

## SUMMARY

**GNUNI ARTAK, HAKOBYAN HAYK, MKRTCHYAN LEVON, TADEVOSYAN ANGE-LA.** Newly discovered record material from the genealogy of the Jalalyan branch of the Orbelyans (p. 7–11)

**Summary:** The article presents the genealogy of the Jalalid branch of the Orbelyans in the 13th–14th centuries. on the basis of epigraphic data that were revealed during the excavations of the Spitak Vank monastery. During this period, members of this branch of the clan were overlords of a part of the Ararat valley, as well as hereditary princes of Syunik, Vayots Dzor and large territories in Artsakh and Nakhichevan. The article publishes for the first time unpublished epigraphy from this monastery.

**Keywords:** *Orbelyans, Jalal Orbelyan, Stepanos-Tarsaich, Spitak vank, Holy Mother of God*

**MAGHALYAN ARTAK.** The rulers of Khachen. The princely clan of Hasan-Jalalyans in XVII–XIX centuries (p. 12–32)

**Summary:** The article presents the genealogy of the Hasan-Jalalyans in the 17th–19th centuries. During this period, the members of this clan were *meliks* of Khachen, as well as hereditary Catholicoi of Aluank (Gandzasar). In the appendix to the article, excerpts from the manuscript of Khachik *vardapet* Dadyan “The Clan of Hasan-Jalalyan” containing new information about the genealogy of the dynasty are published for the first time.

**Keywords:** *Hasan-Jalalyans, Khachen, Artsakh, meliks, Catholicoi of Aluank (Gandzasar)*

**ARMENIA JOHN, FIORINI STANLEY.** Ancestry writ in gold: the early forbears of Carlo Darmanin (p. 33–41)

**Summary:** The article is devoted to little-known subjects in Armenian studies related to the activities of families in medieval Malta whose surnames are formed from words with the root Armenia. Owing to the utilization of genealogical, anthroponymic and toponymic data, it is concluded that we should be talking about two unrelated clans: Darmanino – having a local origin and living in Zurrieq and De Armenia, who moved to Malta from Sicily in the middle of the 15th century and formed a surname according to the ethnic principle.

**Keywords:** Darmanino, De Armenia, Malta, Sicily, anthroponymy

**MIRZOYAN SONYA, ABRAMYAN RAFAEL.** New materials on the genealogy of Hovhannes Tumanyan (p. 42–67)

**Summary:** The article publishes extracts from cameral descriptions of the village of Dsegh, containing new data for the genealogy of Hovhannes Tumanyan. The appendix contains genealogical tables of the Poet’s ancestors along the male (Tumanyans) and maternal (Kocharyans) lines.

**Keywords:** *Tumanyans, Kocharyans, Dsegh, cameral descriptions, genealogical sources*

**LISEICHYKAU DZIANIS.** The Madzharski family of «Dar» coat of arms (p. 68–76)

**Summary:** The article presents the genealogy of the Madzharski family – master weavers and owners of the factory for the production of the famous Slutsk belts, which are one of the

cultural symbols of Belarus. Particular attention is paid to the process of the family's incorporation into the local gentry class. Information about family ties and heraldry of the family is given.

**Keywords:** *Madzharski, Belarus, "Dar" coat of arms, Slutsk belts, nobility/gentry*

**BAKALOV SERGIU.** Armenian-Aromanian genealogical questions. On the example of merchant families Tarakioglu-Bakal and Bakal (p. 77–92)

**Summary:** Using the example of the merchant families Tarakioglu-Bakal and Bakal, the article discusses the difficulties of determining the ethnicity, associated with the similar sounding of the ethnonyms Armenian and Aromanians in the Moldavian language environment. Overcoming this problem is possible with the involvement of information from archival documents, oral tradition, anthroponymy, analysis of migration directions and the processes of transformation of the class status of members of these families in the 18th–19th centuries.

**Keywords:** *Tarakioglu-Bakal, Bakal, Moldova, aromanians*

**AGHJAYAN GEORGE.** The Armenians of Karhad in Ottoman Population Registers (p. 93–122)

**Summary:** The article presents the genealogy of the inhabitants of the Armenian village of Karkhad (Tashluk) in the Sebastia region. The study is based on the analysis of materials from the Ottoman censuses of the village population in 1830–1843, as well as family histories recorded in the 20th century. The example of Karhad is interesting due to the fact that the inhabitants of the village had rather stable surnames for over 100 years. The appendix to the article contains translations of 8 Ottoman censuses of the village.

