

THE APOSTOLS of POLTAVA



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COVER IMAGE: Print of Hetman Danylo Pavlovitch Apostol circa 1727

DEDICATION

The Apostols of Poltava,
Fought with valor and might.
Their courage and their bravery,
Shone like stars in the night.

They fought for their beliefs,
And for their way of life.
They fought for their freedom,
And for their children and wife.

Their names are now forgotten,
But their deeds will never die.
For they fought for what was right,
And they never questioned why.

So let us remember them,
And the battles that they fought.
For they gave their lives for us,
And for the freedom that we sought.

This is my humble tribute,
To the Apostols of Poltava.
May their memory live on,
And their bravery never waiver.

- Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine
- Palm City, Florida, USA 2024

INTRODUCTION



Figure 1 - The author and portrait of Danylo Apostol in 2009

The family name **Mouravieff-Apostol-Corobyne** on my Birth Certificate identified me as a member of an illustrious group of human beings that left an indelible mark over the past fifteen hundred years of mankind's recorded history. As I learned more about my forbearers and their contributions to forming the world around them and thus the world in which I find myself, I also was aware that I had a responsibility to live up to their expectations to continue the tradition of being a leader and deliver my own unique contributions to the tapestry of life. I was fortunate that my family generations were longer than most and as a youngster I had the opportunity to learn from the memories of those that came before.

However, my family seemed to find nothing out of the ordinary with its long and rich history. Consequently, its members spoke little of the exploits of their forbearers and their contributions to society. My own love of history and understanding of how the world I lived in came to be, led me to probe deep into those members of my family who had come and gone over the ages.

This volume was assembled to place in perspective each of the branches of the families that over the years came together as one and to provide as much detail of their members so that their impact and relevance to the world today could be appreciated and remembered by those who will follow in their footsteps.

I have included as many illustrations as possible to provide a different perspective and bring to life the words that briefly provide the narrative that tells the story of these souls over a period of 1,200 years. To add relevance since the beginning of human existence, I have added DNA studies based on my own X and Y Chromosome analysis. Few families can take pride in knowing their family history in detail going back over a thousand years but in my case, I can take great pride in being able to point to ancestors of significant historical standing dating back over 1,200 years. This presentation, as is customary, has primarily followed the paternal family origins but where appropriate certain maternal aspects have been included.

The **Mouravieff (Muraviev)** family dates to the 1400s and the Rus in Northern Europe. The **Apostol** family finds its early roots in the 1500s in Romania and Georgia. The **Corobyne (Korobyine)** family can be directly traced to Genghis Khan and Mongolian origins in the 1200s and all that in only 20 generations. The maternal side provided the introduction of the **Tereshchenko** family in the early 1800s and its amazing wealth centered in the Ukraine and later the **Hall Caine** family in the 1800s from the Isle of Man featuring its most famous member, **Sir Thomas Henry Hall Caine**, the most prolific and yet least remembered authors from the British Isles at the turn of the last century. The families have produced Counts, Princesses, Khans, Hetman, Saints, Authors, Pilots, Soldiers, Sailors, Statesmen, Industrialists, Priests, Politicians, Actors and everything in-between. They have lived in cottages and castles and crossed the globe from Ukraine and Russia to Great Britain, Switzerland, France, Italy, the United States of America, Puerto Rico, Brazil and everywhere in between.

It is hoped that in these few pages the reader will come to better know and appreciate this amazing group of human beings who helped shape the world we live in today and may their efforts and contributions not be forgotten in the haze of time gone by.

Mouravieff-Apostol-Corobyne



Figure 2 - Map of Ukraine Region

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Hetman Danylo Pavlovitch

Apostol

Born into a noble Cossack family of Moldavian boyar origin, **Yefremon Apostol** settled in the Poltava Region of the left bank Ukraine area in the late 1500s. His forbearers included the **Katardjis** of Moldovia and the **Catarjis** of Romania, both descendants of **Jean Catarji**, a **Grandspator**.

His son, **Paul Yefremovich Apostol**, is mentioned in 1660 as representing the founder of the Ukraine, **Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyi** at the Court of **Tsar Alexis Mikhailivich**. He was listed as a Colonel in the **Mirgorod Regiment**.

Paul Yefremovich had a son on 14 December 1654 who he named **Danylo Pavlovich Apostol**. He too became a prominent military leader, a *polkovnyk* (colonel) of the **Mirgorod** regiment, and a participant in the Russian Empire campaigns



З ДНЕМ НАРОДЖЕННЯ!

Figure 4 - Danylo Apostol circa 1700



Figure 3 - Danylo Apostol circa 1722

against the Ottoman Empire and Crimean Khanate. He fought in the Great Northern War between 1701 and 1705 against the Swedes in Livonia and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, but in 1708 briefly joined **Hetman Ivan Mazepa** who sided with **Charles XII of Sweden** against

Peter I of Russia. Later, **Danylo Apostol** again switched sides and fought on the Russian side, distinguishing himself in the Battle of Poltava. In 1722, he led Cossack units during the Russo-Persian War that led to the expansion of Russian power in the Caspian region. **Danylo Apostol** lost

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his eye during the capture of the Persian fortress at **Derbent** which gave him the nickname: "The blind Hetman".



Figure 5 - Hetman Danylo Apostol circa 1734

Danylo married **Ulyana Vasilievna** in about 1675 and in 1676 she gave birth to her first child, **Ivan Danylovitch**. He was not very healthy and died in 1690 at the age of only 14. **Peter Danylovich** was born in 1682 and like his father was taller than most of his countrymen. He went to St. Petersburg at an early age to be educated. He spoke French, German and Italian as well as Russian.

Paul Danylovich was born a few years later in 1688. He would become a Colonel in the **Mirgorod Regiment** while his brother, **Peter** would hold the same rank in the nearby **Lubenski Regiment**. **Danylo's** son, **Peter**, was extremely well educated and caught the attention of **Alexander Danylovitch Menshikov** (1673-1729) who was **Tsar Peter I's** closest friend and confidant. Since **Menshikov's** only son was not particularly intelligent, **Peter** was assigned the duties as his tutor in 1720. Moving in the

Court circles, **Peter Danylovitch** was spotted by **Elizabeth**, **Peter the Great's** daughter. **Peter Danylovitch's** striking good looks and intelligence caused her to be very attracted to the young man and she would find every excuse to summon **Peter Danylovitch** and order him to kiss her hand. Apparently, she was quite

in love with the young Ukrainian.



Figure 6 - Ukrainian Cossack Hetmanate 1751

At this time, **Danylo** and other Cossacks of the Left Bank had been accused of participating in the alleged revolt led by Hetman **Paul Polubotok**. In 1723, **Danylo**



Figure 7 - Danylo Apostol circa 1705

travelled to St. Petersburg with the older **Polubotok** and presented the **Kolomak**

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Petition which demanded Ukrainian Autonomy in return for the laying down of arms and joining the Russian Empire. It is said that upon being received by **Peter the Great**, **Danylo** did not kneel and kiss the hand of the Tsar as was customary for subjects of the emperor. In fact, as legend has it, **Danylo**, being two centimeters taller than **Tsar Peter** who prided himself on his great height, appeared to look down on the Tsar. Both **Polubotok** and **Danylo** were detained for alleged treason and confined in the Peter and Paul Fortress. The Tsar visited them on several occasions seeking to have **Danylo** repent. **Polubotok**, being old and frail, soon succumbed to the harsh conditions and died. In February of 1725, the Tsar also died, and **Catherine** assumed the throne.

Peter Danylovich used his relationship with **Menshikov** and his closeness to **Catherine's** daughter **Elizabeth** to convince the Empress to have **Danylo** released from prison in May of 1726. **Danylo** hurried back to his home in Homutetz just in time to participate in the elections. On 1 December 1727, **Danylo** became the **Hetman of the Zaporozhian Host**.

The Cossack Hetmanstate of the Left Bank had its capital in **Hlukhiv** in the Sumy Oblast. **Danylo** would have to travel south some 250 kilometers to reach **Homutetz** just 10 miles NE of **Mirgorod**.

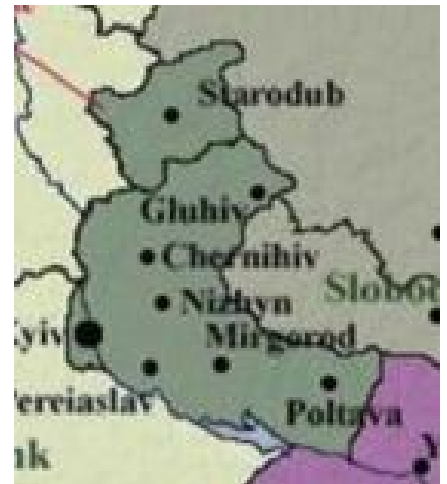


Figure 8 - Cossack Left bank Hetmanate 1727

In August 1728, Danylo wrote to Tsar Peter II to establish the rights of the Ukraine as a separate entity within the Russian Empire. On September 7, 1728, Peter II sent Apostol the following letter in response (english translation of original Russian document):

Resolute points, established by His Imperial Majesty's decree, in the Supreme Privy Council on the petition of the Zaporozhian Army on both sides of the Dnieper, Hetman, **Mr. Apostol**

1. His Imperial Majesty most graciously deigns to maintain the Hetman and all his subjects in Little Russia according to their former rights and liberties, and this is confirmed to them by his Imperial Charter, and to the court and reprisals in Little Russia, His Imperial Majesty has ordered them to be as usual, as it is depicted in the points of Hetman Bogdan Khmelnitsky, on which points they themselves ask for confirmation, And to be those judges of their people, and to send in the cities at the town halls, and to the centurions, and to the regimental sergeant-major, and to the colonels, who would be good and truthful men in such ranks, that the people should not be burdened by any unjust judgment from anyone. And when any of the offended is not satisfied with the court, he is given permission to appeal against the unjust and lengthy trials, against the colonels, and against the colonels in the Glukhoe, to the General Court. And before that, many complaints from the people of Little Russia against that General Court and to His Imperial Majesty were in their unjust courts, and even more so, that those courts were made with great burdens and bribes, from which the poor Cossacks and the Commonwealth were wrongly accused, and His Imperial Majesty, having mercy on the people of Little Russia, as the chief judge of the All-Russian Empire, Desiring to establish justice everywhere among his subjects, he deigns, for the better of the Little Russian people among them in the courts of good order, to be at that

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General Court, three persons of Great Russia, and three persons of Little Russia, to whom the Great Russians are to consider cases in common with their Little Russian judges, and to decide to those Great-Russian and Little Russian judges according to their Little Russian rights, only without burdens and without bribes and ruin of the people; and to send them that judgment from the report of the Hetman, as the president of that court, and after the consideration of the cases, if it appears that the judges of the lower courts have accused someone unjustly and out of bribery, or for any kind of bribery, then those judges in that General Court are to be fined according to the judgment of the judges and according to the reasoning of the Hetman, and from the fine taken from them, the judges, to reward the offended. And having not previously struck the forehead in the lower courts in order, in the General Court no one shall be sued against anyone in any suit, and no man shall be sued anywhere. And if anyone is not satisfied with the decision of the General Court, then to beat His Imperial Majesty's forehead in the Collegium of Foreign Affairs.

2.The Hetman's election by free votes shall be in accordance with their former rights and liberties, with the will and permission of His Imperial Majesty, as it was before, and without the decree of His Imperial Majesty shall not rob or dismiss the Hetmans; and whoever is robbed of the Hetmanate shall come to His Imperial Majesty for confirmation, and His Imperial Majesty shall grant him, the Hetman, the Kleinot and a charter for the Hetmanship.

3.As it used to be in Little Russia, so is His Imperial Majesty now; In his mercy to the people of Little Russia, he deigns not to elect or appoint the Hetman alone, without the advice of the sergeant-major and the commonwealth, to the rank of general starshina, colonel, regimental sergeant-major, and centurion; but to elect the general petty officer, the colonels, the regimental sergeant-major, and the centurions, by free votes, and according to their former custom, from among those who are meritorious and noble and faithful to His The Imperial Majesty was not a suspicious person, and from that there would have been no resentment or ruin to the Cossacks and the people of those regiments; and to the general starshina and to the colonel, having previously chosen two or three candidates, to write to His Imperial Majesty and demand a decree, and who will be appointed to those general ranks and colonels, on the recommendation of the Hetman and the people, by decree of His Imperial Majesty, and those (according to the points of Yuri Khmelnytsky) to the Hetman, without the Rada and without informing His Imperial Majesty, And if he did not receive the decree, he should not be dismissed, so that no injury would be done to any of the people of Little Russia in vain, and above all the general sergeant-major, nor the colonels, nor any regimental sergeants, for any faults, who had been described to His Imperial Majesty, should be ordered to be put to death under point 12 of Point Yuri Khmelnitsky. And in the regiments, a colonel with a regimental sergeant-major, with centurions and noble Cossacks is to be elected to the rank of regimental sergeant-major, and in each hundred (627) all the Cossacks are to be elected as centurions by a common council, and at that council, according to the general sentence, two or three men are to be appointed to that order from among the men who are honored, fit, good, and not suspicious of loyalty. and appointed, to write to the Hetman, and to him, the Hetman, from among those appointed people, to see which of them could be more suitable for that order, and who had always been blameless in all loyalty, and of those to allow one to be and appoint him to that order as a Hetman's universal, and after doing so, to write to him, the Hetman, to His Imperial Majesty, describing their services and fitness, by which they are worthy of those ranks; And in such universals at the beginning to write the title of His Imperial Majesty, and in loyalty to His Imperial Majesty those newly appointed to the rank of regimental sergeant major and to the centurions are to be brought to the faith according to custom, and except for Orthodox Christians (in the army of Little Russia) the leading people will not have any other faiths in the future, and the newly-baptized foreigners will not be among the first people. And if there is someone to complain about offences and other things against the regimental sergeant-major and the centurions, or they will begin to do some unrighteousness, and they will find out from them what offenses and devastation they will have, and punish them for such grievous crimes, and dismiss others, according to the

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importance of the matter, and dismiss them from their ranks, and report them to His Imperial Majesty and expect a decree about it.

4. The city of Korop, for the maintenance of the general artillery, the attendants, and for the construction of other artillery supplies, if previously relied on the artillery, His Imperial Majesty ordered that the artillery be given to the artillery as before, and that from this city this artillery, with all its accessories and supplies, should always be in good order and structure, and the servants should be satisfied with their salaries according to their custom and as it was under the former Hetmans, wherefore the general wagon train, according to their former custom, should take special care and take care of; and in what condition that artillery is now, to send news of it to the Collegium of Foreign Affairs, and henceforth to send it as soon as possible.

5. That the Great Russian regiments in Little Russia are now stationed in quarters, and that this is being repaired according to the state of affairs, for the protection of the frontiers, and that provisions are given to them, and this is in accordance with the points established with the former Hetmans; and the arrangement of those quarters is to be determined by the general determination of the chief commander of the Great Russian troops, and he, the Hetman, with the sergeant-major, without bypassing either the Great Russian or the Little Russian owners of the estates.

6. As for the regiments of the Okhochekomon and the Okhoch Infantry, and His Imperial Majesty, having mercy on the people of Little Russia, to escape from them in the levies, did not pay those regiments of burdens, ordered him, the Hetman, to have such three regiments, in which there would be five hundred men each.

7. His Imperial Majesty, as in the previous year of 1727, in his letter to the people of Little Russia on the election of the Hetman envoyed, ordered to announce that the dues determined by the former Little Russian Collegium were to be set aside, and now, out of his high mercy to the people of Little Russia, he deigns to be paid, and those dues that are due according to the points of Hetman Khmelnitsky, and which were collected during the tenure of the Hetmans who were in charge of him, ordered to gather the military belongings. And as for the military belongings, since in Little Russia, which used to be collected in a year, there is no news, and there is no need to know that the former Hetmans collected revenues in Little Russia at their own discretion, for which they received complaints from the people, so they used the collected revenues as they wished, and there was nothing left in the military belongings. Most of all, that the collection is under the supervision of the Hetman's House of People, which is not the disorder in any state, in order to collect state revenues from the people and to use them for particular persons, from which the people howled an unbearable burden, for this reason, His Imperial Majesty, having mercy on them, his subjects, so that they would no longer be burdened by such disorders, and that this collection, in order to make it easier for the Little Russian people, to bring them into the present order, he ordered that until the future decree, in order to collect revenues from the Little Russian people in the military belongings, should be established two podskarbiys, one from Great Russia, and one from Little Russia, who were to be determined by regiments, to collect those revenues, choosing from among the town hall sergeants and other collectors, and, having collected, bring them to the treasury, as it is depicted in the points of Hetman Bogdan Khmelnitsky. And from those collected revenues, to be used for the necessary actual military expenses, with a note, and to give an account of the receipts and expenditures, as is usual everywhere, and so that His Imperial Majesty may know about the revenues from his subjects of the Little Russian people (as every sovereign in his own state does). And yet there is no direct information about those musters in the army's belongings and about the expenses of the troops, without which there is no real definition. For this reason, His Imperial Majesty, who has been considering this in the future, and especially for the present state of peace, and not wishing that the Little Russian people should be unnecessarily burdened with taxes, has now decreed that the military belongings should be collected only from the trades, namely: From the wine to the taverns, and to the transport to the cities of Great Russia, and from the tar, as well as from the tar, from the

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distiller's cauldrons; And from bees and tobacco tithes, besides the Cossacks, to fairs, to auctions, from merchants with goods for sale, and from bread measures, from bridges, from transports, and from rows, from people passing by, from various ransoms, from town hall villages, an annual payment, and for livestock. And to collect those dues from all the owners and from the monasteries who will have such trades, and in addition to this, no exactions, no exactions from the people of Little Russia, not to impose on anyone, without the decree of His Imperial Majesty, and not to burden them in any way. And how much money will be left over the annual expenditure shall be reported to His Imperial Majesty and shall not be kept for expenditure without His Majesty's personal decree. And since it has been reported here that those musters are not collected in equal numbers by regiments, and therefore may be one over the others not without burden, for the sake of which the Hetman, with all the sergeant-majors and colonels, should be informed of the places in which such levies are different, and for what reasons, and whether there is not an unequal burden for whom, and henceforth to equalize these fees, and to report this to the Collegium of Foreign Affairs with an opinion.

8.The estates of the Cossacks, for the military services given and bought, and the estates which belong to whom by right, and after the dead Cossacks from their wives, they shall be widowed, and from the children of the male sex, and of any rank from the people, they shall not take away anything that is justly due to anyone; And if the Hetman and the sergeant-major of any of the distinguished services shown worthily honor His Imperial Majesty with mercy and reward, and report such to him, the Hetman, His Imperial Majesty, with the presentation of their opinion, how they are granted and rewarded to be worthy, to which his, Hetman's, denunciation of His Imperial Majesty, the most merciful determination will be made, for His Imperial Majesty's most merciful intention is, to support and reward all his faithful subjects for their services in their mercy .

9.According to the points of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the Hetman's eldership of Chyhyryn was assigned to the mace, and then, according to the decrees of the ancestors of His Imperial Majesty, the Gadyatsky key was assigned to the mace, against the former Khmelnytsky designation with a great addition of other cities and places, and His Imperial Majesty deigns to give the Gadyatsky key with other places and all the revenues to him, the Hetman, for the mace, as the former Hetmans possessed it, and as for the benefit, if any other were to be used for the mace, Hetman Skoropadsky took for himself and confirmed the charters granted to his wife and children in his own possession, and to the monasteries, he distributed, to examine, and if they were really due, to return them to the mace

10.Those belonging to the ranks of sergeant-majors general, colonels and sergeant-majors of the regiment and centurions, who were previously in the possession of that sergeant-major, in the same way to the town halls, and according to the Hetman's universals, the same sergeants and others received those benefits. And they took the charters for them, and they possess them after excommunication from those ranks, and some of them died, and after them their wives and children possess them, and all those benefits are to be returned to those orders, and the town hall to the town halls, and those returned benefit are to be registered, to be sent to the Collegium of Foreign Affairs for information. Yes, those who were to be attached to the Chancellery of the Military and the Courts, should not be given to anyone in those Chancelleries as before, and henceforth to be in those Chancelleries and Town Hall Villages, but to be such under those orders always irrevocably.

11. Concerning the residence of the Hetman, to transfer from Glukhov to another city, so that the Hetman, upon his return from Moscow, having chosen a place, would imagine exactly where that residence should be moved, and where it could be more convenient, then His Imperial Majesty would issue a decree on this.

12.Although, according to Hetman Bogdan Khmelnitsky's points, it is forbidden to accept Great Russian fugitives under penalty of death, nevertheless, now His Imperial Majesty has decreed that the fugitives of Great Russia should be in accordance with the decrees of 1718

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and 1723, which are available in the Little Russian Chancelleries, and act in accordance with the force of those decrees, so that the Great Russian landlords from the escape of the peasants and their people bear great grievances and burdens from the payment for those fugitives of the capitation tax and other taxes; Only in the surrender of those fugitives is it right to act, not to give the Little Russians any unnecessary burdens and attacks in addition to those decrees; And if at the Collegium of Little Russia offences and attacks are inflicted on any of the Little Russians in the surrender of fugitives, and from whom they have been offended and attacked, a report shall be made about them, and justice will be done in the search for them.

13. Induction shall be at the mercy of the Imperial Majesty, as it is now, and the ransom money shall be accepted into the treasury of His Imperial Majesty, since this collection of inductions shall be levied not only from Little Russians, but also from Great Russians, and from foreign merchants coming from abroad, and from this the people of Little Russia cannot be burdened, and the farmers shall take the induction according to the former custom; And if the dispatchers have introduced that in addition to the former customs, they have introduced from the people of Little Russia to take what is excessive, to inspect it, and to set aside those superfluous dues, and to whom and what noble collateral dates those inductors have made, to send news of this to the Hetman.

14. Merchants of Little Russia are allowed to travel freely to border towns in peacetime with goods that are not prohibited, and from abroad to Little Russia, with goods to merchants; In addition, now, by decree of His Imperial Majesty, a special commission has been established for the promotion of the Russian merchants, and a decision on this will be made henceforth; and Jews are allowed to enter Little Russia for fairs for merchant trade; only to sell their goods to them in bulk, and not to sell them in different ways, for elbows and pounds, but to buy goods with the money received from the goods, and not to export money, gold and silver, from Little Russia abroad, and that these Jews do not import kopecks and other coins under the Russian coat of arms into Little Russia, and to keep a close eye on it, and it is forbidden for Jews to live in Little Russia, and that no one should accept them, and this is by virtue of the decree of the last 1727.

15. Although in the decree of His Imperial Majesty, sent from the Senate of 1727, it is written that in Little Russia the persons of Great Russia are not to buy soils, farms, mills and other immovable things, and those who have bought them, they have taken their own. However, His Imperial Majesty, deigning to allow the sale of real estate and other immovable property throughout the Russian Empire, ordered both the Great Russians (except foreigners) in Little Russia and the Little Russian people in the cities of Great Russia to buy and sell all immovable estates without hindrance. And at the same time it is decreed to all the people of Great Russia who now have benefits in Little Russia and who will henceforth buy for themselves, to pay the service, taxes and duties that are due in Little Russia from those benefits, and to bear everything equally with the rest of the Little Russians, and to be under the court of Little Russia, both regimental and general, in everything against the other Little Russian people. Only the Great-Russian landowners are forbidden not to transfer Russian peasants from the Great-Russian villages to their Little Russian villages for settlement there; And if any man be found guilty of these things, he shall be severely punished for it. In the same way, the Little Russians, who buy villages for themselves in the Great-Russian towns, will be opposed to the Great-Russian patrimonial estates in everything.

16. Those non-believers who settled in Little Russia, in the Starodubov and Chernigov regiments, from the Great Russian Naroda, and by decree from the Senate, were enumerated and taxed in salary, and this salary is paid according to the weather to the Kievo-Gubernia Chancellery, from those places it is impossible to expel them, for important reasons, and to know them to the one who will be with the Hetman, and, having sent a good officer, if they are to be examined, and if they are added to the previous census, then they are to be added to the salary upon consideration, and the money collected is to be sent to the College of Foreign Affairs. And which of the Little Russians those non-believers will offend, they will be

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judged, and, according to the investigation, the decree will be given to the Hetman in common with the one who will be with him from His Imperial Majesty. As for the fact that they, the non-believers, turn others to their heresy and deceive the people of Great Russia and Little Russia, they, the non-believers, are to be punished by death, and commanded, if possible, that they themselves be led away from that heresy, just as it is being done here, and some are converted.

17. As for the city of Kotelva and the Uyezd, whether it belongs to the Gadyatsky regiment, a decision will be made henceforth, and who the owners of the Sloboda regiments have bought land for themselves from the Gadyatsky and Poltava regiments and settled settlements, it is to be against point 15, as in it it is determined about the Great Russian people who have interest in Little Russia.

18. In Little Russia, monasteries, priests, and people of any spiritual rank are not to buy Cossack lands, soil, or any lands, and the Cossacks and people of any secular rank are not to be sold or mortgaged to them, and in commemoration they are not to be given or strengthened by contributions or any transactions. And whoever buys from the Cossacks and other immovable estates for the monastery from this decree, or receives them without money, shall take away from the monasteries, and from the priests, and from the churchmen, without money, and give the Cossacks to the heirs of those estates, or to whomsoever it is due, since in Great Russia the same decrees concerning the non-purchase of patrimonies to monasteries are to be issued. And whoever of the Little Russians wants to give a contribution to monasteries and churches, they would give money. And all monastic and ecclesiastical patrimonies, when the owners of them are struck by any of the Little Russians with their foreheads in any grievances, shall be put on trial by the Little Russians, against point 16 above which is depicted.

19. According to these articles, Hetman Bohdan Khmel'nitsky and others are not ordered to visit outside monarchs and to others in the neighboring states not to write about anything, and not to repair shipments, so it is now; And when from which states and lands come to him, the Hetman, envoys from whom with letters about what affairs of state, and having received those letters to him, the Hetman, to inform the one who will be with him, the Hetman, by decree of His Imperial Majesty, will be there, and, translating, to send those letters to the court of His Imperial Majesty, and those sent, until the decree is received, to keep him in Glukhov and give him food. When, however, letters and messengers are sent from the neighboring Crimean and Polish cities or places, from the local governors, about the affairs of the border, disputed lands, in the driving of horses and cattle, and the like among the subjects, and about such matters His Imperial Majesty has ordered to receive letters and to allow those who are sent to him, the Hetman, in the presence of those who will be with him, and with the general advice to make answers, and to deal with those complaints as is proper, and as is proper, to report to the Collegium of Foreign Affairs

20. Now that it has been reported to His Imperial Majesty that the people of Little Russia are judged by various rights, which are called by these words: the Magdeburg and Saxon Statutes, some of which do not agree with the other, from which it may not be without insanity in the courts, for the sake of His Imperial Majesty has indicated, for the benefit and justice of the people of Little Russia, those rights by which the Little Russian people are judged, to be translated into the Great Russian language, and to determine from among them how many persons are decent, skillful, and knowledgeable, for the compilation of these three rights into one, and to send them to the court of His Imperial Majesty for approbation.

However, what belongs to the service and to the high interest of His Imperial Majesty, he, the Hetman, is to do faithfully and diligently, and to act in all matters that belong to the interest of His Majesty, with the advice sent to him from His Imperial Majesty, who will be ordered to be under him, the Hetman, as well as with the advice of the general sergeant-major and colonels, according to their former military custom. Given at Moscow, August 22, 1728.

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

The original decision is signed by: Chancellor Count Golovkin

At the release of the Hetman with all his retinue, out of the highest favor, His Imperial Majesty granted the Hetman, signed by His Majesty's own hand, a charter for his hetmanship, and for the mace and maintenance of the military artillery, in the following contents, with which he arrived with all his sergeants in Glukhov on the 1st of October.

Charter for the Hetmanate

By God's hasty mercy, We, the Most Serene, Most Sovereign Great Sovereign Peter II, Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia, Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir, Novgorod, Tsar of Kazan, Tsar of Astrakhan, Tsar of Siberia, Sovereign of Pskov, Grand Duke of Smolensk, Twer, Yugra, Perm, Vyatka, Bulgaria, and Sovereign and Grand Prince of Novgorod of the Lower Lands, Chernigov, Ryazan, Rostov, Yaroslavl, Beloozersk, Udora, Obdorsk, Kondiysk, and all The Sovereign of the Northern Countries, and the Sovereign of the Iveron Lands, the Kings of Kartala and Georgia, and the Kabardian Lands, the Cherkassy and Mountain Princes, and many other states, and the lands, the Eastern, Western and Northern Fatherlands, and the Dedich, and the Heir, and the Sovereign, and the Possessor.

Our Imperial Majesty granted Our subject, the Zaporozhian Army on both sides of the Dnieper, Hetman, Daniel the Apostle, ordered him to give this Charter granted by Our Imperial Majesty, in order that: in the last year, 1727, on the 20th day of June, We, the Great Sovereign, Our Imperial Majesty, having mercy on Our subjects of the Little Russian people, ordered that the Hetman and the General Starshina should be in Little Russia, and Our Imperial Majesty sent the Charter of the Little Russian people to the spiritual and of the world, and especially of Our Zaporozhian Army on both sides of the Dnieper, to the colonels and the regimental sergeant-major, to the centurions, and to the city starshinas, and to the Cossacks, and to the whole community, so that they, according to their former custom, would elect as hetmans one of the Little Russian people, to whom Our Imperial Majesty had sent Our Privy Councillor, Fyodor Naumov, and for that reason, Of Our Imperial Majesty, to the most gracious permission, they, the clergy of the Little Russian people, and the colonels and sergeant-majors with the army, and all the Commonwealth, who, for the above-mentioned Hetman's turning, in Glukhov, according to their former military customs, freely elected him, Daniel the Apostle, to the Hetman, in the presence of the above-mentioned Our Privy Councillor, who, according to Our Imperial Majesty's decree, gave to him, the Hetman, the military kleynets, the mace, the banner, the bunchuk and the kettledrums, and he, our subject, the Hetman, in accordance with his obedience, swore an oath to Us, the Great Sovereign, Our Imperial Majesty, in his fidelity, in Glukhov, in the church, before the Holy Gospel, at the kiss of the cross. And last year, 1727, on the 27th day of November, to Us, the Great Governor, Our Imperial Majesty, he, Our subject, the Hetman, with his men, reported to the Nizhyn regiment with the regimental judge, with Mikhail Zabela, to the Prilutsky regiment with the centurion, with Grigory Storozhenko, to the Pereyaslovsky regiment with the regimental esaul, with Luka Vasiliev, to the Gadyatsky regiment with the regimental judge, with Martyn Shtiszewski, asking Our Imperial Majesty, That We, the Great Sovereign, Our Imperial Majesty, grant him, Our subject, the Hetman, and order him to be granted a charter by the Imperial Majesty to the Hetman's office and to the maitude, to a certain mace. And We, the Most Serene and Most Sovereign Great Sovereign and Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia, Our Imperial Majesty, looking upon the above-mentioned petition of the Hetman, the most gracious, and knowing to Our Imperial Majesty, according to the promise made, loyalty and service, have commanded this Our, Imperial Majesty, gracious Charter, to be granted, for confirmation of the Hetman's order, and by the power of Our Imperial Majesty, of the Charter granted, we deign to administer to him, Our subject, the Hetman, the armada or artillery, and the kleynots given during the battle, as the former Hetmans, who in their loyalty to Us were, maintained and all military and civil affairs in Little

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

Russia to administer according to military rights and according to the decreed points, at which he began to rule Our great-grandfather, the Great Sovereign Tsar and Grand Duke, of blessed memory, under the rule of Our great-grandfather, of blessed memory, Alexei Mikhailovich, the autocrat of all Great, and Small, and White Russia, His Imperial Majesty, Hetman Bogdan Khmelnitsky, with the entire Zaporozhian Army and the people of Little Russia, according to Our, Imperial Majesty's decree, determined, and henceforth determined, and sent to him, and benefits, on the mace, against Our other subjects, former Hetmans, to possess with all decent duty, and in order that Seeing that he, Our subject, the Hetman had shown this mercy of Our Imperial Majesty to himself, to Our Imperial Majesty and to Our heirs, faithfully and constantly with all Our subject Zaporozhian Army and the people of Little Russia against all Our enemies, in all things against the oath given by Him above-named, at the time of his swearing, for which Our Great Sovereign, Our Imperial Majesty, had mercy and affection, and henceforth from him, Our subject shall not be taken away, but shall be multiplied. And for the sake of Our mercy and confirmation to him, Our subject, the Hetman, this Our Imperial Majesty's Charter was signed by Our Imperial Majesty's own hand, and ordered to be confirmed by Our state seal. Given in Moscow, in the summer of the Nativity of Christ 1728, September 7, the second year of Our reign. In the original letter of His Imperial Majesty's own hand is written as follows: Peter

Apostol's rule was characterized by a unique compromise between the old political arrangements and the new, which were more restrictive of Ukraine's autonomy. In the first few years as Hetman Apostol accomplished a great deal. He improved the Cossack administration and reformed the judicial system (decree of 1730).

To regularize social relations, he put an end to the transfer of Cossack officers' Landholdings which was conducted in 1729–30 in all the regiments of the Hetman state.



Figure 10 - Official Portrait Hetman Apostol 1732



Figure 11 - Oil painting on board of Danylo Apostol circa 1720

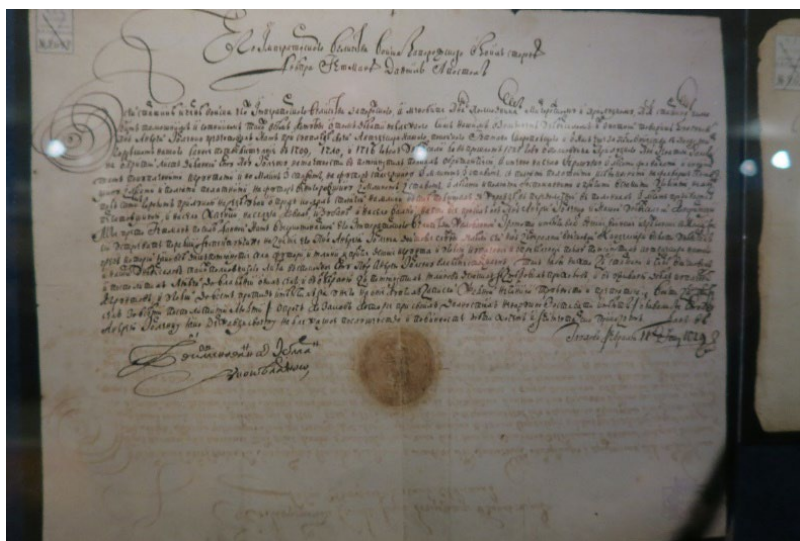


Figure 9 - Decree signed by Danylo Apostol in 1730

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

Apostol was a diligent landowner, merchant-exporter, and manufacturer. He defended the interests of Ukrainian merchants and tried to modify the

commercial system that was imposed on Ukraine by Peter I, a system that favored the Russian merchants and the Russian state. Apostol opposed the Russian elements in the Hetman state administration, where



Figure 13 - The Sorochynsti Church 2012



Figure 12 - Block print Danylo Apostol circa 1718

a number of Cossack regiments (Starodub regiment, Chernihiv regiment, Nizhyn regiment, Pereiaslav regiment, Hadiach regiment) were governed by Russians or other foreigners appointed by the tsar.

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

In 1732, Danylo built the *Church of the Transfiguration in Sorochynsti*. He died on 17 January 1734 barely two years later. He would be wrapped in a carpet and buried in a sealed tomb beneath the church's knave



Figure 14 - Main Altar in Sorochynsti Church



Figure 15 - Burial blanket



Figure 16 - Danylo Apostol Tomb



Figure 17 - UKRAINE postage with Danylo Apostol 2000

The last of the freely elected Hetman, Danylo played an important role in the history of Ukraine. Almost 270 years after his death, he was honored with the issuance of a 30 Kopek postage stamp depicting the Cossack leader

Some 10 years later Ukraine honored their former leader with a 10 Hryvnia coin bearing his likeness:



Figure 18 - Ukraine coin with Danylo Apostol 2010



Figure 20 - Bronze bust of Danylo Apostol

His son, **Peter Danylovich** had to remain in St. Petersburg until 1728 when his mentor **Menshikov** was banished to Siberia for being complicit in many crimes and misdeeds.

He returned to the Ukraine as Colonel of the Lubenski Regiment and following his father's death remained at Homutetz until his own death in 1758.

A regiment of the Ukrainian army is named after him: The 44th Hetman Danylo Apostol Detached Artillery Brigade. This military unit was very active in the defense of Ukraine



Figure 19 - 44th Hetman Apostol Regiment Patch 2022

following the Russian invasion in 2022.

Statues of this historical figure can be found throughout the country.



