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ARMENIAN GENEALOGY

III

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A83 The third issue of the almanac contains articles and reports on the genealogy of the noble families of Loris-Melikov, Donaurov, and Okhanov, as well as the coat of arms of the Sergeev family of Astrakhan. New topics are explored, including the genealogy of the Armenian community in Chile, the Armenian Catholics of St. Petersburg, the anthroponymy and land ownership of the Armenians of Bessarabia, and the possibilities for studying the Ottoman censuses of the 19th century. Published are chamber descriptions of Sanain, Elisavetpol in 1817 and Kars in 1828, lists of parishioners of Armenian churches in Akhaltsikhe in 1841 and Vank Cathedral in Tiflis in 1850.

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ARTICLES AND REPORTS

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ARTICLES, REPORTS

E. Alkhazov

THE OKHANOV FAMILY IN BESSARABIA

One of the Armenian families that received noble status in Bessarabia was the Okhanovs (Յohանեան). As noted by the renowned Romanian genealogist Gr. Bezvichoni:
"Another family connected with Manuk Bey is the Okhanov family, which originated in Sharur[1] and has been known in Yerevan since the 17th century. Serdar [2]Isaya Okhanyan (†1831) came to the Romanian principalities together with Alexander Moruzi-Voda and moved between Moldavia and Wallachia depending on the position held by his sovereign patron (1792–1806). Having become a page and chief administrator of [Manuk-]Bey, the serdar settled in Hincesti. He left behind a "Calendar for Divination" with original and interesting notes about Manuk-Bey...[3]

The family archive (which Count Bezvikoni also relied on) mentions the names of the ancestors of the family: Isai, born in 1657 in Sharur, his son Akop, and his grandson Ohana. The latter's son was Serdar Isai Ohana (Fig. 1)[4] .

In December 1840, Avedis and Ivan (Ohan) Okhanov first applied to the Bessarabian Noble Assembly for admission to the nobility[5]. The attached documents showed that their father, Serdar Isai, served Alexander Moruzi-Voda in Moldova,and then was a diloglan (page) to Manuk-Bey Mirzayan. At the latter's request, a berat (letter) was issued on 23 October 1807: "... to the gentlemen who govern and command the Janissaries with judicial authority and the treasurer of the city of Ruschuk ... that the senior boyar Manuk, who is with Dragoman of the State Council, among other high-ranking diloglans (pages) at Dragoman's State Council, not to bother him with any duties or taxes, but on the contrary to show him and his children respect, allowing them to wear whatever clothes they want..."[7] The petition also stated that Isaia Ohanoff had taken Russian citizenship in 1817 (a circumstance that aroused distrust among the officials of the Nobility Assembly).

In addition, Avedis Ohanov attached to his petition a deed of sale for the purchase in 1839 of the Tigets estate in the Kagulsky district (now the Leovsky district) from the logofet (head of the economic office, keeper of the seal) and cavalier A. Giki for ten thousand Dutch and Austrian gold coins, which amounted to 100,500 rubles in banknotes[8]. The estate brought in an income of 1,000 rubles in silver per year.

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[1] A settlement and region in Armenia.

2 Serdar – in medieval Moldova, a dignitary vested with military powers. In the 18th century, serdars began to perform administrative and judicial functions.

[3] Bezviconi 1938, p. 39; Bezviconi 2009, pp. 55–56.

[4] The author expresses his gratitude to Dr. Jean Ferran for kindly providing him with the opportunity to work with materials from the Okhanov family archive.

[5] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 1018. L. 1–3. This was followed by petitions in 1843, 1845, 1850, 1859, and 1861. (*ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 1018. L. 13, 19, 70, 144, 147).

[6] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 1018. L. 19–19 ob.

[7] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 1018. L. 23–24 ob.

