

TESTAMENT – A SOURCE OF FAMILY RELATIONS RESEARCH. THE CASE OF MANUC BEY

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Rezumat: *Articolul se referă la viața privată a lui Manuc Bey, dragoman al Porții Otomane, consilier de stat al Imperiului Rus, care a fost o persoană bine cunoscută la începutul secolului al XIX-lea. Cu privire la activitățile sale politice s-au scris monografii, articole științifice și publicistice. În acest studiu, pe baza testamentelor lui Manuc Bey și fiicei sale Pemba, oferim câteva date privitoare la relațiile între membrii familiei lui Manuc, la viața copiilor săi, nepoților și strănepoților. Cercetarea se bazează atât pe materiale de arhivă, cât și pe lucrări publicate.*

Testamentul lui Manuc Bey a provocat un litigiu între moștenitori, care s-a întins pe mai mulți ani. Actul menționat este o sursă importantă pentru studiul mentalităților și cotidianului epocii, pentru stabilirea liniei genealogice a lui Manuc. Descendenții lui Manuc Bey au avut legături de rudenie cu familii nobile din Rusia și din străinătate. Totodată, unii dintre urmașii lui au devenit oameni de știință apreciați în mediul academic european.

Résumé: *L'article ci-joint fait référence à la vie privée du Dragoman de la Porte ottomane, conseiller d'Etat de l'Empire Russe Manuc Bey, qui a été une personne très connue au début du XIX-ème siècle. On a écrit des monographies, des articles scientifiques et de presse sur ses activités politiques. On offre dans cette étude, à la base de laquelle ont été les testaments de Manuc Bey et de sa fille, Pemba, quelques données des relations entre les membres de la famille de Manuc, de la vie de ses enfants, de ses petits-fils et de ses arrière petits-fils. La recherche se base sur les matériaux d'archive, ainsi que sur des ouvrages publiés.*

Le testament de Manuc Bey a causé quelques années des litiges entre les héritiers. En même temps, c'est une source importante pour étudier la mentalité et le quotidien de l'époque, ainsi que pour l'étude de la ligne généalogique de Manuc. Les descendants de Manuc Bey ont eu des relations familiales avec des nobles connues pas seulement en Russie, mais aussi à l'étranger. En même temps, certains de ses descendants ont été des hommes de science appréciés dans le milieu académique européen.

Abstract: *The article presents life of Manuc Bey, Dragoman of the Porte, state advisor of the Russian Empire which, was a well-known person in the early nineteenth century. Monographs, scientific and publishing articles were written with regard to his political activities. In this study, based on the testaments of Manuc Bey and his daughter Pemba, some details of relationships between Manuc family members are revealed, during the lives of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The research is based on both archival material and the published work.*

This testament caused several years of litigations between the heirs. At the same time, it is an important source for the mentality and daily study of the era, and for the survey of

Manuc's bloodlines. Manuc Bey's descendants had dynastic links with known noble families not only in Russia but also abroad. Simultaneously, his descendants had been respected scientists in European academic milieu.

Keywords: *Manuc Bey, will, the testator, the family, genealogy*

Dragoman of the Porte¹, state advisor of the Russian Empire Manuc Bey was a well-known person in the early nineteenth century². Monographs, scientific and publishing articles were written with regard to his political activities³. In this study, based on the testaments of Manuc Bey and his daughter Pemba, some details of relationships between Manuc family members are revealed, during the lives of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The research is based on both archival material and the published work.

In October 31, 1822, the Regional Civil Court of Bessarabia received a request from the wealth trustees of the state advisor Manuc Bey: the state councilor Nedoba and *clucerul* Burda to register Manuc Bey's Testament in the book of acts⁴. They had the will drawn up in the Armenian language in July 19, 1815 in Kronstadt, personally signed by Manuc-Bey, with a translation into Russian. Gregorie, Archbishop of Armenians in Bessarabia, certified the Diata (Testament). The testament was to be opened in the presence of his wife's Manuc Hanuma, her father Hadus Arutiun and Asvadur, as well as a member of the Russian government, appointed by the king⁵. In order to record a document in the Armenian language the Armenian priest Harutiun was invited⁶.

This testament caused several years of litigations between the heirs. At the same time, it is an important source for the mentality and daily study of the era, and for the survey of Manuc's bloodlines.

The privacy of all families is often hidden from the eyes of others. However, the testaments occupy a separate place because they become known not only to the family but also to the entire society, especially from judicial processes. The testament meant not only the transfer of movable and immovable property to heirs. The testator reviewing his life, drew conclusions, and gave orders concerning the division of property and recommendations upon the future lives of the family members, not forgetting the most important aspect - soul reconciliation, for his commemoration.