Figure 21 - Monument to Danylo Apostol

The Line of Descandancy from Yefremo Apostol

Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne is the 6th Great Grandson of Hetman Danylo Apostol:

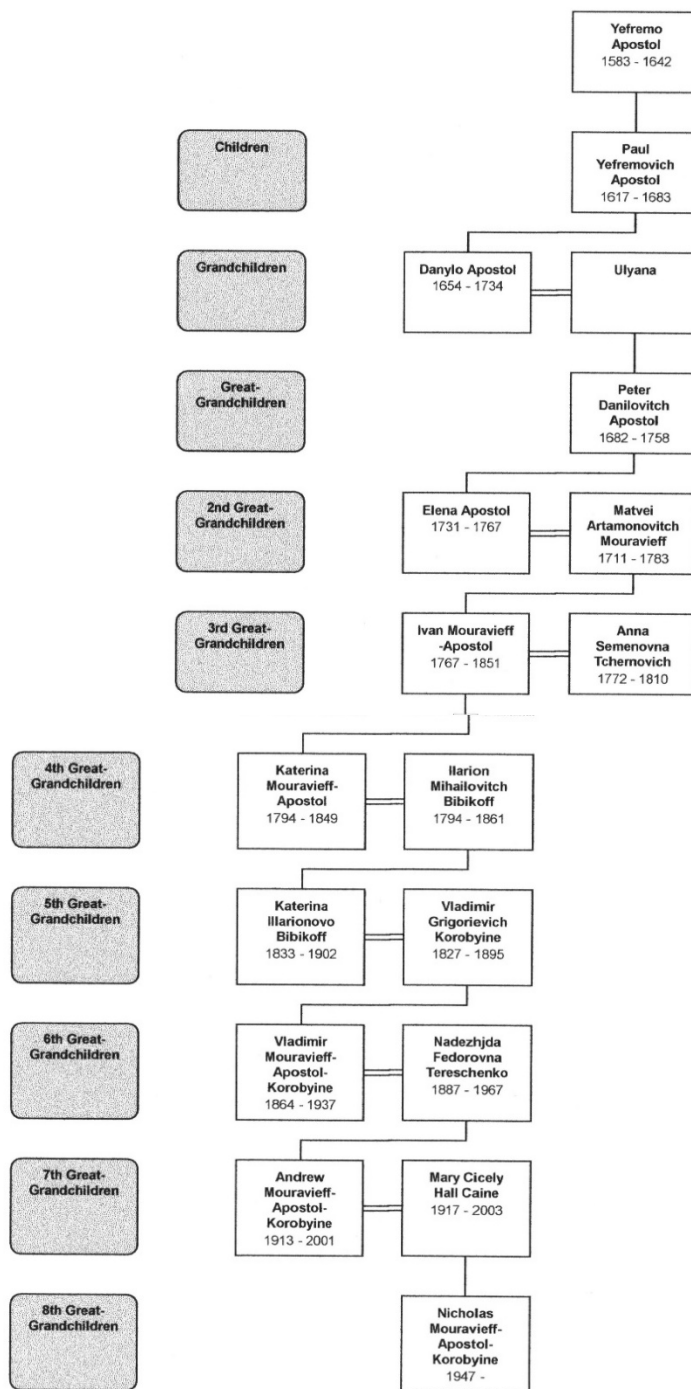


Figure 22 - Line of Descandancy from Yefreno Apostol

HOMUTETZ – The HETMAN PALACE



Figure 23 - Homutetz mansion in 2008

Danylo had built his home on the “**Apostolivchina**” estate which consisted of 560 dessiatines (one dessiatine is equivalent to 1.1 hectares or 2.7 acres). The estate home, chapel, gardens, brick factory and gunpowder magazine occupied 65 dessiatines. 410 of them were fields for growing mainly wheat and some beets while 85 were comprised of forests. There were also 705 dessiatines of sharecropper lands of which 350 were sold to peasants for 420 Rubles.

The original two floor residence had a large kitchen at one end, several bedrooms on the upper floor including the Master bedroom used by Danylo, a large



Figure 24 - Homutetz property layout circa 1800

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entry hall and the large library with oak molding on the ceiling and the walls. There was a tunnel with secret access from the library that ran from the main residence to the chapel some 300 yards away.



Figure 25 - Homutetz Library oak ceiling

The library had a massive oak ceiling which is still intact. From this room, **Apostol** managed his estate and later, the **Mouravieff-Apostols** would hold their **Southern Secret Society** meetings while planning for their 1825 revolution.

Apostol was quite inventive as well. He installed a

central heating system for the entire building and had a hot house to grow vegetables during the cold winters.



Figure 26 - Central heating



Figure 27 - Homutetz mansion circa 1995



Figure 28 - Brick from Homutetz brick factory

Ivan Matveivitch added two symmetrical wings to the original structure. They introduced a french architectural flavor reminiscent of the Palais de Versailles. In addition, a theater was added. His sons plotted much of their Decembrist activities from the library that Danylo had used while serving as Hetman.

The Gunpowder magazine had been destroyed on orders of Tsar Peter I.

The brick factory ceased to exist after **Danylo Apostol**'s death but was restarted during the **Ivan Matveivitch** period. Each brick, oversized by today's standards, was stamped with the M A initials.

The Gunpowder magazine had been destroyed on orders of Tsar Peter I.

Prior to his death, however, **Ivan Matveivitch** had bequeathed his properties and

especially his beloved Homutetz mansion to his eldest son, **Mathew Ivanovitch** who was still exiled in Siberia. **Mathew**



Figure 30 - The oak tree at Homutetz 2012



Figure 29 - Piece of wood cabin in Siberia

Ivanovitch spent 30 years in exile accompanied by his wife. They had a son, but he did not survive the harsh conditions. He lived in a small log cabin of which only a small piece survives to this day.

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Not knowing whether **Mathew Ivanovich** would ever return, **Ivan Matveivich** entrusted the Homutetz property to his younger son by his second marriage, **Basil (Vassily) Ivanovitch**, born on the 21st of August 1817. Just before leaving the Estate for the last time, **Ivan Matveivitch** planted an oak tree in memory of his three dear sons.



Figure 31 - Homutetz south parlor entrance 2012

The tree grew tall over the next century and in the process split into three trunks. Today the tree with three branches joined at the base stands as a reminder of the three beloved sons of **Ivan Matveivitch** and the family motto: *Tria in uno*.

Apparently, the young **Basil (Vassily) Ivanovitch** had been involved in several dishonest undertakings and had even been incarcerated for various frauds he had perpetrated during his father's lengthy absence. According to **Katerina Mouravieff-Apostol, Basil (Vassily) Ivanovitch** had borrowed large sums of money and placed the Homutetz Estate as guarantee. He then absconded with the funds without his father's knowledge. When **Mathew Ivanovitch** was eventually released from his Siberia exile and returned to Russia, he was not given all his rights back including his properties, rights of inheritance, civil and military decorations or pensions.

Nevertheless, **Mathew Ivanovitch** tried to return to Homutetz but was rebuffed by **Basil (Vassily) Ivanovitch** who gave him some small properties in Russia near Ryazan but retained the Homutetz Estate for himself. Legally, there was little **Mathew Ivanovitch** could do to force the issue. Not until after 1856 did **Mathew Ivanovitch** regain all his civil rights and liberties and thereby reinstate his rights to his inheritance and properties including the Homutetz property.



Figure 32 - Homutetz north facade 2018

Legally, there was little **Mathew Ivanovitch** could do to force the issue. Not until after 1856 did **Mathew Ivanovitch** regain all his civil rights and liberties and thereby reinstate his rights to his inheritance and properties including the Homutetz property. The illegal placing of the Estate as guarantee for a loan amounted to an illegal appropriation by **Basil (Vassily) Ivanovitch** and his wife, **Marianna**

Vladimirovna nee Gourko who had been born on 17 November 1823. She survived her husband and sold off part of the Estate but retained the other part. **Basil (Vassily) Ivanovitch** died on 18 February 1866 and was buried alongside the **Pokrovski** church in the village of **Homutetz**. The whereabouts of his grave was lost until being rediscovered in 2007.

When **Marianna Vladimirovna** died on 5 December 1884, their adopted daughter took over the property. She married Colonel **Stanislav Constantinovitch Harting** in

1895 who first visited **Homutetz** in 1882. Just three years later in 1898, they divorced. She married **Councillor of State Jankhoulio** while **Harting** married the daughter of **General Klebnikov** and remained with the **Homutetz** Estate.



Figure 33 - Homutetz North facade 2012

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He had by that marriage a son in 1899 and a daughter in 1901. Upon her death, he buried her on a small island in the lake on the **Homutetz** property where a memorial stone exists to this day. He continued to live there until 1910 occupying the property which had been acquired through an illegal process.



Figure 34 - Homutetz southern facade circa 1930



Figure 35 - Homutetz south facade 2012

In 1910, **Stanislav Constantinovitch Harting** was informed of the intention of **Vladimir Vladimirovitch** to reclaim ownership of the Estate. Colonel Harting responded to Vladimir's intentions in a one-page letter:

.....COLONEL ¶
Stanislav ·Constaninovich¶
.....HARTING ¶
¶
Pr.....DOUKORA ¶
¶
Adr.post.·Station·Roudensk.Ch.¶
de·fer·Libavo·Riiski.·¶
Té·égrammes.¶
Bourg·Smilivitchi·Gov.·Minsk.¶

Sir,

“To my great regret, I do not know your first name, nor your patronymic first name. I knew your name from Vasili Ivanovich's wife and later when you obtained the name of Muraviev-Apostol, I had some references from Princess Mychezka, née Zamyatin.

All the arguments you cite in your letter, explaining your desire to acquire "HOMUTETZ", I fully understand, and I appreciate them, and I have the same ideas

as regards this question. But! I had obtained from my father a property in Minsk consisting of 6,000 dessiatins and I sold everything so as not to part with my beloved daughter. I cried for having to buy Apostolivshchina I didn't like it and I considered it contrary to my principles, but the love for my deceased daughter, and the impossibility of transferring the ashes somewhere else took over and I found myself completely alone with my daughter's tomb. Everything I write to you is well known to your parents SMAGUINE - my neighbors and friends. The Smaguine's kinship with the Muravieffs is the same as with you. The two Smaguine brothers supported me and consoled me in my solitude. But the years passed, and I remarried. I now have a 12-year-old son and a 10-year-old daughter. My son was born in "HOMUTETZ" and until he was 8 years old, he lived in HOMUTETZ, and he dreams only of HOMUTETZ.

For reasons beyond my control, I joined the government in Minsk During those 5 years, my mother died as well as my two childless brothers. I inherited 3 large properties and I had to sort out my mother's and brothers' affairs. That is why I have come here. Although the properties are very lovely, my son only dreams of living in HOMUTETZ, when he is of age. Yesterday I read your letter, my wife and the children began to cry. The same thing happened with the servants of HOMUTETZ, who were born there and had lived there for 30 years and even more. All these arguments will seem a little pale to you and I too even in your eyes might appear as a comedian. Unfortunately, you do not know me, and I would ask you to address the Smaguine brothers with the following question, would they address to me with such a question, having seen all that I had endured at HOMUTETZ. They are meritorious and admirable people.

All the family portraits my first wife had given to Alexander Ivanovich Smaguine, and Ivan Matveevich's library was given to Major General Vasili Iosifovitch Gurko.

I came to HOMUTETZ for the first time in 1882 and since then I have ruled and possessed HOMUTETZ-it's been 28 years! None of the Mouravieffs have occupied HOMUTETZ for so long. Ivan Matveevitch lived in Italy as ambassador; Matvey Ivanovich with his brothers lived for some time in HOMUTETZ; Vasili Ivanovich experienced it, but for a very short time, and he is the only one of the Mouravieffs who is buried in the enclosure of the Parish church of HOMUTEIZ village.

I cannot tell you everything in a letter, and regret not having the pleasure of knowing you. I would like to know if you are still in the Foreign Service, as before or now are you going to serve in St. Petersburg? I propose to go to St. Petersburg in November to spend the winter there for the education of my son at rue Mokhovaia, 17 log.2.

I have a lot of data to show that you don't own HOMUTETZ, but I cannot write to you. It makes me tired, I'm 56 years old and I'm quite sick. Having received your letter, I have not slept all night, recognizing how right you are and how right you are and how my hands and feet are bound. By telling you "No", I find myself between the the anvil and the hammer. To have a notion of my family lineage, please read the biography of my grandfather in "THE RUSSIAN ARCHIVES" of the month of January

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1875, page 29 and by a curious coincidence in the same book, the biography of the Hetman APOSTOL, page 92, where it is mentioned, not just once, HOMUTETZ and all the historical surroundings. I think that you could acquire another property which had previously belonged to the Mouraviëff-Apostol family."

By then, **Vladimir Vladimirovitch** had married **Nadhezda Fedorovna Tereshchenko**, the wealthy daughter of the Ukrainian sugar magnate, **Fedor Arteimivitch**



Figure 36 - Homutetz south facade 2020

Tereshchenko. Apparently, through her wealth and influence, a financial settlement was made to overcome the previous mortgaging debt incurred by **Basil (Vassily) Ivanovitch**. The legitimization of rightful ownership took place in 1912 and prior to leaving the Ukraine for the last time in 1914 **Vladimir Vladimirovitch** was in full control of the Estate. The ensuing chaos caused by the Bolshevik intervention may have disrupted the documentary process as many records were lost during these turbulent times. The brick factory operated well into the 20th century. The chapel was destroyed in the 1920s and the Estate fell into considerable disrepair since government ministries had little in the way of funds to keep up the property much less undertake renovations.

Private ownership of property ceased in the early 1920s and the **Homutetz** Estate became another State-owned property. The Bolsheviks used the well pumphouse and brick wall to execute white Russian partisans. Part of the estate was used as a school during the 1930s. During WWII, the invading Nazi SS troops went to **Homutetz** in search of the alleged gold treasure buried somewhere on the Estate.

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By the late 20th century, the property was operated as part of a State Veterinary College.



Figure 37 - Detail of original construction

A museum was established there under the Communist Regime and had historical artifacts connected to the **Homutetz** estate including books, letters and paintings donated by the family as late as 1990. Sadly, it was closed and looted following the collapse of the Soviet Union in the mid-1990s. The Ukrainian State Ministry of Agriculture last appraised the property at a value of \$600,000.



Figure 38 - Detail of 1820 addition construction

In May of 2008, **Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine** made his first of many visits to Ukraine and the Homutetz Estate with his brother **Michael** and nephew **Peter**.



Figure 39 - Homutetz southern facade circa 1995

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In October 2012, he hosted the final episode of the famous TV program “**BATTLE OF THE PSYCHICS**” which filmed its 6th show in the annual series at the Homutetz Estate. This Program was viewed by 34 million throughout all western Europe and ran annually until 2021

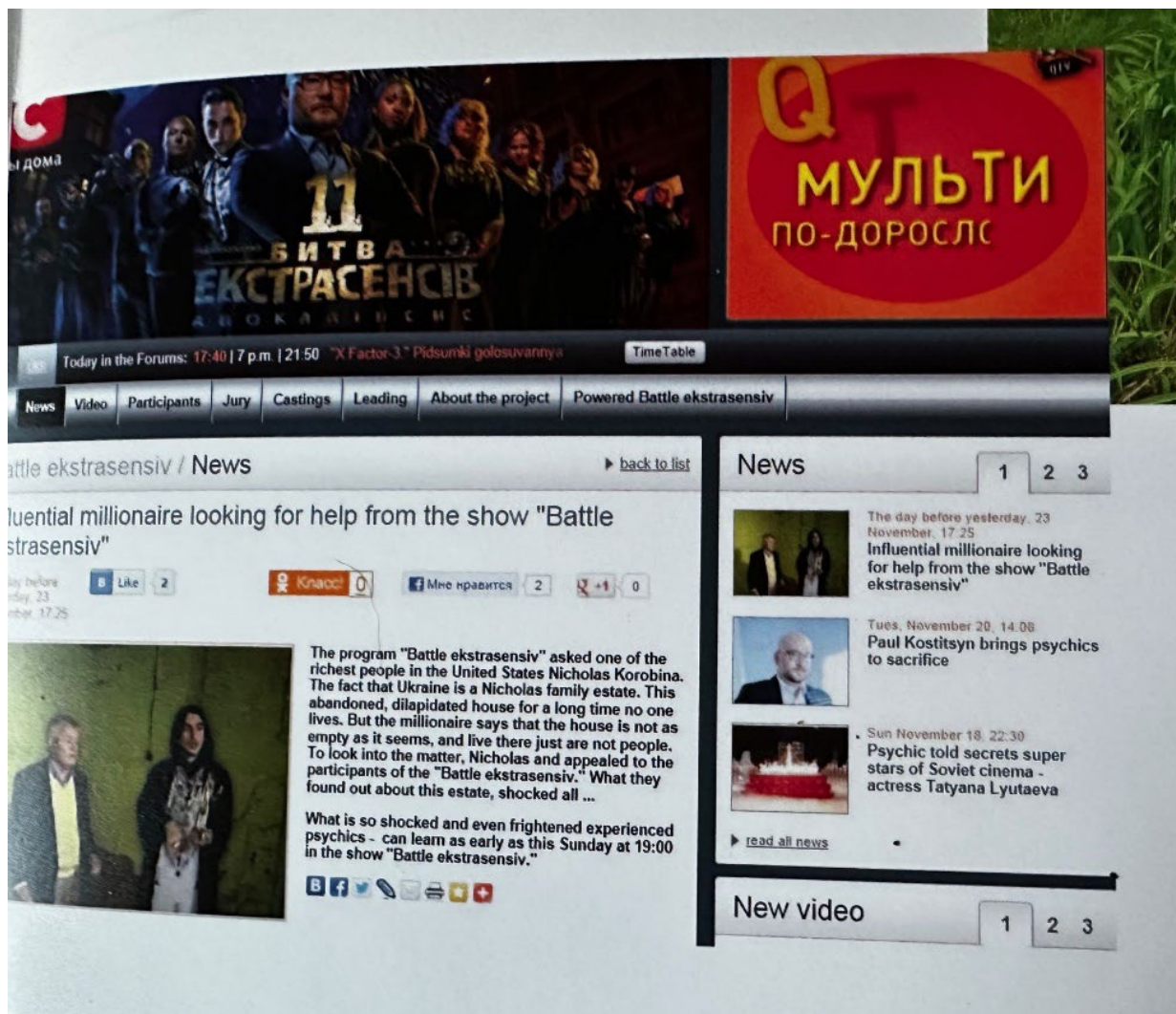


Figure 40 - Battle of the Psychics TV Show 2012

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

The property continued to deteriorate and suffered further destruction by homeless people and others who tried to find the alleged **Apostol** lost treasure or horde of gold said to be buried on the estate.



Figure 41 - Homutetz fenced off and boarded up after 2015



Figure 42 - Homutetz damage on main house



Figure 43 - Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne at Homutetz 6 May 2016

Joseph Andreivitch Gorlenko- the Wonderworker Saint



Figure 44 - Saint Joseph of Belgorod print



Figure 45 - Saint Joseph of Belgorod icon

Saint Joseph of Belgorod

In 1680, Danylo Apostol's first daughter, **Maria Danilovna**, was born. She grew up and married **Andrei Dimitrivitch Gorlenko**. The couple produced eight children including a son, **Joseph Andreivitch**.

St. Joseph was born on September 8, 1705, in the city of Priluki in the Poltava province of what is now the Ukraine. Born on the day of the Nativity of the Holy Virgin, he was given the name of Joachim. His parents were noble and pious people. His father came from the ancient and renowned **Gorlenko** family, which faithfully served the Russian sovereigns. His great-grandfather, the **Cossack Lazarus Gorlenko**, even ended his life as a martyr for his faithfulness to the Tsar, being hacked to pieces by rebel Cossacks. The saint's mother was the daughter of the famous Cossack military leader **Danylo Apostol**. From his early childhood, young Joachim knew grief and deprivation due to the vicissitudes of life because

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

his father, who served under Tsar Peter the Great, often became the victim of calumny, as a result of which the Tsar would favor him and later exile him in turn. Due to this, the Gorlenko estates would often be either taken away by Cossack officials or rapaciously seized by malicious officials in power. Only when Empress Elizabeth I came to the throne was the Gorlenko family able to start living a calm and peaceful life.

Throughout all the long years during which the saint's father, Andrei Dmitriyevich, lived in exile, the management of the home in conditions of near-poverty and the education of the children rested entirely upon the shoulders of their mother, Maria Danilovna. She was a true Christian, and she ruled over the despoiled estates so artfully, that she even found means of offering widespread charity to the poor and to pilgrims. The Gorlenko house was always home to all pious wanderers and beggars.

The righteous pair, Andrei and Maria, had eight children who early on realized the illusory nature of deceptive earthly happiness, and who learned to seek comfort and help in prayer. Joachim was the first-born and was chosen by God from birth. This was revealed in a vision seen by his father. At the age of seven Joachim was sent to study at the Kiev Academy while his father stayed at home pondering how best to arrange his first-born's future. It was evening and the sun was setting. Suddenly at the edge of the sky Andrei Dimitrievitch saw in the air the Mother of God, and in front of Her his Joachim, praying on his knees. The Holy Virgin, looking down kindly upon the boy, said: *"Thy prayer finds favor with Me."* At that moment an angel flew down from heaven and covered the boy with a bishop's mantle.

While studying at the Kiev Academy, Joachim received a general and a theological education in the spirit of strict Orthodoxy and love of the homeland. All the directors and instructors at the Academy were learned monks. Upon graduating from the Academy, Joachim became a monk with the name of Joseph, living in various Kievan monasteries and also teaching at his native Academy. In 1737 he was transferred to Moscow and appointed first as abbot of the Lubensky Monastery, and then in 1745 abbot of the Trinity-Sergius Lavra. St. Joseph spent eleven years in hard monastic service, which served as excellent preparation for his future hierarchal duties. He found both monasteries in a run-down condition and, as a good manager, worked hard to make them flourish, both in the repair of old buildings and in the revival of internal monastic life. There was total lack of discipline among the monks, but



Figure 46 - Saint Joseph Icon

the saint, being a strict observer of fasting and prayer, by his own example soon influenced the brothers, at the same time treating them with love and mercy.

Like **Saint Nicholas the Wonderworker**, **Saint Joseph** of Belgorod practiced secret almsgiving. He prepared gifts for the poor and sent his lay assistant to deliver them by night. One Christmas Eve, the assistant was ill. The saint did not wish to engage somebody else, and in the middle of the night, he went to distribute the bags himself. As he was returning to his chambers, a guard stopped him. Taking him for a thief, he swung his club to chase him away. But when he recognized the face of his bishop, he leapt back in horror. Saint Joseph, in turn, hurried to his room. In the morning, the guard came to the bishop expecting punishment, but instead, he was rewarded generously for being watchful.

Saint Nicholas the Wonderworker was a tireless defender of the faith and a vigorous opponent of false teachings. Likewise, Saint Joseph spared no effort to assert piety and purity at Church. Many of his contemporaries acknowledged that during the years of his bishop-hood, the morale in the city of Belgorod and its environs improved remarkably. Tirelessly, he was touring the villages and churches in the most remote corners and talking and educating the people.

So great were the labors of St. Joseph that he soon became known to Empress Elizabeth I, who summoned him to court and listened to his homilies with great attention and later calling him to hierarchal service. In 1748 St. Joseph was consecrated bishop of Belgorod and Oboyan. From that moment and until the end of his days, the saint was quite literally a good shepherd of his flock and knew each sheep by name. He constantly traveled through the diocese which had been entrusted to him, and everywhere he put things in order. He was concerned with the condition of churches and church vessels, with the beauty of services and icons, with the following of church rules; and he made sure that his priests treated all sacred things with great awe, especially the Holy Gifts. He corrected various shortcomings among the clergy, especially pride, or haughtiness and avarice.

The Lord was well-pleased with such ardent zeal on the part of the saint for putting the house of God in order. In 1754, St. Joseph made one of his frequent journeys through his bishopric. In the city of Izyum he paid great attention to the main church. Upon entering the church, he immediately looked with amazement at a large icon of the Mother of God standing in the corner of the narthex, behind which the altar boys shook out charcoal from the censer. Getting down on his knees before the icon, the saint exclaimed: “O Heavenly Queen, forgive the negligence of Thy unworthy servitors!” Then, turning to the eldest priest, he said: “Why is this icon not put in a better place? God’s special grace rests upon this icon. It is a sign of the Holy Virgin’s particular intercession for us here and for our

entire country.” Then St. Joseph ordered the icon to be placed in the left-hand choir and came daily to pray before it. There was a very special reason for such an order.

When St. Joseph was on the point of departing from Belgorod, he saw in his dreams a certain church and in it, on a pile of rubbish, an icon of the Mother of God. The icon shone with a radiant light and a voice said: “Look at what the priests of this church have done with My image! My icon is intended to be a source of grace for the entire land, while they have thrown it on a pile of rubbish.” Astounded by such a dream, St. Joseph examined each church during his travels, checking whether it matched the one seen in the dream. When he entered the above-mentioned church and saw the icon which he had seen in his dream, he ordered everything to be done as described above. The Theotokos (the title given to Mary Magdalene, Mother of Jesus) did not delay in showing Her favor: the icon, called the Peschan Mother of God, soon began to produce many miracles and attract many pilgrims from all over Russia.



Figure 47 - Peschan Icon of Mother of God

While rectifying the various shortcomings in his diocese and punishing those who were truly to blame, St. Joseph at the same time attempted to lovingly cure human weaknesses. The Lord endowed him with the ability to see deep into the hearts of men, to which the following extraordinary case bears witness. While traveling through his diocese, St. Joseph noticed a very ancient priest. Learning that the latter was 130 years old and living with great difficulty, St. Joseph advised the priest to think back whether there was some forgotten and unconfessed sin on his conscience which bound him to such an unbearably long life. After pondering a while, the old priest did remember a forgotten sin and told St. Joseph of how, in fear of an evil landowner, he had served two liturgies on the same day despite having heard an unearthly voice say to him: “Stop! What are you doing? Do not dare, lest you suffer damnation!” And the priest even compounded his sin by replying: “*may you be damned yourself*”. Upon hearing this and realizing that the old priest had cursed the angel of that church, St. Joseph brought him to an awareness of the enormity of his sin, and then blessed him to serve a liturgy, during which the saint earnestly prayed on his knees. After the liturgy the saint absolved the priest of all his sins, and immediately the old man began to weaken and, falling at the foot of the altar table, died peacefully.

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St. Joseph's administration of the Belgorod diocese was quite brief. In 1753 he became ill of consumption causing his death on December 10, 1754. The relics of St. Joseph were found incorruptible and produced many miracles. St. Joseph was canonized on September 4, 1911, during the reign of Tsar Nicholas II and with the active cooperation of this Sovereign.



Figure 48 - Canonization Parade at the Belgorod Monastery 4 September 1911

Daily, at 3:00 in the afternoon, the hour in which it is said the Lord Jesus Christ died on the cross, St. Joseph said a special prayer to the Saviour:

Blessed is the day and hour in which my Lord Jesus Christ was born, suffered on the cross, and died for my sake. O Lord, Jesus Christ, Son of God, in the hour of my death welcome the spirit of Thy servant, an earthly wanderer, by the prayers of Thy Most-holy Mother and all Thy saints, for Thou art blessed unto the ages of ages. Amen.



Figure 49 - Saint Joseph of Belgorod print

The Mouravieff descendance

The anglification of the name is used here but other spellings include **Muraviev** or **Muravyov**.

The **Mouravieff** family name first appears in 1488 about the time **Christopher Columbus** set sail from Spain to discover the Americas. In 1988, there was a large celebration to mark 500 years of the family.

The first record found is that of **Vassily** born around 1435. He was followed by his son **Ivan**, and in turn his



Figure 51 - Michael Ivanovitch Mouravieff

son **Michael**, born in 1491. This male descendance continued thru **Maxim** followed by **Theodore**, **Pimen** to **Zachary** who lived from 1651 to 1700.

It was through **Zachary**'s son, **Vassily**, born in 1665, that the line would descend to

the famous **Mouravieff-Amursky** family

name. This line included **Vassily**'s son **Stepan** and grandson in turn, **Nazari**. The latter's son, **Nikolai**, born in 1775, was the father of **Nikolai Nikolaivitch Mouravieff-Amursky**, one of the most famous of the **Mouravieff** line.

He was a Russian general, statesman, and diplomat. He played a significant role in expanding the Russian Empire into the **Amur River** basin and to the shores of the **Sea of Japan**.

Born in Saint Petersburg, Muravyov graduated from the Page Corps in 1827. He participated in the Siege of Varna during the Russo-Turkish War in 1828–1829 and later helped suppress the November uprising in

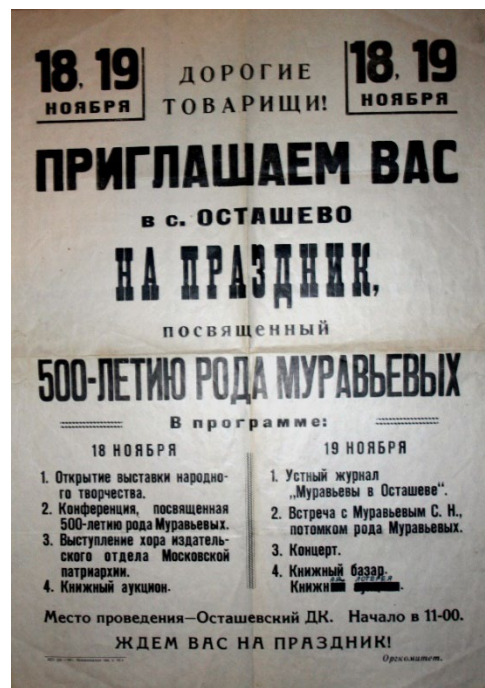


Figure 52 - 500th Anniversary of Mouravieff family



Figure 53 - General Mouravieff-Amursky in 1863

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Poland in 1831. Due to health reasons, he retired from the military in 1833 but returned to active duty in 1838, serving in the **Caucasus** region. During campaigns against mountain peoples, **Mouravieff** was wounded.

In 1840, he was assigned to command part of the **Black Sea** coast defense lines and participated in suppressing the **Ubykh** people. Promoted to major-general in 1841, he later transferred to the **Ministry of Internal Affairs** and became the acting military and civil governor of **Tula** province. **Mouravieff** was the first governor to propose abolishing serfdom, earning him the labels of a “*liberal*” and a “*democrat*” by **Tsar Nicholas I**.

His most significant achievement was the expansion of Russian influence in East Siberia. He negotiated the **Treaty of Aigun** (1858) with China, securing Russian control over the **Amur River** and the establishment of **Vladivostok** on the Sea of Japan. The **Muravyov-Amursky Peninsula**, where **Vladivostok** is located, was named after him to commemorate his contributions.

Likewise, **Zachary**'s son **Artamon**, born in 1678, would lead to the **Mouravieff-Apostol** line. **Artamon** had four sons, one of which, **Matvei**, was born on 12 November 1711. He married **Elena Apostol**, granddaughter of the famous Cossack **Hetman, Danylo Apostol**. Their son, **Ivan**, was born on 9 October 1767 and was the first to take the name **Mouravieff-Apostol**. He had three sons, the famous **Decembrists**, and four daughters with his first wife, **Anna Semenovna**.

In the 1800s the name had other family names attached leaving four main branches: **Mouravieff**, **Mouravieff-Apostol**, **Mouravieff-Vilensky**, and **Mouravieff-Amursky**.



Figure 54 - Count Ivan Mouravieff-Apostol and Elizabeth in 1799

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The family of **Mouravieff** became known in the 18th century and gave the country a



Figure 55 - Nikolai Nikolaivitch Mouravieff

galaxy of prominent public, government, and military leaders. **Nikolai Nikolaivitch**, born on 15 September 1768, was a general and a veteran of the **Napoleonic** wars. His sons included **Alexander**, a **Decembrist**, **Nicholas** a military General and statesman (who later was granted an honorary prefix "**Karsky**" to the family name), **Andrew**, an Orthodox spiritual writer and historian; and **Michael (Mikhail)** who became a General and was made a Count.

Mikhail was educated at home and in 1809 entered the Physics and Mathematics Faculty of the **Moscow University**. **Muravyov** showed success in studies and at age of 14 founded the **Moscow Mathematical Society**, where he delivered free public lectures on some subjects. Within the "**Society**", future officers of the General Staff were trained. Despite his young age, **Mouravieff**, who had

already begun his military service, was appointed examiner to the General Staff. In early 1812, he was promoted to the rank of ensign of the retinue of **His Imperial Majesty**, and in the spring of that year he was assigned to the Chief of Staff of the Western Army, **Count L. L. Beningsen**. At the age of almost 16, he participated in the fighting of the Patriotic War that had just begun. During the **Battle of Borodino**, **Mouravieff**, being in the **Rayevsky Battery**, was seriously wounded and had to have extensive treatment.

In early 1813, he was again sent to the regular army and took part in the famous **Battle of Dresden**. After the foreign campaigns of the Russian Army, **Mouravieff** returned to Russia and was engaged in training the officers for the General Staff. At that time, he became close friends with the future **Decembrists** and was a member of several secret societies - "**The Holy Artel**", "**The Union of Salvation**", and "**The Union of Welfare**." After the protest actions of the **Semenovsky Lifeguards Regiment** in 1820, he quit his revolutionary activities. At the end of 1820, Mouravieff, by then promoted to lieutenant colonel, retired for health reasons and moved to his estate in the province of **Smolensk**. In early 1826, he was arrested for his relations with the **Decembrists** and imprisoned in the **Peter and Paul Fortress** along with **Sergei Mouravieff-Apostol**. In June of that year, he was released and soon again enlisted in the service.



Ilustración 1 - General Count Michael Nikolaivitch Mouravieff – The Hangman of Lvov

In the summer of 1827 **Mouravieff** was appointed vice-governor of **Vitebsk**, and a year later became the governor of the **Mogilev Province**. In this position, **Michael** pursued an active policy of **Russification of Belarusian** lands. At his initiative, the **Lithuanian** legislation was replaced with the all-Russian one in the province, and the **Russian** language was introduced for all paperwork instead of the **Polish**. **Mouravieff** was governing **Mogilev** when the **Polish** uprising of 1830-1831 began. However, his taking efficient measures prevented it from spreading over the province entrusted to him. In 1831 he was appointed governor of **Grodno**. In this role, Mouravieff had earned the reputation of being a fighter against sedition and being an extremely hard and tough administrator. As a result of **Mouravieff's** relentless struggle with the Polish gentry, there were numerous conspiracies and denunciations against him. Thus, in 1835 he was transferred to the post of military governor of **Kursk**.

In the summer of 1842, **Mouravieff** became a senator and a privy councilor, and was appointed to the post of the head of the **Land Survey School**. In 1849 he was promoted to lieutenant-general, and in 1850 he became a member of the **State Council**. Under **Tsar Alexander II**, the career of **Mikhail Nikolaivitch** thrived: in 1856 he was promoted to **General of Infantry** and was appointed **Chairman of the Department of Principalities**, and a year later - the **Minister of State Property**.

In early 1863, in the western regions of the Russian Empire, a new Polish rebellion broke out so in May of that year, **Mouravieff** was appointed governor-general with extraordinary powers over seven provinces at once: **Vilna, Kovno, August, Vitebsk, Minsk, Mogilev** and **Grodno**. By the spring of 1864, the suppression of the **Polish** in the region was completed. During his governance, **Mouravieff** pursued a policy of radical Russification of western regions. For his determination and steadfastness in the suppression of the rebellion, the liberal community called him the "**Hangman of Lvov**."

In April 1865, **Michael Nikolaivitch Mouravieff** resigned from his post and received the title of **Count** and an honorary prefix to the name – **Vilensky**, thus becoming **Count Michael Nikolaivitch Mouravieff-Vilensky**.

In April 1866 he was appointed chairman of the commission for the case of the attempt of **D. V. Karakozov** on the life of the emperor. Unfortunately, his failing health did not allow him to bring the investigation to a conclusion.

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Mikhail Muravyov-Vilensky died at the age of 69 on September 12th, 1866. He was buried in the cemetery of the Lazarev at the **Alexander Nevsky Lavra** cathedral in **St. Petersburg**.



Figure 56 - Mikhail Nikolaivitch Mouravieff ca 1890

His son, **General Count Nicholas Mikhailovitch Mouravieff** was a Russian statesman born on 31 January 1819 and became the **Governor of Grodno**. He had two brothers, **Leonid** and **Vassily** as well as a sister, **Sofia**.

He married **Ludmila Pozen** and on 15 April 1845, their son **Michael**, was born in **Poltava**. He was educated at a secondary school at **Poltava**, and was for a short time at **Heidelberg University**. In 1864 he entered the chancellery of the ministry for foreign affairs in **St Petersburg**, and was soon afterwards attached to the Russian legation in **Stuttgart**, where he attracted the notice of **Queen Olga of Wurttemberg**.

He was transferred to **Berlin**, then to **Stockholm**, and back again to **Berlin**. In 1877 he was made second secretary at the **Hague**. During the **Russo-Turkish War** of 1878 he was a delegate of the **Red Cross Society** in charge of an ambulance train provided by **Queen Olga of Wurttemberg**. After the war he was successively first secretary at the **Paris, France** embassy, chancellor of the embassy at **Berlin**, and then minister at **Copenhagen**. In **Denmark** he was in frequent contact with the imperial family, and on the death of **Prince Lobanov** in 1897, he was appointed by **Tsar Nicholas II** to be his **Minister of Foreign Affairs**.