[8] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 1018. L. 27 ob. "Logofet and Cavalier Alexander Konstantinovich Gika... I own in the Bessarabian region my hereditary estate from my parents under the name of Tigech, which consists of

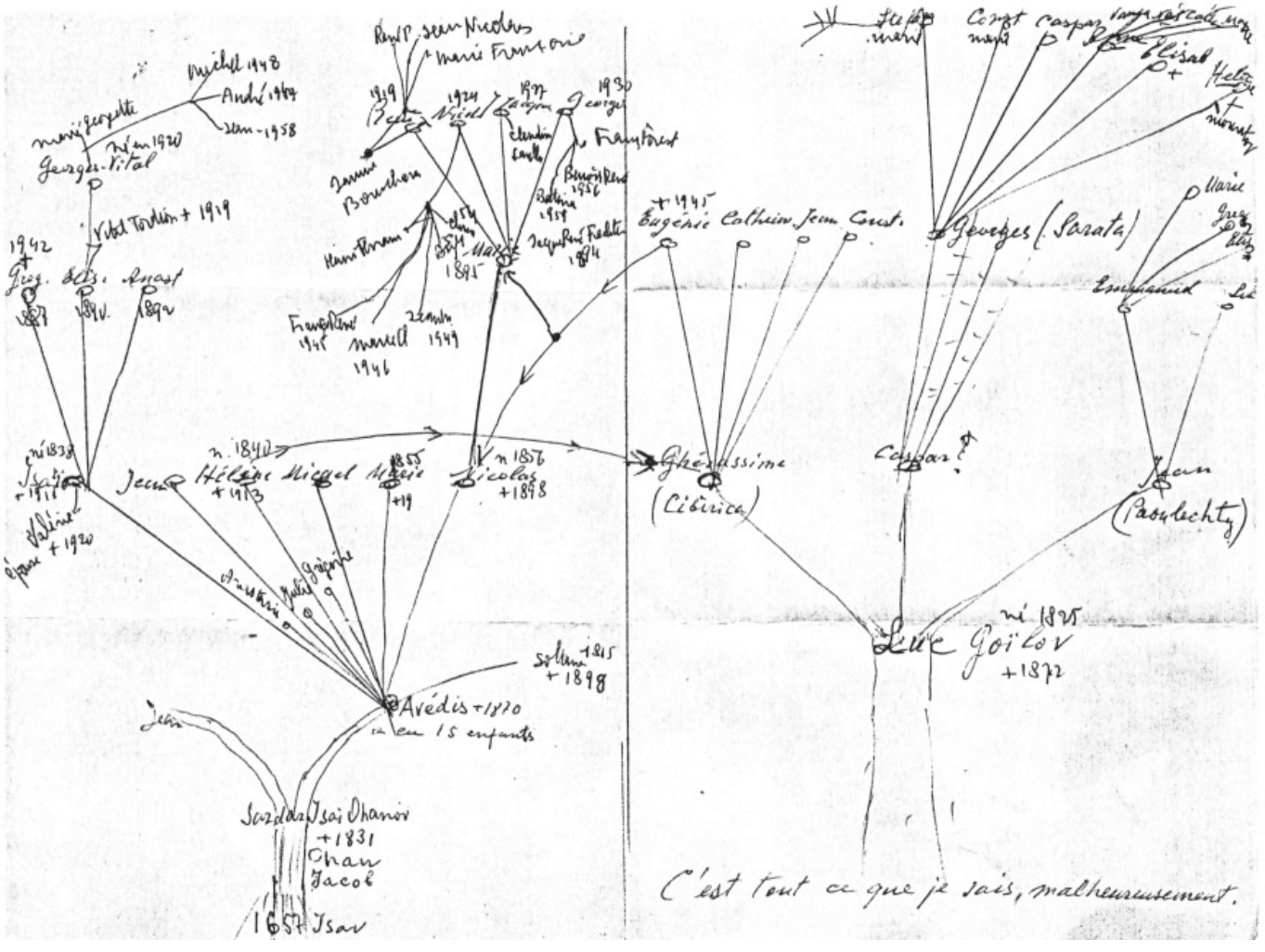


Fig. 1. Genealogy The Ohano and Goylo family tree

The brothers requested to be registered as nobles in the Kishinev district, as they lived permanently in Hincesti, owned residential houses, shops, orchards, vineyards and other farm buildings, from which Avedis received 2,300 roubles and Ohan 2,100 roubles annually in allowances. Among other documents, the petition was accompanied by a certificate from 13 Bessarabian nobles and officials attesting that Avedis and Ohan were the sons of Isa and lived in the Bessarabian region, and that their wealth was commensurate with their noble status[9].