¹ High-governor of the Ottoman Empire, who deals with diplomatic relations with European countries, participate as a translator at the peace conference.

² S. Ionescu, *Manuc-Bei, zaraf și diplomat la începutul secolului al XIX-lea* [Manuc-Bei money lender and diplomat at the beginning of the XIXth century], Cluj-Napoca, 1976; G. Bezviconi, *Manuc-Bei*, 2nd ed., Chișinău, 1938.

³ *Ibidem*.

⁴ Arhiva Națională a Republicii Moldova (further ANRM) [National Archive of Moldova Republic], f. 37, i. 2, d. 354, p. 2.

⁵ *Ibidem*.

⁶ *Ibidem*.

Manuc Bey was born in 1769, in Rusciuk, in Mardiros Mirzoian's family and Mamilia, daughter of Hamum Oglu. First Manuc Bey married the daughter of a rich Armenian from Rusciuk in 1786. Then Manuc Bey married Maria in 1794, daughter of Hagi Haritiun⁷. Following Manuc's active political activity, his family arrived in Tara Romanesca, from where they could leave only in 1816. On May 27 1816, Luca Chirico, the Russian consul in Bucharest, a friend of Manuc Bey, handed the passport to Manuc Mariam, Manuc Bey's wife and other family members⁸. Her two sons, Murad and Feyrat, four daughters, her sister Mirdira, a close family friend Yakub Babik and 11 employees, have accompanied Mariam⁹. A huge amount of money was spent to create better conditions for travelling. Ninety horses, two chariots, nine large carts were rented. 2 doctors, a priest, children's custodian, cook, 2 officers and 11 mercenaries also accompanied them to Focsani. Because of bad roads and frequent stops, they reached Hancesti in 40 days, and then followed a quarantine of another 15 days¹⁰. Although they all left Brasov in mid-September, in Hincesti they arrived on November 15, 1816¹¹.

Manuc Bey died on June 20, 1817¹². He was buried in the porch of the Armenian Church in Chisinau. After Manuc Bey, it remained his widow, Maria (in the testament called Hanuma), and six children: two boys and four girls. According to the testament, some archival documents and studies, their names were identified: Murad (in documents Murat, Ivan, John) and Feriat (in documents Grigore, Fer¹³iad¹⁴), Mariam (in documents Maria), Pemba (in documents Kaniane, Keiani, Gaiane, Gayrana¹⁵), Gadara (in documents Gadiria, Gatera, Ecaterina), and Tebera (in documents Ghebera¹⁶). The research worker Bezviconi G. identifies wrongly the names of Manuc's daughters, assuming that one daughter's name was Pemba, and another one's Gaiane. The historian claimed that alongside Manuc the two daughters were buried, Miriam and Gaiane, last one died on February 3, 1824. As a result of the research, it was found out that Pemba is actually Gaiane and namely she was buried alongside her father and Miriam.

⁷ S. Ionescu, *Manuc-Bei ...*, p. 26.

⁸ *Ultimii descendenți ai familiei Mirza-Bey în România* [The last descendants of the Mirza-Bey family in Romania], în "Din trecutul nostru" [From our Past], Year 3, no. 21-24, June-September 1935, p. 25

⁹ S. Ionescu, *Manuc-Bei ...*, p. 189.

¹⁰ I. Ionașcu, *Veniturile și cheltuielile casei Manuc Bei în anii 1815-1818* [Incomes and Outgoings of the Manuc Bei House during the years 1815-1818]; în „Revista Arhivelor” [Archives Magazine], 1971, no. 4, pp. 625-626.

¹¹ S. Ionescu, *Manuc-Bei...*, p. 190.

¹² *Ibidem*, p. 193. (The cause of his death was not clearly stated, thing that created a series of suppositions).

¹³ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, p. 138.

¹⁴ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, pp.168-169.

¹⁵ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, p. 226.

¹⁶ Bezviconi G., *Manuc-Bei*, p. 46.

On September 17, 1828, aged 45, Manuc's widow Mariam died. She was the first representative of this family buried in the crypt of Hincesti¹⁷. Mariam (Maria), Manuc's daughter died on February 24, 1822, being single, and was buried in the porch of the Armenian Church in Chisinau¹⁸.

