their performance⁴⁵.

For his time, D. Cantemir was an exceptional phenomenon. During the period of the military and political confrontation of the Christian West and the Muslim East, he acted as a bridge between the two great cultures and civilizations, mutually enriching them with new knowledge and awakening the interest and need to understand each other.

Despite the obvious success and achievements in modern Cantemirology, many pages of D. Cantemir’s biography remain unfilled, awaiting new research and discoveries. These include relationships of the Moldovan prince with the rulers and officials of the neighboring states – Wallachia, the Habsburg Empire, Crimean khans, as well as the Swedish King, Charles XII.

Further archaeographic research is required in questions related to scientific contacts and relations with the European scientists and, above all, with Leibniz.

Outside the research framework, there are other talents of the Moldovan ruler that have been neglected, such as him being a skillful painter and copper printer. Far from complete is the information on the reasons, conditions and the course of writing of the fundamental works on philosophic, religious works for the Moldovan thinker.

A comprehensive study of the above flaws in D. Cantemir’s biography faces a number of significant objective barriers. Up till now, the study of the life and work, as well as intellectual heritage of D. Cantemir was carried out mainly by the energy and enthusiasm of “individualist historians”, who often did not benefit from the financial support for public research institutions.

Despite the numerous international and regional conferences, seminars related to D. Cantemir’s biography, Cantemirologist’s work seems dispersed and inefficient. Moreover, the frequency of scientific forums does not increase the

⁴⁴ Ф.В. Берхгольц Дневник камер-юнкера Берхгольца, веденный им в России в царствование Петра Великого с 1721 по 1725 год. Часть 1. М; 1857, С.99–103.

⁴⁵ Рукописной Отдел Российской Национальной Библиотеки. Ф.480. А.Д.Меншикова. Д.2. Поденные записки князя Александра Даниловича Меншикова. 1719 и 1720 года. Л. 152об.

scientific significance and quality of the presented materials. Most often, they are compilations, repeating and multiplying the known errors and inaccuracies in Cantemirology.

Overdue is the need for the creation of an international scientific center for the study and use of Dimitri Cantemir's heritage – a man and thinker that contributed to the interchange and mutual enrichment of cultures and civilizations.

There is a need for an international program-project of targeting new documentary materials relating to the D. Cantemir's biography in the archives and libraries of Austria, England, the Vatican, Germany, Holland, Russia, France, Turkey, Ukraine, Sweden and other countries.

There is also a need for a targeted program on the linguistic and paleographic training of specialists of Cantemirology, without the implementation of which, archival documents will lie as dead weight and unavailable for research.