In October 1842, after reviewing the Okhanovs' documents, the Bessarabian Noble Assembly ruled: "Although it is clear from the Turkish sultan's firman that the father of the petitioner, Avedis Okhanov, Isaiah, held the court rank of page, with the exemption of him and his children from all duties, and with the granting to him and his family the right to wear whatever clothing they see fit, and although this rank, exempting him from all duties, should give Avedis and his brother the right to nobility, however, as the Deputy Assembly has no rules regarding the acceptance of Turkish ranks, and therefore, without entering the petitioner into the genealogy (i.e., into the book of noble genealogy – author's note) ... submit three documents with a report to the Heraldry Office of the Governing Senate for its approval and request a resolution. And give the applicant Avedis Ohanov and his brother a copy of this resolution and announce that they will only receive nobility when the Heraldry Office recognises it" [10].

The problem was that neither the Noble Assembly nor the Heraldry Department had precise instructions on how to handle cases involving former Ottoman subjects[11]. As a result, on 11 October 1845, the Heraldry Department returned the Okhanovs' documents with a request to provide new evidence of their noble status prior to the region's annexation to the Russian Empire[12].

Taking into account the comments, in their next petition, the brothers emphasised that their father had been appointed serdar by Lord Moruzi. The fact that Isaiah Ohanov was indeed part of Prince Moruzi's entourage when he arrived in Moldavia and was awarded the rank of serdar was confirmed by Moldavian boyars: logothete Alexander Gica, Constantine Mavrocordat, Alexander Mavrocordat – son-in-law of Alexander Moruzi, bedchambermen Grigory Kodryan and Grigory Baldovin, aghas Mikhalaki Pasku and Yanakii Stamatii, and pagarnik Yanakii Adam[13] . This document was accepted by the Noble Assembly.

It is noteworthy that the issue of providing authentic documents confirming the holding of boyar ranks in the Principality of Moldavia caused difficulties for many applicants for the title of nobility. Until a certain time, there was no clearly established procedure for issuing documents confirming the rank granted to a boyar in Moldavia; instead of a certificate, the newly appointed boyar was clothed in a boyar's caftan. Therefore, such a document was sometimes replaced by the testimony of 8-10 authoritative boyars. In this respect, applicants from Poland and Transylvania had an advantage, since there it was traditional to preserve documents and other family relics relating to their genealogy.

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elk in the estates of Mirchesht, Surduk and part of the estate of Mishen ... now in the Kagul district, by voluntary agreement and contract, concluded with Avedis Isaev, son of Okhanov, a Wallachian nobleman residing in the Bessarabian region, sold to him in perpetual hereditary and irrevocable possession" (*ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 1018. L. 9–10ob.).

[9] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 1018. L. 20–20 ob. Among the signatories we find the names of court councillor Asvadur Avetov, titular councillor Zakharianov – nephew of Grigor Zakarian, the first archbishop of the Bessarabian Armenians, Murat Manuk-bey, son of Manuk-bey Mirzayan, Lieutenant Ivan Keshko, grandfather of Natalya Petrovna Obrenovich (Keshko), future Queen of Serbia.

[10] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 4 ob–5; RGIA. F. 1343. Op. 26. D. 4748. L. 2.

[11] Morozan 2018, p. 313.

[12] *RGIA*. F. 1343. Op. 26. D. 4748. L. 3–3 ob.

[13] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 28 ob–29.

The brothers also had problems with other documents. For example, the certificate of oath of allegiance to Russia on 12 October 1836 also initially raised doubts with the Heraldry.

The long-awaited decree recognising the Okhanovs as nobility and entering them into the first part of the genealogical book of the Bessarabia province followed on 17 May 1896[14]. Avedis' children were recognised as nobility: Ivan, Isaiah, Mikhail, Nikolai, Elena and Maria; Isaiah's children – Grigory, Elizabeth and Anastasia [15]. On 16 November 1897, Ivan Ivanovich Okhanov's widow Agrepina and her children were added to the family: Dmitry, Anastasia, and Konstantin [16] , and on 5 March 1898, the wife of Nikolai Avedisovich Okhanov, Evgenia Gerasimovna (née Goylova), and their daughter Maria [17] (see Table 1).



Fig. 2.
Ivan Avedisovich Okhanov

* * *

In Ivan Avedisovich's petition (Fig. 2) to the nobility assembly, it was stated that his father Avedis and uncle Ivan (Okhan) Isaevich were born in Hynchesht in 1805 and 1807, respectively[18]. These facts indicate that when Manuk-bey acquired these estates in 1816, he already knew about their advantages and disadvantages from his colleague. All the children of the Okhan brothers were baptised in the now defunct Church of the Holy Virgin in Hincesti. In four cases, Prince Ivan Emmanuilovich Manuk-bey acted as godfather to the newborns [19], who was very attentive to his father's associates and their relatives, helping and protecting them.