Pemba (Kaniani) married James Melikterabov (same Avitisyan-n.n)¹⁹. In the archive of Prunku T., the researcher G. Bezvikoni discovered a letter from Archbishop Gregorie Zakharyan from Chisinau, addressed to Asvadur Avedov, dated January 22, 1822. The Archbishop communicates in it that he learned from the letter received from Manuc Bey' widow that her daughter, Pemba, is getting married on Sunday, the day of Saint Serghie with Akob-Aga. The widow asked Avedian, as a good friend, to lurk Melekterabov, because she suspects the future son-in-law in some evil intentions, concerning the wealth of a young girl. The Archbishop pledged to clarify with Patriarch of Constantinople, whether Iacob was previously married, and to clarify other issues²⁰. The letter and other documents clearly show widow's negative attitude towards the future son-in-law. While the existence of this letter cannot be denied, its dating is under question. Undoubtedly, it was written earlier. Next, we will present documents that show that the letter could be written until January 1820.

Iacob Melekterabov submits a request to Regional civil Court of Bessarabia, declaring that he married Kaniani 30 months after Manuc Bey's death²¹. According to Court's decision of October 29, 1824, in Orhei, one said that after marriage on February 6, 1820 Melekterabov signed a contract with wife's mother getting the right to manage the estate Hancesti until Murad's maturity. For his work Iacob was to receive 7000 lei, and according to the Manuc's will, for Pemba - 100 000 had to be used to buy an estate near Odessa and 50 000 were to be granted from profits²². According to the trustees' petition of Manuc Bey and his son Murad's estate to the king, we conclude that Melekterabov administered the estate from March 22, 1820 to August 22, 1822²³. Therefore, Pemba and Iacob were married by 6 February 1820. Kaniani had not received dowry for her marriage. On October 12, then November 14, 1823, Pemba has made diate. The testament of 14 November was secret, written by a testator, and strengthened by the stamp and witnesses.

After a long illness, and less than four years of marriage, Kaniani died on February 3 1824, and was buried in the Armenian Church. According to the testament Pemba leaves 140 000 lei to her husband and 10 000 lei – to her mother and brothers²⁴. On May 30, 1824, Iacob Melikterabov filed a declaration in court and

¹⁷ *Ibidem*.

¹⁸ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, p. 136v.

¹⁹ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 1025, p. 1.

²⁰ G. Bezvikoni, *Manuc-Bei*, p. 46.

²¹ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, p. 160.

²² ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, p. 139.

²³ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 1025, p. 17.

²⁴ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, p. 6-606

asked to start the investigation in order to fulfil the testament conditions²⁵. The king's decree obliged the Court of Orhei to investigate the case of Lord Melekterabov urgently, without standing in line, not to cause him moral harm. Counsel Krupenski, Secretary Chirica and “stolnachalnik” Nikolog signed the request also²⁶.

On May 31, 1824, Melekterabov filed another declaration in court, explaining the circumstances of the case. Manuc-Bey left his daughters by 150 000 lei, of which 100 000 were to buy estates, and 50 000 were to be money-cash. 30 months after Manuc's death (somewhere, in January 1820) Melekterabov demanded the money, given as Pemba's dowry. Nevertheless, the trustees responded that Hancesti estate was bought with the respective money. Not wanting to clash with his wife's relatives, Melekterabov decided to wait and to satisfy himself with percentages²⁷.

On June 11, 1824 Sturza the collegiate adviser, and Marshal of the nobility of Bessarabia, confirms the fact that one of Manuc's daughters, and namely Kiana, being ill, in January 1824 wrote down a diata and asked to keep it during her life, and after her death – to read it in the assembly of nobles in Bessarabia²⁸. Immediately after this declaration, two citations were handed, number 1968 to Melekterabov and 1969 – to Manuc's trustees, with a comment - they are required to appear in court within fifteen days²⁹. On June 26 Jacob Melekterabov sent Pemba's original testament to court, requesting written confirmation of its receipt³⁰. Manuc's trustees responded to the court of Orhei that they did not recognize the legitimacy of Melekterabov's claim and petition, motivating that Melekterabov's family had no children³¹. In July 1824, the witnesses were heard: the representative of the regional civil court of Bessarabia, state councilor Vasilisov Piotr and the representative of Austrian Consulate Iosif Lukaszewicz³². The testament could be issued in different situations, therefore, especially if the testator was ignorant, the presence of witnesses was imperative. Witnesses are the key role in the process of authentication or confirmation of the authenticity and validity of wills. In case of an appeal of the testament, the witnesses were compelled to testify. This was particularly important when the will was made orally and the number of witnesses present was not enough. Pemba's will was appealed by her relatives, and the legal procedure of the testament confirmation followed. Being interrogated witnesses communicated that on Sunday morning, January 20, 1824, Melekterabov's employee Ilia Malter at the request of Mrs. Pemba Melekterabov, invited the representative of the Regional Criminal Court, the state councilor Piotr Vasilisov to visit him that evening³³. That same evening, Vasilisov together with Austrian consulate representative Iosif Lukashevich visited

²⁵ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, p. 1.