The next three and a half years were a critical time for European diplomacy. The **Chinese** and **Cretan** questions were disturbing factors. As regards **Crete**, **Count**

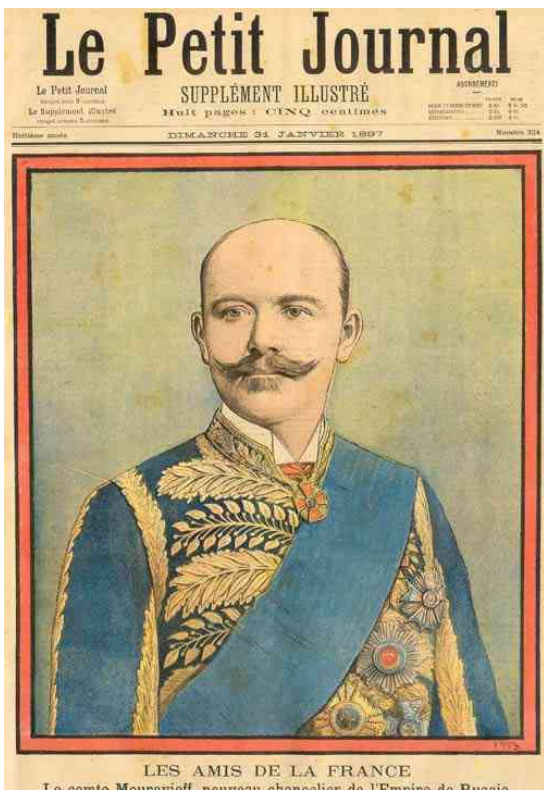


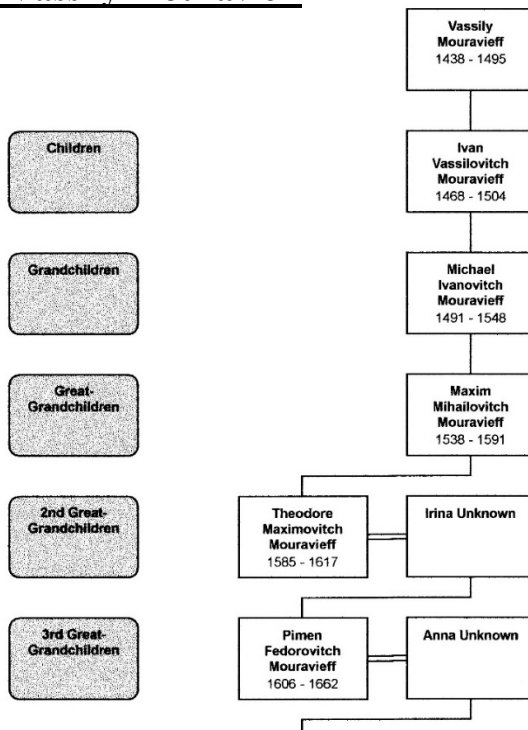
Figure 57 - Foreign Minister Count Mouravieff 1897

Mouravieff's policy was vacillating. With respect to **China**, his hands were forced by Germany's action at **Kiaochow**. But he acted with singular *legerete* with regard to his assurances to **Great Britain** respecting the leases of **Port Arthur** and **Talienwan** from **China**. He told the British ambassador that these would be "*open ports*," and afterwards, essentially modified this pledge.

When **Tsar Nicholas II** inaugurated the **Peace Conference at the Hague**, **Count Mouravieff** extricated his country from a situation of some embarrassment. Subsequently, Russian agents in **Manchuria** and **Peking** connived in the agitation that culminated in the **Boxer** uprising of 1900. This resulted in the relations of the responsible **Foreign Minister** with the **Tsar** becoming strained. **Mouravieff** died suddenly on the 21st of June 1900, of apoplexy, brought

on, it was said, by a stormy interview with the **Tsar**.

The Line of Descandancy from Vassily Mouravieff



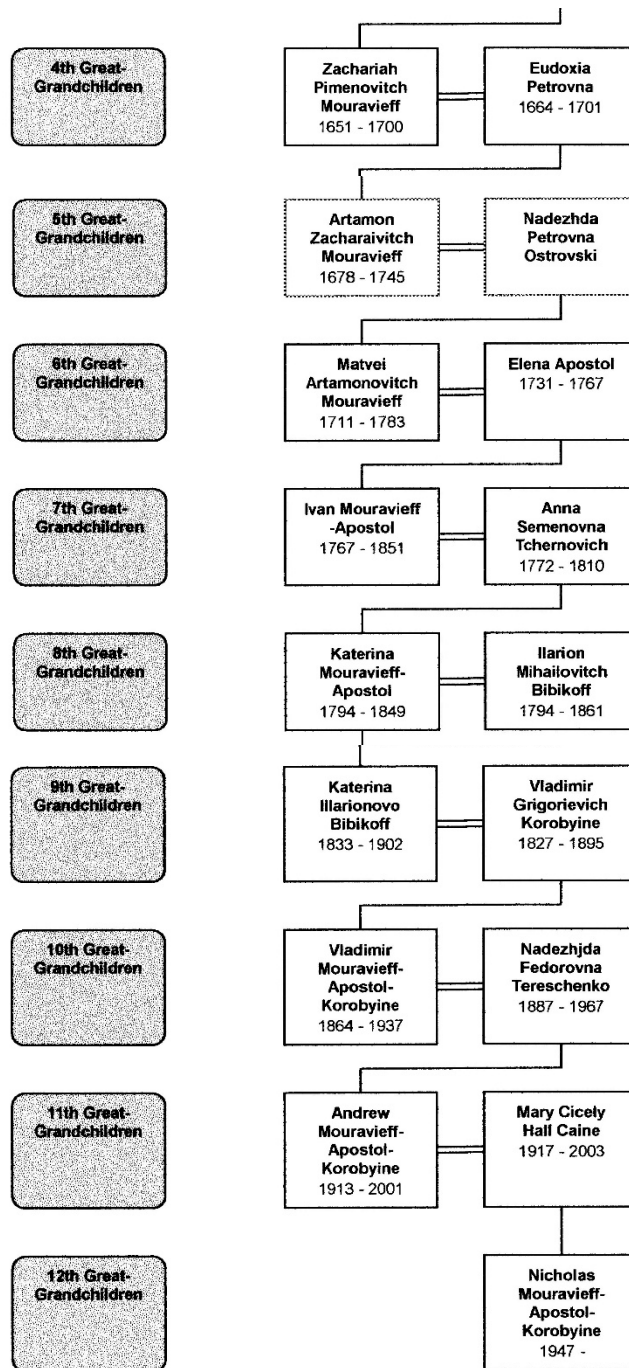


Figure 58 - Line of descandancy from Vassily Mouravieff

Ivan Matveivitch Mouravieff-Apostol

Peter Danylovitch Apostol had two children: **Elena Petrovna Apostol** born in 1736 and **Danylo Petrovitch Apostol**, born in 1742. **Danylo Petrovitch** also grew up in Homutetz, married and had a son named **Michael Danylovitch** in about 1770 who produced no offspring and died in 1802.

Elena Petrovna grew up in Homutetz and in 1761 married a Russian officer from Poltava: Major General **Mathew Artamonvitch Muraviev**. Their son, **Ivan Matveivitch** was born on 1 October 1768 and received his primary schooling at a German boarding school. He was enrolled at an early age in the Izmailovsky Regiment and due to his grasp of languages soon attracted the attention of Catherine II who made him a Knight in charge of her grandchildren in 1792.

With the ascension of **Tsar Paul I**, **Ivan Matveivitch** was assigned as Resident Minister to the **Duke of Oldenburg** in Euten, Germany and in 1799 he was sent to Denmark as special envoi. In 1800, he was recalled to serve as Private Advisor to the College of Foreign Affairs. That same year, his cousin, **Michael Danylovitch Apostol**, being the last to hold the name Apostol, obtained special permission for his name and property – including the Homutetz property - to be transferred to **Ivan Matveivitch** who subsequently became known as **Mouravieff-Apostol** and the first with that surname.

In 1802, **Ivan Matveivitch** was named Ambassador to Madrid, Spain and was charged with the duty of following the exploits of Napoleon for whom he had a particular dislike. After incurring the displeasure of the Emperor, **Ivan Matveivitch** was retired in 1805 and moved to his home in **Homutetz, Poltava O'blatz, Ukraine**. He dedicated



Figure 59 - Ivan Matveivitch Mouravieff-Apostol ca. 1800

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himself to the pursuit of science and literature. He was named a Senator and Member of the Board of Directors of the Board of Education where he heartily defended the need for education to overcome illiteracy. While at **Homutetz**, originally built by the Hetman **Danylo Apostol** around 1730, **Ivan Matveivitch** translated the classical works of Horace, Cicero, and Aristophanes. Between 1813 and 1815, the **Syn Otetchestva** published his Letters from **Moscow to Nizhny-Novgorod** where he defended his idea that all of Russia's ills were the result of a national social conscience which resulted in an attachment to secular prejudgments and a blind following of whatever was in vogue. Despite his dislike for and constant critique of **Napoleon**, **Ivan Matveivich** constantly spoke French and sent his children to school in Paris.

In 1820, he made a trip to Crimea. To prepare, he studied at length both ancient and modern writings about Crimea. Following his return, he published his findings in "*Voyage in Tauride*" (1823) which remains to this day a valuable reference book. **Ivan Matveivitch** was a member of the Russian Academy, the Free Society of Students of Literature, Science, and the Arts. He had a good relationship with such famous writers as **Olenine**, **Karamzine**, **Gneditch**, and above all **Batiuchkov** who had given **Ivan Matveivitch** the nickname of "*Alcibiades*." **Ivan Matveivitch** was also an excellent musician and singer.



Figure 60 - Silk scarf of George Washington ca 1776

His first marriage was to **Anna Tchernoevitch** in 1790 and together they had seven children - three boys and four girls. She was the daughter of a military officer and spent most of the time in Paris bringing up the children. The family met many of the American Revolutionary leaders like the Marquis de Lafayette, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. A silk embroidery of the likeness of George Washington they gave **Ivan** remains with the family to this day.

The DECEMBRISTS



Figure 61 - Portrait of Matvei Mouravieff-Apostol 1886

The spirit of democratic ideals was not lost on their sons, **Mathew**, **Sergei** and **Hyppolite** who would later cause their father great pain after being convicted of being involved in a Rebellion against the Tsar. The daughters, **Anna**, **Elizabeth**, and **Elena** married successfully into society. **Katerina** would marry **Ilarion Bibikoff** whose daughter, **Katerina Bibikoff** born in **1833**, would marry **Vladimir Gregorovitch Korobyine of Ryazan**. Together, this couple would have seven children including **Vladimir Vladimirovitch Korobyine** being born on 7 December 1864. **Mathew Ivanovich** had a son who died in childhood while exiled in Siberia and later adopted a daughter, **Natalie Sazonov**.

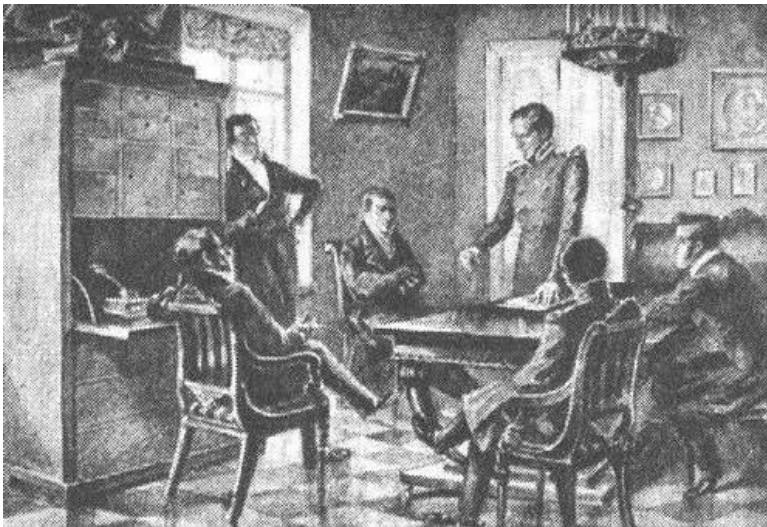


Figure 62 - Decembrists plotting at Homutetz in 1824

He and his brothers formed the Southern Society and would later be known as the “**Decembrists**” after their failed open revolt in December of 1825. The three brothers often met in the library in Homutetz to plot strategy with their co-conspirators. **Mathew** was more the intellectual while his two brothers in the **Southern Society** took on the military role. Upon the sudden death of **Tsar Alexander I**, his son

Konstantin declined to assume the throne. His younger brother,

Nicholas I became the new emperor. Some officers had sworn allegiance to **Konstantin** and a force of about 3,000 men staged a revolt on 26 December 1825 to support **Konstantin**. The uprising was quickly suppressed by the troops loyal to **Nicholas I** and the leaders were arrested and punished severely.

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While the **Northern Society** scrambled in the days leading up to the revolt, the **Southern Society** (based in **Tulchin**) took a serious blow. The day before (25



Figure 63 - Revolt in St. Petersburg in 1825

Sergey Mouravieff-Apostol, assumed leadership of the revolt. After converting the soldiers of **Vasilkov** to the cause, **Mouravieff-Apostol** easily captured the city. The rebelling army was confronted by superior forces that were heavily armed with artillery loaded with grapeshot.

On 15 January 1826, the rebels met defeat, and the surviving leaders were sent to **Saint Petersburg** to stand trial with the northern leaders. The **Decembrists** were taken to the **Winter Palace** to be interrogated, tried, and



Figure 65 - Sergei Mouravieff-Apostol captured in 1826

December), acting on reports of treason, the police arrested **Pavel Pestel**. It took two weeks for the **Southern Society** to learn of the events in the capital. Meanwhile, other members of the leadership were arrested. The **Southern Society**, and a nationalistic group called the **United Slavs**, discussed revolt. When learning of the location of some of the arrested men, the **United Slavs** freed them by force. One of the freed men,



Figure 64 - Decembrist Revolt in 1825

convicted. **Kakhovsky** was executed by hanging, together with four other leading **Decembrists**: **Pavel Pestel**; the poet **Kondraty Ryleyev**, **Sergey Mouravieff-Apostol**, and **Mikhail Bestuzhev-Ryumin**. A further 31 **Decembrists** facing the death penalty were instead imprisoned. Other **Decembrists** were exiled to **Siberia**, **Kazakhstan**, and the **Far East**.

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These revolutionaries would be referred to as the “**Decembrists**” and would become martyrs and national heroes. **Vladimir Lenin** even called them the “*first heroes of the people*”.

Hyppolite shot himself on the battlefield after finding **Sergei** wounded and mistook him for being dead. **Sergei** was executed by hanging and **Mathew** was exiled to **Siberia** along with his wife, **Prince Trubetskoi**, **Prince Obolensky**, **Peter** and **Andrei Borisov**, **Prince Volkonsky**, and **Artamon Mouravieff**.



Figure 67 - A Decembrist cabin in Chita, Siberia

Although never made public or officially confirmed, there are documents and some evidence that a few years before his execution in 1826, **Sergei Ivanovitch** had a daughter and a son.

The daughter, **Alexandra**, apparently died at 14 of a circulatory infirmity but the son, **Peter**, grew up and had children of his own. Fearing possible repercussions arising from his treasonous activities, **Sergei Ivanovitch**, sought to protect his children and their mother. At the time it was not permitted that an officer in the Army under the age of 30 be married and have children. He quietly filed the required documents recognizing them as his children and they were never told of their connection to their famous father, growing up instead under a different name. Letters from the condemned man to both **Mathew Ivanovich** and **Ivan Matveivich** on the eve of his execution referred to them “*taking care of the children*”.



Figure 68 - Sergei Mouravieff-Apostol ca 1822



Figure 66 - Sergei Mouravieff-Apostol ca 1824

Apparently, **Elizabeth Ivanova**, who lived near Poltava, participated in looking after the “secret” children.

Following the death of **Anna Tchernoevitch** in 1810, **Ivan Matveivich** remarried in 1812 to **Prascovie Grouchetzky**. She had been born in 1780. Together they produced another son, **Basil (Vassily) Ivanovich** born on the 21st of August 1817, and two

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daughters, **Eudoxie Ivanova** and **Elizabeth Ivanova**. **Eudoxie** became the **Princess Khovansky** and died in 1850 while **Elizabeth** married **Baron Stalting of Widburg**.

The involvement of his sons in this uprising and their miserable end was too much for **Ivan Matveivich** to bear. He resigned from all his posts and retired to Florence and San Remo in Italy where he spent the last 25 years of his life with his gravely ill wife. He returned to Russia from time to time.

The famous Austrian author and dramatist, **Arthur Schnitzler**, in his personal memoirs once wrote about **Mouravieff-Apostol** during one of these visits that "alas, he still lives". He finally died in St. Petersburg on 12 March 1851 during his last trip. He was buried in the **Okhta Cemetery**, but the grave has long since disappeared.

Basil (Vassily) Ivanovich died on 18 February 1866 and was buried alongside the **Pokrovski** church in the village of **Homutetz**. The whereabouts of his grave was lost until being rediscovered in 2007.



Figure 69 - Homutetz ca 1995

The KOROBYINES and the GOLDEN HORDE



Figure 70 - Genghis Khan

Batu Khan (c. 1205–1255) was a Mongol ruler and founder of the **Golden Horde**, a constituent of the **Mongol Empire**. **Batu** was a son of **Jochi**, thus a grandson of **Genghis Khan** (The Great Khan 1162-1227). His *ulus* ruled over the **Kievan Rus'**, **Volga Bulgaria**, **Cumania**, and the **Caucasus** for around 250 years. **Jochi** had four other sons with one being named **Sheiban Khan**.

One of **Sheiban Khan's** sons was **Bahadur Khan**. His son was **Joshi-Buqa** who in turn had two sons: **Yankajar Khan** and **Bada-Qui Khan**. This last descendant of **Sheiban Khan** had a son named **Ming-Timur Khan**. In 1311, **Ming-Timur** had a son, **Khayr-Pulad Khan** who would rule as Khan of the western region of the **Golden Horde** from 1361 to 1367. He had two sons, one of which was **Arab-Shah Khan** who ruled as Khan from 1374 to 1380.

It was **Arab-Shah Khan** who had three sons of which the youngest was **Kitchi-Bey** born around 1377. In 1402 he was baptized, and he joined the **Grand Duke Fedor Olegovitch of Ryazan**, taking on the Christian name of **Selivan**. He named his eldest son, **Ivan Selivanovitch Korobia** which is a word used for a measurement of wheat. **Korobia** became the root word for **Korobyine**. The first to carry the **Korobyine** name was **Ivan Ivanovitch Korobyine** who was born about 1482.

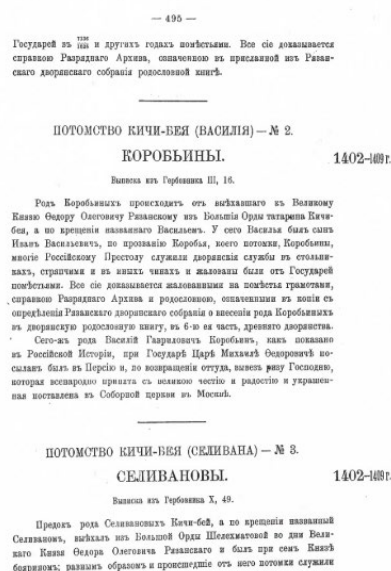


Figure 71 - Extract from the Velvet Book

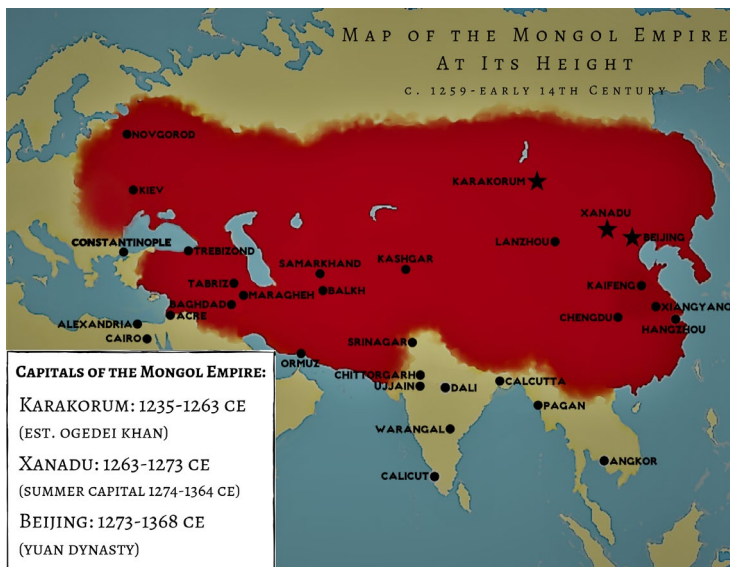


Figure 72 - Map of the Khanate

The **Korobyines** served the Tsars and Princes in powerful positions of authority such as that of **Okolnichy**. **Vassily Michaelovitch Korobyine** served as **Okolnichy** from 1634 to 1635.

Okolnichy was an old Muscovite court official position. The position of **okolnichy** dates back to the 14th century. Judging by the Muscovite records from the 16th and 17th centuries, the **okolnichy** was entrusted with the same business in administration as boyars, with the only difference that they were placed second to boyars everywhere. While lower than boyars, it was one of the highest ranks (or positions) close to the tsar in the courts of the Moscow rulers until the government reforms undertaken by **Peter the Great**. The word is derived from the Russian word *около* (*okolo*) meaning 'close, near', in this case 'sitting close to the Tsar'. In the mid-16th century, the role became subordinate to boyars.

The duties of the first known **okolnichies** included arranging the travel and quarters of grand princes and tsars, as well as accommodating foreign ambassadors and presenting them to the court.

Okolnichies had a seat in a state office, were appointed as viceroys and generals, and served as diplomatic envoys and members of the tsar's council (*duma*). Initially their number was very small, but it grew over time as they acquired more duties. An **okolnichy** could head a state office or a regiment or could be an ambassador or a member of the state *duma*.

Initially the rank of **okolnichy** was the second highest after that of **boyar**, while often performing similar duties. A person could not be made a **boyar** unless someone else in his family had recently held the **boyar/okolnichy** rank. Consequently, a position of **okolnichy** was a step towards granting the **boyar** rank to a non-noble. Even **Prince Dmitry Pozharsky**, though a descendant of **Rurik** by birth and the "Saviour of the Motherland" by royal mercy, could not secure a position higher than **okolnichy** because neither his parents nor uncles had ever held a rank higher than **stolnik**.

Michael of Russia

Year	Name	Notes
1613	Boris Saltykov ^[3]	
1619-1620	Aleksei Zyuzin ^[3]	
1620-1640	Fedor Buturlin ^[3]	
1622-1628	Prince Fedor Lykov ^[3]	
1623-1627	Prince Daniil Dolgorukov ^[3]	
1623	Mikhail Saltykov ^[3]	
1626-1643	Lev Dolmatov-Karpov ^[3]	
1627-1634	Prince Grigoriy Volkonskiy ^[4]	
1627-1629	Vasilii Akhamashukov-Cherkasskiy ^[4]	
1627-1640	Feodor Buturlin ^[4]	
1627-1640	Lev Dalmatov-Karpov ^[4]	
1627-1640	Grigoriy Pushkin ^[4]	
1628-1629	Prince Aleksei Lvov ^{[3][4]}	
1629 и 1636— 1658	Prince Andrei Litvinov-Mosalskiy ^[4]	
1629-1640	Prince Semen Prozorovskiy ^[4]	
1629-1640	Stepan Proyestev ^[4]	
1630	Lukian Streshnev ^[3]	
1634	Vasilii Streshnev ^[3]	
1634-1635	Vasilii Korobyin ^[3]	
1634-1665	Prince Fedor Volkonskiy ^[3]	
1635	Prince Andrei Masalskiy ^[3]	
1636-1646	Fedor Volynskiy ^[4]	
1636-1640	Mikhail Saltykov ^[4]	
1636-1640	Fedor Streshnev ^[4]	
1637	Nikolay Veliaminov-Obenekov ^[3]	
1640	Miron Veliaminov-Zernov ^[4]	
1640	Prince Dmitriy Lvov ^[4]	
1640	Nikifor Sobakin ^[4]	
1640-1658	Boris Pushkin ^[4]	

Figure 73 - List of Okolnichys

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

Under the **Romanovs**, the 18 noblest families of Muscovy were given the privilege of starting their official career from the rank of *okolnichy*, skipping all the lower ranks, such as *stolnik*. At the same time, the positions of *okolnichy* were differentiated by levels of importance. Some of them (*quarters okolnichy* or *close okolnichy*) were of higher rank than that of non-close *boyars*. The terms derive from a semi-formal ranking based on the proximity to the tsar at the tsar's table.

The **Korobyines** lived on the estate in **Moshkovo** deeded them by the ruling Khan. The property was retained in the family down through the centuries. It was expropriated some 600 years later by the Soviet State in 1922 for use by **Vladimir Lenin** and **Leon Trotsky** as a hunting lodge.

Another family in **Twer** were the **Bibikoffs**. The **Bibikoffs** were from a long line of Russian nobles that served the Tsars. Under **Catherine the Great**, **Alexander Ilyitch Bibikoff** was the commander-in-chief of the Imperial Russian Army.



Figure 75 - Illarion Bibikoff



Figure 74 - Katerina Ivanova
Mouravieff-Apostol

Alexander Ilyitch Bibikoff's great grandson served as Governor-General of Kiev in the 1830s and 40s. Kiev's main thoroughfare was named **General Bibikoff Boulevard**, for a time. Another **Bibikoff** fought the British and French at the siege of Sevastopol in the Crimean War of 1853-56.

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

In 1818, **Katerina Ivanova Mouravieff-Apostol**, sister of **Mathew Ivanovitch Mouravieff-Apostol** married **Ilarion Bibikoff**. Their daughter, **Katerina Ilarionova Bibikoff**, married **Vladimir Grigorievitch Korobyne** in 1857.



Figure 77 - Katerina Bibikoff

About that time, **Mathew Ivanovitch Mouravieff-Apostol** was released from his Siberia exile and allowed to return to **Twer**. He went to a small property of his family near **Moshkovo**. **Katerina's** son **Vladimir Vladimirovitch Korobyne** was born there in 1864 and in his youth became well known to **Mathew Ivanovitch**



Figure 76 - Vladimir Grigorievitch Korobyne

When **Tsar Alexander III** came to power in 1881, he decreed the return of all rights, privileges and honors taken from **Mathew Ivanovitch Mouravieff-Apostol** following the 1825 attempted revolution. At his inauguration ceremony, **Mathew Ivanovitch** was given a seat of honor in the first row. The newly installed Tsar approached the old warrior and asked if there was anything he could do for him. **Mathew Ivanovitch** allegedly replied that he would like his nephew, **Vladimir Vladimirovitch Korobyne** to take on the honorable name of **Mouravieff-Apostol**. So, it was decreed by the Tsar that from then on **Vladimir Vladimirovitch Korobyne** would foreverafter be known as **Vladimir Vladimirovitch Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne**.

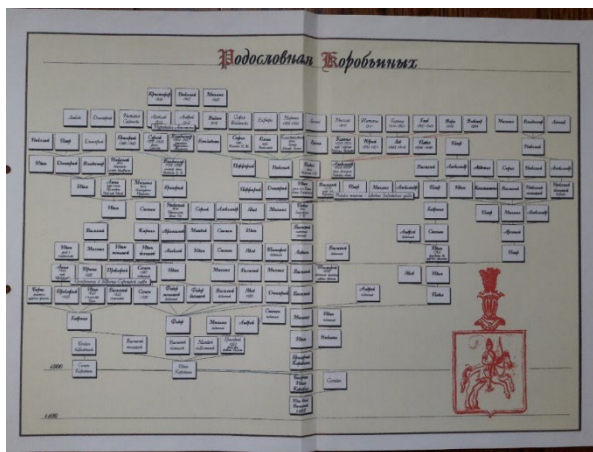


Figure 78 - Korobyne Family Tree

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

After finishing his schooling, **Vladimir** spent six months at the college of heraldry creating the new coat of arms to reflect the addition of **Korobyine**.

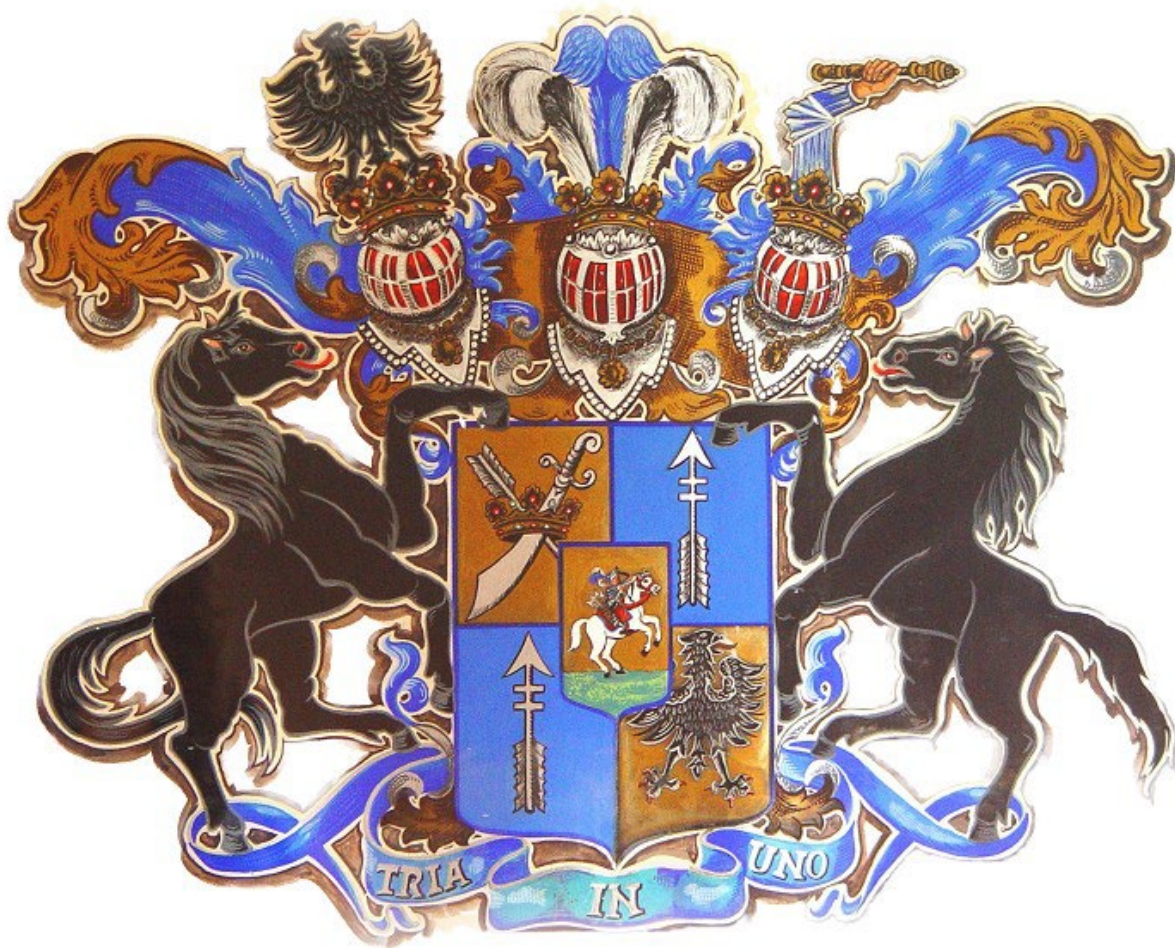
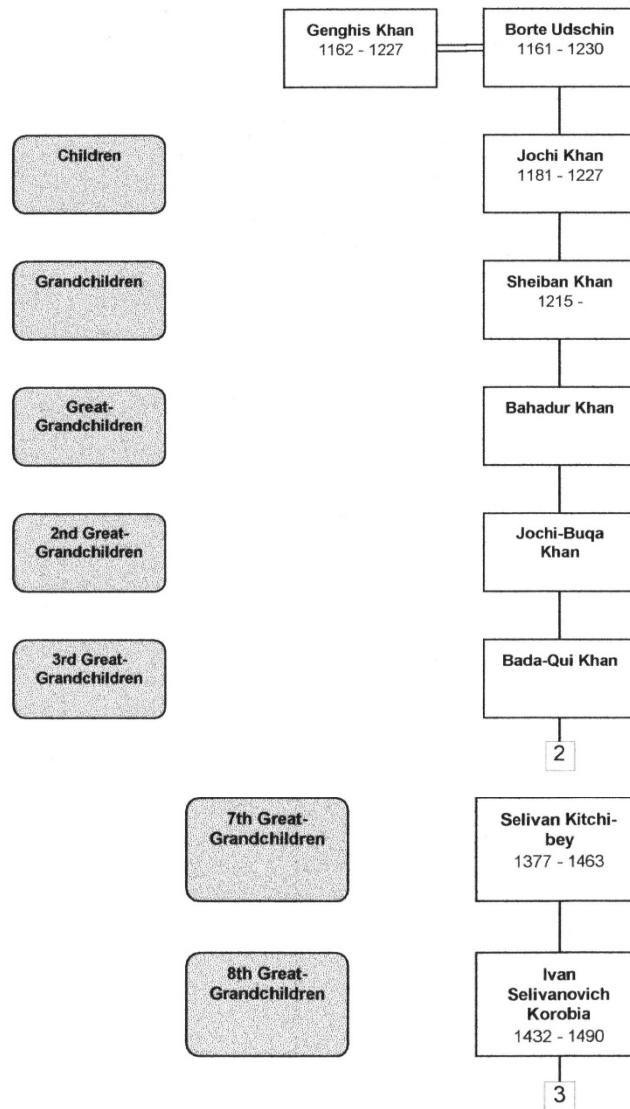


Figure 79 - Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine Coat of Arms

The Line of Descendancy from GENGHIS KHAN



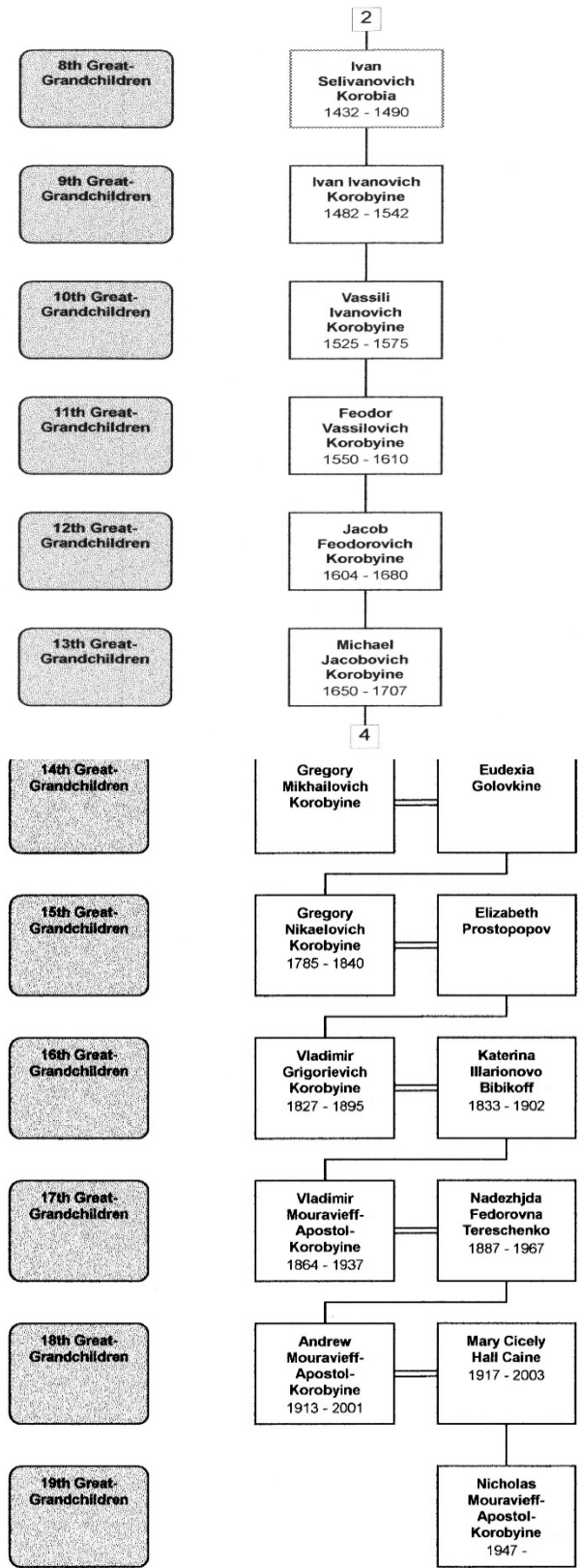


Figure 81 - Line of descendancy from Ghengis Khan

The TERESHCHENKO DYNASTY of HLUKHIV

Hlukhiv is one of the oldest towns of **Kievan Rus**. The first mention of it, as a fortress town of the **Chernihiv principality**, is dated 1152. Indirect historical sources mention it in 992.

In 1352, the plague wiped out nearly all its residents (according to the chronicle, nobody survived). Because of the high mortality rate, the town turned into one of the many small settlements and lost its former importance.

In the 1350s, **Hlukhiv** was captured by the **Grand Duchy of Lithuania**. In 1503, because of the war, it was lost to the **Grand Duchy of Moscow**.

In 1618, under the terms of the **Delinsky Truce**, **Hlukhiv** became part of the **Commonwealth**. In 1644, the town received the **Magdeburg Law**. In 1648-1654, the residents of **Hlukhiv** participated in the **Khmelnysky** uprising (the Cossack-Polish war). In 1654, as part of the Left-Bank Ukraine, the town once again came under the control of Moscow.

In the period from 1708 to 1764, **Hlukhiv** was the seat of **Ukrainian Hetmans**. The Hetman from 1727 until 1734 was **Danylo Apostol**.

In the 1840s, this town, because of its location on the main route between **Kyiv** and **Moscow**, was key to facilitating the trading business. **Hlukhiv** became the center of the grain trade in the Left-Bank Ukraine.



Figure 82 - Tereshchenko family coat-of-arms



Figure 83 - Main gate entrance to Hlukhiv ca 1930s



Figure 85 - Artemon Tereshchenko

Tereshchenko was a prominent family in the town starting with its patriarch **Artemon Jacobvitch Tereshchenko**.