Later, with one exception, all members of this family were baptised or married in Armenian churches in Bessarabia – Chisinau, Hincesti, Balti (Grigory Isaevich in 1914). In 1873, Isa Avedisovich was married in the Armenian church in Suceava to Valeria (Varteniya) von Prunkul. The best man at the wedding was collegiate assessor Stepan Lebedev [20]. Nikolai Avedisovich (Fig. 3) married his niece (his sister's daughter) Evgenia Gerasimovna Goylova (Fig. 4). And since the Armenian Church forbade marriages even between distant relatives, he converted to Lutheranism and in the same year, 1894, married Miss Goylova [21].



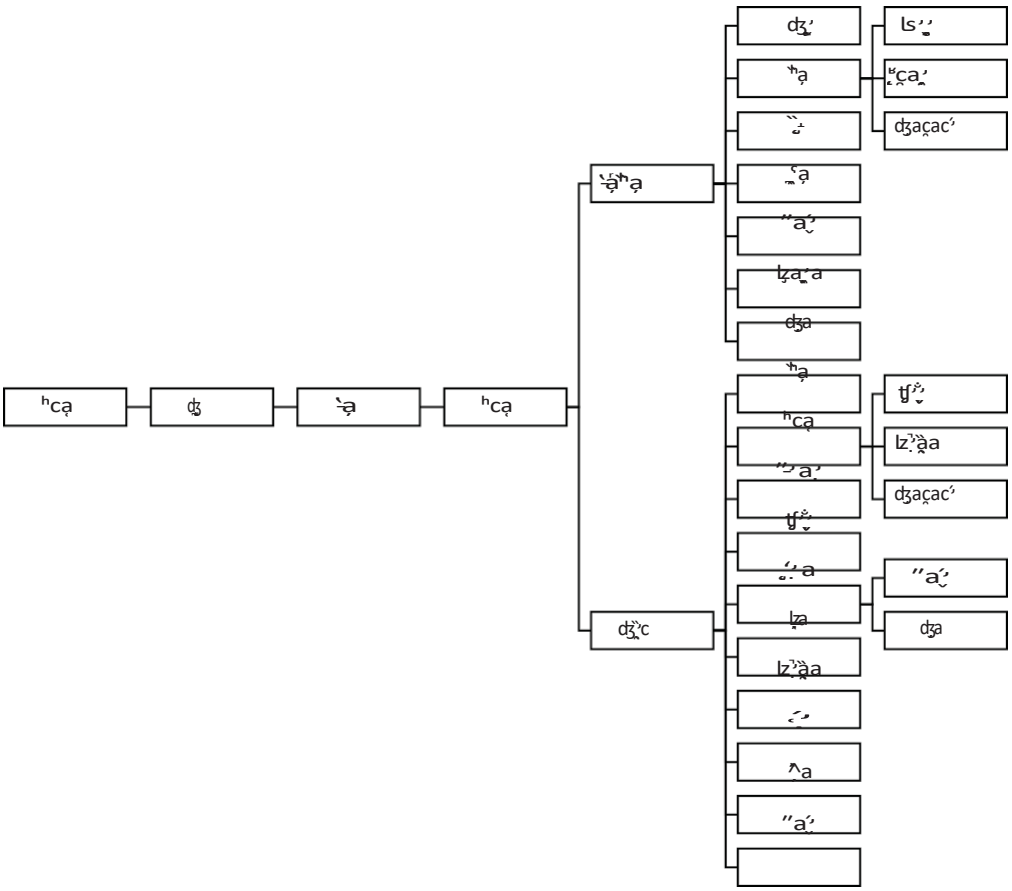
Fig. 3.
Nikolai Avedisovich Okhanov



Fig. 4.
Evgenia Gerasimovna Okhanova, née Goylova

[14] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 15.
[15] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 24.
[16] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 41; *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 44.
[17] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 62.
[18] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 1, 5 ob.
[19] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 30–33, 107, 109, 119–119 ob.
[20] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 33 ob. The Prunkula and Lebedev families were well-known Bessarabian noble families of Armenian origin.
[21] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 20 ob–21, 22 ob.