²⁶ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, p. 2-2v.

²⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 6-6v.

²⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 19.

²⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 24-25.

³⁰ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, p. 27-28.

³¹ *Ibidem*, p. 29-30

³² *Ibidem*, p. 44, 262.

³³ *Ibidem*, p. 201.

Melekterabov family. After exchanging greetings, Mrs. Melekterabova took out a paper from her cloths. First in Turkish Language, then for Mr. Lukaszewicz in French, Pemba Melekterabov informed that this document was written by her, and asked to sign it as witnesses. At first, the guests refused to sign, saying they do not know Armenian. Then she explained that it was the testament drawn up by her and asked them to sign. After a careful examination of the act witnesses noticed the three parts: a text in the Armenian language, followed by French text, signed by the seneschal Schin, and above the lines - a wax seal with the letters PMG. At the same time, Mrs. Melekterabov asked them to keep it secret until the right time came. Following a brief consultation and finding the testator in her right mind (which was a prerequisite for drawing up wills – n.n.), Vasilos and Lukaszewicz decided to fulfill Pemba's request and signed the testament³⁴.

On July 24, 1824 Melekterabov wrote a complaint in court, arguing that the trustees have not presented any evidence apart from Manuc Bey's testament³⁵. After six days the trustees responded that when the testament was drawn up Manuc Bey had the money, but then he bought Hancesti (Gancești), moreover his family had significant expenses for his burial, and the rest of the money was not enough to pay off even the debts³⁶. Also, after writing his will another son of Manuc Bey was born. His sudden death prevented Manuc Bey to write another will, which would include the second son, and would pay its debts. A widow with children cannot remain without daily sustenance and the contract between Miriam and Iacob Melekterabov was not valid. Another argument was the fact that at death the amount of 960 000 lei was not found in the house, so Manuc Bey's will could not be executed. But on 26 August Melekterabov presented the wealth inventory of Manuc Bey, proving that the money existed³⁷. The relation between mother-in-law and Melekterabov worsened further more after the statement of Manuc's widow, Mariam that the properties of her two deceased daughters belong to her. Maria Manuc demanded also to destroy Pemba's will, pretending that it was written without her knowledge³⁸. Iacob Melekterabov claimed that the mother had a strained relationship with her daughter and after marriage Pemba was under full sustentation of the spouse. According to him, her mother didn't help the daughter during her lifetime. He accuses his in-law that against her daughter's wish she spent 104,000 lei purchasing various things from Constantinople and St Petersburg, for 43,750 lei many shawls were bought and stored in chests³⁹. Also, the first trustees recognized the rights of Pemba and Iacob, and the interest payments for the first year were paid⁴⁰. Pursuant to the Court of Orhei decision on October 29, 1824 Manuc Bey's heir and guardians are required to pay

³⁴ *Ibidem*.

³⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 68-71

³⁶ *Ibidem*.

³⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 80-81.

³⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 82-83.

³⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 86 v.

⁴⁰ *Ibidem*.

140,000 lei to Melekterabov, according to the testament⁴¹. The petition of appeal was filed by trustees on December 4, 1824⁴².

A year later, on October 24, Manuc Bey's widow with the help of authorized agents appealed to the Secretary of Province Franz Gayddik. They expressed their dissatisfaction with the court's decision of 24 October, 1824. Mariam declared that her son-in-law, adviser at the court of Hamburg Agop Avidisyan, changed his name to Melekterabov, which means "the Colonel, holding dominion over the Universe." She accused him of beating her daughter and declared him guilty in her death⁴³. In the register of the Regional Civil Court of Bessarabia has been registered that Melekterabov received an interest of 16000 lei⁴⁴. On March 19, 1827 an investigation found that administrators have lied about the date of filing the appeal⁴⁵.