**Keywords:** *Karhad, Sebastia, Ottoman censuses, genealogical sources*

**MIRZOYAN SONYA.** Problems of studying the genealogy of Molokans in Armenia (p. 123–139)

**Summary:** The article presents a historical outline of the Molokan community, which constituted the bulk of the Russian population on the territory of the modern Republic of Armenia in the 19th century. The problems of studying the genealogy of the Molokans are considered and the main types of sources on the genealogy of the Molokans held in the National Archives of Armenia are described. The appendix to the article provides information about Russian settlements in Armenia in the 19th–20th centuries.

**Keywords:** *Molokans, Russians in Armenia, genealogical sources*

**GIL TATYANA, LE GUYADER LAURENT.** Ressources généalogiques arménienne en France (p. 140–159)

**Summary:** The article presents an overview of the organization of archivistics in France, lists archival centers containing a significant amount of genealogical information about Armenians. At the same time, the most relevant types of sources for the Armenian genealogy and recommendations for accessing them are indicated for each archive. It also provides information about private archives (churches, charitable and national organizations, educational institutions, individual companies and families, etc.), libraries and Internet resources useful for researchers of Armenian genealogy.

**Keywords:** *Armenians in France, archives, genealogical sources*

**GRIGORYAN ANAHIT.** State Archive of the Artsakh Republic (p. 160–166)

**Summary:** The article provides information about the activities and the current state of the State Archives of the Artsakh Republic. The history of the archive from its foundation in 1930 to the present is described. Particular attention is paid to the death of a significant part of the archival fund of the Republic during the hostilities. Thus, during the “44-day war” unleashed by Azerbaijan in 2020, 264 archival funds (more than 40,000 storage units) perished. Archivists

are currently implementing a program to digitize documents. The appendix to the article contains a list of surviving household books from the 1920s-1980s, which are an important source of genealogical information of the Soviet period.

**Keywords:** *Artsakh, State Archive of the Artsakh Republic, genealogical sources, rural household registers*

**KHATLAMADZHIYAN HAKOP.** Don Land Armenian necropolises: the village of Chaltyr (p. 167–174)

**Summary:** The article describes the memorial complex of the Armenian village of Chaltyr (representing the totality of historical and active necropolises), as well as the practices associated with it since the end of the 18th century and up to 1920. The research methodology included a visual inspection of the necropolises, work with scientific and local history literature and documents from the Armenian and Russian archives, as well as interrogations of the native Chaltyr villagers.

**Keywords:** *necropolis, epigraphy, Chaltyr, Don Land Armenians*

**KARAKEYAN ABEL.** Armenian necropolis of Abkhazia. Part 2. Cemetery of Karaptal village (p. 175–180)

**Summary:** The article contains a description of the necropolis of the village of Karaptal, Gagra district of Abkhazia. The inhabitants of the village are descendants of settlers from the Trebizond Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire. Information is provided on memorial practices practiced in the village.

**Keywords:** *Karaptal, Khashupse, Abkhazia, necropolises, Armenians of Hamshen, Armenians of Trabzon*

**LOBANOV DMITRY.** Coat of arms of Prince Z.P. Melikov in the Donskoy Monastery (p. 181–183)

**Summary:** The article is devoted to the analysis of the coat of arms on the tombstone of Prince Z. P. Melikov in the necropolis of the Donskoy Monastery. The attribution of the plate with reproduction of the full text of the epitaph is given. The place of its original location in the gallery of the Sretenskaya Church has been established.

**Keywords:** *Donskoy Monastery, necropolis, Sretenskaya Church, heraldry, Prince Melikov*

**ABRAHAMYAN RAFAEL.** Cameral description of the Elisavetpol district in 1817 (county residents are Armenians) (p. 187–223)

**Summary:** The materials of the cameral description of the Elisavetpol district, conducted in 1817, which included the territories of the former Ganja Khanate, are published. Information about more than 3500 inhabitants of 21 Armenian villages of the county is given. Similar materials on the city of Elisavetpol (Ganja, Gandzak) will be published in future editions of the almanac.