Table 1



Even before acquiring the Tigech estate, in 1834, Avedis Okhanov leased land from the Mirzayan family. Considering that Isay Okhanov was a colleague of Manuk Bey, and the latter's eldest son, Ivan (Murat) Mirzayan, was only 24 years old and had served in Count Vorontsov's office until 1836, there was no better option for the family. Therefore, the Orhei court, taking into account the opinion of the Noble Guardianship, "granted a three-year possessory maintenance of this estate in the Bessarabian region, consisting of the village of Ganchești with the settlements of Loganești, Pulbereni and Stolnichi, to the trustworthy possessor Avedis Okhanov, who agreed to pay 8,000 roubles in silver per year for the possession of the said estate ... will now bring twice as much income, we consider it beneficial for their cause ... having received from him a deposit of 1,000 roubles in silver" [23]. In "Memoirs from the Life of Catholicos Nerses," S. Samuelyants writes: "The manager of his real estate, Agha Avetis Oganian, brought bags of gold half-imperials and handed them over to Murat Bey."[24]

[22] Alkhazov 2023, p. 36.

[23] *ANARM*. F. 2. Op. 1. D. 1517. L. 30. In the same year, 1834, part of the Stolnicheny estate was given to the merchant Karabet Muratov for 18,700 roubles in banknotes, which the leaseholder had already paid (*ANARM*. F. 2. Op. 1. D. 1517. L. 31).

[24] Samutlyan 1904, p. 253. Quoted in: Tunyán 2024, p. 214.

As early as 1853, the Bessarabian State Chamber recorded in its land registry that Avedis Okhanov owned land in Krikovo – 1,100 dessiatines, in Meresheni – 3,500 dessiatines, in Tigec (Kagul) – 6,000 dessiatines [25] , for a total of 10,600 dessiatines, which is equal to 11,554 hectares and above the average size of noble estates in Bessarabia. The 1871 list of noble estates in the Chișinău district states: nobleman Avedis Okhanov – Mereșeni – 4,288 dessiatines, 375 peasants; Cricova – 1,120 dessiatines, 145 peasants [26].

The Okhanovs were engaged in agricultural production and winemaking. The list of winemakers presented to the Bessarabian governor in 1876 includes the names of Hovhannes Okhanov, three Asvadurovs and Nikita Avakov [27]. In addition to their estates, they also acquired vineyards. In 1885, Ivan Ivanovich Okhanov bought a vineyard on the Kozhushna estate (a wine-producing region of Bessarabia) with an area of 63 by 28 sazhens (more than 8,000 square metres)[28].

Members of the clan were also actively involved in trade. In 1845, Avedis Okhanov and his family, consisting of 10 persons of Armenian origin, appear on the list of merchants paying gil-day taxes[29]. In 1846 and 1847, Avedis Okhanov was also registered as a merchant, alongside such well-known entrepreneurs as Arakelyov Karabet, Balios Karabet, Urfalov Hovhannes, Markarov Agush, [and]Muratov Karabet.

The Okhanov family strove to give their children a proper education. Most of them graduated from Chisinau gymnasiums, i.e. received secondary education, which was sufficient for middle management positions. For example, Ivan Avedisovich graduated from the 1st Chisinau Gymnasium in 1857, Mikhail Avedisovich in 1861, and Grigory Isaevich in 1904 with a gold medal [31]. Ulyana and Maria Avedisovna studied at a boarding school [32].

Ivan Avedisovich began his studies at St. Petersburg University, but was expelled in his second year for participating in student unrest. Nikolai Avedisovich completed a course at the Imperial Academy of Arts and Icon Painting. Grigory Isaevich graduated from the law faculty of St. Vladimir's University in Kiev in 1909.

Ivan Avedisovich served as a magistrate in the Orhei district and as an honorary magistrate in the Kishinev district, while Mikhail Avedisovich served as a district magistrate. In 1870, he was elected by the nobility as a member of the Kishinev-Orhei Noble Guardianship [33]. Isa Avedisovich served as a member of the Kagul Zemstvo Committee, Nikolai Avedisovich as a notary in Leovo. Grigory Isaevich was a magistrate of the 3rd district in 1914[34].

In 1865, Avedis, when applying to the Nobility Assembly, indicated his place of permanent residence as the 1st part of the city of Kishinev. In 1884, Ivan Okhanov purchased a stone house with a courtyard, with an area of 300 square sazhens (1,365 square metres), in the 2nd part of Kishinev on Reinskaya Street (now Kogelnichanu) for 3,000 roubles[35].