On 27 August 1829, the Regional Civil Court of Bessarabia received from the court a report on the recovery of the money from Manuc's heir in Melekterabov favor for a part of the inheritance. According to the contract concluded for three years and three months Melekterabov owned 35000 lei, plus 19249 lei, and 30 farthings to administer the estate. But on the day appointed by the court on 26 August, 1829, Manuc's estate trustees Dr. Zucker and Major Deleani were not present⁴⁶. Later, in December 1829, the Major and Knight Piotr Artemievici Deliani, principal adviser Christopher Akimovici Lazarev, Dr. Ivan Zucker and Manuc's son, Murat, wrote a petition to the king, to inform that they received two summonses: 1) August 10, 1829, to appear in court on 26 August and 2) 3 September, 1829. There were not present at the hearing on objective grounds: the plague. Hancesti was surrounded and put under quarantine. Quarantine was lifted only on December 19, 1829. Meanwhile, Delian was in Herson and others ill. They asked for the withdrawal of the case from Bessarabia civil Palace and its review⁴⁷. On February 7, 1830 the petition was examined and it was decided that the case should be revised for further investigation, as well as the possibility of appeal for both parties involved in the conflict⁴⁸. The report on hearing in the Regional Civil court of Bessarabia was received on February 20, 1830⁴⁹.

On December 4, 1831 Melekterabov filed a new lawsuit against the trustees and the orphans of the owner Manuc Bey⁵⁰. On February 24, 1832, the Court of Orhei County reported to the Regional civil court of Bessarabia that, according to the

⁴¹ *Ibidem*, p. 198.

⁴² *Ibidem*, p. 170.

⁴³ *Ibidem*, p. 187-189v.

⁴⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 196.

⁴⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 288.

⁴⁶ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 1025, p. 1.

⁴⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 3-3v.

⁴⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 5, 9.

⁴⁹ *Ibidem*.

⁵⁰ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 1208, p. 1.

Decree of this court from February 2, 1832, it compelled the estate trustees of Manuc Bey to pay 140,000 lei, with the adequate interest⁵¹.

Bezvikoni noted that although the rights of the Manuc's family – to have a princely title were not recognized, however, their wealth and family ties held the heirs on a high position in society⁵². Manuc's daughter Gatera (Gadara, Ecaterina) (1806-1880⁵³), married sometime before August 26, 1824 with the chamberlain Christopher Achimovici Lazarev (1789-1871⁵⁴), son of the founder of the Institute of Oriental Languages "Lazarev" in Moscow Akim (Joachim) Lazarev (1826)⁵⁵. They were descendants of an Armenian noble family. Christopher Achimovici Lazarev, principal adviser, for a while was the trustee of Manuc Bey's estate, where he met his future wife. He was actively involved in issues related to Manuc's heritage. In 1841, Christopher was named the Director of the Institute of Oriental Languages "Lazarev" in Moscow⁵⁶. In 1850, his tutor right has been expanded considerably, Christopher Lazarev, inviting at the board of the institute many of their compatriots. Armenians began to look at the Institute as a central institution for their children's education, as a national spirit. Three daughters and a son were born in their family - **Maria, Anna, Elizaveta and Ivan (Hovhannes)**.

Ecaterina Manuc and Cristofor Lazarev's Daughter, **Maria** was born in Moscow on 18 April, 1822. Maria married in June 27, 1843 with Earl, General Maurice E. Nierod (Nieroth) (Otto Moritz, Moritz Gustavovich, Mauritius Efstafevich, Mihail Efstafevici)⁵⁷. Maurice E. Nieroth died on 3 April 1871⁵⁸ and was buried in a cemetery in Tsarskoe Selo called Kazan⁵⁹. Maria was the owner of a stone house in Moscow, of the villages Kursevo and Lypoveț, Danilov uezd (County), Yaroslavl province, and Bogdanovka estate, Bender County, Bessarabia province. Prince S.S.Abamelek-Lazarev told about Maria, speaking of portraits that are stored in the family, calling her aunt⁶⁰. Maria died on August 9, 1912 in Rukolinno, near Vyborg and was buried in the same cemetery in Tsarskoe Selo⁶¹. Two sons and three daughters were born in this marriage:

⁵¹ *Ibidem*, p. 14-14v.

⁵² G. Bezviconi, *Armenii moșieri. Manuc-Bei* [Armenian Landowners. Manuc-Bei], în "Din trecutul nostru" [From our Past], no. 3-4, January 1934, Chișinău, 1934, p. 55.

⁵³ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, pp. 80-81.

⁵⁴ ANRM, f. 37, i. 2, d. 521, p. 200.

⁵⁵ А.П. Базиянц, *Лазаревский институт восточных языков*, Москва, 1959, А. П., Базиянц, *Лазаревский институт в истории отечественного востоковедения*, Москва, 1973.

⁵⁶ А.П. Базиянц, *Лазаревский институт в истории*, p. 40.