**Keywords:** *Elisavetpol district, Northern Artsakh, cameral descriptions, genealogical sources*

**MIRZOYAN SONYA.** Materials on the genealogy of Northern Artsakh (Banants, Voskanapat, Nukzar) (p. 224–239)

**Summary:** Cameral descriptions of the villages of Banants, Voskanapat and Nukzar for 1831 are published. The materials introduced into scientific circulation for the first time significantly supplement our information about the genealogy of the Armenians of Northern Artsakh.

**Keywords:** *Banants, Voskanapat, Nukzar, Northern Artsakh, cameral descriptions, genealogical sources*

**AVAKYAN GOHAR.** List of parishioners of the Aguletsots church in the city of Shushi dated April 3, 1834 (p. 240–261)

**Summary:** A list of parishioners of the Shushi Church of Surb Astvatsatsin (Holy Mother of God) Aguletsots, founded in 1822 by the brothers Tarumyans from Agulis (hence the name), is published. The list made on April 03, 1834 includes more than 300 families of the townspeople, which makes it, along with the materials of cameral descriptions and epigraphic data, an important source for the reconstruction of the genealogy of the Armenian population of the city.

**Keywords:** *Shushi, Artsakh, Aguletsots church, lists of parishioners, genealogical sources*

**ABRAHAMYAN RAFAEL.** Materials for the genealogy of Agulis. Part 2. 1842 Cameral description of Upper and Lower Agulis (p. 262–280)

**Summary:** The publication of cameral descriptions of Upper and Lower Agulis of 1842 is carried out as part of the planned program for publishing sources on the genealogy of the village.

**Keywords:** *Upper Agulis, Lower Agulis, Goghtan, cameral descriptions, genealogical sources*

**AVAKYAN GOHAR, ABRAHAMYAN RAFAEL.** List of households of Karabakh and the counties of Varanda, Dizak and Khachen of the year 1849 (p. 281–350)

**Summary:** These published lists of the heads of the families of Dizak, Varanda, Khachen and Jraberđ, made by the priests of the Artsakh diocese of the Armenian Apostolic Church in 1849 represent a previously unknown source on the genealogy of Artsakh. It introduces information on the heads of more than 4,000 Armenian families living in 138 villages and including more than 30,000 people. The appendix to the article contains a summary index of settlements, descriptions of which are available in published documents.

**Keywords:** *Artsakh, lists of households, genealogical sources*

**AVAKYAN GOHAR.** List of parishioners of the village of Haterk of Jevanshir district of the year 1850 (p. 351–357)

**Summary:** The published list of parishioners of the historical Artsakhian village of Haterk (Jevanshir county of the Elisavetpol Governorate, now the Martakert district of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic) is taken from the Archive of the Catholicos of the Matenadaran named after Mesrop Mashtots.

**Keywords:** *Haterk, Artsakh, lists of parishioners, genealogical sources*

**ABRAHAMYAN RAFAEL.** Priests of the Karabakh province according to information as of 1836–1837 (p. 361–380)

**Summary:** The reference material includes information about more than 220 families of priests in the Karabakh province from the verification of the cameral description of 1836–1837. The description covers the priests who served in the Artsakh (the city of Shushi and the *mahals* of Igirmidort, Talysh, Chelyabyurt, Dizak, Khachen, Varanda) and Tatev (Zangezur *mahal*) dioceses of the Armenian Apostolic Church

**Keywords:** *Artsakh, Syunik, clergy, family lists, cameral descriptions, genealogical sources*

**GRIGORYAN ARTHUR, ABRAHAMYAN RAFAEL.** Competition «Tohmatsar» in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic (2014) (p. 383–388)

**Summary:** The information about the genealogical competition «Tohmatsar», held in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic in 2013–2014, is provided. The appendix contains the text of the report of one of the participants in the competition, the late R.M. Harutyunyan. In his work, the author described the history of the Brumants family from the village of Berdadzor.

**Keywords:** *«Tohmatsar» genealogy contest, Artsakh, Brumants, Berdadzor*