[25] *ANARM*. F. 24. Op. 1. D. 9. L. 26, 27, 64 ob.
[26] *ANARM*. F. 309. Op. 1. D. 118. L. 5–5ob.
[27] *ANARM*. F. 65. Op. 1. D. 671. L. 7, 10.
[28] *ANARM*. F. 36. Op. 2. D. 744. L. 12.
[29] *ANARM*. F. 75. Op. 1. D. 1197. L. 182 ob, 206.
[30] *ANARM*. F. 75. Op. 1. D. 1245. L. 27–30; *ANARM*. F. 75. Op. 1. D. 1307. L. 27–29ob.
[31] *Kishinev Regional* 1908, pp. 140–141, 318, 323, 389–390.
[32] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 1018. L. 96–98.
[33] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 1018. L. 138.
[34] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 74.
[35] *ANARM*. F. 36. Op. 2. D. 834. L. 4–5.

In 1895, Ivan Okhanov also owned a stone house in Orhei [36]. The list of the 1st district of Chisinau, which received notices for apartment tax in 1894 on Gospitalna Street (now Toma Ciorbea), includes An. Okhanova [37].

The Okhanovs were actively involved in the public life of Bessarabia. The list of persons eligible to vote in the 1870 elections to the Chisinau City Duma includes the nobleman Ave-dis Okhanov. His property in Chisinau was valued at 8,000 rubles, while the property of nobleman Stepan Lebedev was valued at 4,000 rubles, collegiate assessor Zakharianov's at 4,000 rubles, and that of the Okhanovs' relative, merchant Ivan Goylov, at 11,500 rubles. In 1872, representatives of Armenian families were elected to the City Duma among 71 persons: Mikhail and Ivan Okhanov, Gerasim Goylov, and Fyodor Urfalov[38].

* * *

Some traces of the Okhanovs can be found in Bessarabia during the interwar period. Grigory Isaevich Okhanov (1887–1941?), who had a law degree, served as a magistrate and also taught at a secondary school. In 1917, he served as a judge of the Kishinev Regional Court and as an advisor to the Kishinev City Council. In 1924, he received his law degree and joined the Ilfov Bar Association. In 1914, he was a member of the Cadet Party. Grigory Ivanovich married Maria Akopovna (Yakovlevna) Popovich[40] and lived at 1 Inzova Street [41] .

The notary archives contain records showing that in 1923, the Okhanovs purchased a 1.7-acre plot of land on Izmailuluy Street in the Malaya Malina district, without the right to lease it [42]. In 1926, G.I. Okhanov purchased a plot of land with a house with a total area of 1,300 square metres on Pushkin Street for 700,000 lei [43].

On 5 November 1940, Grigory Okhanov, who was then working as a lawyer for the Vodokanal trust, was arrested and accused of having contributed to the establishment of Romanian occupation of Bessarabia in 1918 and of having been the general secretary of the Armenian nationalist association Nakba. he had contributed to the establishment of Romanian occupation of Bessarabia, and also that he had been "the general secretary of the Armenian nationalist association Nakba, which in 1918 organised a detachment and sent it to Armenia to fight against Soviet power." The indictment of 27 February 1941 contained the same charges that were brought at the time of his arrest – Article 54(13) of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

"Active struggle against the working class and the revolutionary movement." On 29 March 1941,[a]special council of the NKVD of the USSR, describing him as a "dangerous socio-political element," sentenced him to eight years [of]corrective labour. His subsequent fate is unknown.

In 1898, probably after the death of Nikolai Avedisovich, his wife Evgenia and daughter Maria sold part of their land holdings – 279 dessiatines, 966 sazhens (305 hectares) [45]. In 1899, the Odessa branch of the State Noble Land Bank filed a claim against Ivan, Isaia, Mikhail, Nikolai, and Maria Avedisov for late payment on the 1,372 dessiatines of the Tigets estate mortgaged to the bank [46]. Preserved

[36] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2206. L. 5 ob.
[37] *ANARM*. F. 134. Op. 3. D. 1107. L. 156 ob.
[38] *ANARM*. F. 78. Op. 1. D. 2. L. 3–10, 138–140 ob.
[39] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2208. L. 74.
[40] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2208. L. 107–109.
[41] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2208. L. 71.
[42] *ANARM*. F. 1437. Op. 51. D. 1055. L. 3–3 ob.
[43] *ANARM*. F. 1437. Op. 51. D. 1056. L. 4–5.
[44] *Bessarabian magistrates subjected to political repression*
[45] *ANARM*. F. 134. Op. 3. D. 1150. L. 95.
[46] *ANARM*. F. 88. Op. 1. D. 2247. L. 97–98.