Little is known of the family roots beyond **Artemon's** father **Jacob**. They built hospitals, churches, and schools for the people and built their fortune in the sugar industry.

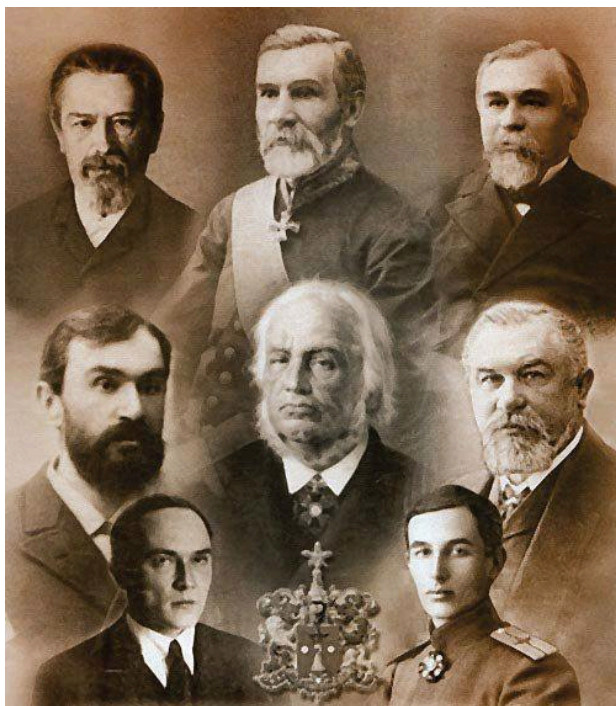


Figure 84 - The Terschenko dynasty

As a First guild merchant, **Artemon Tereshchenko** was elevated to the hereditary nobility of the Russian Empire by a royal decree of May 12, 1870 for special merits and as a reward for charity. Together with his wife, **Euphrosine Stelevsky**, he had three sons: **Nikola (1819)**, **Theodore (Fedor) (1832)** and **Simeon (1836)**.

Simeon was the youngest and married **Olympiade Varengo**. Together they had three sons: **Serge**, **Nicolai**, and **Constantin**. After moving to **France** before the war, **Constantin** married **Nadine Rouban** and had two sons: **Dimitri** and **Serge**.

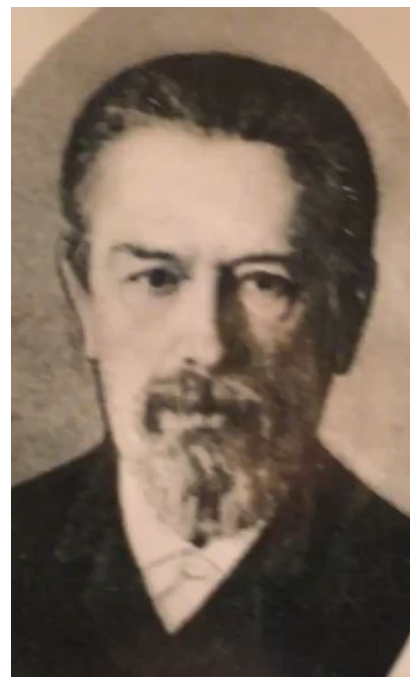


Figure 86 - Simeon Tereshchenko

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

Simeon developed a special variety of rose named after his wife **Olympiade**. The breed “**Madame Olympia Tereshchenko**” was created by the French gardener **Louis Lévêque** in 1882 and belongs to the group of Bourbon roses. This rose is white, carmine-pink shading or white blend Bourbon color rose, with a moderate smell, collected in inflorescences of 3-6 buds. The size of the flower is medium, terry form (17-25 petals). He was named **Hlukhiv** city bank director on October 26, 1866. He was



Figure 87 - Madam Olympia Tereshchenko Rose

also owner of the **Glushkovsky** cloth factory and co-director of the **Kherson Oblast** salt mine. On 26 September 1870 he was named the official representative of the Imperial Society for Special Assignments and in 1871 became listed in the genealogical book of **Kursk Province**. He died at the age of 53 in 1893.

Theodore (Fedor) Artemeivitch was born in 1832 and grew up in **Hlukhiv** and **Moscow**. At an early age he married **Maria Pavlovna Podlaneva** who owned a large property. Little is known of that

relationship except that his family did not approve. It didn't last very long and the two separated. If there were any progeny, they were never mentioned or recognized.



Figure 88 - Theodore (Fedor) A. Tereshchenko 1885 photograph

In 1865, **Fedor** married **Nadezhda Vladimirovna Hlopoff** whose family were extensive landowners. He acquired a property in Chervone and turned it into a massive estate with a large sugar refinery. In Sumy Oblast he had another refinery called **Martinovsky**. Most of his time was spent in Kiev at the family home at 7 Tereshchenkivska St. He and his new wife had three children: two daughters, **Nadezhda** born in 1887 and **Natalia** born in 1890, and a son, **Fedor Fedorovitch** born in 1888.

The brother's **Tereshchenko** were one of the wealthiest families in Russia at that time – said to be the first Russian Oligarchs. They owned more than 500 thousand hectares and employed over 60,000 in their sugar factories.

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

Their wealth was legendary, estimated at more than 70 million rubles. In the mid-1800s a ruble was worth about \$60. In 1885, the gold content of the ruble was reduced, and it was pegged to 4 French Francs. At that time a Franc was worth about \$.50. So, the relative wealth of the **Tereshchenkos** in the mid-1800s exceeded \$4 billion and after the devaluation in 1885 it would have been only \$140 million which in 2024 terms is around \$4.5 billion. Many stories were told to illustrate just how wealthy they were. One of the more extreme anecdotes told of how Fedor wanted to



Figure 89 - Leontievka family home



Figure 90 - Chervone family home

pave the floor of the dining room in his huge castle in Chervone with gold rubles. The coins had the likeness of the Tsar on their face, and it was deemed insulting to allow people to walk on the likeness of His majesty. So, **Fedor** ordered the floor to have the coins placed on their

edges instead!

The **Tereshchenkos** used their wealth “*for the common good*” and in **Kiev** they built a house for the **Mariinsky** orphanage on the corner **Pankovskaya** and **Nikolsko Botanical Street**. It has survived to this day. Every year they gave significant amounts for rooming and maternity shelters, played a crucial role in the creation of a “*free hospital for unskilled workers*”. They annually made large cash contributions to the **First Kiev Gymnasium** and training of ten high school students. Through the financial gifts by the family, many institutions were built and operated including: **Urban School, Polytechnic Institute, 1st Commercial College, Kiev-Podolsky Women's Gymnasium, Trinity People's House Society for literacy, City Museum of Antiquities and Art, Rubezhovsky Colony, Pirogov Hospital, Church of the Intercession on Solomenko, the church of Alexander Nevsky Cathedral of St. Nicholas in Pokrovsky Monastery** and more.

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

The family developed a special breed of horses at the stables on their estates. While some of these properties survived the Bolshevik revolution, others were less fortunate. One of their favorite estates was near **Popova-Sloboda** in **Leontievka**. It was where **Fedor**'s daughter **Nadezhda** and her husband, **Vladimir**, built a nine-hole golf course – one of the first outside England and the first in the Ukraine. Being of wooden construction, the house was burnt to the ground by the Bolsheviks in 1923. Only some foundations and the vegetable cellars remain.

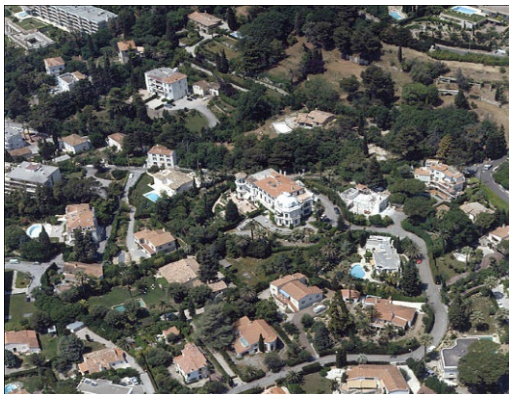


Figure 92 - Villa Springland 2020

Their home in **Cannes, France** where the family spent most winters, was sold after WWI, and converted into several apartments with numerous houses being built on the grounds. It remains to this day as

“Villa Springland”. Elizabeth Hlopov had **“Villa Mariposa”** and Nadezhda and Vladimir had **Villa Poralta”**



Figure 91 - "Villa Poralta" in 1922



Figure 93 – Villa Springland in Cannes, France 1910

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

or gave his daughter, **Nadezhda** a property near the **Chervone** palace. It was named **Denishi** and he started construction in 1890 but it was not completed until 1908 in time for her 21st birthday. Today only its façade remains standing.

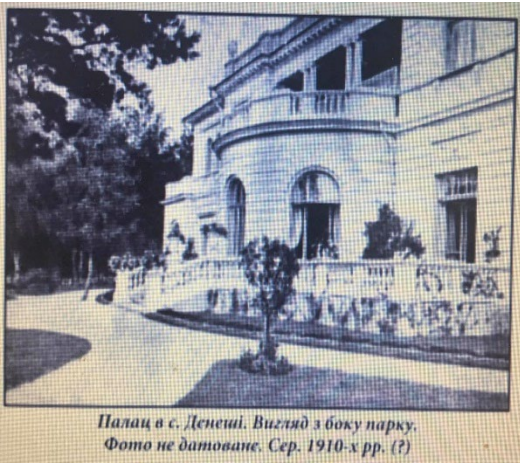


Figure 95 - Denitchi home in Sumy Oblast ca 1910



Figure 94 - Denitchi home in 2016

Fedor and his wife were avid collectors of art and filled their home with paintings and sculptures that would later become the Ukraine's premier art museum.



Figure 98 - Olga Tereshchenko

Fedor died suddenly on the 12th of June, 1894. His niece, **Olga**, daughter of **Nikola Artemivitch**, lived next door and worked with **Nadezhda** to manage their huge estates. After **Olga** and **Fedor's** wife and children were unable to return to Kiev from their



Figure 96 - Bohdan and Barbara Hannenko ca 1912

home in Cannes, France due to the war, **Olga's** sister **Barbara** who had married **Bohdan Hannenko** moved in and took over the property and its massive



Figure 97 - Commemorative Coin of Hannenko -2019

collection. They added significant pieces especially to the Oriental collection. They fought to protect the collection during those violent times and before their deaths were able to have the residence and its contents recognized as a National Museum. **Bohdan** died in 1917 while **Barbara** died in 1922 after being evicted from her home by the Bolsheviks. In 2019, Ukraine issued a coin to honor their efforts.

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA



Figure 99 - 7 Tereshenskaya St main parlor



Figure 100 - Kiev Tereshchenko home hall

Fedor Fedorovitch was only five years old when his father died. According to the terms of his father's Last Will and Testament, he was bequeathed in trust the **Chervone** estate. The apartments at 9 **Tereshchenkivska St.** in Kiev were left to his wife, **Nadezhda** during her lifetime and would then pass to his son, **Fedor Fedorovitch**. All his properties were managed by his wife and **Fedor's** sister **Olga** until his daughter, **Nadezhda Federovna** married **Vladimir Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine** who then took over the task.



Figure 101 - Beatrix von Keyserlink

As a wealthy teenager, **Fedor** became quite a playboy moving in high society from Berlin to Moscow. While in Berlin he met **Countess Beatrice Ekaterina von Keyserlink**. Soon she was pregnant, but **Fedor** declined to wed. When the Tsar's wife found out about the impending scandal, she told **Fedor's** mother to ensure her son did the right thing.

Accordingly, **Fedor Fedorovitch** and the **Countess Beatrice** were married in January 1910.

In April of the same year, their daughter **Natalie Federovna Tereshchenko** was born in **Kiev**.



Figure 103 - Tereshchenko-7 aircraft

Fedor was a bright student and early on took an interest in aviation. By 1909, when he turned 21, he began developing flying machines in the barns behind the residence at **Chervone** that would eventually be used

in WWI by Russian forces. Between 1910 and 1915, he invested nearly one million rubles in facilities and engineering. By 1915 the facility was producing two aircraft per month and employed 186 people.

In 1910, the Tsar had become aware of the need for aviation in his army and had been told of the efforts underway by **Tereshchenko**. He asked **Vladimir Vladimirovitch Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine** to donate 10,000 rubles to launch a Russian Air Force.



Figure 102 - Natalie Federovna Tereshchenko



Figure 105 - Fedor Fedorovitch Tereshchenko ca 1916

Fedor Fedorovitch was one of the founders of the **Kiev Society of Aeronautics**. There he met and hired a young engineer named **Igor Sikorsky**. There was also the French engineer and aviator, **Alfred Pishof** who worked as chief pilot. **Vladimir Grigoriev** worked with **Tereshchenko** from the very beginning of his business activity until autumn 1915 as chief designer among other roles. Along with other test pilots, was one of the first Russian female pilots - a former actress - who was fascinated by aviation: **Lyubov Galanchikova**.



Figure 104 - Lyubov Galanchikova

After designing and producing various models, **Tereshchenko** devoted his attention to developing a train that was fully equipped as a mobile aircraft maintenance facility which was used by Russian forces from 1916 to 1918. The train repaired some 30 different models with over 50-60 aircraft a month being serviced.



Figure 106 - Tereshchenko-5 aircraft

By 1916, the war front threatened the facilities at **Chervone**, so the factory was moved to **Kiev** and eventually to the **Dux** plant in Moscow

In late 1918, **Fedor** fled to **Paris** as did so many other Russian aristocrats. With the end of the war in 1918 and unable to return to Ukraine, he was forced to find a new way of life. He relied heavily on the charity of his sister, **Nadehzda**, who by then had moved to Bursinel, Switzerland. He used his musical talent as an excellent piano player to work in the nightclubs of post-war Paris. Early on he had written several musical compositions for piano with voice accompaniment including:

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA
1. Dans le Vieux Parc

2. L'Ange Déchu

3. L'Automne

4. Les Kobolds

5. Je T'Attendais

6. La Pluie

He became very interested in the occult and wrote several books. Following the end of WWII, he moved to Brittany, and he died on 30 January 1950 in Cannes, France.



Figure 107 - Books by Fedor Tereshchenko



Figure 108 - Irina Shirinsky-Scikhmatoff

Fedor's daughter, Natalie Federovna, married Prince Alexander Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff and together had three daughters: Kyra, Irina, and Xenia.

Kira married Christian Bussereau and produced a son, Eric.

Irina married Jean van de Walle and they had a daughter, Laura who was a very accomplished equestrian rider.

Xenia was married twice. Her first husband was Jean-Pierre Mitreney with whom she had two children: Igor and Karina. Igor would grow up and marry Isabelle Pasquale and together produce a son, Vassilli.



Figure 109 - Kira Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff



Figure 110 - Xenia Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

After a divorce, **Xenia** married **Phillippe Alfonsi** and together they had a daughter, **Vannina**. **Vannina** chose to retain her maternal family name but never married. She lived for a long time in Corsica and was an accomplished archivist and responsible for discovering several historical works in the vaults of the island library. **Vannina** was also a very talented artist and followed her great-grandfather's interest in psychology, mysticism, and the occult. As the eldest daughter, she retained the title of Princess passed down from her grandmother.

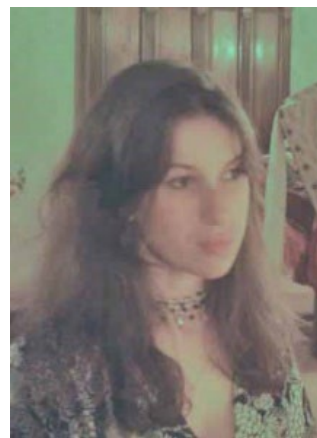


Figure 112 - Vannina Schirinsky-Shihkmatoff

She joined **Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine** and another cousin, **Igor Ouvaroff**, in several trips to **Ukraine** seeking to recover properties which by rights she should have a rightful claim. In particular, she attempted to obtain the rights to **Chervone** which had been improperly given to the orthodox church. The sugar refinery part of the **Chervone Estate** was nationalized early after the revolution and following the end of WWII was illegally transferred to a private owner close to the government. The refinery continues operating to this day.



Figure 111 - Nikola and Pelagia

Nikola married **Pelagia Belovsky** and produced six children. There were two sons: **Ivan** (1854) and **Alexander** (1858). Their four daughters included **Euphrosine, Marie, Olga, and Barbara**. **Barbara** would gain fame in the 1920s after marrying **Bohdan**



Figure 114 - Ivan N. Tereshchenko

Hannenko and protecting the family art treasures in their Kiev residence from being looted by the Bolsheviks.

Alexander married **Elizabeth Hlopoff** who was the younger sister

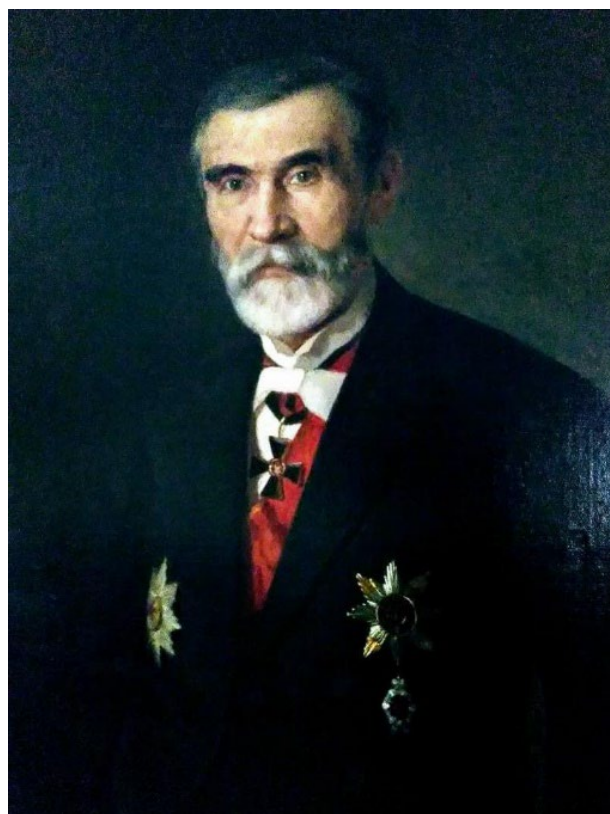


Figure 113 - Nicola A. Tereshchenko

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

of **Nadhezda Hlopoff**, the wife of **Nicola**'s brother, **Theodore (Fedor)**. They had three children: **Nicola**, **Olga**, and **Marie**. **Marie** grew up in Paris and would marry **Petyst de Morcourt**



Figure 115 - Alexander N. Tereshchenko and family

Ivan married **Elizabeth Saranchov** and together they had three children:

Pelagia, **Elizabeth**, and

Michael Ivanovitch born in 1886.

Elizabeth was best remembered for having acquired the “**SY Iolanda**” from **Morton Plant**, an American

industrialist, for 500,000 rubles in 1910 and sailing to the far east with her children on a four-

month cruise.

Fedor and **Nikola** had amassed a considerable collection of precious jewels. Most of them were stored in London and Paris banks and were inherited by their children.



Figure 118 - Tereshchenko diamond

One of the pieces was a large, fancy blue

diamond of 42.92 carats from the **Kollur** mine in India. Only the Hope Diamond is any larger. **Michael Ivanovitch** entrusted the diamond to Cartier in 1913. It was cut in 1915 by Cartier and brought back to Kiev in 1916 by **Michael Ivanovitch**. It is referred to as the “**Tereshchenko Diamond.**”



Figure 116 - Elizabeth, Pelagia and Michael Tereshchenko

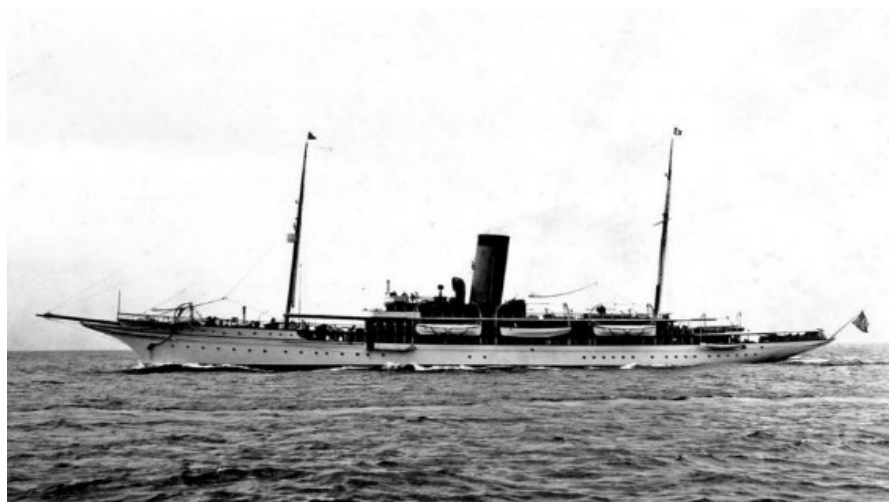


Figure 117 - SY Iolanda ca 1910

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

In 1917, Michael Ivanovitch joined the post-revolution **Kerensky Russian Provisional Nationalist Government** and was named first as Finance Minister and then as Foreign Minister. The **Bolsheviks** under **Vladimir Lenin** soon arrested **Alexander Kerensky**, the Prime Minister, and **Michael Ivanovitch**.

Michael's mother, **Elizabeth**, offered **Leon Trotsky** the "**Tereshchenko Diamond**" in exchange for free passage for her son and family remaining in Russia. **Lenin** was furious with **Trotsky** for accepting such a bribe because he intended to execute **Michael** and the others that had been with **Alexander Kerensky**. The exchange took place and **Michael** escaped to Norway in the Spring of 1918. The diamond was not seen again until 1984 when it was sold at a Christies auction for \$4.6 million to **Robert Mouawad**, the billionaire Saudi jewelry dealer. Today its value is estimated at \$50+ million.



Figure 119 - Michael I. Tereshchenko

Michael Ivanovitch, and his wife, **Jeanne Marie Margaret Noe** had their first son, **Peter Michaelovitch**, in 1917. Their second son, **Ivan Michaelovitch** was born in Paris, France in 1918. **Michael** pursued a varied business career during the 1920s and 1930s in France and Madagascar and eventually died in Paris in 1954.

His second son, **Ivan Michaelovitch**, married **Nadine Rousselot** and had two sons: **Ivan Ivanovitch** and **Michel Ivanovitch**.

His first son, **Peter**, was a chemist. He graduated from the Higher Polytechnic and Mining Schools. He served in World War II and was wounded in 1940. He was awarded the Legion of Honor. From 1946, he worked in the company "UGINE" in the field of electrochemistry. Ten years later, **Tereshchenko** headed this division in the company and supervised the construction of factories in Europe, the USA, Brazil, Australia, and Japan. He was a member of the administrative boards of enterprises of other companies, including those engaged in nuclear energy in France, and was a consultant and adviser to many state and political figures who made up the economic elite in the 1970s. In 1972, he was appointed Director General of the Research Institute of Applied Chemistry.



Figure 120 - Peter M. Tereshchenko

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

He visited the homeland of his ancestors for the first time in 1996 together with **Alexis Apostol** and since then he has been back many times. In 2003 he was awarded by the second President of Ukraine, **Leonid Kuchma**, the Order of Merit III Class and the Order of Bohdan Khmelnytsky. He died in Paris in 2004.

In 1954, his son **Michel Robert Gerard** was born in Paris. In the 1980s he came to Ft. Lauderdale, Florida while working for the Jaques Cousteau company. He married **Marie-**



Figure 121 - Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne with the Honorable Mayor Michelle Tereshchenko in 2016

Ellen Antonelli and had two sons and a daughter – Christopher, Dimitri and Isabel. He later divorced and returned briefly to France. **Michel**, immigrated to Ukraine in 2002 and became a citizen in 2015. He ran for election and won the seat as **Hlykhiv** Mayor from 2015 to 2020. This was continuing a family tradition given that his great great grandfather, **Nikola Artemeivitch Tereshchenko, Artemi's** eldest son, served as Mayor of

Hlykhiv for many years in the late 1800s.



Figure 122 - Michel and Olena Tereshchenko in 2018

He remarried in 2016 to **Olena Yeskina**, born in **1991**, and together had a son, **Nicola**, in 2018. He became a leading businessman promoting the hemp industry. His wife was active in politics and was a leader promoting the history of Ukraine and conservation of historical structures including many of the Tereshchenko homes and structures.

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

While many of the noble family members fled their homeland leaving behind their wealth, estates and belongings, a few remained behind. **Bohdan and Barbara Hannenko** were notable examples but there were others who would have to confront first the Bolsheviks, then the Soviets and later the Nazis.

Take the case of the descendants of **Simeon A. Tereshchenko** for example. Of his three sons -**Nikolai, Konstantin and Sergei-** **Nikolai** had a son, **Ivan**. **Ivan** married and produced three daughters and a son, also named **Nikolai**. One of the daughters, **Rachel**, married and produced a daughter, **Valentina** who in turn married a Greek and gave birth to a daughter, **Sofia**, in **Yevpatoria, Crimea**. They all remained in **Crimea** where the **Tereshchenko** family had built several notable mansions in the early part of the century. One was in **Feodosia** and another in **Sarabuz**.

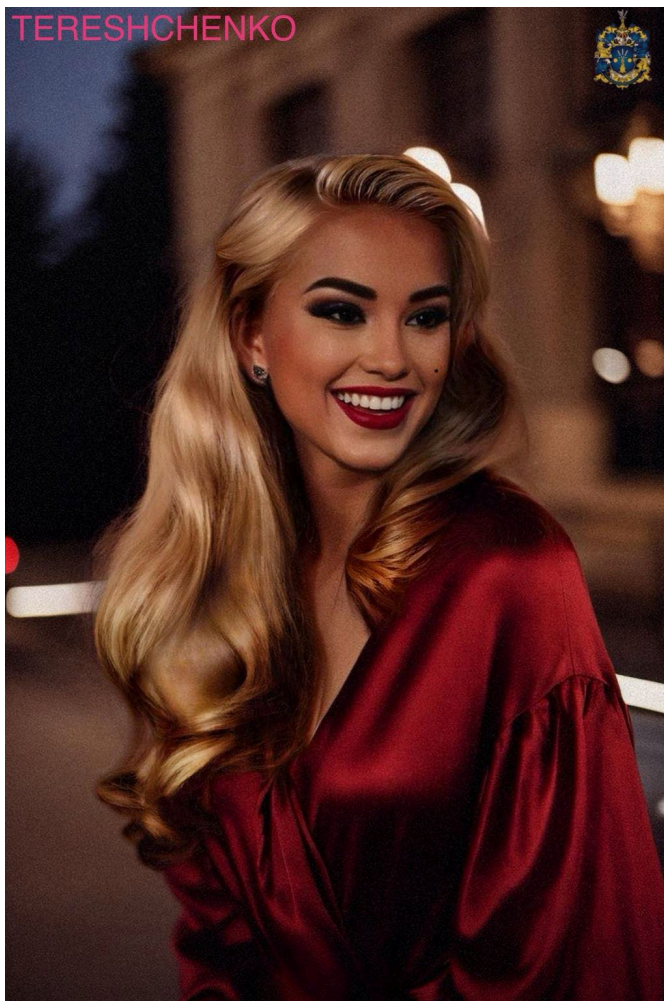


Figure 123 - Sofia Tereshchenko 2024

Sofia attended school in **Crimea** but eventually left **Ukraine** and went to **Greece** to complete her university degree in Political Science. There she became a flight attendant for VIPs on charter flights and obtained her credentials as an international investigative journalist. In 2020 she was named as one of the most iconic top five journalists in the world by the *American Reporter*.

Her love of nature and especially animals provided the impetus for her to develop in 2016 the “**Universal Declaration of Animal Rights**” which is in process of being adopted by the **European Union Parliament** and the **United Nations**. Among her other contributions are a series of books and paintings, not to mention the creation of her own line of perfumes. The annexation of Crimea by the Russians in 2014 deprived her of whatever was left in properties belonging to her family.

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

The **Tereshchenko** family built a beautiful church in the center of **Hlykhiv** in 1885. It is called the **Cathedral of the Three Anastasias** and in the basement are the crypts of **Artemin** and two of his three sons. They remained hidden until discovered when the church was being renovated. **Michel Tereshchenko**, the great great grandson of **Nikola Artemeivitch** told of how when the crypt of **Nikola** was opened, the corpse in the crypt was perfectly preserved.



Figure 126 - crypt of Tereshchenko Family in basement of Cathedral of Three Anastasias

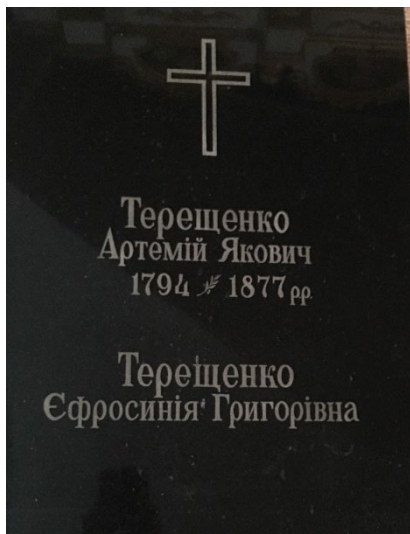


Figure 125 - Tombstone of Artemin J. and Euphrosnia Tereshchenko

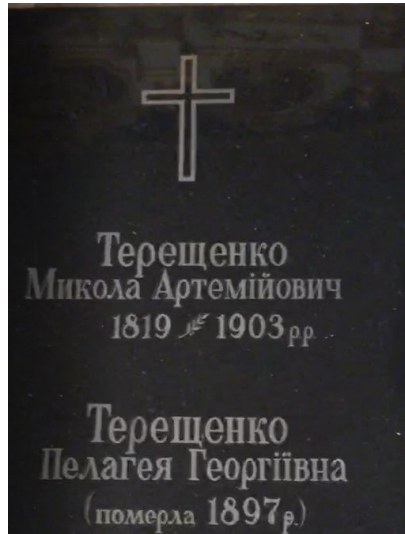


Figure 124 - Tombstone of Nikola A. and Pelagia Tereshchenko



Figure 127 - Tombstone of Fedor A. Tereshchenko

The Line of Descandancy from JACOB TERESHCHENKO

Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine is the great-great grandson of Artemin Jacobovitch Tereshchenko:

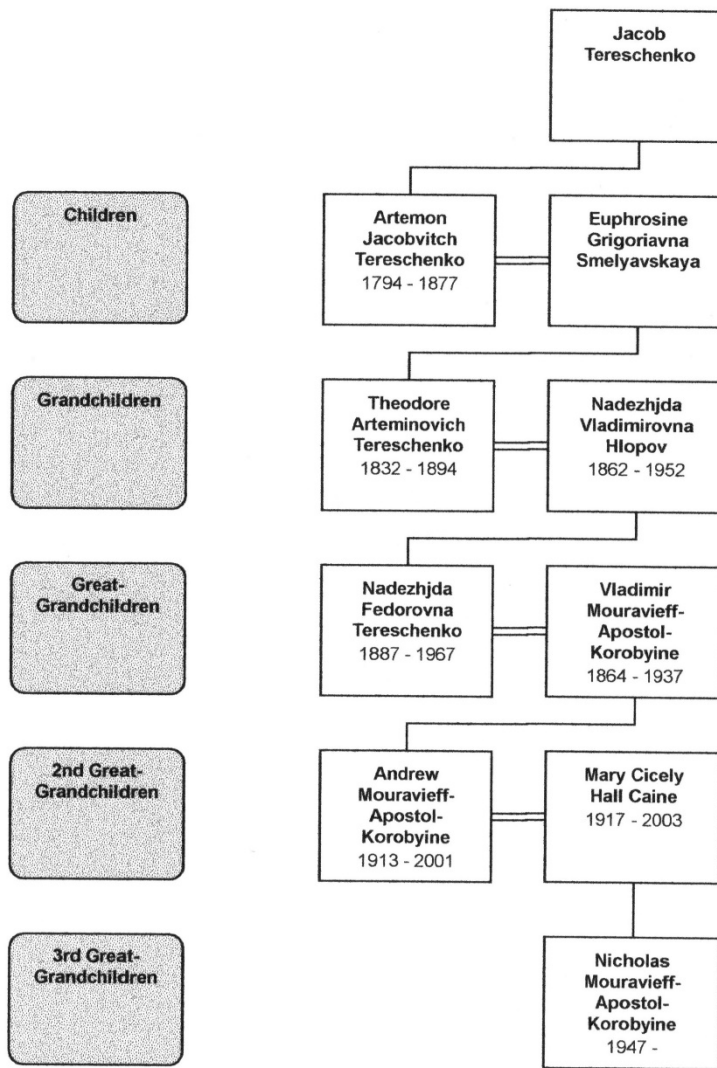


Figure 128 - Line of Descandancy from Jacobo Tereshchenko

The HALL CAINES

The **HALL** and **CAINE** families originated in the Isle of Man with family records starting in the early 1700s. **Thomas Caine** was the Cook aboard the ill-fated HMS Bounty. Both families have many relatives in common. The ancestors for which we have direct records start with **William Caine** who was born around 1730. He had several children including a namesake son, **William**. He in turn reared a large family with one son named **John** born in 1829. Due to the poor economic conditions in the Isle of Man in those times and the fact that the family had lost all its property which it had used for farming, **John** went to Liverpool, England to earn a living.

In 1852, **John** married **Sarah Hall** in Maughold, Isle of Man. She had been born in 1829 in Maryport, Cumbria, England. Together, they had six children including in 1853, **Thomas Henry** who chose to use both **Hall** and **Caine** as his last name. He would become the most famous of the **Caines**.

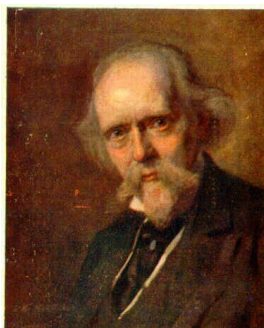


Figure 129 - Portrait of T.H.Hall Caine

Sir Hall Caine, born **Thomas Henry Hall Caine**, was a colorful personage famed for his many novels about Victorian England. He began as the private secretary to **Dante Gabriel Rossetti** who led the pre-Raphaelite movement. He was active in creating the copyright concept both in England and the United States and Canada.

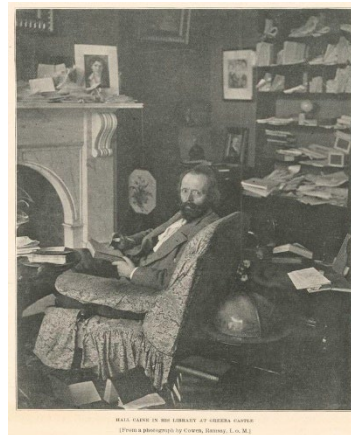


Figure 130 - T.H.Hall Caine in his study

His books, published between 1877 and 1931, were translated into dozens of

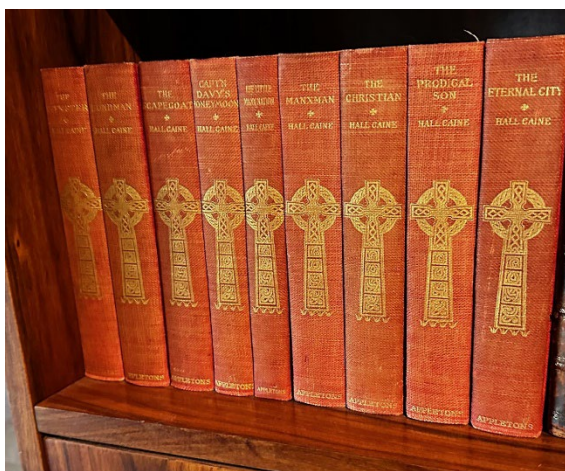


Figure 131 - The Works of Hall Caine



Figure 132 - The Eternal City Japanese Cartoon series

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

languages and often reached more than 20 re-printings including; *The Deemster, The Manxman, The Scapegoat, The Bondman, The Christian, The Prodigal Son and The Eternal City*. One of his novels, *The Eternal City* spawned a cult following in Japan and was published in cartoon form.



Figure 133 - Hitchcock's *The Manxman* film

Many were made into plays, and several were produced as feature films. The last silent film directed and produced by Alfred Hitchcock was made from Hall Caine's novel, *The Manxman*. Sir Hall Caine sponsored many young writers with the most famous being **Bram Stoker** who wrote the novel *Dracula*.



Figure 134 - The Order of Leopold Medal

For his work during the First World War, he was knighted Sir Hall Caine.

This was unusual since most such titles include only the recipient's first name. Sir Hall Caine disliked his given name of **Thomas** and convinced

the King to bestow his title using only his last names. He also received the *Order of Leopold* from the King of Belgium.

In 1884, he had a son, **Gordon Ralph** by his housekeeper, **Mary Chandler**, who at the time was only 13 years old. To legitimize the birth, he went to Scotland in 1886 to formalize the marriage.



Figure 135 - Hall Caines 1920 at Wooley Firs (Ralph, Derek, Elin, Mary, Mary Chandler, Lillian, Sir Thomas)

His second son, **Derwent**, was born on 2 December 1891. He was an avid pilot and served in Parliament with distinction. **Derwent** was knighted for his services and received the title of Baronet. He was a founder of **Rolls Royce of America** in **Springfield, Massachusetts** and spent considerable time with Hollywood elite producing and acting in several feature films. He eventually moved to 44 Cocanut Row in Palm Beach, Florida with his Argentinian born wife, **Yvonne Robert de Ruiz de los Llanos**. He split his time between Florida and Nassau, Bahamas where he died on 2 December 1971. He bequeathed a large gift to St. Mary's Hospital to build the cancer treatment wing in honor of his wife who had died from cancer.