⁵⁷ В.В. Томазов, *Графы Нероды* (Grafen von Nieroth), in <http://www/petergen.com/dk/nieroth.pdf>

⁵⁸ G. Bezviconi, *Manuc-Bei*, p. 48.

⁵⁹ В.В. Томазов, *Графы Нероды* (Grafen von Nieroth).

⁶⁰ А.П. Базиянц, *Над архивом Лазаревых*, Москва, 1982, p. 62.

⁶¹ В.В. Томазов, *Графы Нероды* (Grafen von Nieroth).

1) **Gustav Christophor** (Efstafii Mavrikievici, Efstafii Mikhailovich), was born in Nice (France), 3 / 15 January 1845, he was an officer and died in 1871⁶².

2) **Nicolae Johann** (Nikolai Mihailovici) was born on May 9, 1847 and died before 1912⁶³.

3) **Maria-Olga** (Olga Mihailovna) was born in St. Petersburg at 30.03/11.04 1854. She married Nita, somewhere in September 1879 - November 1881 with Orestis de Castelnuovo. She died in La Gardiol (France), on 3 September 1897 and was buried in the cemetery Kokad, Nice⁶⁴.

4) **Elizabeta Cristiana** (Elizaveta Mihailovna) was born in Moscow on 20 July 1862. She was maid of honor at court. She died on 9 March 1954, buried in the cemetery of Saint-Genevieve-de-Bois (France)⁶⁵.

5) **Ecaterina Maria** Nierod was born on 13 January, 1850 in St. Petersburg and was baptized on 18 February, 1850, at St. Ana⁶⁶. On 14 April 1870 she married Baron Fabian Iacov Fromgold (Fabian Gustav) Schilling (10.06.1830-29.04.1917)⁶⁷. The family of barons Shilling was recorded in the Register of Curlanda nobility in 1620, October 17, approved by the Senate in 1853 and registered in Part V of the genealogical book of Estonia Province⁶⁸. Her Last years she spent in Orgena Town of Veysenshten County, where she died in April 29, 1917. Catherine died on 6 May 1874 and was buried in the cemetery Kazan, Tsarskoe Selo⁶⁹. From this marriage two children were born: **Baron Maurice Schilling** (1872-1934) and **Henrietta**.

Maurice **Baron Schilling** is known in Russia as **Mauritius Fabianovich Schilling**⁷⁰. At only two years old he lost his mother, being in his father and grandfather's care. The boy was often sick, so the family lived for a long time in the resorts of Switzerland and Germany. In 1884, Fabian Gustav Schilling, retired and moved to live in Moscow, and the boy was sent to the private gymnasium of Polivanov L.I. In 1891, Mauritius entered the Faculty of Law at the University of Moscow. In 1894 he was taken into service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Order of Registration Moritz in the Foreign Ministry took place on May 28. His Diplomatic career carried on in Vienna (in 1898 - second secretary of the Russian Embassy), Hague (1899), Vatican (1902-1908, Representative of the Russian Consulate), Rome and Paris, where he was, from 1908 to 1910, the First Secretary of

⁶² *Ibidem*.

⁶³ *Ibidem*.

⁶⁴ *Ibidem*.

⁶⁵ *Ibidem*.

⁶⁶ *Ibidem*.

⁶⁷ G. Bezviconi, *Armenii moşieri*, p. 48; B. В. Томазов, *loc.cit*.

⁶⁸ *Энциклопедический словарь*, под ред. Ф.А. Брокгауза и И.А. Ефрона, Ст-Пб, 1896, том. XXXIX, p. 564.

⁶⁹ B. В. Томазов, *loc.cit*.

⁷⁰ С. Авдеев, *Дневники М.Ф. Шиллинга (апрель-июль 1899 г.)*, Фундаментальная электронная библиотека, ЭНИ «Российский Архив», <http://feb-web.ru/feb/rosarc/rad/Rad-331-.htm>

the Russian Embassy. Between the years 1911-1916 he was director of the chancellery and of a political department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and together with the minister Sazonov, led the negotiations regarding the alliance with Romania. In 1912, he is the chamberlain of the Imperial Court and Senator. In 1914 he accompanied the Emperor Nicholas II in Constanta, where he was awarded the "Star of Romania"⁷¹. Bezvikoni found that certainly there he met and became friend with Ion Bratianu I⁷². ...In 1916, he received the rank of *gofmaistru* (**gofmeister**) Chambelan, and Schilling retired from diplomatic service. Before 1917, he spoke several times in the State Council regarding the need for reforms in government policy in Baltic provinces. The revolution found him in Petrograd⁷³. After the revolution, Baron Schilling, who retired, went abroad. Through Stockholm, he went to London, then to Paris⁷⁴. Winter of 1933-1934, Baron Maurice Schilling has spent in Hancesti⁷⁵. Then he went to Paris, where he died in September of the same year and was buried in the Russian cemetery of Saint-Genevieve-de-Bois⁷⁶.