There is evidence that in 1910, noblewoman E.G. Okhanova, who lived at 20 Mikhailovskaya Street (now Eminescu Street), held 5% of the shares of the Peasant Land Bank worth 10,000 roubles[47] .

The eldest daughter of G.I. Okhanova, Anna, was a nurse in the Gerbovets community of the Russian Red Cross Society. She worked in the community hospital, located on Sinadinovskaya Street (now Vlayku Pyrkalab), often with infectious patients. She died of typhus at the age of 28 in 1917. Her grave has been preserved in the Central Cemetery of Chisinau, and a monument was erected by her colleagues.

Evgenia Avedisovna and her daughter Maria left the country after 1910. Their traces were recently discovered thanks to one of their descendants, Dr. Jean Ferran, who lives in Portugal and studies the genealogy of his ancestors.

In 2004, 12 descendants of the noble Okhanov family visited Moldova to see the homeland of their ancestors and their graves. They visited the Armenian cemetery and Armenian church in Chisinau, the graves of the Okhanov-Buyukli family in the village of Tigec, the village of Peuleshti in the Calarasi district, where their ancestors, the Goylov family, also had an estate, and the village of Meresheni in the Hincesti district.

Based on information provided by Jean Ferran, we were able to compile a family tree of the Okhanov descendants who now live in Portugal, France, and the United States.

* * *

Eight gravestones of the Okhanovs have been preserved in the Izmail Armenian cemetery in Grigoriopol (Transnistria). There is reason to believe that Emmanuil Ivanovich Okhanov and Stepan Ivanovich Okhanov are one and the same person, since not only their surname and patronymic coincide, but also their year of birth – 1847. The Okhanovs' estates on the left bank of the Dniester and their belonging to the same family require further research and verification, including in the metric books of the Armenian churches in Grigoriopol.

It should be noted that many of the graves of this family have not been preserved, for example, those of Dmitry Ivanovich, Anastasia and Konstantin, as well as the children of Ivan Isaevich Okhanov in the Orthodox cemetery in the village of Meren, Hincesti district, Moldova.

CONCLUSION

The history of the Okhanov family in Bessarabia shows that Isa Okhanov served the Moldavian rulers and then Manuk Bey Mirzayan, becoming his close associate. Isa had two sons, 16 grandsons and probably at least as many great-grandsons. At the end of the 19th century, they received confirmation of their nobility from the Heraldry of the Governing Senate.

Throughout the period under study, Isaia's sons, like their father, were engaged in trade and leased land for food production, and then were able to buy large estates in Tigec, Mereşeni, and Cricova, becoming major landowners and successfully developing their farms. They owned estates and stone houses in the villages and towns of Moldova.

The Ohanovs provided their children with a good education at grammar schools, boarding schools, and universities. Most of them married persons of Armenian nationality – the Goylovs, Buyuklius, Popovichs, von Prunkuls – at least in the first and second generations. They were married and had their children baptised in Armenian churches, seeking to preserve their Armenian identity.

[47] *ANARM*. F. 142. Op. 2. D. 1626. L. 1–3.

Their descendants, who left Bessarabia by the will of fate, also distinguished themselves in Europe and America as extraordinary personalities. Their arrival in Moldova showed that they remember their Armenian roots.

No descendants of the Okhanovs have been found in modern-day Moldova.

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APPENDIX 1

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE OKHANOVS

First generation

1 **Isai** (d. 1657), lived in Sharur

II generation

2/1 **Hakob**

III generation

3/2 **Ohan**

IV generation

4/3 **Isay Ohanov** (†1831), serdar, diloglan of Manuk Bey. Moved to Bessarabia.
Wife: Mariam N.

5th generation

5/4 **Ivan (Ohan) Isaevich** (1807–1872). *Wife*: Margarita, daughter of the Greek-Polish merchant Artemy Setov.