Figure 136 - Sir Derwent Hall Caine Bt



Figure 137 - Sir Gordon R. Hall Caine

Gordon Ralph became member of Parliament and married **Lillian Digges**, a well-known stage actress. Together they had a son, **Derek** and a daughter, **Mary Cicely**.

With his brother, **Derwent Hall Caine**, he founded the publishing house **The Reader's Library**. In 1920 as Deputy Controller of Paper, he was appointed a **CBE (Commander of the British Empire)**.

During the 1922 general election, **Gordon Hall Caine** was elected Member of Parliament (MP) for **East Dorset** as an Independent Conservative. He took the Conservative Whip in 1923 and held the seat until the 1929 general election, when he lost to Liberal candidate **Alec Glassey**. In the 1931 general election he regained the East Dorset seat, this time until 1945. His brother **Derwent** had won **Everton** in 1929 as a Labor candidate, but lost it in 1931.

He and his brother developed the **Hall Caine Ramsey Airport** in the **Isle of Man** in 1935. He also served as Director of numerous companies such as **Cunard Shipping Lines** and **Park Ward Coach Ltd.**, which was best known for its relationship with **Rolls Royce**.



Figure 138 - Lady Lillian Hall Caine and Mary



Figure 139 - Derwent Hall Caine pictured with his Leopard Moth at Close Lake Airfield, April 1935.

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

He died on March 6, 1962, in his townhouse at **Suffolk House, 117 Park Lane** in **London** and was survived by his second wife, **Dorothy Sarah Tripp** who died on 15 February 1964.

Derwent had at least three children out of wedlock, one of whom, **Elin**, was subsequently adopted by the elder **Sir Hall Caine**

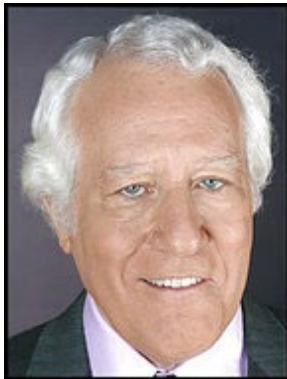


Figure 141 - Louis Rukeyser

as his own daughter. **Elin** married **Charles Gill** and together they had a daughter, **Alexandra Gloria**, who married **Kenneth Sweet** in London in March of 1956 and together had a daughter, **Beverly Jane**, who married **Anthony J. Bellisio**. They had a daughter, **Samantha**, in

1989. **Gloria** and **Kenneth** were divorced and in 1962 **Alexandra Gloria** married a well-known American TV financial analyst, **Louis Rukeyser**.



Figure 140 - Elin & Charles Gill 1999



Figure 142 - The Gill family in 2002

Gloria and Louis had two daughters who live in the United States. The first was **Susan Athena** who married **Elliot Wyman** in 1989 and had a son, **Jeremy**, in October of the same year. **Susan** went on to remarry in 2006 to **Edward White Jr.** The younger of the two daughters was **Stacey Alexandra**, born on 29 December 1969. She married **Clark Petersen** in 2010 and had two

children.

Stacey graduated from Princeton University *cum laude* and went on to be a well-known television writer and producer with her first job writing for CBS drama *Without A Trace*. She was a writer and an executive producer on the ABC Family series *Greek*, and worked on the series, *October Road*, *Gigantic*, *One Tree Hill* *The Lying Game* and *Twisted*.



Figure 143 - Stacey Petersen
nee Rukeyser

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

Sir Hall Caine owned **Greeba Castle** in the Isle of Man. He reportedly had won it in a card game. This was his home until his death in 1931. He bequeathed the estate to **Elin**, but his two sons paid her a substantial amount to let them have it during their lifetimes.



Figure 144 - Greeba Castle, IOM



Figure 146 - Sir Hall Caine and Mary at Greeba Castle

Gloria inherited the castle from **Elin** and after the death of her husband, she put it up for sale.

Figure 145 - Greeba Castle in 2000

The 125-acre estate on the A1 Douglas to Peel Road was built in 1849 and acquired by **Sir Hall Caine** in 1896 for a few thousand pounds from the owner, Edward Windus, son of the publisher **Chatto & Windus** which published many of **Hall Caine's** earlier novels. **Gloria Gill** and her husband, **Louis Rukeyser** completely restored the property in 2000 and after the death of **Louis** it was sold in 2022 for £1.5 million.



Figure 148 - Lt. Col. Derek Hall Caine

Derek was a decorated Army officer during WWII becoming a Lt. Colonel and serving with the Gurkhas in India. After the war he lived at the family residence, Wooley Firs in Maidenhead, and was involved with the family business, **GreyCaine Publishing**. He married **Margaret Wildman-Watson** and on April 17th, 1955, they had a daughter, **Melissa Jane**. In the 1970s and 1980s, he was active in setting up elite nightclubs in New York like **Regines** and **Raffles**. **Margaret** died in 2002 and **Derek** died in June 2004. **Melissa** lives in New York and is the last person alive with the name **Hall Caine**. She worked with Regine for many years and is an accomplished artist in her own right.



Figure 147 - Melissa Jane Hall Caine 2004

Mary was an accomplished artist - primarily of equines. At 17 she was

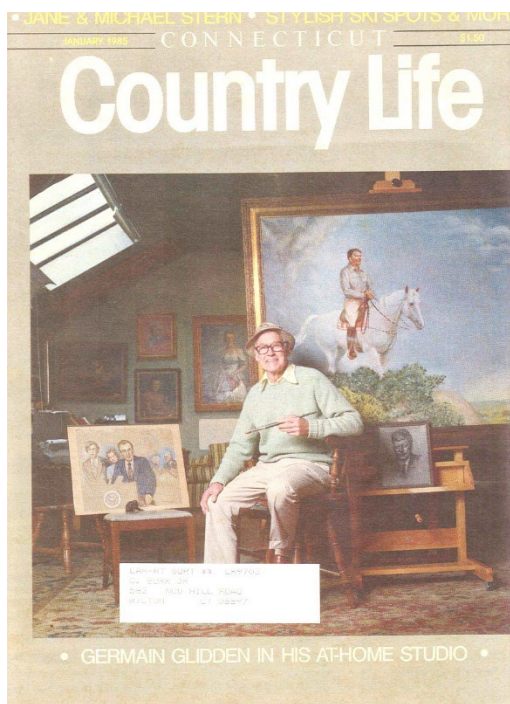


Figure 151 - Germain Glidden and Reagan Portrait

asked to provide the cover illustration for the menu for the maiden voyage of Cunard Line's Queen Mary Ocean liner. During WWII she served with the British Air Force Women's Corps and was a constant companion to **General Frank A. Armstrong** who commanded the US Eighth Air Force bomber command. She did very little painting until the 1980s when she briefly took it up again. One of her final pieces was to provide the horse in the official portrait of **President Ronald Reagan** that hangs in the Museum of Sport.



Figure 150 - Mary painting Misty in 1934



Figure 149 - Mary Cicely Hall Caine 1995

Mary married **Andrew Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine** in 1938 in London, England and they had two sons: **Michael** born in 1940 and **Nicholas** born in 1947 both of whom live in Florida, USA. Following her divorce from **Andrew** in 1955, she moved to Washington, D.C. in the United States. There, she married an American stockbroker, **Howard Courtney Burr Jr.** in 1958. The new family, including his own son from a previous marriage, **Howard Courtney Burr**

III born on 22 May 1948, moved to Pound Ridge, NY and then to Wilton, Connecticut. After **Howard Courtney Burr Jr's** death in 1994, **Mary** moved to Stuart, Florida in 1996 and passed away on 11 December 2003 from cancer.

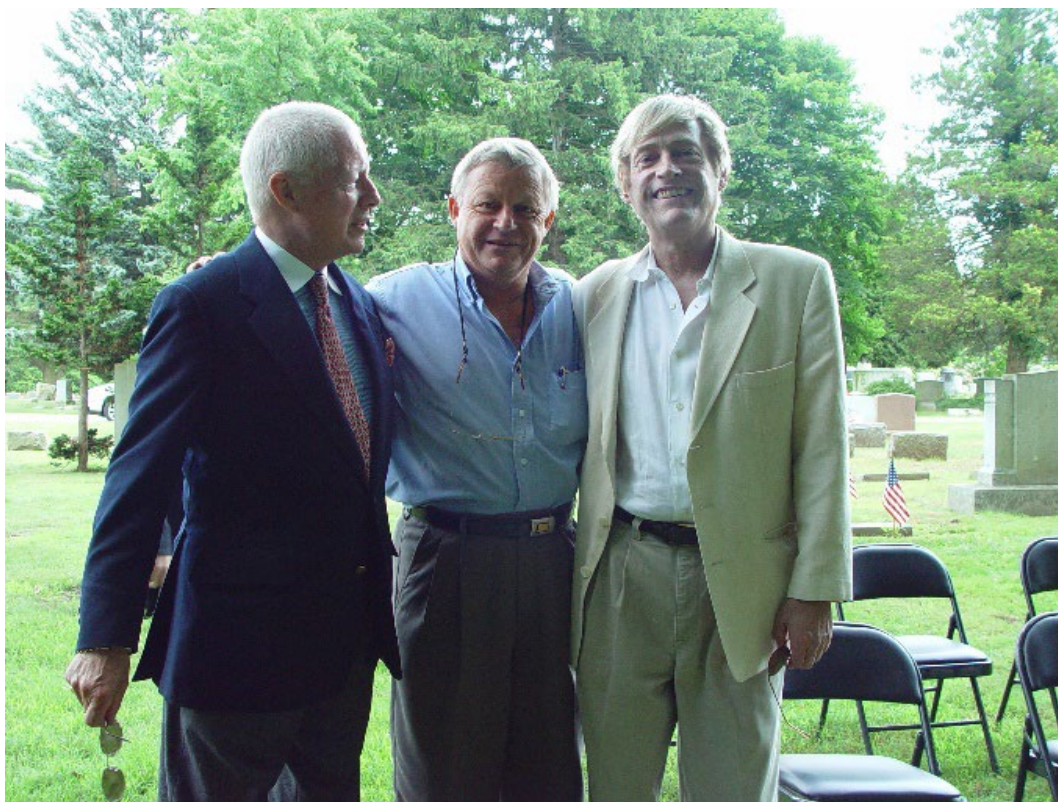


Figure 152 - Michael, Nicholas and Courtney 2004

The younger **Courtney** became a successful actor, director and producer in Hollywood where he remains to this day. He became known for his connection to **Sal Mineo**, a prominent Hollywood actor. **Mineo** gained fame for his role

as **Plato** in the 1955 film “*Rebel Without a Cause.*” and in 1960 for his role in “*Exodus*” also starring **Paul Newman**, **Eva Marie Saint** and **Lee J. Cobb**. At the time of his murder in 1976, **Mineo** had been in a six-year relationship with **Courtney**. **Courtney** later became a close friend of **Rock Hudson** and was involved in the TV show “*Benson*” for several years. Like so many in the Gay community, he contracted the AIDS virus and nearly died but thru innovative treatments was able to survive. He lives in Los Angeles and provides training to well-known and upcoming actors alike.



Figure 153 - Courtney Burr III



Figure 154 Nicholas and Courtney in Los Angeles 2022

The Line of Descandancy from WILLIAM CAINE

Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine is the 4th Great Grandson of William Caine:

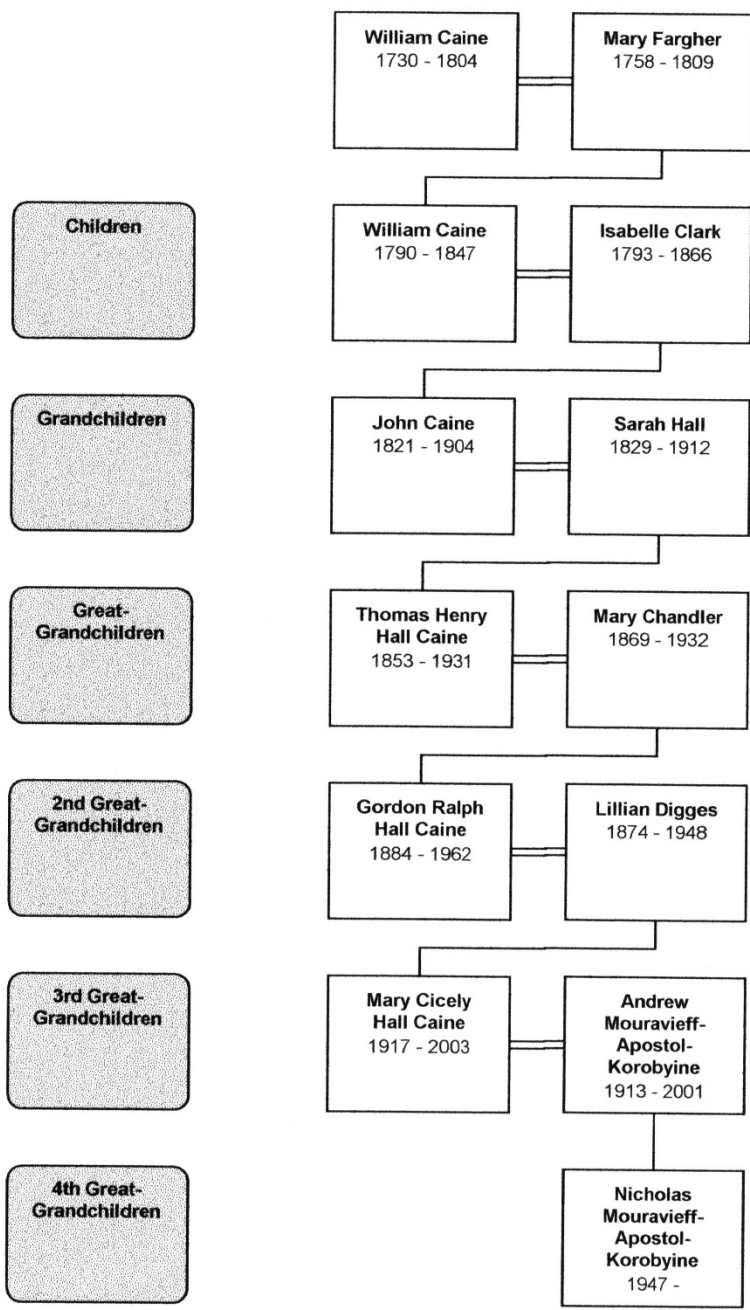


Figure 155 - Line of Descandancy from William Caine

Vladimir Vladimirovitch Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine



Figure 157 - Vladimir G. Korobyine

Mathew Ivanovitch, following release from exile in Siberia, had moved to **Ryazan** where he joined the family of his sister, **Katerina Bibikoff** whose daughter **Katerina** had married **Vladimir Grigorievitch Korobyine** of the old and noble **Korobyine** family.



Figure 156 - Katerina Bibikoff

This noble family whose titles predated their inscription in the Velvet Book of Nobility, traced its roots to **Kitchi-Bey** of the Golden Horde which ruled eastern Europe for over 250 years. The Horde was headed by a Khan who was a direct descendent of **Genghis Khan**. The ruling Khan named Princes and issued other titles like Grand Duke while collecting taxes from his subjects. One of the ruling Khan's three sons was **Kitchi-Bey**, born around 1377. In 1402 he was baptized, and he joined the **Grand Duke Fedor Olegovitch of Ryazan**, taking on the Christian name of **Selivan**. He named his eldest son, **Korobia** which is a word used for a measurement of wheat. **Korobia** became the root word for **Korobyine**.

Mathew Ivanovitch, having no son of his own, passed his name and properties, including the **Homutetz Estate**, to **Vladimir Vladimirovitch Korobyine**, his nephew, who by decree of Tsar Alexander III in 1884 became the first to hold the **Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine** name. **Vladimir** spent six months at the college of heraldry in St. Petersburg and developed the adjusted family coat of arms from those of the three families: **Apostol**, **Muraviev** and **Korobyine**.



Figure 159 - Apostol Coat of Arms



Figure 162 - Mouravieff Coat-of-arms



Figure 161 - Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine Coat-of-arms

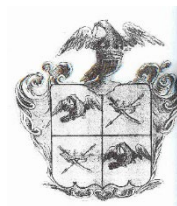


Figure 160 - Mouravieff Coat-of-arms



Figure 163 - Krobyine Coat-of-arms

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

Vladimir spent his youth in **Moshkovo, Ryazan Province**. The estate had been owned by the **Korobyine** family since the 1300s until it was confiscated by **Lenin** and **Trotsky** for their use as a hunting lodge in 1922.

Vladimir dreamed of joining the Opera. He had a fine voice and would often be joined by the maestro **Tchaikovsky** on the piano. **Tolstoy** was one of his childhood friends along with sons of such families as **Dolgoruky, Obolensky, Gagarin, Trubetskoy, Bibikoff** and **Gallitzin**.

His father, however, determined that **Vladimir** would enter the service of the tsar as a diplomat. In 1894 he received his first posting to the Russian Embassy in Madrid. In 1900 he was transferred to Lisbon and in 1902 to Belgrade. These were followed by a year in Athens and finally in 1906 a posting to Berlin as First Secretary of the Russian Embassy where he met his second wife-to-be, **Nadezda Fedorovna Tereshenko**.

In 1895, **Vladimir** married **Alexandra Nikolaiovna Tchihachov**, daughter of the Naval Minister Adjutant-General **Tchihatchov**. They produced two daughters, **Svetlana** in 1900 and **Irina** in 1902. **Svetlana** married an Italian, **Petri de San Miniato** and had a daughter, **Sandra**. **Irina** married a Dutchman, **Theodore Torluy-Duwek** and had a daughter, **Alexandra** in 1924 and later another daughter and a son. **Alexandra** married the south African **Ian Beukers** and in 1968 had a daughter, **Isabella**.



Figure 164 - Vladimir and Nadezhda Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA



Figure 165 - Elizabeth Hlopov "Babushka"

The couple divorced in 1908 and on January 31, 1909 **Vladimir** married **Nadehzda Federovna Tereshchenko**, born on 25 March 1887, daughter of **Fedor Artemievitch Tereshchenko**, the Ukrainian sugar magnate and **Elizabeth Hlopov**, daughter of a wealthy landowner from Tver. She had a younger brother, **Fedor Fedorovitch** born in 1888 and a younger sister, **Nathalie Federovna**, born in 1890.

Vladimir Vladimirovitch resigned from his diplomatic posts in 1909 and dedicated his time to managing the vast estates in Ukraine and Russia owned by his wife's family. The family would spend the winter months at their estate in Cannes on the Mediterranean coast of southern France where all three of their children were born. They also had apartments in **Paris** at 7 Rue Euler near the **Arc de Triomphe**.

In 1910, **Vladimir** donated 10,000 rubles at the tsar's request to create the Russian Air Force. In 1913, after **Andrew Vladimirovitch** was born in Cannes, the couple returned to Kiev to inaugurate the cathedral they had built in **Popova Sloboda** to honor the 300 years of the **Romanov** dynasty. The couple returned as usual to the south of France in late October. When the time came in March of 1914 to return to Kiev, doctors recommended



- Figure 167 - Nadehzda Teresychenko 1966

Nadehzda forgo the arduous trip and remain in Cannes. So, **Vladimir** made the trip alone. outbreak of WWI in August 1914 made it impossible to travel to Ukraine from the family home in Cannes, France. **Vladimir Vladimirovitch** remained in Cannes before moving to London during the First World War. He and his wife, **Nadehzda Federovna Tereshchenko** subsequently moved to Switzerland. Both were very active with the Swiss Red Cross until their deaths: **Vladimir** in 1937 and **Nadehzda** in 1967.



Figure 166 - Nadehzda Tereshchenko 1909

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

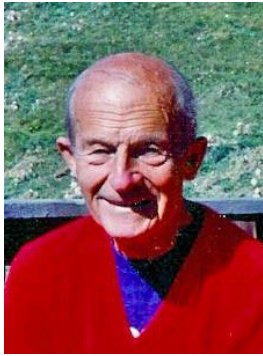


Figure 168 - Vadim
(Antony Moore)

While in Cannes, they had three sons: **Vadim** in 1911, **Andrew** in 1913 and **Alexis** in 1915. **Vadim** attended the best English schools like Eton and Cambridge. He joined the Royal Air Force in 1939 and served as a British intelligence officer in Bermuda during the Second World War. There he met **William “Wild Bill” Donovan**, founder and head of the OSS which later became the CIA. After the war, he joined **David Rockefeller** to create the Chase Manhattan National Bank and served as its Vice President under **David**. In the early 1950s he changed his name to **Anthony Moore** and attended the **Pontifical Beda College** in **Rome** which was the **Vatican Seminary** to become a **Catholic Parish Priest**, first at **St. Patrick’s Church** in **Jersey**, one of the **Channel Islands**, and later as associate **Pastor** at **St. Bernards Church**, in **West Newton**, near **Boston**, **Massachusetts** in the **USA**. He never married and died in 1999.

Alexis Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne attended an English school and in 1939 joined the war effort as an official with the Swiss Red



Figure 170 - Andrew
Mouravieff-Apostol

Cross in charge of the Asian Theater. Early on, he chose to go by the name of **Alexis (Dick) Apostol**. He married **Ellen Gautier**, whose mother, **Ruth Brotte**, was a **Singer** family heiress. The couple never had any children. After the war, he joined **Peter Grace** and administered his companies from Vaduz, Liechtenstein. Later in life he became a Deacon in the church of England and a high official in the Knights of Malta from his residence in Tourrettes-sur-Loups in the south of France. He died in 2000.

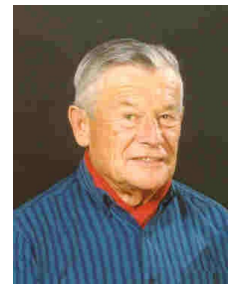


Figure 169 - Alexis
“Dick” Apostol

Andrew Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne also attended British schools and a Swiss college. He became a correspondent with the London Times and married **Mary Hall Caine**, daughter of a Member of Parliament and granddaughter of the famous Manx author, **Sir Thomas Henry Hall Caine**. They were married in London on 13 August 1938 and again in Geneva, Switzerland on the 4th of December 1938

They had two sons born in London, England. The first was **Michael Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne**, born on 30 March 1940 and the second was **Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne** who was born on 10 May 1947.

Following his divorce from **Mary** in 1955, **Andrew** went on to marry **Ellen Rothschild** in Brazil in 1956 and their only child, **Christopher Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne**

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

was born on 19 June 1960 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. **Ellen's** son by a previous marriage, **Roger Ian Wright**, joined the family and moved back to Geneva, Switzerland in 1970. **Andrew** served as Secretary General of the International Federation of Social Workers, a United Nations NGO until his death in 2002. **Ellen** assumed the duties of her husband at the IFSW and died in 2014.

Roger Ian Wright, graduated from the elite Wharton School of Finance as did their other son, **Christopher**. **Roger** moved back to Brazil in the 1980s and married **Barbara Luchsinger** from a wealthy Brazilian family in Porto Alegre. They produced two children, **Felipe** and **Veronica**. After the tragic death of **Barbara** in a plane crash in 1996, he remarried, this time to **Lucilla Carvalho Lins** and founded a successful investment brokerage firm which left him a wealthy individual. He amassed the largest contemporary art collection in Brazil and was a world champion 12-meter sailboat Captain before his own tragic death in the crash of his private plane in 2009. The crash also took the lives of his wife, their children and grandchildren.



Figure 171 - Roger Wright



Figure 173 - Christopher Mouravieff-Apostol

Meanwhile his half-brother, **Christopher Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine**, returned from his studies in USA to become an equity partner and senior executive at Pictet Bank SA in Geneva. He took over management of the Eastern European accounts in 1996 which lasted until 2022. He became a member of the Harriman Institute's National Advisory Council at Columbia University. His marriage to **Coraline Turretini** in 1992 produced a daughter, **Tatiana**, in 2002 and



Figure 174 - The Mouravieff-Apostol Mansion at Staraya Basmannaya Ulitsa, 23/9c1, Moskva, Russia, 105066

two sons in 2009: **Dimitri** and **Alexander Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine**. Starting in the early 1990s, **Christopher** and his wife were largely responsible for the complete restoration of the **Mouravieff-Apostol** mansion in Moscow.

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA



Figure 175 - Michael M. Apostol in 2008

Michael grew up during WWII at the Wooley Firs family estate in Maidenhead, England under the strict supervision of his nanny, **Zellie** and his grandmother **Lillian Hall Caine** because his mother, **Mary**, was off in the war effort until 1945. After the war, he was sent to Summerfields, a British public boarding school for the wealthy and elite of British society in England. He spent a brief time at school in Switzerland before the family moved to the United States.

After moving to the United States in May of 1955, both **Michael** and **Nicholas** chose to reduce their long last name to use just the

Apostol portion since Americans were not adept at using such lengthy surnames.

Michael Apostol graduated from the Citadel Military Academy in 1962 and served a brief stint in the United States Army Officer Corps. In 1968 he graduated from the premier Ivy League University MBA program at the Harvard Business School and pursued a successful Business career on Wall Street.



Figure 176 - Michael Apostol 2015

He married three times. First to **Mary Petersen**.



Figure 179 - Mary Petersen

Following a divorce, he married a widow, **Mary Westerlund**.



Figure 178 - Mary Westerlund



Figure 177 - Mary Saxon

His last marriage was to **Mary Saxon** with whom he had two children: **Alex** in 1983

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA
and **Peter** Apostol in 1991.



Figure 181 - Michael, Mary Saxon with Peter and Alex in 2008

Peter grew up in Pleasant Valley, NY before moving to Palm City, Florida in 2008.

After finishing high school, he attended the University of Miami and graduated

with a degree in Business and Economics. **Peter** formed his own business becoming an industry leader in family wealth management from his Palm Beach, Florida base. He worked



Figure 180 - Peter Apostol 2024

with his uncle, **Nicholas Apostol** to develop the **NMAK Foundation** and some of the technology projects from Florida and Puerto Rico.



Figure 182 - Arthur, Abby, Olivia, Alex, and Joseph 2024

Meanwhile, **Alex**, born as **Alexandra**, completed his gender transformation by his early twenties and moved to a rural upstate New York farm where he became a financial systems computer engineering consultant with companies like Gallant Capital markets and later as a senior VP with Cerus Markets. In 2013, he married **Abigail Corwin**, daughter of a

same-sex marriage, born in 1986. She was a successful educator. Together they produced three children: **Olivia** in 2016, **Joseph** in 2019 and **Arthur** in 2021.

Nicholas Andreivitch Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne

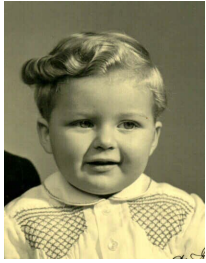


Figure 183 -
Nicholas M-A-K at 2
years old

Born on May 10, 1947 in **St. John's Wood, London, England**, **Nicholas** was christened in the Russian Orthodox church at **Benhams Farm**. He spent his first few years traveling with his nanny, **Lillian Elphick** and his parents. First they went to Trieste in 1948 and later to the British Zone in occupied Germany. They lived in **Bad Salsuflen in North Rhine-Westphalia** and then **Bad Pymont in Lower Saxony** before returning to **Switzerland** in 1950. In 1951, the family moved to **Lima, Peru** where his father headed the Latin America office of the World Council of Churches. By 1954, the family was back in Geneva, Switzerland where **Nicholas** attended the old private school, **Ecole Brechbühl** founded in 1875. In 1955, with **Nicholas's** mother having finalized her divorce from **Andrew**, the family emigrated to the United States aboard the **SS Liberté** arriving in **New York** on June 5th, 1955.



Figure 184 - Nicholas M-A-K in
1954

They lived first in an apartment in **Presidential Gardens in Alexandria, Virginia** but then moved to a house on **Glover Driveway in Washington's** northwest area. There they weathered the famous **Hurricane Hazel** – a first of many to follow in **Nicholas's** life to come. His mother then moved to **3650 NW Upton Street** before buying the house next door at **3620 NW Upton Street**.

While **Nicholas** went to the nearby school and was actively involved with **St Alban's Church** and the **Washington Cathedral Choir**, many of his Mother's wartime friends came calling. On one occasion, **General James H. Doolittle** took **Nicholas** to see the opening night of a war movie, "**Bridge over the River Kwai**". It was the first feature film **Nicholas** had ever seen. Another frequent visitor was **General Frank A. Armstrong Jr.** who had headed the **8th Air Force** during the War and was a close friend to **Mary**.

In 1958, **Mary** re-married. This time to **Howard Courtney Burr Jr.**, an old friend from pre-war days who was a stock broker in New York. He was a widower and had a young son, **Howard Courtney Burr III**, who was one year younger than **Nicholas**. The family moved to **Fancher Road in Pound Ridge, New York**. In 1963, the family moved again



Figure 185 - 582 Nod Hill Road, Wilton, CT from 1963 to 1996

to **Nod Hill Road in Wilton, Connecticut**. **Nicholas Apostol** went to Saint Paul's school in **New Hampshire** and then St. Luke's School in Connecticut.

After graduating, he went on to serve in the United States Air Force during the Vietnam War and received the Air Force Commendation Medal.



Figure 187 - Nicholas M Apostol Military record

He was drafted to serve in the US Army in July of 1966 despite not being a US Citizen. Instead, the US Air Force recruiter was able to provide him with a slot in the Air Force.



Figure 186 - Airman Nicholas Apostol 1966

After basic training at **Lackland AFB** he went to technical training in **Amarillo, Texas** for a position in Fuel Systems Maintenance and Engineering. His first assignment was to **Myrtle Beach, SC** and the **354th Tactical**

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Fighter Wing. It was mobilized to Vietnam in August 1968. Later Apostol was reassigned to the US Air Force Headquarters in Europe located in **Wiesbaden, Germany.** He travelled throughout Europe overseeing NATO fuel systems.

He obtained his pilot license while there and was active in several aeroclubs including the **Egelsbach Aeroclub** just outside **Frankfurt** and the one he founded at the small Army field at **Mainz-Finthen.** He bought a Fuji 180 single engine 4-seater which he flew all over the continent undertaking official duties as well as for pleasure. His friend, **Tom Dwyer**, a Lt. Colonel in the US Air Force, was his flight instructor and with his wife, Barbara, often accompanied Nicholas.



Figure 188 - Fuji 200-180 aircraft at Mainz-Finthen Airfield 1973

He was honorably discharged in September 1974 and awarded the Air Force's highest non-combat Award, The Air Force Commendation Medal.

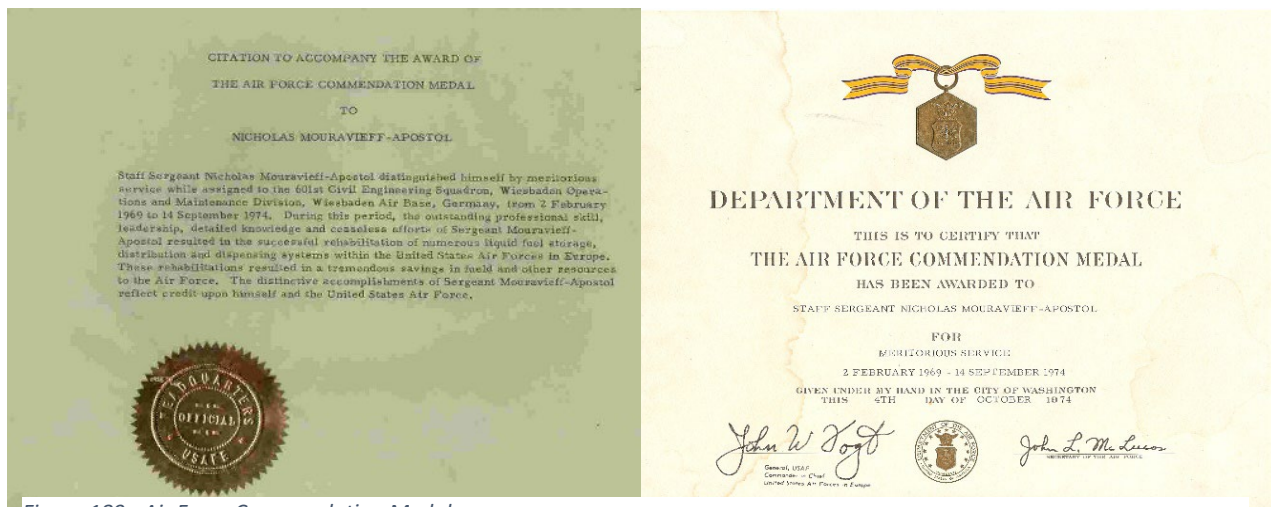


Figure 189 - Air Force Commendation Medal

The **Air Force Commendation Medal** is awarded for **“outstanding achievement (generally an action or accomplishment) or meritorious service (generally a period of exemplary service) or acts of courage which don't meet the requirements for the award of the Airman's Medal or Bronze Star Medal and sustained meritorious performance by crew members. The**

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device is only authorized if the service or achievement was performed while the service member was personally exposed to hostile action or under significant risk of hostile action”

Even while on active-duty service, he pioneered the development of handheld calculators with the Melcor Corporation and later personal computers helping found

Commodore
Computer
Corporation in
London.



Figure 192 - Commodore PET 1977

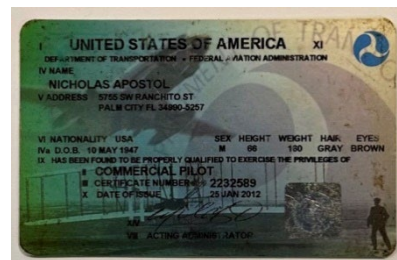


Figure 191 - Melcor Model 400, 535 and 635 in 1975



Figure 195 - Nicholas Apostol Pilot with Flamenco Airways

In the later 1970s and early 1980s, he founded a dozen Commuter airlines in the United States, the Caribbean and Latin America. As a licensed



commercial pilot since 1968, he logged over 8,000 hours as pilot in command with logbook entries from tiny single engine Cessnas to the supersonic Concorde. In 1979 he was featured as the cover story for VENTURE Magazine.



Figure 193 - 1979 Venture Magazine cover

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In the early stages he brokered airplanes, and he and his partner, **Geoffrey Sinclair Ross**, leased aircraft to provide air transport to well-known bands like the **Lovin' Spoonful**. Then they founded **Crown Airlines** at **Sikorsky Field** in **Bridgeport, Connecticut**. Soon after they set up operations in **Hilton Head, South Carolina** and then **Nicholas** founded **Flamenco Airways** in **Culebra, Puerto Rico** with **Ruben Diaz** and **Benjamin Rivera** using several of his **Britten-Norman BN2A 9** passenger **Islanders**. He went on to help launch **Westair** in **California**, **Cozumel Airways** in **Mexico**, **Dominair** in the **Dominican Republic**, **Aero Virgin Islands** in the **USVI** and **Air Florida**, among others. In 1980 he partnered with some venture capitalists from New York and Chicago, including **Kenneth Pontikes**, owner of **COMDISCO**, to take over **Dorado Wings** in **Dorado, Puerto Rico**. With over 15 aircraft, the airline became **Crown Airlines** as well and **Nicholas** expanded the route structure significantly adding



Figure 196 - Dorado Wings crash 19 July 1981

He had moved to Puerto Rico in 1976 where in 1981 he met his wife, **Jeannette Byington**. The two had met briefly in 1966 in Connecticut while **Nicholas** attended **St. Lukes School**, a boy's prep school. She had been attending the **Thomas School for Girls**, a girl's finishing school also in **New Canaan**. **Jeannette** had been born in **Tokyo, Japan** where her father, **James Byington Sr.** was the United States Consul under **General MacArthur's** administration of the recently occupied Japan. Following several assignments to **Mexico** and **Portugal**, her father returned to the U.S. and eventually retired in **Diamondhead, Mississippi** with his wife **Barbara, née Treadwell**. Before serving in the Foreign Service, **Mr. Byington** served

Turbine powered aircraft for the first time in the Caribbean. However, on July 19th, 1981, **Nicholas** suffered a serious crash in San Juan resulting from the airplane he was piloting encountering the wake turbulence left behind a departing Pan Am L-1011 heavy jet.

He filed suit against the FAA for allowing him to take off too soon after the heavy jet, but the case went before a very biased Judge, and he lost his case.

He had



Figure 197 - Jeannette Byington 2009

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as the Latin America General Manager of **Pan Am Airways** under **Juan Trippe**. His headquarters was in **Managua, Nicaragua**



Figure 198 - Jeannette and her father in PR 1983

Jeannette had married **John Burgess Cullen** in 1969 but they divorced in 1981. **Jeannette** became a champion tennis player and an accomplished race car driver during those years. A friend of hers in **San Juan** served as **Treasurer for the Humane Society of Puerto Rico** where **Jeannette** also served as Executive Director. Her friend was also the secretary to **Nicholas** at his airline, **Dorado Wings in Dorado, Puerto Rico**. After his accident, her

friend brought **Nicholas** to visit, and it ended in their marriage on January 13, 1989. Jeannette was diagnosed with cancer and underwent successful laser surgery at the Ochsner Clinic in New Orleans but the result was an inability to have children.



Figure 199 - Nicholas Apostol at opening of El Conquistador Hotel, Fajardo, PR 1993



Figure 200 - Jeannette and Nicholas in Diamondhead, MS 1981

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From 1983 until 1992 he served as the El Salvador country manager for Arthur Young and Company, one of the Big Eight accounting firms, and created and managed the control system for the United States financial assistance programs in Latin America. From Panama to Belize, he worked with Central Banks and Heads of State to implement controls on the use of the US foreign aid distributed by USAID. These systems were best known for the establishment of a Price Checking System. This was made possible by the use of computers which were just coming online.