Henriette Schilling married Baron Paul Joseph Korff. Korff family was recorded in the Register of Curlanda nobility in August 2, 1631. Members of this family have been qualified with the title of barons in official documents since 1819.

Anna Lazareva, daughter of Cristofor Lazarev and Ecaterina Manuc Bey married Ivan Davidovici Delianov. Delianov was a state counselor, Senator (1865), director of the Imperial Public Library (1861), Minister of Education (since 16 March 1882.). In their family a son was born, Cristofor Ivan (March 18, 1853 - May 1864)⁷⁷.

Ivan Lazarev, son of Cristofor Lazarev and Ecaterina Manuc Bey was born in 1843⁷⁸. He was a child of a weak health that's why the family often went abroad, to heal him. In Florence, in April 1845 Lazarev ordered a bust of his child to a local sculptor Panpoloni for 500 francs. Ivan died at age six in 1850. In his memory, in early 1851, the training section in the Institute "Lazarev" was called "training department in the name of the minor Ivan Lazarev." This department has been maintained from the interest of those 60000 rubles donated by Lazarev, on behalf of his deceased child⁷⁹.

According to the Great Soviet Encyclopedia and the Encyclopedia of Brohauz and Efroz, Cristofor Lazarev's daughter married the Georgian Prince Semyon Davidovici Abamelek (1815-1888) - courtier, millionaire, scientist, author of several works on Russia's economy, mining history, and commander of Hussars Regiment,

⁷¹ *Ibidem*.

⁷² G. Bezvikoni, *Матис-Bei*, p. 48.

⁷³ С. Авдеев, *Дневники...*, <http://feb-web.ru/feb/rosarc/rad/Rad-331-.htm>

⁷⁴ *Ibidem*.

⁷⁵ G. Bezvikoni, *Матис-Bei*, p. 48.

⁷⁶ С. Авдеев, *Дневники...*, <http://feb-web.ru/feb/rosarc/rad/Rad-331-.htm>

⁷⁷ <http://russianfamily.ru/d/delanov.html>

⁷⁸ А.П. Базиянц, *Над архивом Лазаревых*, Москва, 1982, pp. 62, 72-73.

⁷⁹ А.П. Базиянц, *Лазаревский институт в истории*, p. 51.

who in 1859 left in reserve having the grade of major general⁸⁰. It was **Elizaveta Lazareva** (1832-1904)⁸¹. In 1853, the painter Zarianko (1818-1870), painted a portrait of Semion Abamelek, and in 1854 - a portrait of Elizaveta. In 1862, due to a long illness Cristofor Lazarev passed his property under the management of his groom Semion Davidovici Abamelec. In 1871, the last descendant of the male line of Lazarev family died - Cristofor Ekimovich, and the name Lazarev by special decree was passed to his daughter's husband (1873). Semion Davidovich Abamelek-Lazarev was a tutor of honor of the Institute (1789-1871). In 1873, Elizaveta Abamelec-Lazarev bought back Permi estate from his sisters and became the owner of four plants: Cermozovsc, Chizelovsc, Polaznensc and Hohlovsc. Elizaveta was the owner, and her husband the manager, who knew not only the leaders of the plants, but also the craftsmen⁸².

Elizaveta Lazareva and Semion Abamelek had a son, Simon, and three daughters: Ecaterina, Elena, Elizaveta⁸³. Daughters married, respectively, with Prince L.M. Mescerschi, Prince Gagarin, and Count Olsufev.

Semen Semenovich Abamelek-Lazarev (1851-1916), Elizaveta's son, studied at the University of St. Petersburg, which he graduated in 1881. He dealt with science and traveled a lot. During one of his trips in 1882, he found Palmyra plate. For this discovery as well as some scientific works, the French Academy recognized him as an associate. He married in 1897, in Helsingfors with Maria Pavlovna Demidov San-Donato (born, according to some data, on 22 January 1876, and another - in 1877 in Chiev, baptized on 30 January and died in 1955 in Pratolino), famous with both - her beauty and her name. Together they adopted the prince Pavel Caragheorghevici, prince-regent of Yugoslavia. He died in September 1916 and was buried in Nazran. With his death the family Lazarev has ended⁸⁴.