6/4 **Avetis Isaevich** (1802–25 March 1870). Manager of the Manuk-beys' estates. *Wife*: Soltana (1821–16 January 1896), daughter of Migirdich Buyukli (Fig. 5)



Fig. 5. Migirdich (Nikita) Buyukliu. Fig. N. Okhanova

VI generation 7/5

Artemy (*26 October 1826)

8/5 **Ivan** (*14 January 1833). *Wife*: Agre-Pina Nikolaevna

9/5 **Yakov** (*22 May 1841)

10/5 **Stepan** (*1 August 1847)

11/5 **Maria** (*3 October 1830)

12/5 **Ekaterina** (*28.02.1837) 13/5 **Anna** (*22.01.1839)

14/6 **Ivan** (6 December 1838–3 December 1900)

15/6 **Isaia** (*23.12.1837). *Wife*: 1873 Valeria Artemievna von Prunkul (†1920) 16/6 **Mikhail** (27 March 1844–27 July 1909)

17/6 **Grigory** (28 November 1848–20 March 1882)

18/6 **Nikolai** (20 February 1855–4 September 1898). *Wife*: Evgenia Gerasimovna Goylova (29 September 1861–1945)

19/6 **Elena** (24 February 1840–28 March 1913). *Husband*: Gerasim Lukich Goylov (1825–1973)

20/6 **Elizaveta** (4 August 1841–23 November 1886)

21/6 **Yulia** 5 June 1850–7 February 1870

21/6 **Ulyana** (30 November 1851–)

22/6 **Maria** (22 February 1854–2 January 1928)

VII generation

23/8 **Dmitry** (*1 November 1870)

24/8 **Konstantin** (*1878) 25/8

Anastasia (*1874)

23/15 **Grigory** (*8 February 1887–1942), collegiate secretary. *Wife*: 1914 daughter of merchant Maria Yakovlevna Popovich (*1887)

26/15 **Elizaveta** (*30 January 1890). *Husband*: N Cherkes

27/15 **Anastasia** (*19 January 1892)

28/18 **Maria** (14 May 1895–1985). *Husband*: Jacques René Fiechter 29/18

Anna (1889–1917)

APPENDIX 2

PRESERVED GRAVESTONES OF THE OKHANOVS IN MOLDOVA

Armenian cemetery. Chisinau, 11 Valya Trandafirilor Street		
1.	Ohanov Avedis Isaevich	1802–25 March 1870
2.	Ohanov Ivan Avedisovich	6 December 1838–3 December 1900
3.	Elena Avedisovna Okhanova (Goylova)	24 February 1840–28 March 1913
4.	Elizaveta Avedisovna Okhanova	4 August 1841–23 November 1886
5.	Grigory Avedisovich Okhanov	28 November 1842–20 March 1882
6.	Yulia Avedisovna Okhanova	5 June 1850–7 February 1870
7.	Okhanova Maria Avedisovna	22 February 1854–2 January 1928
8.	Mikhail Avedisovich Okhanov	27 March 1844–27 July 1909
9.	Goylov Ivan Gerasimovich	11 December 1870–2 March 1893
10.	Goylova Maria Gerasimovna	8 May 1859–15 February 1864
Central Cemetery, Kishinev, 11 Al. Mateevich Street		
11.	Anna Nikolaevna Okhanova	1889–1917
At the church in Peulești, Călărași District		
12.	Goylov Ivan Lukich	1822–28 March 1886
13.	Goylova Maria Emmanuilovna	1834–25 August 1888
14	Goylov Luka Ivanovich	1853–23 October 1907
Tigech village, Leova district, Moldova		
15.	Ohanova Soltana Nikitichna	1821–16 January 1896
16.	Buiukliu Nikita, commissar	1792–18 April 1880
17	Bujukliu Ekaterina	1804–1 November 1884
Armenian Izmailovsky Cemetery, Grigoriopol, Transnistria		
18	Ohanov, Emmanuil Ivanovich	1847–1933
19.	Okhanova Anna Dmitrievna	1854–1919
20.	Margarita Emmanuilovna Okhanova	1882–1971
21.	Ohanov, Ovagim Emmanuilovich	1889–1908
22.	Ohanova Sofya Emmanuilovna	1894–1918
23	Manya Emmanuilovna Okhanova	1893–1943
24.	Ohanov Sergey Emmanuilovich	1894–1918
25.	Ohanov, Ovanes Emmanuilovich	Died at the age of 20





Fig. 6–7. The Okhanovs' necropolis