Applying his knowledge of small computers, both micro and mini, as opposed to mainframe behemoths of the time, **Apostol** and his associate, **Jose Boscio**, created automated programs within the Central Banks in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador to help avoid capital flight arising from price manipulations inconsistent with real market values. Exporters selling at artificially low prices or importers paying exorbitantly high prices were quickly flagged.



Figure 202 - N. Apostol with Roberto Murray-Meza 1986 receiving FUSADES Award

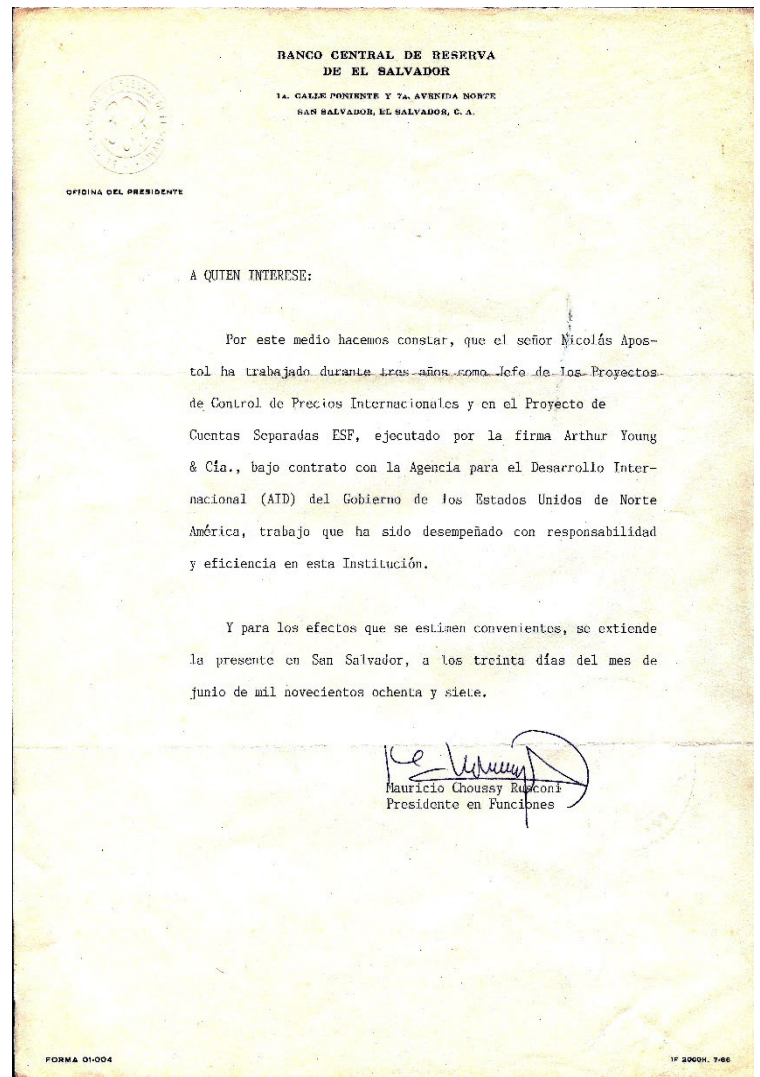


Figure 203 - Central Bank letter of recommendation.



Figure 201 - President Napoleon Duarte

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Following the devastating 1986 earthquake in El Salvador, he left **USAID** and managed the recovery program for **President Duarte** of **El Salvador**. Among **Apostol's** assistants was **Benjamin Duran**, **Duarte's** nephew. The two were great friends and frequent golfers at **Club Campestre** in **San Salvador**.

He was a founding member of **FUSADES** in 1983 and **COMFIEN** in 1986 following the earthquake. He was the financial manager for the latter which built low-income housing for those displaced by the earthquake.



Figure 205 - Nicholas and President and Mrs Alfredo Cristiani 1991

Nicholas went on to become an advisor to **President Cristiani** and the **Government of El Salvador** during the grueling civil war and the ensuing peace negotiations with the **FMLN**. He created a program funded by a Texas oilman to provide limbs to victims of landmines. The program treated military, civilian and

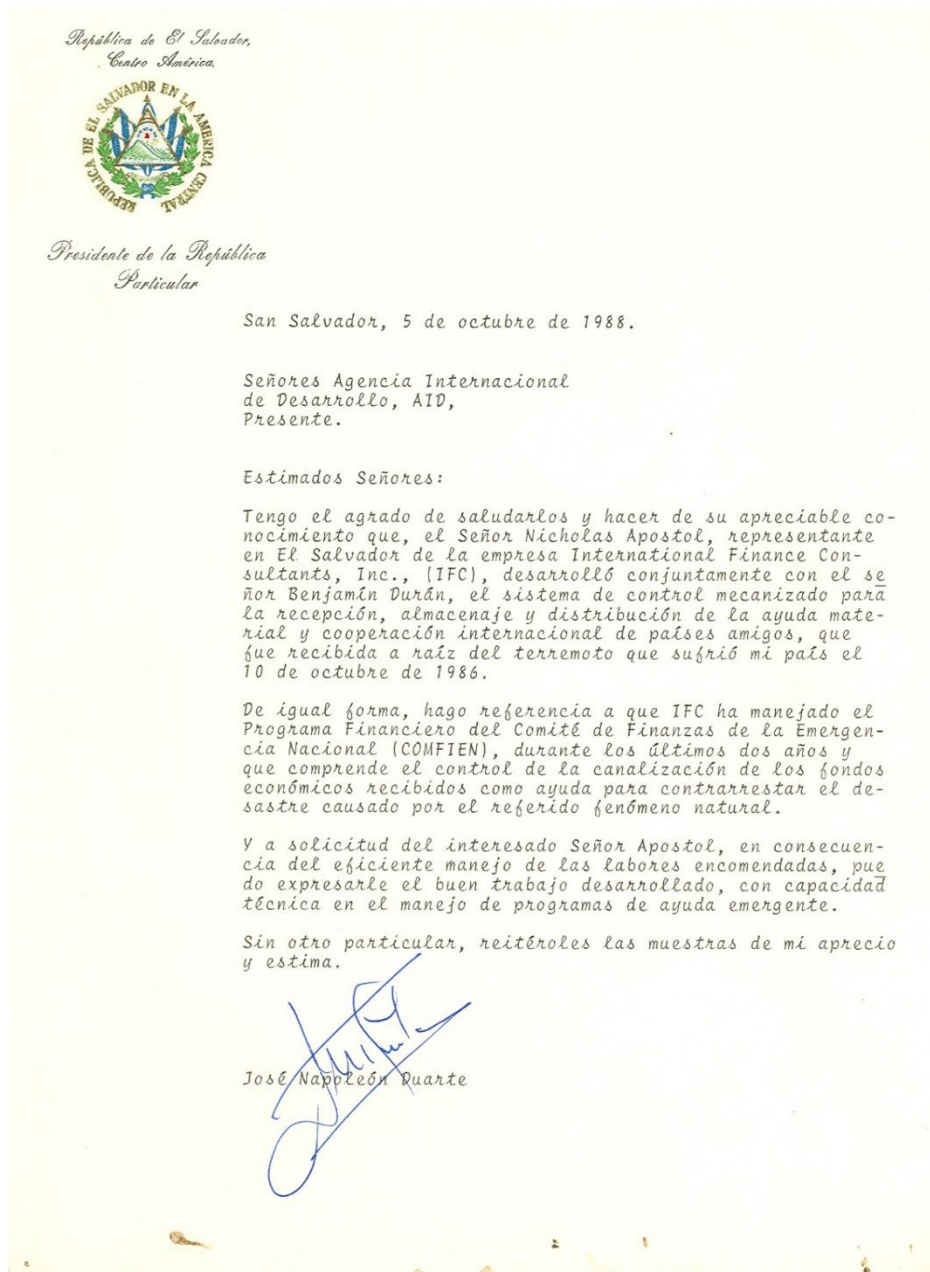


Figure 204 - Letter of Appreciation from President Duarte

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even guerilla victims who had suffered loss of limbs during the 10 year civil war.

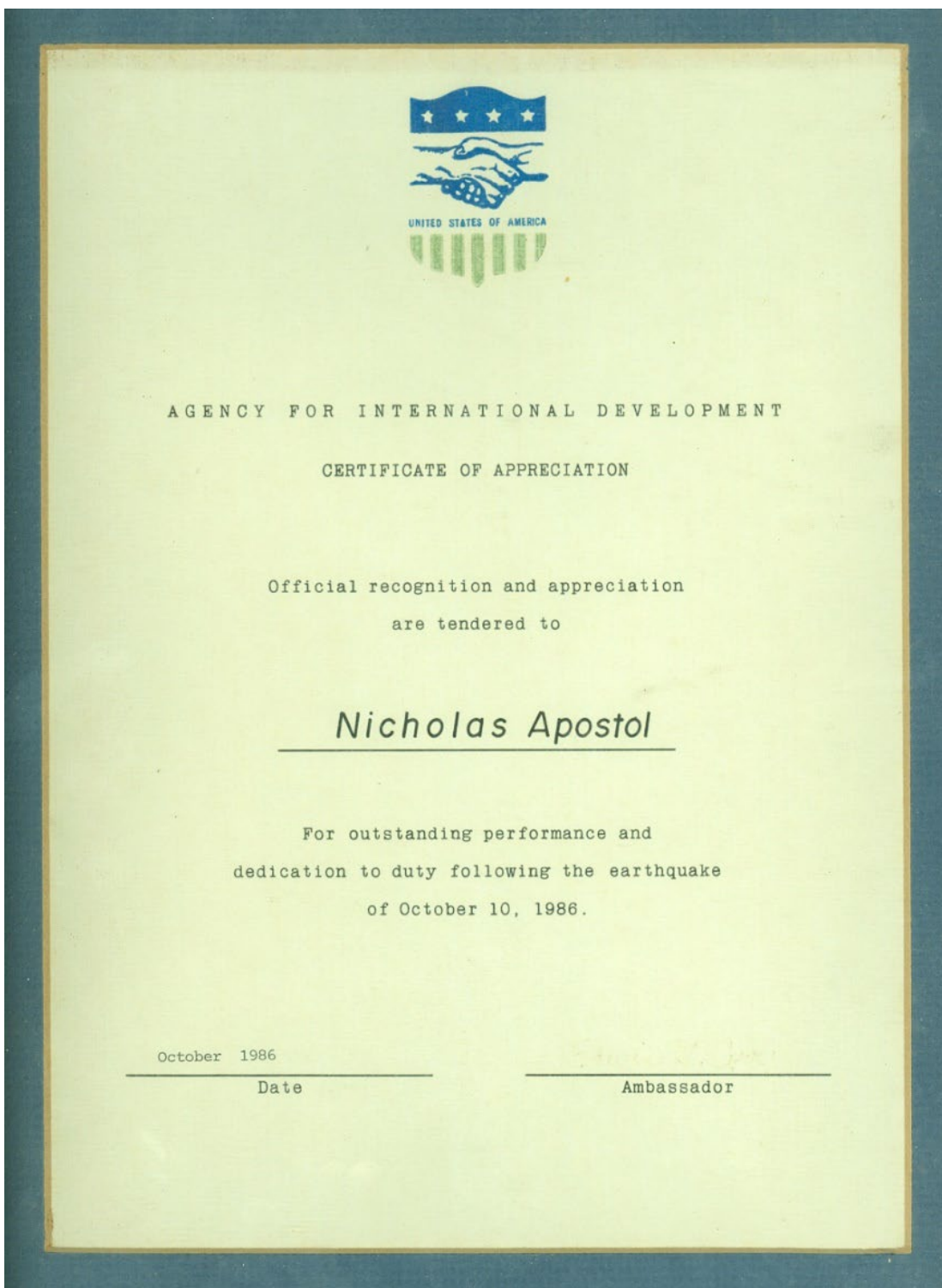


Figure 206 - USAID Award to Nicholas Apostol 1986
signed by Ambassador Edwin Corr

The Lord of Yardley and Birmingham

On July 27th, 2000, **Nicholas** was awarded the Title “**Lord of Yardley and Birmingham.**” There were over 200 applicants including royalty, businessmen and even politicians. The previous title holder had died and having no male heirs, his estate sought to find a suitable successor. The title dates to 973 A.D. and covers a vast area of middle England covering about 7900 acres. This makes it one of the largest regions covered by a Lordship Title and about ten times the size of the average. In 1906, it was

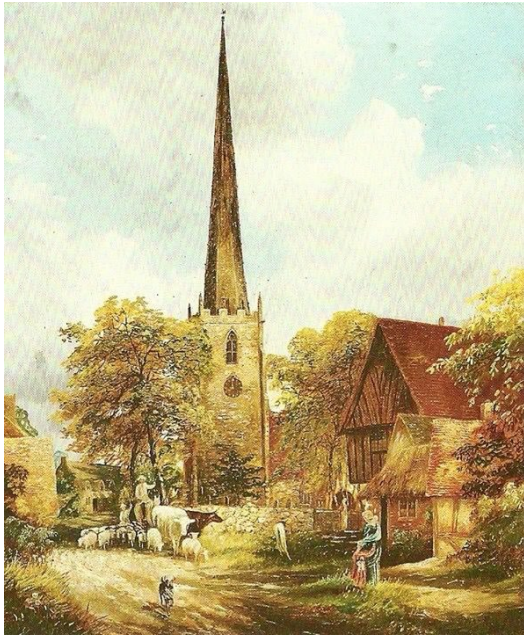


Figure 207 - St. Egburgers Church in Yardley

officially incorporated into the heart of the city of **Birmingham**, so that the Lord is also **Lord of Birmingham**, one of England's largest cities and conferring upon the Title enormous dignity, cachet, and prestige. **Yardley** has its own train station (and transport museum), several woods and idyllic lakes, schools dating back centuries and its church that dates back 1200 years.

This ancient Title holds a very special place in British history. Not only is it one of the very oldest surviving Titles in the whole of the United Kingdom, but so great is its standing that it has been re-awarded by the monarchs of England no fewer than three times to subjects who have shaped the future of the British Isles. The England of 1000 years ago was quite different from now - even the temperature was different and much

warmer than today for temperatures have dropped in the last millennium. The country was really reforming after the Romans had left, nearly 500 years beforehand, and recovering from the barrage of attacks from the Danes and other tribes from continental Europe. Here then, one summer day in the year 965 in the settlement of Yardley, a man by the name of **Odo**, dressed in a monk's habit was presiding as the Abbott of **Pershore Abbey**. He was a brilliant scholar, and thoroughly educated in the classics. That day, a Royal envoy appeared from nowhere to see him and bore a command for the Lord to visit the newly crowned seventeen-year-old **King Edgar**. The King explained that he had no experience and sought **Odo**, along with others, as an advisor so that he might rule well.

Odo left **Yardley** for many years, traveled the country, and made treaty after treaty, entered negotiation after negotiation and brought to the Isles a general state of peace and prosperity. He worked particularly closely with **Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury** at that time. Throughout he had one dream that he did not let go of: to unify England under one ruler as it had been under the Romans. 972 A.D. brought his chance. After many days of conference with the **King**, he set off and held meetings with all the neighboring monarchs - the five **Welsh Princes**, the **Scottish King**, the **King of Cumberland**, the **Norwegian King** who occupied the isles off the coast and the **Danes in Ireland** and dotted throughout the country. Finally, an envoy called **Oswald** was sent to **Rome** to meet the **Pope**, where an accord was also made. The result of these negotiations had a greater effect on England as a nation than any before or since. On Whitsunday, May 11th 973, in the ancient town of **Bath**, **King Edgar** entered the church where **Archbishop Dunstan** and the **Archbishop of York** awaited him at the altar. **Odo** stood looking on amongst the congregation. **Dunstan** invested **Edgar** with the ring and sword of state, placed the Crown on his head and the scepter and rod in his hands, and both the archbishops enthroned him. In this special ceremony, all the nations of England bonded together as one, with one **King** receiving their recognition and the blessing of the **Pope**. This was the founding of **England** as it is known today.



Figure 208 - King Edgar (944-975 AD)

This achievement beyond comparison was an event that had come from the mind and actions of **Odo**, so **King Edgar** in gratitude offered him the Title of **Lord of Yardley**. And so, in the year 973, over 1400 years ago, the people of Yardley heard news that their adored Abbott would at long last be returning, not just as Abbott but also as their Lord.

When **Odo** died, the Title was passed downwards for the next two centuries amongst the **Abbots of Pershore**. Life remained very quiet in **Yardley**, but this did not stop the Lords from making a significant contribution to the history books of England - for the monks of **Pershore**, under the Lord's direction, recorded the **Chronicles of Pershore**. It is from these ancient texts that a great deal of today's recordings of what went on in the England of that time came from.



Figure 209 - Abbey of Pershore founded in AD 689

Times changed with the Norman invasion in 1066 by **William the Conqueror**, and society did as well. The Title moved from the possession of the Abbots in the 1150s to the ownership of the **de Limesi** family. **Hawice de Limesi** was Lord in 1162. He was a good friend of **Thomas à Becket** and frequently discussed matters of state with him. It is well known that **Henry II** had **Thomas à Becket**, his former minister, and



Figure 210 - Ralph de Limesi, nephew of William the Conqueror

Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered. What is less well known is that **Hawice** had spent days pleading with **Thomas** not to take the position of **Archbishop**. Had **Hawice's** advice been followed, there might have been no need for the **Reformation** and breaking off links from Rome in the 1530s.

Hawice died in 1195 and passed the Title to his son, **Geoffrey**. Records are sketchy at this time, but it is known from Court Rolls (records kept of the Lord's court) that the Title went from **Geoffrey** to his son **Geoffrey** to his son **Ralph de Limesi** and from him to his daughter **Felicia**. She married **Robert de Beauchamp**, who was Lord in 1244.

Felicia and **Robert** had no children and so left the Title to her uncle **Ralph**, in 1261, who in turn passed it into the hands of the **Beauchamp** family. **William de Beauchamp** became Lord in 1268 whilst holding the title of **Earl of Warwick** and conducted his affairs from **Warwick castle**. His son, **Guy Beauchamp** fought in the great battle against the Scots at **Falkirk** in 1298 and died at the age of 43. **John**, his son, fought in the naval victory off Sluys in 1340. Most impressive though was his involvement at the battle of Cressy in France on 26 August 1346 and in recognition of this bravery the King made him one of the original twenty-five Knights of the Garter (really a reinvention of the Knights of the Round Table).



Figure 211 - John Beauchamp 1352

In 1360, he passed away and the Title went to his brother **Thomas**, who had fought alongside him in battle. **Thomas**, his son, then inherited the Title in 1369 and he became involved in a long series of campaigns against the King. In 1401 he died and was succeeded by his heir, **Richard**.

Richard's Godfather was **King Richard II** (after whom he was named). In 1408 he obtained leave of the King to visit the Holy Sepulcher or shrine in the Holy land and spent the next two years travelling across Europe. From Jerusalem he returned to



Figure 212 - Richard Beauchamp with King Henry VI

England in 1410. The King immediately retained him to serve with his son **Henry, Prince of Wales**. That same year he also joined with the **Bishop of Durham** and others to negotiate with the Scots. In 1413 he was Lord High Steward at the coronation of **Henry V**, and was soon afterwards appointed a commissioner, both for an alliance with Burgundy and for a truce with France. In the begripping of the year 1414, he was very instrumental in suppressing the **Lorillard** uprising and about this time there are references to him as being named the **Deputy of Calais**. On the 20th of October in the same year, he was commissioned to go to represent England at the **Council of Constance**. He lived a good many years more, was a confidante of the monarchy and was even left by **Henry V** the task of overseeing the education of

his son, the future **Henry VI**.

After living a long and fruitful life, **Richard** died peacefully in 1439, having returned to Yardley for a quieter existence. His son and heir, **Henry**, lived only for another six years until his demise, but in that time was created a Duke and the premier **Earl of England**. He died in 1445 and left the Title and his vast fortune to his daughter **Anne**. She quietly ruled as **Lady of Yardley** and remained a spinster all her life. When **Henry VII** came to the Throne, she passed the Title on to him so that it might not be lost, as she had no heirs.

And so, **Henry VII** became the Lord of Yardley in the year 1487. The fact that a King was also a Lord can only really be understood by first understanding the English Title system. All land and titles were granted in return for service to the King, but if these were returned to the King, for whatever reason, then he himself would receive the feudal dues (payments made by subjects to the Lord) himself. So, **Henry VII** was Lord and following his death in 1509, **Henry VIII** was Lord. He of course was one of England's most famous monarchs and not surprisingly, between his six wives, overturning of the Church, and his arguments with his Ministers such as **Wolsey** and **Cromwell**, he did like to "get away from it all." One of the places that he went to for such a purpose was **Yardley**.



Figure 213 - King Henry VIII



Figure 214 - Catherine of Aragon 1485-1536

In 1533, he re-granted the Title to his ex-wife **Katherine of Aragon** and upon her death in 1536, it descended to her daughter **Mary**. **Mary**, however, didn't last very long with the Title. **John, Duke of Northumberland**, had his eye on the Title and her estates and when in a strong position, confiscated them both. But he was soon put to death for treason. **Mary** came to the Throne and regained the Title. She granted it to **Edward Sutton** (also **Baron of Dudley**), whose family had originally made their fortune by shipping wool and spices around the world making him one of England's richest men.

He lived in Yardley for many years until the Title descended to his son, also **Edward**. By 1616, the Title was in the hands of the **de Lacy** family, who were remarkable merchants and privateers. He had a fleet of what could best be described as part of the English Merchant Navy and at worst (or as far as England's enemies were concerned), pirates. Upon **John de Lacy's** death in 1629, the Title came into the hands of his friends, the **Grevis** family.

Thomas Grevis (1629 -52) was a friend of **King Charles I** and a fellow collector of works of art. During the civil war, he was a major financier of the King. **Richard**, his brother succeeded him and held the Title until 1688. Thereupon, **Benjamin Grevis** assumed the Title and with it decided to put some of his rights as Lord to use. As Lord, he owned the subsoil and any excavations that took place could not happen without his blessing. He made great plans for digging a grand canal, but these did not come to fruition until his son and great grandson made the dream a reality. His grandson and great grandson all worked on the idea, but the technology was just not available until the late eighteenth century when **Thomas Telford** came on the scene. He was the greatest engineer of the time, but it was only when **John Taylor**, a successful local manufacturer, bought into the area and became Lord that the canal got moving.



Figure 215 - Edward Sutton



Figure 217 - John Taylor 1711-1775

John Taylor, another self-made man was close friends with **Dr. Samuel Johnson**, the writer of the dictionary, and he subsidized the schools in the area, as he remembered the start he had been given in life by a kindly man who had paid for his education. **Johnson** loved him, and considered him 'a very sensible, acute man,' with a strong mind; but his talk was of 'bullocks'. and his habits were 'by no means sufficiently clerical. **Taylor** owned the finest breed of milk cows in **England**. His “*great bull*” is a constant subject of jest in **Johnson's** letters.



Figure 216 - John Taylor 1738-1814

James Boswell and **Doctor Johnson** came to **Ashbourne** on 26 March 1766, driving from Lichfield in Taylor's “*large, roomy post chaise, drawn by four stout, plump horses, and driven by two steady jolly postilions.*” **Taylor** was the largest employer in **Birmingham**, with a staff of five hundred. In June 1765, he joined **Sampson Lloyd** and provided the capital for what is now known as **Lloyds Bank Plc**, having initially been named **Taylor and Lloyds Bank**. He died in 1775 and his son, **John**, carried the title until 1814 and passed it on to his own son, **James**, who was the Lord of the Manor until 1852.

The **Taylor**s have continued to pass down the Title and over the last two centuries have overseen the transition from the position of Lord as a guardian of the people of **Yardley** to that of a father figure.

At the beginning of the 20th century, **Richard Taylor**, Lord at the time, was one of the foremost “*men behind the scenes.*” He was well known for his skills in arranging political deals and was always to be seen with the leading political figures of the time, such as **William Gladstone** and in later years, **Lloyd George**.

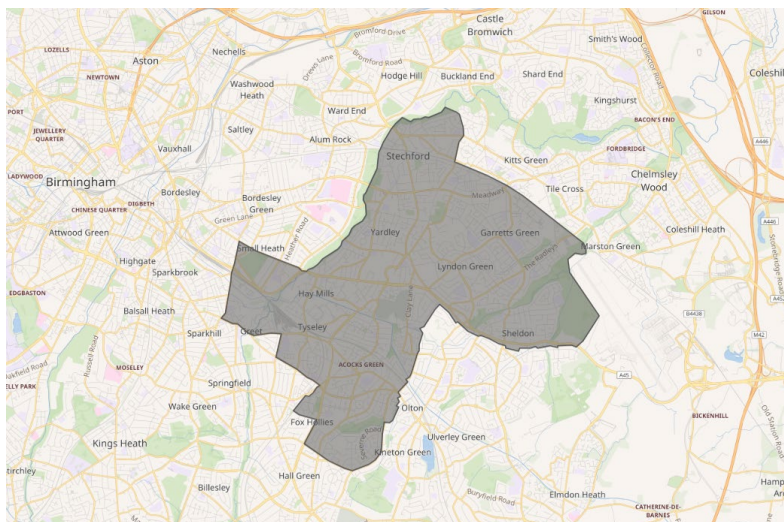


Figure 218 - Yardley map as part of greater Birmingham in 2024

In this capacity, he would come to know **Sir Derwent Hall Caine**, the great uncle of **Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-**

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Korobyine, a future **Lord of Yardley**, who at the time was a big supporter of **Lloyd George**, arranging much of the **Prime Minister's** campaign trips by airplane.

Richard Taylor lived a good many years more in great prosperity and was a regular benefactor to the local people. When he passed away, he let the Title descend in his family until it was transferred to the current holder, **Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine**, a descendant of the famous *Decembrist* Russian family of the same name and great-grandson of the noted Manx novelist **Sir Thomas Henry Hall Caine**.



Figure 219 - Lord of Yardley Certificate 2000



(Above) Nicholas on the jetty in Punto Santiago constructed of plastic wood 15 years after being made by him in his factory. (Right) railway ties in Arroyo PR and Santo Domingo in 1993. (Right) His Vice President, Jose Garcia Pino, in a 1998 Magazine.

In 1992, together with **Dr. Matt Kessler** and **Jose Garcia Pino**, he developed a use for waste plastics, setting up Environmental Plastics of Puerto Rico Inc., one of the first factories to make plastic wood. They began in Toa Baja, P.R. and then re-opened in 1994 in an old Pepsi Cola factory in Cidra, P.R. They were the first to recycle tires in Puerto Rico and introduced residential recycling in 1992 with BFI in Dorado, P.R.



(Above) Nicholas built the first plastic recycling plant in Toa Baja, PR in 1992 which was inaugurated by Gov. Rossello. (Left) Dr. Matt Kessler, his partner, who originated the whole idea to clean the environment.

Figure 220 - Environmental Plastics of PR Inc.

Nicholas also created an environmental program for Caribbean area hotels and served as Judge for the annual award recognizing environmental activities of area hotels. The **Green Hotel** program was copied around the world and included such things as reuse of towels and sheets to reduce laundry, use of LED bulbs and other practices now common in most hotels worldwide.

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Nicholas and Jeannette moved to Florida in 2002 and founded the **Macaw Rescue Sanctuary**, taking in and caring for over 120 Macaws on their mini ranch in Palm City, Florida over the next 20 years.

In 2009, **Nicholas Apostol** formed joint ventures with **SMURFIT Corp.** which at the time was the largest cardboard producer and recycler. He created plants with a \$3 million investment in **Toa Baja,**



Figure 221 - Cardboard in the Puntarenas facility 2011

Puerto Rico and San Jose, Costa Rica. A year later he added a site in



Figure 222 - Nicholas Apostol in the San Jose paper plant 2010

Puntarenas, Costa Rica. He also was recycling plastics and shipping the material to China. He had contracts in **Italy, Ukraine, Honduras, El Salvador, Ecuador, Colombia, and the United States,** shipping dozens of container loads to China monthly.

Together with **Randall White, Robert Tinkham, and David**



Figure 223 - Nicholas Apostol in Palm City, FL in 2004

Callihan, he formed a small law firm to deal with the mortgage crisis resulting from the real estate crash in 2007.



Figure 224 - Mireya Moscoso and Nicholas Apostol

The firm went on to provide services to a Panama law firm which had many US clients with over \$50 million involved in commercial activities related to the supply of medicines to the

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Panama Government and the securing of concessions at the Tocumen International Airport.

The Panama Law firm, **Bufete Vallarino y Asociados**, was headed by a former Vice President of Panama, **Arturo Vallarino** who served under **Mireya Moscoso**, former President of the Republic of Panama. She was a friend of **Nicholas** and sold him the property in **Punta Mala, Pedasi, Panama** making him her neighbor in **Pedasi**. The firm included a former Vice Minister of Commerce, **Andres Avelino Jaen** with whom **Nicholas** worked very closely. **Jaen** facilitated lucrative investments in contracts issued by the **Panama Government** to his clients, many of whom were in the **United States**. **Apostol's** firm helped the US clients in particular to provide their funds for the **Panama** ventures.



Figure 225 - Lic. Andres Avelino Jaen Rodriguez 2021



Figure 226 - Nicholas and Michael de Groot in Venice, Italy aboard MS The World.

Nicholas travelled frequently to Panama and worked with billionaire **Michael de Groot** on a project he had in Panama. **Nicholas** knew him since his days as owner of the **Waste Management Company** together with **Wayne Huizenga**, another resident of Palm City.

Nicholas also worked with **Jose Garcia Pino**, his former associate from the plastic wood company, to help bring democracy to **Cuba, Venezuela, and Nicaragua**. **Jose** was very active in the **Cuban** resistance movement, coordinating activities with Cuban exiles in

Florida and Puerto Rico.



Figure 227 - Jose Garcia Pino at 2016 Encuentro

Vallarino from **Panama**, members of the **US Congress** and the **US State Department** and dissidents from inside **Cuba** including **Guillermo Fariñas**.



Figure 229 - Nicholas and Arturo Vallarino

In 2016 they organized a convention in **San Juan** to highlight the situation in Cuba. It was attended by sympathisers and activists from around the world including **Arturo**

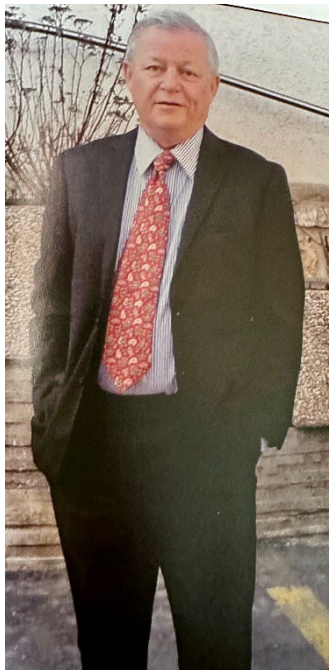


Figure 228 - Nicholas Apostol in Sion, Switzerland in 2011

Nicholas was very impressed with **Panama** and seriously considered living there. His friendships there with **Andres Jaen**, **Arturo Vallarino**, **Arnulfo Escalona** and **Mireya Moscoso** provided added impetus. **Mireya** offered him a 10-acre beachfront parcel at her **Punta Mala**, **Pedasi** estate and he could not resist.

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Over the next 20 years, **Nicholas** expanded his car collection to include numerous classic and rare models such as a 1947 Rolls Royce, a 1953 Buick Skylark, a 1973 Lamborghini Espada, a 1974 Alfa Romeo Montreal, a 1967 Mercedes-Benz Pagoda, a 1976 Jensen Interceptor, a 1953 MGTD and a 1960 Alfa Romeo 2000.



Figure 234 - 1974 Alfa Romeo Montreal



Figure 230 - 1960 Alfa Romeo 2000 Spider



Figure 231 - 1974 Lamborghini Espada III



Figure 235 - 1947 Rolls Royce Silver Wraith



Figure 236 - Nicholas and Peter Apostol 2022 Car Show Award



Figure 237 - 1967 Mercedes Benz 250SL



Figure 238 - Hacienda Apostol in Puerto Rico

His real estate portfolio expanded as well. The small 1,200 square foot, ¾



Figure 239 - Yardley Farms in Palm City, Florida 2023

acre property on a mountaintop in **Puerto Rico** was expanded to become a 34,000 square foot mansion on 7 acres. A 5-acre country estate in **Palm City, Florida** became his home in 2002 with 1,800 square feet under roof. By 2024 it had ballooned to over 6,600 square feet including a garage and

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA showroom, stables, a boathouse, a guest house, and a putting green. **Nicholas** designed and built both properties himself.



Figure 241 - Tegelarius on Hutchinson Island

A unique one-acre oceanfront property on the Atlantic was acquired in 2016.

In 2023 the **NMAK Foundation** selectd a 7 acre ocean front property in the exclusive **Pedasi** area of **Panama** known as **Punta Mala** with the intention of



Figure 240 - Punta Mala in Pedasi, Panama

Nicholas amassed an impressive art collection starting in the 1980s. It was said to be worth as much as \$500 million and formed the nucleus of the **NMAK Foundation Art Collection** and formed part of the capitalization for **MAK Merchant Finance AG**, a Swiss Trust company he co-founded in 2023. The collection had paintings by the likes of Picasso, Dali, Degas, Basquiat, Rothko, Pollock, Twombly, Hemingway, Grandma Moses, Appel, Warhol, Chagall, Kline, Rembrandt, Lautrec, Renoir, Homer and de Kooning.

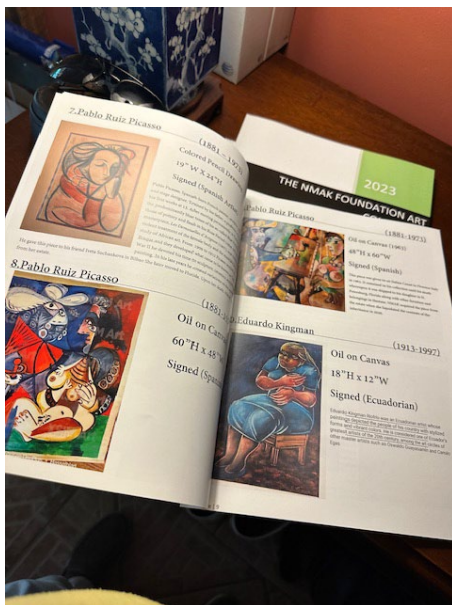
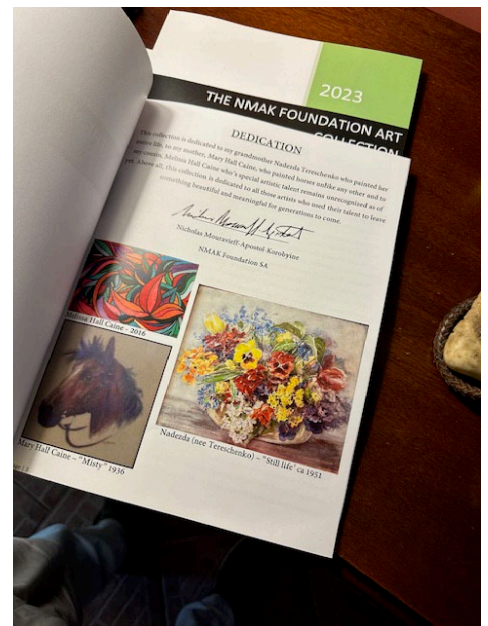


Figure 242 - NMAK Foundation Art Collection Catalog



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Figure 244 - The Praetorian movie poster

He also produced and acted in several feature films including “*The Praetorian*” starring **Tom Sizemore** in which he played the part of the **Pope**. Then he created a TV Channel to show them and distribute them.



Figure 245 - Apostol Entertainment Network logo



Figure 243 - Nicholas Apostol as the Pope

He wrote several books including one about the life of his grandfather, **Vladimir Vladimirovitch Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine** entitled “*For Better ~ For Worse*” as well as another about the life of his mother, **Mary Hall Caine**, entitled “*Boo-Boo and the General.*”

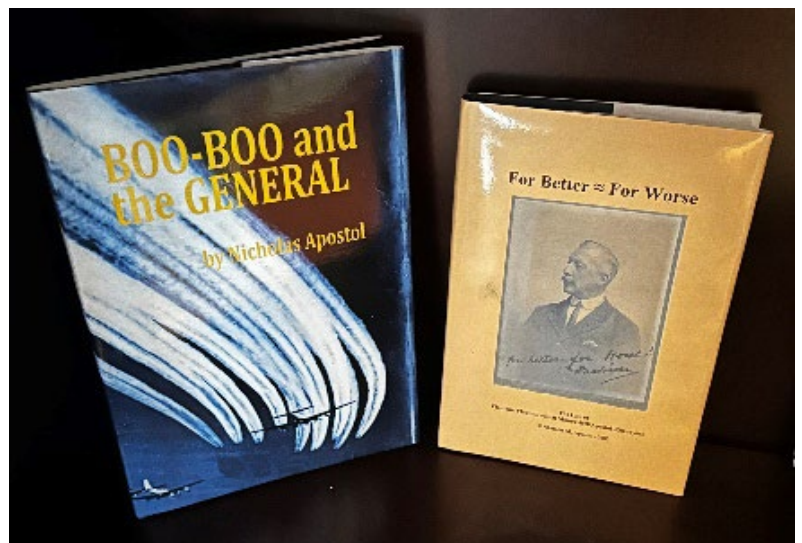


Figure 246 - Books by Nicholas Apostol

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In October of 2012 he hosted a popular television show, “**Battle of the Psychics**” at **Homutetz** seen by millions across Europe.