Manuc's Son, **Murat** (Ioan) was born on March 7, 1810 in Bucharest, and died April 23, 1893 in Paris. He was married to Count Delianov's sister, Elena Delianov. Elena was born in Moscow on January 10, 1820 and died on January 9-21, 1870 in Geneva. She was buried in Hancesti. Ivan took part in Russo-Turkish war of 1828-1829 as an official with special assignments of the army staff⁸⁵.

From his marriage with Elena (Egina) Delianov Murat had three daughters and a son⁸⁶: 1) Maria (Miriam), born in 1842 and died in Paris in 1835, 2) Cadara (Ecaterina), born in 1845 in Hincesti 3) Elena (Egina, Olga), born in 1854 in Hancesti

⁸⁰ А.В. Шилов, С.С. Абамелек-Лазарев в истории предпринимательства на Урале, «Вестник Пермского Университета», 2003, История, Выпуск 4, р. 64; Князя Абамелек и Абамелек-Лазаревы. Родословная роспись, Пермь, 1996. р. 10; А.П. Базиянц, *Над архивом Лазаревых*, Москва, 1982. р. 149, 150.

⁸¹ А.Д. Баратынской, Гагариных, Деляновых, Демидовых, Е.Д. Иодковской, Кукушевых, Манук-Бей, Нирод. За 1717 – 1918 гг., РГАДА, ф. 1252, d. 1527-1917.

⁸² А.В.Шилов, *op. cit.*, p.64-66.

⁸³ *Ibidem*, p. 64.

⁸⁴ Базиянц А., *Над архивом...*, р. 150-152.

⁸⁵ G. Bezviconi, *Armenii moşieri* [Armenian Landowners], p. 55.

⁸⁶ *Ibidem*.

and died in 1920, and 4) Grigore, born on 5 October, 1855, in Hancesti. **Ecaterina** got married on July 9, 1881 with an Italian senator, Peter L. Marquis Shedoni (Schedoni). Semyon Davidovich Abamelek-Lazarev and Mardiros Nazarov were witnesses at the wedding.

Olga married on June 23, 1878 in Hancesti with chamberlain Boniface Maximilian Maria, Count Hatsfeld (Hatzfeld) von Trahenberg (Trachenberg) (1854-1921), son of the German ambassador in Paris. After World War I as foreigners, the sisters refused fictitiously the property in favor of Maria. After the death of Countess Olga Hatsfeld (Hatzfeld) von Trahenberg (Trachenberg) in 1920, her husband was the heir, who married Aline Janssens (Iansens). But he survived his first wife only with eight months. Countess Alina Janssens (Iansens) married a Belgian producer Louis Cole (Louis Kollee), who began a long process of inheriting the wealth of Manuc Bey's followers⁸⁷.

Grigore Manuc Bey led a frivolous life and died of a terrible disease on August 1, 1902 in Odessa. Bezikoni ascertained that it was too late to marry, the disease destroyed his health. He was buried in Hancesti⁸⁸.

Feirat (Gregory) Manuc Bey was born between 15 June 1815, when the Manuc drawn up his testament and June 1816, when the passports for Manuc Bey's family were issued to leave for Walachia. He was an officer in the Imperial Guard, he lived in Paris, where he turned blind and died in 1890⁸⁹.

The topics of the given research were on family relations in regards to the will of its representative Manuc-Bey. Claims relating to testamentary provisions were when sharing his legacy between the husband of Pemba, daughter of Manuc-Bey, who died soon after marriage, and Manuc-Bey's widow's, together with her sons. The process took several years, and was conducted according to some established rigors: presentation of the testament, presence and questioning of witnesses, submission of evidence by the plaintiff and the respondent.

In order to carry out all the requirements of the testament, the latter had to be drawn up clearly and applied to all the requirements. Failure to fulfill all of them led to prosecute and triggered conflict within the family. The case of Manuc-Bey's family proves that the clearly stated provisions, reinforced by the signatures of witnesses and testator have a full legal power, and are to be met regardless of the attitude and the position of those unhappy with these provisions.

Concomitantly, the will of Manuc Bey served as a source for genealogical branch research, allowing its pursuit until the early twentieth century. Manuc Bey's descendants had dynastic links with known noble families not only in Russia but also abroad. Simultaneously, his descendants had been respected scientists in European academic milieu.

⁸⁷ *Ibidem*.

⁸⁸ *Ibidem*.

⁸⁹ *Ibidem*.