Figure 249 - Nicholas Apostol at Homutetz in 2012

The 34 participants came from all over Europe and had been selected from over 250 original applicants. They were greeted one by one by **Nicholas** at the **Homutetz** residence, and each looked to contact spirits that still inhabited the place. There were several very tense moments as potential spirits from the past were confronted by the present-day psychics.



Figure 247 - Photobook Through a lens with love

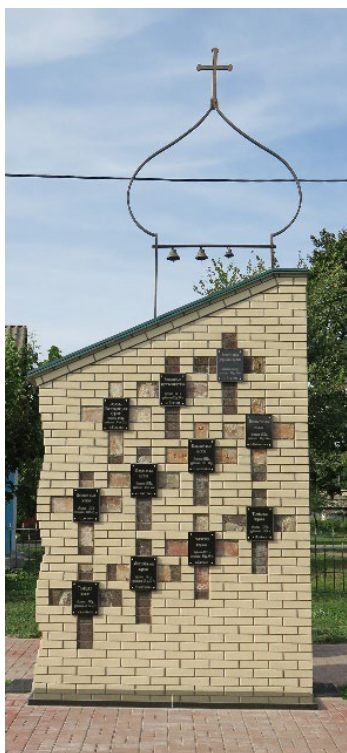


Figure 251 - Church monument in Buryn

In 2012, he went back to **Popova Sloboda** and **Buryn** in the **Sumy Oblast** and started a support program for the local school. In 2016 he funded the creation of a memorial in **Buryn** to the many Orthodox churches destroyed by the Bolsheviks in the early 1920s and 1930s including the Cathedral built in 1913 by his grandfather, **Vladimir Vladimirovitch**,



Figure 248 - Oleh Propopchuk

In 2018, he sponsored the creation of an art museum in Buryn. The sculptor, **Oleh Propopchuk**, made



Figure 250 - Monument dedication plaque

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a bronze bust of **Nicholas** in 2021 to be placed in the Museum in recognition of his contributions.

In 2018, the Mayor of Popova-Sloboda, Sumy Oblast, gave **Nicholas** the key to the guard house of the now destroyed Cathedral built by **Vladimir Vladimirovitch Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine** in 1913. The guard house was the only structure not destroyed by the **Bolsheviks** in 1921 and remained as a post office until 1996. Restitution of the property was believed to be a first since all private property was abolished following the 1917 Revolution.



Figure 253 - Guard house in Popova-Sloboda in 2012



Figure 252 - Romanov Cathedral in Popova-Sloboda 1913

That same year **Nicholas** completed the restoration of a 38' Scarab which had been used as a back-prop during the filming of the famous TV show *“Miami Vice”*.



Figure 254 - 38' Wellman SCARAB "Sweet Emocean"

”

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In 2014 he created a vodka label to honor his famous Cossack forebears and named it **“Hetman Vodka”** He founded a licensed liquor importation and distribution company in Florida called *Apostol Wine and Spirits Inc.* to distribute his products.



Figure 256 - Hetman Vodka label



Figure 255 - Nicholas Apostol in BVI 2014



Figure 257 - Nicholas Apostol in 2018

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In 2015 **Nicholas** began to develop several novel technologies. **ROR (Rain on Request)** was the first which was developed and patented with several Russian and Israeli scientists. This technology provided for ionization of the atmosphere simulating the natural process of creating water molecules resulting in precipitation.

He and a team including **David Callihan, Dr. Victor Lander** and **Dr. Jacob Gitman** successfully field tested the system in Costa Rica over a three-year period.

On Thanksgiving Day in 2015 a test was undertaken in Florida. The results were dramatic with precipitation being created some 100 miles northwest of the site due to the winds aloft being from the southeast. At the time there was not a single cloud or hint of precipitation anywhere within a thousand miles.



Figure 258 - Touch of gold 2015

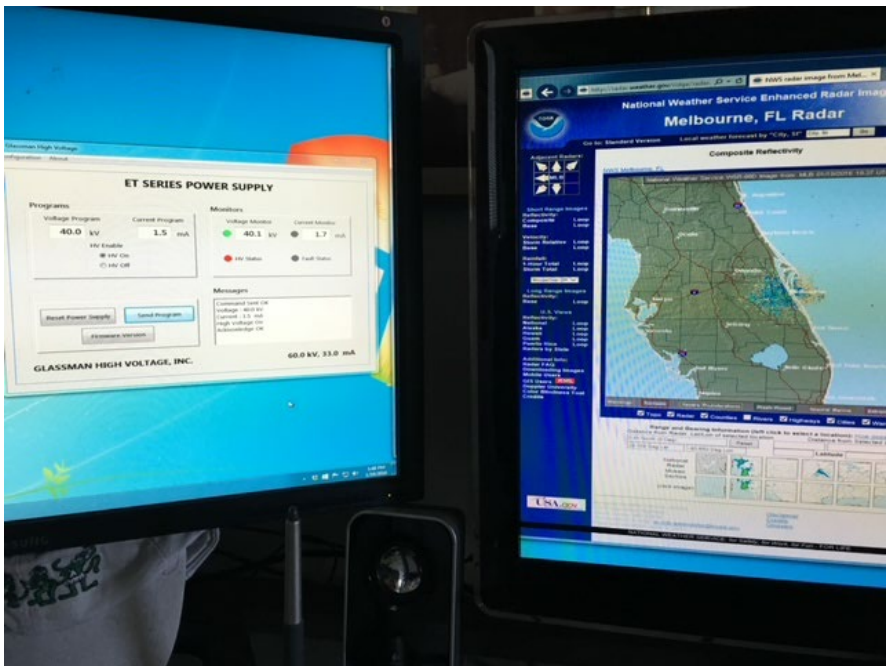


Figure 259 - ROR test in Florida in 2015

Another project, **SLE (Single Line Electricity)** was created to reduce the number of lines needed for transmittal of high voltage from the conventional three to just one. It involves using the earth as the ground component and overlaying the two current phases as one for the transmission. It reduces by 70% the overland costs and is especially useful in undersea applications.

The system was successfully implemented in Israel.

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In 2024 **Nicholas**, worked with **Dr. Douglas Linman**, founder of the **MQ Corporation (Molecular Quartermaster Corporation)** and scientists in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to begin the commercialization of **SLP (Solar Liquid Power)**, a proprietary process using biologic nano technology to create complex molecules that are light sensitive and emit electrons when exposed to light. The liquid product manufactured is used like paint or as a raw material integrated into the manufacturing process of other products and can generate up to 30 watts per square foot. Just one gallon of the product can cover up to 250 square feet bringing the cost per watt down to 25% of what conventional systems cost.



Figure 260 - Nicholas Apostol at 77

Working with other innovators like the nephew of **Nicholas Tesla**, the scientists also developed a way to wirelessly transmit the energy created with **SLP** up to 4 kilometers line-of-site away from the source.

Nicholas's nephew **Peter Apostol** participated in the project development too. The technology was to be owned by **Advanced Biological Technologies International Inc. (ABTI)**, a Puerto Rico business originally established by **Nicholas** to market COVID-19 related products. The Company was created to take advantage of the favorable tax laws in the

Commonwealth which had been based on a Law originally written by **Nicholas** in 1992 to benefit his recycling business.

In addition to creating the **NMAK Foundation** for the long-term benefit of family descendants, **Nicholas** began the process of creating a bank, the **MAKBANK**, and collaborated with others including a distant cousin, **Dr. Michael Dolgoruky**, to create on-line point-of-sale systems such as **“Pay-by-Face”** and a crypto currency using a proprietary blockchain technology that increases in value as its use expands.



Figure 261 -MAK Bank Logo

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Despite his keen interest in his 800-year family history, **Nicholas** has remained firmly focused on the future and bringing new technologies to life. From his military days when he developed numerous systems and processes for which he received a number of cash awards, continuing with developing calculators, digital watches and personal computers, followed by internationalizing of *Simple Green*, developing commuter airlines, creating a use for waste plastics, water sourcing and energy transfer technologies and most recently, internet based technologies and solar energy processes, **Nicholas** has always been in the vanguard of improving life for everyone.

Nicholas and his wife continue to spend time with family and friends and support their



Figure 262 - Jeannette with sister Elizabeth and brother James Byington 2021

favorite causes and charities, especially those supporting veterans, animals and those addressing environmental issues.

He remains active in the political arena both domestically and internationally. In particular, he has been supporting his friend, **David Callihan**, in promoting the need for the individual States to return to a “*de Jure*” government with the aim to restore their pre-14th-Amendment-to-the-

Constitution rights and privileges.

Nicholas has been a supporter of the Republican Party since 1962 when he was a delegate to the Young Republican Convention while **Prescott Bush** was the incumbent Senator in Connecticut. In school he served as Class Vice President and then President and while in the Air Force was the airman representative to the Commander’s advisory board. He remained a strong supporter of Republican candidates starting with **Ronald Reagan** and was a lifelong member of the Republican National Committee.

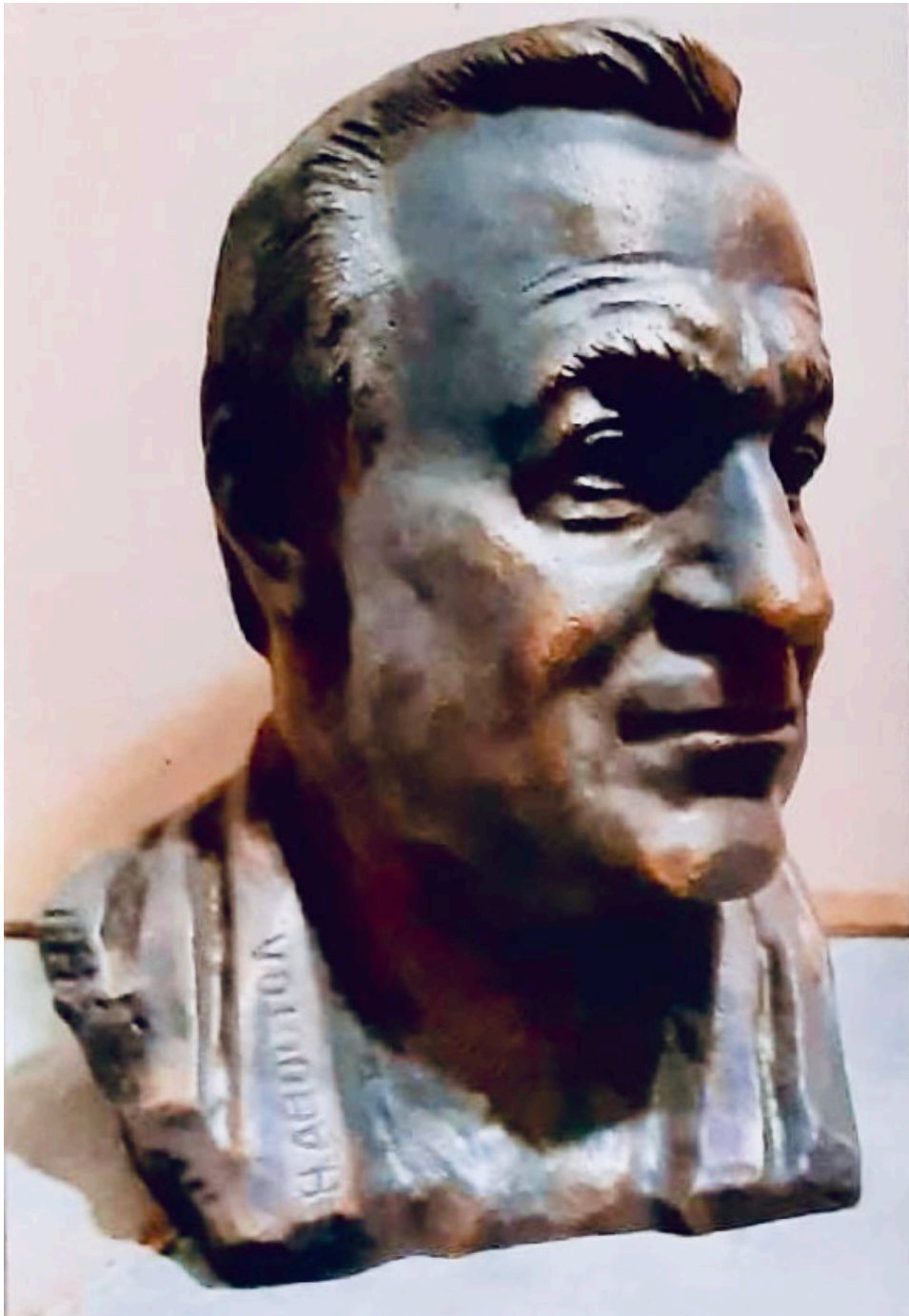


Figure 263 - Bronze bust of Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne - 2022

DNA Origins

DNA testing of the male chromosome of **Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne** who appears in the 19th generation descendency from **Genghis Khan** reveals he is of the Haplogroup J2. The female chromosome testing revealed he is of the Haplogroup U5

DNA Mapping

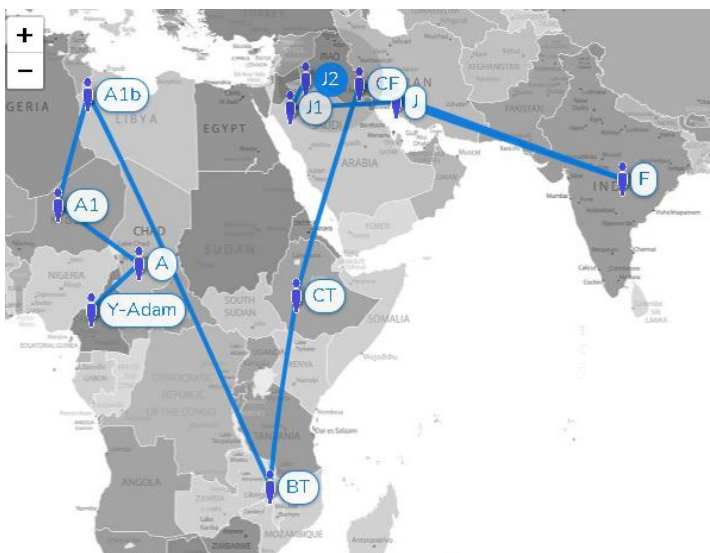


Figure 264 - DNA male chromosome J2 mapping for Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne

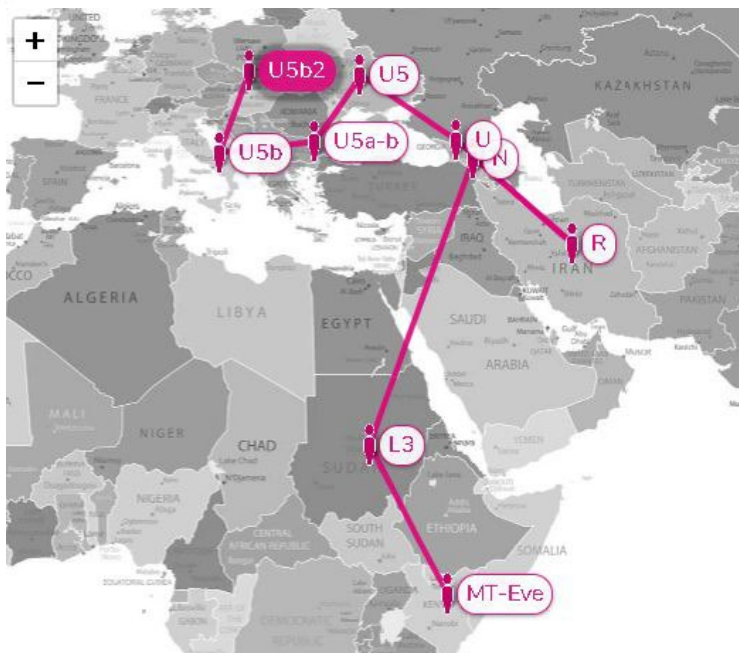


Figure 265 - DNA Female chromosome U5 Mapping for Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne

The male Y chromosome J2

(The following was extracted from EUPEDIA.COM)

In human genetics, Haplogroup J-M172 or J2 is a Y-chromosome haplogroup which is a subclade (branch) of haplogroup J-M304. Haplogroup J-M172 is common in modern

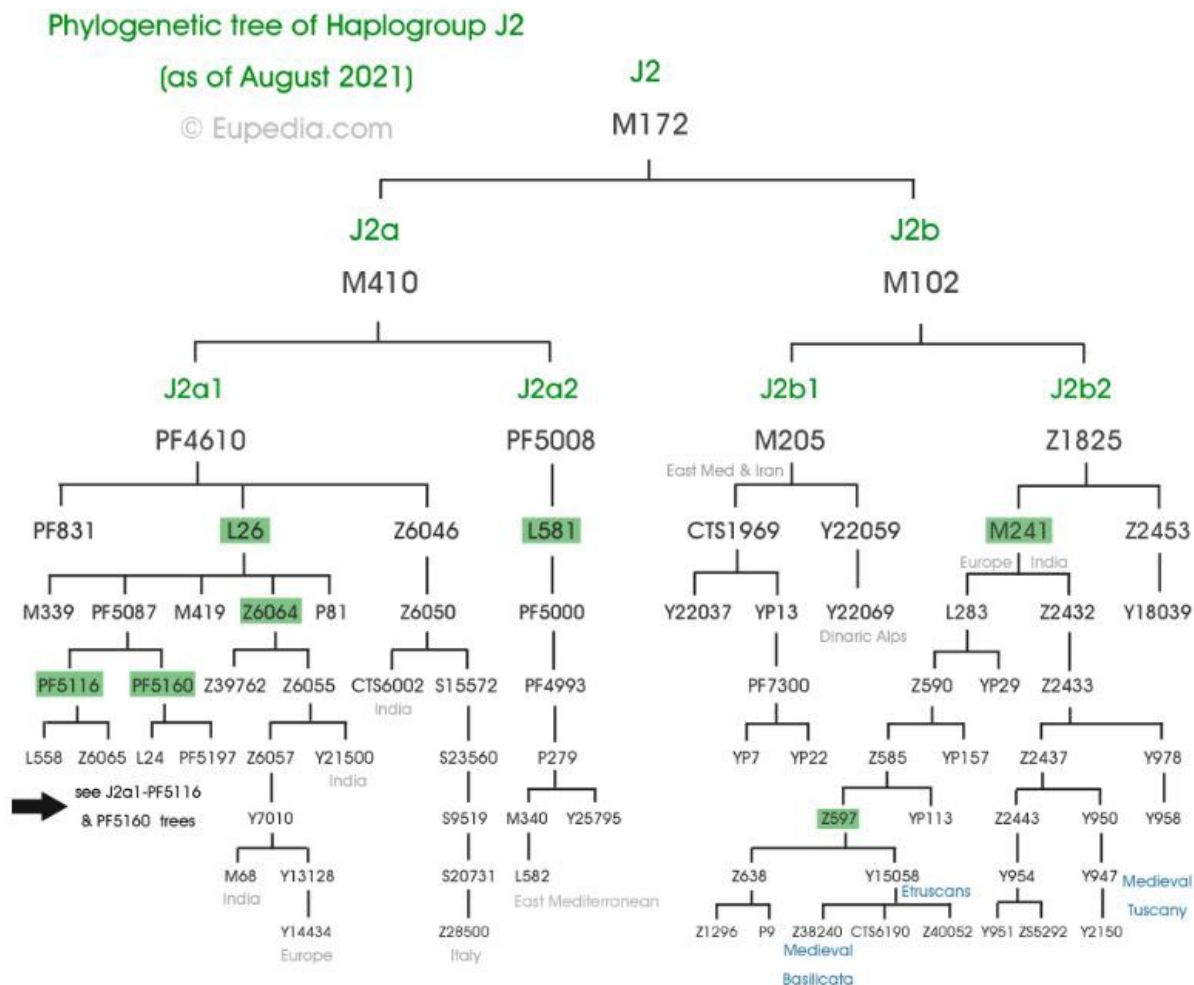


Figure 266 - Phylogenetic tree of Haplogroup J2

populations in Western Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, Southern Europe, Northwestern Iran and North Africa

Haplogroup J2 is thought to have appeared somewhere in the Middle East towards the end of the last glaciation, between 15,000 and 22,000 years ago. It is likely that J2 men had settled over most of Anatolia, the South Caucasus and Iran by the end of the Last Glaciation 12,000 years ago.

Origins

Haplogroup J2 is thought to have appeared somewhere in the Middle East towards the end of the last glaciation, between 15,000 and 22,000 years ago. The oldest known J2a samples at present were identified in remains from the Hotu Cave in northern Iran, dating from 9100-8600 BCE ([Lazaridis et al. 2016](#)), and from Kotias Klde in Georgia, dating from 7940-7600 BCE ([Jones et al. \(2015\)](#)). This confirms that haplogroup J2 was already found around the Caucasus and the southern Caspian region during the Mesolithic period. The first appearance of J2 during the Neolithic came in the form of a 10,000 year-old J2b sample from Tepe Abdul Hosein in north-western Iran in what was then the Pre-Pottery Neolithic ([Broushaki et al. 2016](#)).

Notwithstanding its strong presence in West Asia today, haplogroup J2 does not seem to have been one of the principal lineages associated with the rise and diffusion of cereal farming from the Fertile Crescent and Anatolia to Europe. It is likely that J2 men had settled over most of Anatolia, the South Caucasus and Iran by the end of the Last Glaciation 12,000 years ago. It is possible that J2 hunter-gatherers then goat/sheep herders also lived in the Fertile Crescent during the Neolithic period, although the development of early cereal agriculture is thought to have been conducted by men belonging primarily to haplogroups [G2a](#) (northern branch, from Anatolia to Europe), as well as [E1b1b](#) and [T1a](#) (southern branch, from the Levant to the Arabian peninsula and North Africa).

[Mathieson et al. \(2015\)](#) tested the Y-DNA of 13 Early Neolithic farmers from the Barcın site (6500-6200 BCE) in north-western Anatolia, and only one of them belonged to haplogroup J2a. [Lazaridis et al. \(2016\)](#) tested 44 ancient Near Eastern samples, including Neolithic farmers from Jordan and western Iran, but only the above-mentioned sample from Mesolithic Iran belonged to J2. Likewise, over 100 Y-DNA samples have been tested from Neolithic Europe, covering most of the important cultures, and only two J2 sample was found, in the Sopot and Proto-Lengyel cultures in Hungary, dating from 7,000 years ago. J2 was also absent from all Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Indo-European cultures, apart from one J2a1b sample in Hungary dating from the end of the Bronze Age (c. 1150 BCE, see [Gamba et al. 2014](#)), in the minor Kyjatice culture, an offshoot of the Urnfield culture, which differs from typical Indo-European cultures by its use of cremation instead of single-grave burials.

No Neolithic sample from Central or South Asia has been tested to date, but the present geographic distribution of haplogroup J2 suggests that it could initially have dispersed

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during the Neolithic from the Zagros mountains and northern Mesopotamia across the Iranian plateau to South Asia and Central Asia, and across the Caucasus to Russia (Volga-Ural). The first expansion probably correlated with the **diffusion of domesticated cattle and goats** (starting c. 8000-9000 BCE), rather than with the development of cereal agriculture in the Levant.

A second expansion would have occurred with the advent of **metallurgy**. J2 could have been the main paternal lineage of the Kura-Araxes culture (Late Copper to Early Bronze Age), which expanded from the southern Caucasus toward northern Mesopotamia and the Levant. After that J2 could have propagated through Anatolia and the Eastern Mediterranean with the rise of early civilizations during the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age.

Quite a few ancient Mediterranean and Middle Eastern civilisations flourished in territories where J2 lineages were preponderant. This is the case of the Hattians, the Hurrians, the Etruscans, the Minoans, the Greeks, the Phoenicians (and their Carthaginian offshoot), the Israelites, and to a lower extent also the Romans, the Assyrians and the Persians. All the great **seafaring** civilisations from the middle Bronze Age to the Iron Age were dominated by J2 men.

There is a distinct association of ancient J2 civilisations with **bull worship**. The oldest evidence of a cult of the bull can be traced back to Neolithic central Anatolia, notably at the sites of Çatalhöyük and Alaca Höyük. Bull depictions are omnipresent in Minoan frescos and ceramics in Crete. Bull-masked terracotta figurines and bull-horned stone altars have been found in Cyprus (dating back as far as the Neolithic, the first presumed expansion of J2 from West Asia). The Hattians, Sumerians, Babylonians, Canaanites, and Carthaginians all had bull deities (in contrast with Indo-European or East Asian religions). The sacred bull of Hinduism, Nandi, present in all temples dedicated to Shiva or Parvati, does not have an Indo-European origin, but can be traced back to Indus Valley civilisation. Minoan Crete, Hittite Anatolia, the Levant, Bactria and the Indus Valley also shared a tradition of bull leaping, the ritual of dodging the charge of a bull. It survives today in the traditional bullfighting of Andalusia in Spain and Provence in France, two regions with a high percentage of J2 lineages. In the horoscope the Bull is found as TAURUS and is applied to those born between April 20 and May 20. It may be noted that the author is a TAURUS.

Geographic distribution

Distribution of haplogroup J2 in Europe, the Middle East & North Africa

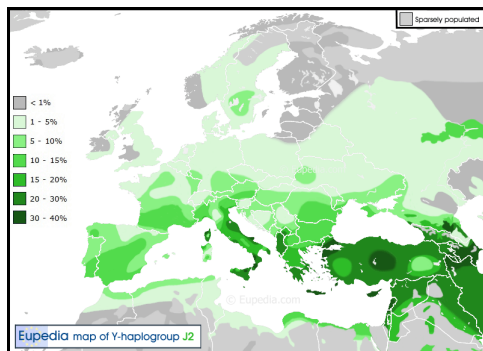


Figure 267 - Distribution Map of Haplogroup J2

The female X chromosome U5

The age of haplogroup U5 is uncertain at present. It could have arisen as recently as

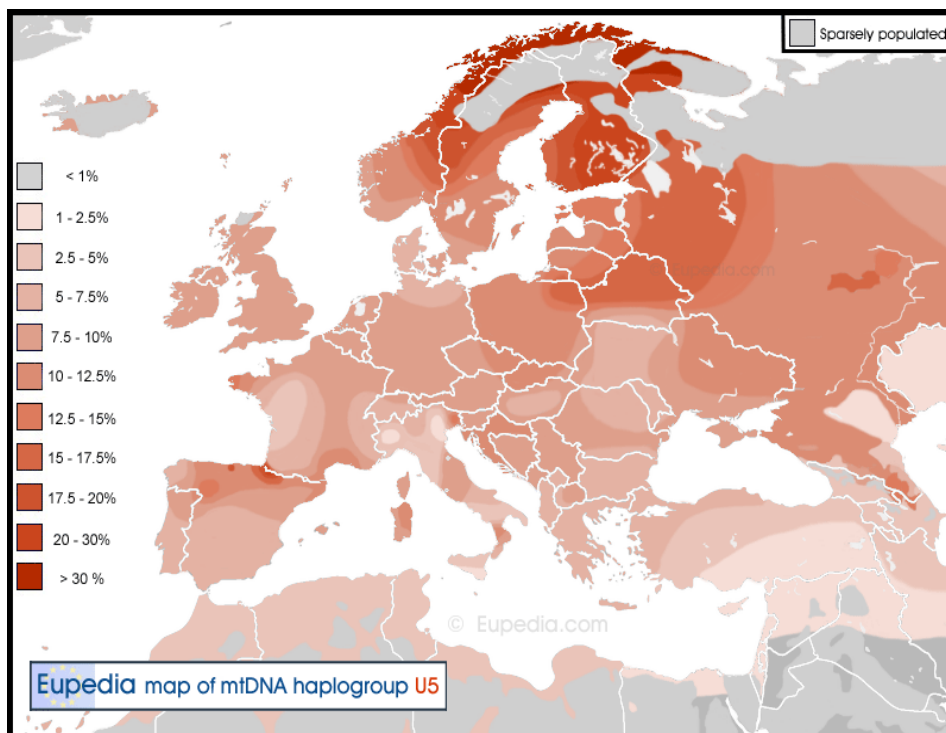


Figure 268 - Map of U5 Haplogroup

35,000 years ago, or as early as 50,000 years ago. U5 appear to have been a major maternal lineage among the Paleolithic European hunter-gatherers (known as Cro-Magnons), and even the dominant lineage during the European Mesolithic.

In two papers published two

months apart, [Posth et al. 2016](#) and [Fu et al. 2016](#) reported the results of over 70 complete human mitochondrial genomes ranging from 45,000 to 7,000 years ago. The oldest U5 samples all dated from the [Gravettian culture](#) (c. 32,000 to 22,000 years before present), while the older Aurignacian samples belonged to mt-

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haplogroups M, N, R* and U2. Among the 16 Gravettian samples that yielded reliable results, six belonged to U5 - the others belonging mostly to U2, as well as isolated samples of M, U* and U8c. Two Italian Epigravettian samples, one from the Paglicci Cave in Apulia (18,500 ybp), and another one from Villabruna in Veneto (14,000 ybp), belonged to **U5b2b**, as did two slightly more recent Epipaleolithic samples from the Rhône valley in France. **U5b1** samples were found in Epipalaeolithic Germany, Switzerland (U5b1h in the Grotte du Bichon) and France. More 80% of the numerous Mesolithic European mtDNA tested to date belonged to various subclades of U5. Overall, it appears that U5 arrived in Europe with the Gravettian tool makers, and that it particularly prospered from the end of the glacial period (from 11,700 years ago) until the arrival of Neolithic farmers from the Near East (between 8,500 and 6,000 years ago).

LGM refugia and postglacial recolonisation of Europe

Carriers of haplogroup U5 were part of the Gravettian culture, which experienced the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM, 26,000 to 19,000 years ago). During this particularly harsh period, Gravettian people would have retreated into refugia in southern Europe, from which they would have re-expanded to colonise the northern half of the continent during the Late Glacial and postglacial periods. For reasons that are yet unknown, haplogroup U5 seems to have resisted better to the LGM to other Paleolithic haplogroups like U*, U2 and U8. Mitochondrial DNA being essential for energy production, it could be that the mutations selected in early U5 subclades (U5a1, U5a2, U5b1, U5b2) conferred an advantage for survival during the coldest millennia of the LGM, which had for effect to prune less energy efficient mtDNA lineages.

It is likely that U5a and U5b lineages already existed prior to the LGM and they were geographically scattered to some extent around Europe before the growing ice sheet forced people into the refugia. Nonetheless, founder effects among the populations of each LGM refugium would have amplified the regional division between U5b and U5a. **U5b** would have been found at a much higher frequency in the Franco-Cantabrian region. We can deduce this from the fact that modern Western Europeans have considerably more U5b than U5a, but also because the modern Basques and Cantabrians possess almost exclusively U5b lineages. What's more, all the Mesolithic U5 samples from Iberia whose subclade could be identified belonged to U5b.

Conversely, only **U5a** lineages have been found so far in Mesolithic Russia (U5a1) and Sweden (U5a1 and U5a2), which points at an eastern origin of this subclade. Mesolithic

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samples from Poland, Germany and Italy yielded both U5a and U5b subclades. German samples included U5a2a, U5a2c3, U5b2 and U5b2a2.

The same observations are valid for the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods too, with U5a1 being found in Russia and Ukraine, U5b in France (Cardium Pottery and Megalithic), U5b2 in Portugal. Once again, both U5a and U5b were found in Germany, although with a much higher proportion of U5b this time - especially U5b2a, which was found both among farmers and fisher-gatherers. What's interesting is the appearance of isolated U5a1 samples in Catalonia and Portugal, both circa 3000 BCE, which could be a sign of an Eastern European migration, and maybe even the arrival of a few isolated Proto-Indo-European tribes from the Pontic Steppe.

Mesolithic Europeans would have belonged essentially to Y-haplogroup I, while R1a and R1b were present mostly in eastern Europe. The rare Y-haplogroup C1a2, descendent from the Aurignacian Cro-Magnons, was also identified. Five Mesolithic U5 samples, all dating from c. 8,000 years ago, were tested for both mitochondrial DNA and Y-chromosomal DNA. An individual from Leon in northern Spain belonged to mtDNA U5b2c1 and Y-DNA C1a2 ([Olalde et al. 2014](#)). Another one from Loschbour in Luxembourg belonged to mtDNA U5b1a and Y-DNA I2. Three men from Motala in southern Sweden belonged respectively to U5a1 and U5a2 and to Y-haplogroups I2 and I*, possibly pre-I1 ([Lazaridis et al. 2013](#)).

U5b1b1: signature of the extreme nomads

U5b1b1 arose approximately 10,000 years ago, over two millennia after the end of the Last Glaciation, when the Neolithic Revolution was already under way in the Near East. Despite this relatively young age, U5b1b1 is found scattered across all Europe and well beyond its boundaries. The Saami, who live in the far European North and have 48% of U5 and 42% of V lineages, belong exclusively to the U5b1b1 subclade. Amazingly, the Berbers of Northwest Africa also possess that U5b1b1 subclade and haplogroup V. How could two peoples separated by some 6,000 km (3,700 mi) share such close maternal ancestry? The Berbers also have other typically Western European lineages such as H1 and H3, as well as African haplogroups like M1, L1, L2 and L3. The Saami and the Berbers presumably descend from nomadic hunter-gatherers from the Franco-Cantabrian refugium who recolonised Europe and North Africa after the LGM.

The journey of U5b1b1 didn't stop there. The Fulbe of Senegal were also found to share U5b1b1b with the Berbers, surely through intermarriages. More impressively, the Yakuts of eastern Siberia, who have a bit under 10% of European mtDNA (including

haplogroups H, HV1, J, K, T, U4, U5 and W), also share the exact same deep subclade (U5b1b1a) as the Saami and the Berbers.

U5a1a and the Bronze & Iron Age Indo-Europeans

The Bronze Age shows a different picture. **U5a1** (mostly U5a1a) suddenly supersedes U5b in Germany in remains from the Corded Ware and Unetice cultures, both linked with the advance of Indo-Europeans speakers from the Pontic Steppe in southern Russia and Ukraine. U5a1 also turns up in the Andronovo culture in southern Siberia, another culture linked with the Indo-European migrations. U5a1a was also found in elite graves from Mycenaen Greece, the period associated with the introduction of the Proto-Greek branch of Indo-European languages into Greece.

Wilde et al. (2014) tested mtDNA samples from the Pontic-Caspian Steppe dating from the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age (Yamna culture and Catacomb culture) and found U5a1 in samples from all periods, confirming that this maternal lineage was found among the original Proto-Indo-European speakers.

Iron Age remains tell the same story. U5a1/U5a1a shows up in an Indo-European kurgan burials from Kazakhstan (Lalueza-Fox et al. 2004) and from Khakassia in the Altai (Keyser et al. 2009), in kurgans from the Scytho-Siberian Pazyryk culture in Mongolia and southern Siberia (Pilipenko et al. 2010), in Scythian and Scytho-Sarmatian remains from Ukraine (Nikitin et al. 2011) and southern Russia (Dersarkissian 2011), and even in the classical Celtic La Tène culture in southern Germany (Knipper et al. 2014).

U5a1a therefore appears very strongly correlated with the Indo-European migrations during the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. More amazingly U5b was never found in any kurgan burial or other Indo-European remains in Asia, which means that the U5b samples from the Corded Ware, Unetice or Urnfield cultures in central Europe could represent the lineages of the indigenous inhabitants of the region who were absorbed by the Indo-European invasions. Another possibility is that U5a1a is associated with the R1a branch of the Indo-Europeans, and that other varieties of U5 would have been carried by R1b people. It is noteworthy that of the two Indo-European branches only Y-haplogroup R1a was found in the above remains from Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Siberia. Consequently, the only conclusion that can be drawn from them is that U5a1a is linked to R1a. But could it also be associated with R1b?

Although European DNA found in Central Asia and Siberia is almost always of Indo-European origin, most countries have mixed R1a-R1b populations, making it difficult

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to distinguish maternal lineages between the two. The Tajiks are an exception. They possess 30% of R1a and only 3% of R1b, which makes it the only clearly R1a-dominant region in Central Asia or Siberia. Tajikistan also happens to be the Asian country with the highest percentage of U5 (7.5%), and most of it is U5a1, with a small minority of U5b1c. This confirms again the association between U5a1 and R1a.

There is strong evidence that R1b people also carried U5 maternal lineages, but perhaps not so much of the U5a1 variety, or at least not as overwhelmingly as R1a people.

Several U5 subclades other than U5a1a have been found in Central Asia, including **U5a2a**, **U5b1c2**, and **U5b2a** (U5b2a1, U5b2a2, U5b2a4 and U5b2a5). Although these were probably brought by the Indo-Europeans, it remains unclear whether they are linked to R1a or R1b people.

FAMILY TREES

(NOTE: A separate paternal family tree exists for those names highlighted in **YELLOW**. The maternal family tree interconnects are highlighted in **BLUE**)

There are essentially 5 family trees with 787 individuals at 151 locations that have branches which interconnect at some point during their 860 years of descendency. All five are finally united in 1937. The origin of the five are:

KOROBYINE – 1162 – Mongolia – intersects with Mouravieff and Apostol in 1857

APOSTOL– 1583 – Romania – intersects with Mouravieff in 1761

MOURAVIEFF – 1438 – Russia – intersects with Apostol in 1761

CAINE – 1730- Isle of Man – intersects with Mouravieff, Apostol, Korobyine, and Tereshchenko in 1937

TERESHCHENKO – 1794 – Ukraine – intersects with Mouravieff, Apostol, and Korobyine in 1910

Following the tree from Genghis Khan to the current family youth, there are 23 generations which have averaged 37.5 years each.

1. **Genghis Khan** – from 1162 to 1500 – 11 generations – 31 years each
2. **Selivan Kichi-bey (Korobyine)** -from 1377 to 1943 – 11 generations – 51 years each
3. **Yefremo Apostol** – from 1583 to 1816 – 6 generations – 39 years each
4. **Vassilly Mouravieff** – from 1438 to 2024 – 16 generations – 37 years each
5. **Ivan Mouravieff-Apostol** – from 1770 to 1943 – 4 generations – 43 years each
6. **Vladimir Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine** – from 1864 to 2024 – 4 generations – 40 years each
7. **Jacob Tereshchenko** – from 1794 to 2024 – 8 generations – 29 years each
8. **William Caine** – from 1730-1932 – 4 generations – average 50 years each
9. **Ralph Hall** – from 1804-1932 – 4 generations – average 32 years each
10. **Sir Thomas Hall Caine** – from 1851 to 2024 – 6 generations – average 29 years each

Genghis Khan

Outline Descendant Report for Genghis Khan

- 1 Genghis Khan (1162 - 1227) b: 1162 in Mongolia, d: 1227 in Mongolia
 - + Borte Udschin (1161 - 1230) b: 1161, d: 1230
- ...2 Jochi Khan (1181 - 1227) b: 1181, d: 1227
 - + [unknown spouse]
-3 Orda Khan (1204 - 1280) b: 1204, d: 1280
-3 Batu Khan (1208 - 1255) b: 1208, d: 1255
 - + [unknown spouse]
-4 Sartak Khan
-4 Toqoqai Khan
-3 Teval Khan (1210 -) b: 1210
-3 Tuka Timur Khan (1215 -) b: 1215
-3 Sheiban Khan (1215 -) b: 1215
 - + [unknown spouse]
-4 Bahadur Khan
 - + [unknown spouse]
-5 Jochi-Buqa Khan
 - + [unknown spouse]
-6 Bada-Quy Khan
 - + [unknown spouse]
-7 Ming-Timur Khan
 - + [unknown spouse]
-8 Khayr-Pulad Khan (1311 - 1367) b: 1311, d: 1367
 - + [unknown spouse]
-9 Arab-Shah Khan (1334 - 1380) b: 1334, d: 1380
 - + [unknown spouse]
-10 **Selivan Kitchi-bey (1377 - 1463) b: 1377, d: 1463**
 - + [unknown spouse]**
-11 **Ivan Selivanovich Korobia (1432 - 1490) b: 1432, d: 1490**
-11 **Vassili Selivanovitch (1464 - 1500) b: 1464, d: 1500**
-10 Tughluq-Hajji Khan
-9 Ibrahim Khan
-8 Beg-Qundi Khan
-8 Il-Beg Khan
-6 Yankajar Khan
-3 Bereke Khan (1219 - 1267) b: 1219, d: 1267
- ...2 Chagatai Khan
- ...2 Ogetai Khan
- ...2 Tolui Khan
 - + [unknown spouse]
-3 Kublai Khan
-3 Mongkai Khan

Selivan Kitchi-Bey

Outline Descendant Report for Selivan Kitchi-Bey

- 1 Selivan Kitchi-bey (1377 - 1463) b: 1377, d: 1463
 - + [unknown spouse]
- ...2 Ivan Selivanovich Korobia (1432 - 1490) b: 1432, d: 1490
 - + [unknown spouse]
-3 Ivan Ivanovich Korobyine (1482 - 1542) b: 1482, d: 1542
 - + [unknown spouse]
-4 Vassili Ivanovich Korobyine (1525 - 1575) b: 1525, d: 1575
 - + [unknown spouse]
-5 Feodor Vassilovich Korobyine (1550 - 1610) b: 1550, d: 1610
 - + [unknown spouse]
-6 Jacob Feodorovich Korobyine (1604 - 1680) b: 1604, d: 1680
 - + [unknown spouse]
-7 Michael Jacobovich Korobyine (about 1650 - about 1707) b: Abt. 1650, d: Abt. 1707
 - + [unknown spouse]
-8 Gregory Mikhailovich Korobyine
 - + Eudexia Golovkine
-9 Gregory Nikaelovich Korobyine (1785 - 1840) b: 1785, d: 1840
 - + Elizabeth Prostopopov
-10 Vladimir Grigorievich Korobyine (1827 - 1895) b: 1827 in Kiev, Russia, d: 07 Jan 1895 in San Remo, Italy
 - + Katerina Bibikoff (1833 - 1902) b: 01 Jul 1833 in St Petersburg, Russia, m: 01 May 1857 in St Petersburg, Russia, d: 26 Apr 1902 in St Petersburg, Russia
-**11 Vladimir Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine (1864 - 1937) b: 09 Dec 1864 in Twer, Russia, d: 14 Oct 1937 in Bursinel, Switzerland**
 - + Nadezhda Fedorovna Tereshchenko (1887 - 1967) b: 25 Mar 1887 in Kiev, Russia, m: 31 Jan 1909 in Tchervennoie (Volhynie), Russia, d: 16 Sep 1967 in Bursinel, Switzerland**
 - + Alexandra Nikolaiovna Tchikhachev (1872 - 1924) b: 02 Mar 1872, m: 1884, d: 02 Mar 1924**
-11 Katerina Vladimirovna Korobyine (1861 - 1931) b: 1861, d: 1931 in Paris, France
-11 Eugenia Vladimirovna Korobyine
 - + V. A. Romanovsky-Romaniko
 - + Nikolai Ivanovitch Sergueev
-11 Grigori Vladimirovitch Korobyine (1860 - 1936) b: 1860, d: 1936 in Mentone, France
 - + Mari Alexandrova Normann (- 1913) d: 1913
 - + Katerina Maximovna Krlanger (- 1924) d: 17 Sep 1924
-11 Ilarion Vladimirovitch Korobyine (1863 - 1867) b: 1863, d: 1867
-11 Sergei Vladimirovitch Korobyine (1868 - 1943) b: 1868, d: 1943
 - + Anna Nikolaiovna Tchikhachev m: 1898 in twer
-11 Anastasia Vladimirovna Korobyine
-11 Olga Vladimirovna Korobyine
 - + M M Pachkevsky

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

-10 Eugenia Grigorovna Korobyine
+ Alexei Borisovich Pakhivistnev (1821 -) b: 01 Apr 1821
-8 Ivan Mikhailovich Korobyine
-8 Leonti Mikhailovich Korobyine
-7 Vasseli Jacobovich Korobyine (about 1645 - about 1688) b: Abt. 1645, d: Abt. 1688
+ [unknown spouse]
-8 Larion Vassilovich Korobyine
+ [unknown spouse]
-9 Vassili Larionovich Korobyine+ [unknown spouse]

-10 Paul Vassilovich Korobyine
+ [unknown spouse]
-11 Alexander Pavolovich Korobyine
-11 Mikhail Pavolovich Korobyine
-11 Peter Pavolovich Korobyine
-11 Vassili Pavolovich Korobyine
-11 Ivan Pavolovich Korobyine
-11 Porfiri Pavolovich Korobyine (1792 -) b: 1792
-11 Dimitri Pavolovich Korobyine
-8 Jacob Vassilovich Korobyine
+ [unknown spouse]
-9 Ivan Jacobovich Korobyine
+ [unknown spouse]
-10 Mikhail Ivanovich Korobyine
-10 Jacob Ivanovich Korobyine
-8 Krofel Vassilovich Korobyine
-8 Timofel Vassilovich Korobyine
-8 Peter Vassilovich Korobyine
+ [unknown spouse]
-9 Alexei Petrovich Korobyine
+ [unknown spouse]
-10 Alexander Alexeiovich Korobyine
-10 Mikhail Alexeiovich Korobyine
+ [unknown spouse]
-11 Nikolai Bolchoi Mikhailovich Korobyine
-11 Nikolai Menchoi Mikhailovich Korobyine
-11 Vassili Mikhailovich Korobyine
-11 Konstantin Mikhailovich Korobyine
-11 Ivan Mikhailovich Korobyine
-10 Peter Alexeiovich Korobyine
-10 Elizabeth Alexeiovna Korobyine
+ Sergei Petrovich Dokhtourov
-6 Dimitri Fedorovitch Korobyine
+ [unknown spouse]
-7 Michael Dimitriovich Korobyine (about 1670 - about 1710) b: Abt. 1670, d: Abt. 1710
-6 Fedor Fedorovitch Korobyine
+ [unknown spouse]
-7 Dimitri Federovich Korobyine
-7 Ivan Federovich Korobyine

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- + [unknown spouse]
-8 Mikhail Ivanovich Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-9 Stepan Mikhailovich Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-10 Grigori Stepanovich Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-11 Nikolai Grigorovich Korobyine (1799 - 1843) b: 1799, d: 20 Sep 1843
-11 Helene Grigoriovna Korobyine
 - + Alexander Adamovich Voulif (- 1781) d: 1781
-10 Mikhail Stepanovich Korobyine
-10 Alexander Stepanovich Korobyine
-9 Grigori Mikhailovich Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-10 Alexei Bolchoi Grigorovich Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-11 Dimitri Alexeiovich Korobyine (- 1839) d: 15 Jun 1839
 - + Maria Alexandrovna Boutourline
-10 Alexei Menchoi Grigorovich Korobyine
-10 Nikolai Grigorovich Korobyine
 - + Elizabeth Ivanovna Prostopopov
-11 Grigori Nikolaiovich Korobyine (1785 - 1840) b: 1785, d: 1840
 - + Anastasia Vassiliovna Kamynine
-10 Anna Grigorovna Korobyine
 - + Maslov
-4 Grigori Ivanovitch Korobyine (1527 - 1555) b: 1527, d: 1555
 - + [unknown spouse]
-5 Andrei Grigorovitch Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-6 Jacob Andreiovitch Korobyine
-6 Stepan Andreiovitch Korobyine
-5 Jacob Grigorovitch Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-6 Boris Jacobovitch Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-7 Paul Borisovich Korobyine
-7 Ivan Borisovich Korobyine
-6 Andrei Jacobovitch Korobyine
-6 Pakhom Jacobovitch Korobyine
-4 Stepan Ivanovitch Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-5 Ivan Stepanovitch Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-6 Gavrila Ivanovitch Korobyine
 - + [unknown spouse]
-7 Semeon Gavrilovich Korobyine (about 1589 - about 1637) b: Abt. 1589, d: Abt. 1637
 - + Fetinia Klisarovna
-8 Semen Seminovich Korobyine (- 1652) d: 01 Sep 1652

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- + [unknown spouse]
.....9 Semen Seminovich Korobyine
- + [unknown spouse]
.....10 Semen Semenovich Korobyine
-8 Stepanida Semenova Korobyine
- + Ivan Vassilovich Morosov
-8 Maria Semenova Korobyine
- + Grigori Kokorev
-7 Vassili Gavrilovich Korobyine (about 1580 - about 1638) b: Abt. 1580, d: Abt. 1638
-7 Ivan Gavrilovich Korobyine (about 1590 - 1642) b: Abt. 1590, d: 26 Nov 1642
- + [unknown spouse]
-8 Ivan Ivanovich Korobyine
-8 Irina Ivanova Korobyine (- 1650) d: 1650
-7 Boris Gavrilovich Korobyine
-5 Semeon Stepanovitch Korobyine
-5 Ilia Stepanovitch Korobyine
-3 Semeon Ivanovitch Korobyine
-3 Ilia Ivanovitch Korobyine
-3 Grigori Ivanovitch Korobyine
- + [unknown spouse]
-4 Peter Grigorovitch Korobyine
- + [unknown spouse]
- 5 Ivan Petrovitch Korobyine
-5 Nikita Petrovitch Korobyine
-4 Ivan Grigorovitch Korobyine
- + [unknown spouse]
-5 Vassili Ivanovitch Korobyine (about 1540 - about 1580) b: Abt. 1540, d: Abt. 1580
-5 Mikhail Ivanovitch Korobyine
- + [unknown spouse]
-6 Pavel Mikhailovitch Korobyine (about 1586 -) b: Abt. 1586
- + [unknown spouse]
-7 Ivan Pavlovitch Korobyine
- + [unknown spouse]
-8 Ivan Ivanovich Korobyine
- + [unknown spouse]
-9 Stepan Ivanovich Korobyine
- + [unknown spouse]
-10 Gavriila Stepanovich Korobyine
- + [unknown spouse]
-11 Peter Gavrilovich Korobyine
-8 Ivan Ivanovich Korobyine II
-8 Ivan Ivanovich Korobyine III
-6 Peter Mikhailovitch Korobyine (about 1590 -) b: Abt. 1590
-6 Vassili Mikhailovitch Korobyine (about 1600 - about 1670) b: Abt. 1600, d: Abt. 1670
- + [unknown spouse]
-7 Mikhail Vassilovitch Korobyine (about 1626 - about 1698) b: Abt. 1626, d: Abt. 1698
- + [unknown spouse]
-8 Vassili Mikhailovich Korobyine

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- + [unknown spouse]
-9 Ivan Vassilovich Korobyine
 - + Elizabeth (1747 -) b: 09 Jun 1747, m: 1777
-10 Ivan Ivanovich Korobyine (1737 -) b: 29 Aug 1737
 - + [unknown spouse]
-11 Ivan Ivanovich Korobyine (1779 -) b: 17 Feb 1779
-11 Nikolai Ivanovich Korobyine (1780 -) b: 11 Dec 1780
-11 Olga Ivanovna Korobyine (1784 -) b: 06 Oct 1784
-11 Dimitri Ivanovich Korobyine (1785 -) b: 09 Oct 1785
-11 Alexandra Ivanovna Korobyine (1789 -) b: 03 Jul 1789
-11 Anna Ivanovna Korobyine (1790 -) b: 27 Aug 1790
 - + Stepan Matveiovich Kraposkine m: 1813
-7 Anastasia Vassilievna Korobyine (about 1630 - 1680) b: Abt. 1630, d: 1680
 - + Ivan Grigoriovitch Volkonsky m: 1658
-7 Vassili Vassilovitch Korobyine (about 1634 - about 1708) b: Abt. 1634, d: Abt. 1708
 - + [unknown spouse]
-8 Semen Vassilovich Korobyine
-8 Prokopi Vassilovich Korobyine
- ...2 Vassili Selivanovitch (1464 - 1500) b: 1464, d: 1500

Yefremo Apostol

Outline Descendant Report for Yefremo Apostol

- 1 Yefremo Apostol (1583 - 1642) b: 1583, d: 1642
 - + [unknown spouse]
- ...2 Paul Yefremovich Apostol (1617 - 1683) b: 1617, d: 1683
 - + [unknown spouse]
-3 Danylo Apostol (1654 - 1734) b: 14 Dec 1654, d: 28 Jan 1734 in Sorochyntsi
 - + Ulyana
-4 Peter Apostol (1682 - 1758) b: 1682, d: 1758
 - + [unknown spouse]
-5 Elena Apostol (1736 - 1802) b: 1736, d: 1802
 - + Matvei Mouravieff (1719 - 1803) b: 1719, m: 1761, d: 1803
-**6 Ivan Mouravieff-Apostol (1770 - 1851) b: 01 Oct 1770, d: 12 Mar 1851 in St Petersburg, Russia**
 - + Anna Semenovna Tchernovich (1772 - 1810) b: 18 Feb 1772, m: 19 Apr 1790, d: 28 Mar 1810 in Moscow, Russia
 - + Prascovie Grouchetzky (1780 - 1852) b: 1780, m: 1813, d: 1852
-5 Danylo Apostol (1742 - 1789) b: 1742, d: 1789
 - + [unknown spouse]
-6 Michael Apostol (1770 - 1816) b: 1770, d: 1816
-4 Paul Apostol (1688 - 1736) b: 1688, d: 1736
-4 Maria Danylovna Apostol (1685 -) b: 1685
 - + Andrei Dimitriyevitch Gorlenko
-5 Saint Joachim Andreiovitch Gorlenko (1705 - 1754) b: 08 Sep 1705 in Priluki, Poltava, Ukraine, d: 10 Dec 1754 in Graivoron, Belgorod, Ukraine

Vassily Mouravieff

Outline Descendant Report for Vassily Mouravieff

- 1 Vassily Mouravieff b: 1438, d: 1495
 - + [unknown spouse]
- ...2 Ivan Vassilovitch Mouravieff b: 1468, d: 1504
 - + [unknown spouse]
-3 Michael Ivanovitch Mouravieff b: 1491, d: 1548
 - + [unknown spouse]
-4 Maxim Mihailovitch Mouravieff b: 1538, d: 1591
 - + [unknown spouse]
-5 Theodore Maximovitch Mouravieff b: 1585, d: 1617
 - + Irina
-6 Pimen Fedorovitch Mouravieff b: 1606, d: 1662
 - + Anna
-7 Zachariah Pimenovitch Mouravieff b: 1651, d: 1700
 - + Eudoxia Petrovna b: 1664, d: 1701
-8 Vassily Zacharaivitch Mouravieff b: 1675, d: 1710
 - + Marfa Vassileva Kultasheva
-9 Mina Voinovitch Mouravieff b: 1701
 - + Feodosia Alexevna
-9 Mark Voinovitch Mouravieff b: 1703, d: 1749
-9 Prochor Voinovitch Mouravieff b: 1704, d: 1768
-9 Alexei Voinovitch Mouravieff b: 1707
-9 Stepan Voinovitch Mouravieff b: 1707, d: 1768
 - + Akulinya Fedorovna Neledinskaya b: 1714, d: 05 Jun 1778
-10 Nazari Stepanovitch Mouravieff b: 07 Sep 1737, d: 07 May 1807
 - + Marfa Fidillovna Kazarinova b: 1740, d: 26 Jun 1779
-11 Alexandra Nazarevna Mouravieff b: 15 Apr 1769, d: 1822
-11 Elizabeth Nazarevna Mouravieff b: 13 Apr 1771, d: 1845
-11 Ivan Nazarovitch Mouravieff b: 16 May 1773, d: 1812
-11 Nikolai Nazarovitch Mouravieff b: 14 Oct 1775, d: 23 Jan 1845
 - + Katerina Nikolaivna Mordinova b: 29 Apr 1791, m: 07 Jan 1808, d: 24 Apr 1819
-12 Nikolai Nilolaivitch Mouravieff-Amursky b: 11 Aug 1809, d: 18 Nov 1881 in Paris, France
 - + Katerina Nikolaievna de Richemond b: 07 Nov 1815, d: 18 Jul 1897
-12 Valerian Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 14 Aug 1811, d: 16 Nov 1869
 - + Sofia Grigorievna Geshelinskaya b: 17 Sep 1828, d: 19 Nov 1850
 - + Nadezda Fedorovna Mirkovitch b: 27 Sep 1839, d: 14 Jun 1888
-12 Alexandra Nikolaevna Mouravieff b: 13 Feb 1813, d: 1871
 - + Friederich Johann von Moeller b: 07 Dec 1798, d: 1870
-12 Katerina Nikolaevna Mouravieff b: 18 May 1814, d: 12 Jul 1890
 - + Alexander Fedorovitch von Moeller m: 1836
-12 Vera Nikolaevna Mouravieff b: 08 Aug 1815, d: 14 Jan 1846
 - + Nikolai Vassilivitch Shestakov m: 1840
-12 Lubov Nikolaevna Mouravieff b: 20 Jul 1817, d: 1819
-12 Alexander Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 16 Feb 1819, d: 28 Feb 1885

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

- + Sofia Vladimirovna Kralovitch b: 04 Sep 1834, m: 1851, d: 1900
- + Elizabeth Antonovna Fonmoller b: 12 May 1807, d: 17 Jun 1877
-12 Elizabeth Nikolaevna Mouravieff b: 13 Apr 1824, d: 24 Jul 1868
- + Nikolai Ivanovitch Bachmetev b: 1807, m: 10 Jun 1842, d: 04 Sep 1891
-12 Ulia Nikolaevna Mouravieff b: 17 Apr 1825, d: 04 Jul 1878
- + Alexei Egorovitch Lashkov b: 02 Nov 1821, m: 14 May 1846, d: 04 Feb 1896
-12 Vladimir Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 1826, d: 18 Jan 1830
-12 Konstantin Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 1828, d: 18 Jan 1830
-12 Olga Nikolaevna Mouravieff b: 06 Jul 1841, d: 02 Feb 1919
- + Konstantin Nikolaivitch Kuzmin b: 13 May 1844, m: 1868, d: 23 Jul 1899
-10 Grigori Stepanovitch Mouravieff
-8 Artamon Zacharaivitch Mouravieff b: 1678, d: 1745
- + Nadezhda Petrovna Ostrovski
-9 Matvei Artamonovitch Mouravieff b: 12 Nov 1711, d: 1783
- + Elena Apostol b: 04 Dec 1731, m: 1761, d: 10 Jan 1767
-10 Ivan Mouravieff-Apostol b: 09 Oct 1767, d: 12 Mar 1851 in St Petersburg,Russia
- + Anna Semenovna Tchernovich b: 18 Feb 1772, m: 19 Apr 1790, d: 28 Mar 1810 in Moscow, Russia
-11 Katerina Mouravieff-Apostol b: 01 Jan 1794 in St. Petersburg,Russia, d: 01 Jan 1849 in Siberia, Russia
- + Ilarion Mihailovitch Bibikoff b: 1794, m: 1818, d: 1861
-12 Katerina Illarionovo Bibikoff b: 01 Jul 1833 in St Petersburg,Russia, d: 26 Apr 1902 in St Petersburg,Russia
- + Vladimir Grigorievich Korobyine b: 1827 in Kiev, Russia, m: 01 May 1857 in St Petersburg,Russia, d: 07 Jan 1895 in San Remo, Italy
-**13 Vladimir Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 09 Dec 1864 in Twer, Russia, d: 14 Oct 1937 in Bursinel, Switzerland**
- + Nadezhda Fedorovna Tereshchenko b: 25 Mar 1887 in Kiev, Russia, m: 31 Jan 1909 in Tchervernoie (Volhynie), Russia, d: 16 Sep 1967 in Bursinel, Switzerland
-14 Andrew Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 07 Feb 1913 in Cannes, FR, d: 13 Aug 2001 in Geneva, Switzerland
- + Mary Cicely Hall Caine b: 21 May 1917 in London,UK, m: 18 Aug 1936 in London, England, d: 11 Dec 2003 in Stuart, Florida at 8:45 AM
-15 Michael Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 30 Mar 1940 in London, UK
- + Mary Saxon b: 18 Jul 1948 in Danville, PA, m: 21 Mar 1979 in Palm Beach, FL, d: 2010 in Stuart, Florida at 8:45 AM
-16 Alex Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 25 Mar 1983 in New York,NY
- + Abigail Corwin b: 19 Jul 1986 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA, m: 20 Jan 2013 in newtown, ct
-17 Olivia Minerva Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 13 Sep 2016 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA
-17 Joseph Oden Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 17 May 2019 in Albany, New York, USA
-17 Arthur Orion Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 21 Apr 2021 in Albany, New York, USA
-16 Peter Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 03 Jul 1991 in Poughkeepsie,NY
- + Mary Petersen b: Minnesota, USA, m: 1964 in Verdins, France
- + Mary Westerlund m: 1975 in New York,NY,USA, d: 1988
-15 Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 10 May 1947 in St. John's

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- Wood, London,UK at about 1:30 AM
+ Jeannette Gregory Byington b: 25 Mar 1950 in Tokyo,Japan, m: 13 Jan 1989 in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, USA
+ Ellen Marion Rothschild b: 25 Jan 1925 in Sao Paolo, Brazil, m: 04 Jan 1956 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, d: 30 Sep 2014 in Geneva, Switzerland
.....15 Christopher Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 19 Jun 1960 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
+ Coraline Turrettini b: 21 May 1962, m: 28 Mar 1992 in Lauenen, Switzerland
.....16 Tatiana Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 07 Jun 2002 in 13:45 local time Geneva
.....16 Dimitri Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 07 Apr 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland
16 Alexandre Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 07 Apr 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland
.....14 Vadim Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 27 Mar 1910 in Cannes, FR, d: 14 Feb 1999 in Framingham, MA
.....14 Alexis Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 20 Jul 1914 in Deauville, France, d: 31 May 2000 in Grasse, France
+ Ellen Gautier b: Geneva, Switzerland, d: 23 Jul 1999 in Grasse, France
+ Alexandra Nikolaiovna Tchikhachev b: 02 Mar 1872, m: 1884, d: 02 Mar 1924
.....14 Svetlana Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 1900, d: 1950
+ Petri di San Miniato
.....15 Sandra Miniato
.....14 Irina Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 1902, d: 1977
+ Theodore Duwek
.....15 Alexandra Duwek b: 07 Jul 1924
+ Ian Beukers
.....16 Isabela Beukers b: 06 Aug 1968
.....15 unknown Duwek
.....15 unknown Duwek
.....13 Katerina Vladimirovna Korobyine b: 1861, d: 1931 in Paris, France
.....13 Eugenia Vladimirovna Korobyine
+ V. A. Romanovsky-Romaniko
+ Nikolai Ivanovitch Sergueev
.....13 Grigori Vladimirovitch Korobyine b: 1860, d: 1936 in Mentone, France
+ Mari Alexandrova Normann d: 1913
+ Katerina Maximovna Krlanger d: 17 Sep 1924
.....13 Ilarion Vladimirovitch Korobyine b: 1863, d: 1867
.....13 Sergei Vladimirovitch Korobyine b: 1868, d: 1943
+ Anna Nikolaiovna Tchikhachev m: 1898 in twer
.....14 Nathalie Sergeiovna Korobyine b: 1926
+ Andrei Sazonov m: 1952
.....13 Anastasia Vladimirovna Korobyine
.....13 Olga Vladimirovna Korobyine
+ M M Pachkevsky
.....11 Matvei Mouravieff-Apostol b: 25 Apr 1793 in St. Petersburg,Russia, d: 21 Feb 1886 in Moscow, Russia
+ Maria Konstantinova Nosova b: 1811, m: 05 Feb 1832, d: 03 Jan 1883 in Moscow City, Russia

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-12 Nicholas Matveivitch Mouravieff-Apostol b: 1837, d: 1837
-12 Anna Matveivna Mouravieff-Apostol
 - + Ivan Ivanovitch Mendeleev
-12 Augusta Matveivna Mouravieff-Apostol
 - + unknown Sosonovitch
-11 Elizabeth Mouravieff-Apostol b: 02 Feb 1791 in St. Petersburg, Russia, d: 1814 in Poltava, Poltava, Ukraine
 - + Franz Ivanovitch Ojarowsky
-11 Sergei Mouravieff-Apostol b: 23 Oct 1795 in St. Petersburg, Russia, d: 13 Jul 1826 in St. Petersburg, Russia (Peter and Paul Fortress)
-11 Hippolyte Mouravieff-Apostol b: 1806 in St. Petersburg, Russia, d: 03 Jan 1826
-11 Anna Mouravieff-Apostol b: 1797 in St. Petersburg, Russia, d: 1818
 - + Alexander Dimitriovitch Khrouchtchev b: 1803, d: 1818
-11 Helene Mouravieff-Apostol b: 01 May 1792 in St. Petersburg, Russia, d: 12 Apr 1855
 - + Peter Kapnist
 - + Prascovie Grouchetzky b: 28 Mar 1780, m: 1813, d: 1852
-11 Vassily Ivanovitch Mouravieff-Apostol b: 23 Aug 1817, d: 1867 in Homutetz
 - + Marianne Vladimirovna Gurko b: 1823, m: 1844 in Homutetz, d: 1881
-11 Eudoxia Mouravieff-Apostol b: 1814, d: 01 Aug 1850
 - + Alexander Petrovitch Khovansky b: 06 Dec 1809, m: 1833, d: 15 Sep 1895
-11 Elizabeth Mouravieff-Apostol b: 1816, d: 1874
 - + Ludwig Stalting m: 1834
 - + Vidurg
-10 Dimitri Matveivitch Mouravieff d: 01 Oct 1765
-10 unknown Matveivitch Mouravieff d: 1762
-10 Maria Matveiovna Mouravieff
 - + unknown Pyabov
-9 Nikita Artamovitch Mouravieff b: 09 Aug 1721, d: 18 Apr 1799
 - + Katerina Federovna Kodokodski b: 02 Nov 1771, m: 10 Nov 1794, d: 21 Apr 1848
-10 Mihail Nikitovitch Mouravieff b: 25 Oct 1757, d: 29 Jul 1807 in Moscow, Russia
 - + Katerina Feodorovna Kolokoltzoff b: 1771, d: 21 Apr 1848 in Moscow, Russia
-11 Nikita Mihailovitch Mouravieff b: 09 Sep 1795, d: 18 Apr 1843
 - + Alexandra Gregorovna Cherishieva b: 02 Jun 1800, d: 26 Nov 1832
-12 Katerina Nikitichna Mouravieff b: 06 Mar 1824, d: 26 Mar 1874
-12 Mihail Nikitovitch Mouravieff b: 1826, d: 1828
-12 Elizabeth Nikitichna Mouravieff b: 13 Mar 1826, d: 07 May 1844
-12 Sophia Nikitichna Mouravieff b: 1829, d: 07 Apr 1892
 - + Mihail Illarionovitch Bibikoff b: 21 Oct 1818, d: 15 Mar 1881
-12 Olga Nikitichna Mouravieff b: 11 Dec 1830, d: 1831
-12 Agraфина Nikitichna Mouravieff b: 1832, d: 1832
-11 Alexander Mihailovitch Mouravieff b: 19 Mar 1802, d: 24 Nov 1853
-11 Nicholas Mihailovitch Mouravieff
-11 Theodore Mihailovitch Mouravieff b: 16 Jan 1799
-11 Sophia Mihailovna Mouravieff b: 06 Mar 1800, d: 13 Aug 1801
-10 Feodocia Nikitichna Mouravieff b: 1760, d: 1792
 - + Sergei Mihailovitch Lunin d: 01 Feb 1817
-10 Artamon Nikitovitch Mouravieff b: 1776, d: 20 Apr 1828

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

-10 Anna Nikitichna Mouravieff b: 1793
-10 Katerina Nikitichna Mouravieff b: 1794
-9 Theodore Artamovitch Mouravieff b: 1710, d: 1764
 - + Eudoxia Mihailovna Ozerova
-10 Nikolai Fedorovitch Mouravieff b: 1747, d: 1806
 - + Natalia Vassilovna Razumovskaya
-10 Anna Fedorovna Mouravieff b: 1749, d: 1811
-10 Liubov Federovna Mouravieff b: 1750
-10 Alexander Fedorovitch Mouravieff b: 1751, d: 1798
 - + Barbara Mihailovna Mordinova b: 1762, d: 23 Mar 1842
-10 Anastasia Federovna Mouravieff b: 1753, d: 1830
-10 Olga Federovna Mouravieff d: 23 Nov 1769
 - + Afanasi Matveevitch Brianchaninov b: 1746, d: 1786
-9 Matvei Artamovitch Mouravieff b: 08 Feb 1714, d: 10 Jun 1799
 - + Praxovia
-8 Thadeus Zacharaivitch Mouravieff b: 1690, d: 1712
-8 Philip Zacharaivitch Mouravieff b: 1692
-8 Anastasia Zacharovna Mouravieff
 - + Bogdan Artimevitch Chelishev
-8 Domna Zacharovna Mouravieff d: 1712
-6 Feoktist Fedorovitch Mouravieff b: 1606, d: 1662
 - + [unknown spouse]
-7 Artemin Feoktistovitch Mouravieff d: 1671
-7 Zachary Feoktistovitch Mouravieff d: 1668
-7 Theodore Feoktitovitch Mouravieff d: 1668
 - + [unknown spouse]
-8 Grigorin Fedorovitch Mouravieff d: 01 Sep 1737
-8 Erofey Federovitch Mouravieff d: 1739
 - + [unknown spouse]
-9 Nikolai Erofevitch Mouravieff b: 1724, d: 04 Aug 1770 in Montpellier, Hérault, Languedoc-Roussillon, France
 - + Anna Andreevna Volkova b: 1768, d: 1806
-10 Nikolai Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 15 Sep 1768, d: 20 Aug 1840
 - + Alexandra Mihailovna Mordinova b: 30 May 1769, d: 21 Apr 1809
-11 Alexander Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 01 Oct 1792, d: 18 Dec 1863
 - + Prascovia Mihailovna Shachsovskaya b: 22 Aug 1788, d: 29 Jan 1835 in Moscow, Russia
-11 Nikolai Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 02 Aug 1794, d: 18 Oct 1867
 - + Sofia Fedorovna Achverdova b: 07 May 1810, d: 02 Oct 1830
 - + Natalia Grigorovna Chernisheva b: 14 Sep 1806, d: 25 Feb 1884
-11 Mihail Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 01 Feb 1796, d: 29 Aug 1866
 - + Pelagia Vassilovna Sheremeteva b: 08 May 1802, m: 26 Aug 1818, d: 29 Mar 1871
-12 Nikolai Mihailovitch Mouravieff b: 31 Jan 1819, d: 17 Oct 1867
 - + Ludmila Mihailovna Pozen b: 05 Jan 1822, d: 22 May 1898 in Wiesbaden, Hesse, Germany
-13 Michael Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 07 Apr 1845, d: 08 Jun 1900 in Moscow City, Russia
 - + Sofia Nikolaiovna Garapina b: 06 Oct 1847, d: 25 Jan 1874

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

-14 Sofia Mihailovna Mouravieff b: 21 Aug 1872, d: 19 Sep 1901
+ Alexander Vassilivitch Dabizha b: 14 Sep 1860, m: 09 Sep 1894, d: 16 Jun 1899
-14 Nikolai Mihailovitch Mouravieff b: 20 Jan 1874, d: 01 Dec 1934
-12 Leonid Mihailovitch Mouravieff b: 22 Oct 1821, d: 13 Apr 1881
+ Elena Grigorievna Gezenliskaya b: 16 Apr 1830, d: 02 Jan 1853
+ Sofia Nikolaevna Orzhitskaya b: 03 Nov 1835, d: 26 Feb 1879
-12 Vassily Mihailovitch Mouravieff b: 07 Jun 1824, d: 13 Apr 1848
-12 Sofia Mikhailovna Mouravieff b: 15 Sep 1833, d: 23 Aug 1880
+ Sergei Sergeivitch Sheremetev b: 12 Feb 1821, d: 29 Dec 1884
-11 Sofia Nikolovna Mouravieff b: 1804, d: 1819
-11 Andrei Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 30 Apr 1806, d: 13 Aug 1874
-11 Sergei Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 14 Apr 1809, d: 16 Aug 1874
+ Sofia Ivanovna Petruleva b: 20 Jun 1811, d: 04 Apr 1897
-11 Maria Nikolovna Mouravieff b: 25 Mar 1825, d: 14 Dec 1879 in Moscow City, Russia
+ Evgraf Benedictovitch Lebedev b: 03 Dec 1812, m: 06 Apr 1841, d: 22 Apr 1879
-11 Konstantin Nikolaivitch Mouravieff b: 13 May 1830, d: 19 Nov 1854
+ Vassa Artemeivna b: 26 May 1824, d: 1866
-10 Barbara Nikolaevna Mouravieff d: 1777
-9 Eremey Erofeivitch Mouravieff d: 1747
-6 Simeon Fedorovitch Mouravieff
-5 Stepan Maximovitch Mouravieff

Ivan Mouravieff-Apostol

Outline Descendant Report for Ivan Mouravieff-Apostol

- 1 Ivan Mouravieff-Apostol (1770 - 1851) b: 01 Oct 1770, d: 12 Mar 1851 in St Petersburg,Russia
 - + Anna Semenovna Tchernovich (1772 - 1810) b: 18 Feb 1772, m: 19 Apr 1790, d: 28 Mar 1810 in Moscow, Russia
- ...2 Katerina Mouravieff-Apostol (1794 - 1849) b: 01 Jan 1794 in St. Petersburg,Russia, d: 01 Jan 1849 in Siberia, Russia
 - + Ilarion Bibikoff (1794 - 1854) b: 1794, m: 1818, d: 1854
-3 Katerina Bibikoff (1833 - 1902) b: 01 Jul 1833 in St Petersburg,Russia, d: 26 Apr 1902 in St Petersburg,Russia
 - + Vladimir Grigorievich Korobyine (1827 - 1895) b: 1827 in Kiev, Russia, m: 01 May 1857 in St Petersburg,Russia, d: 07 Jan 1895 in San Remo, Italy
-4 **Vladimir Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine (1864 - 1937) b: 09 Dec 1864 in Twer, Russia, d: 14 Oct 1937 in Bursinel, Switzerland**
 - + Nadezhda Fedorovna Tereshchenko (1887 - 1967) b: 25 Mar 1887 in Kiev, Russia, m: 31 Jan 1909 in Tchervennoie (Volhynie), Russia, d: 16 Sep 1967 in Bursinel, Switzerland
 - + Alexandra Nikolaiovna Tchikhachev (1872 - 1924) b: 02 Mar 1872, m: 1884, d: 02 Mar 1924
-4 Katerina Vladimirovna Korobyine (1861 - 1931) b: 1861, d: 1931 in Paris, France
-4 Eugenia Vladimirovna Korobyine
 - + V. A. Romanovsky-Romaniko
 - + Nikolai Ivanovitch Sergueev
-4 Grigori Vladimirovitch Korobyine (1860 - 1936) b: 1860, d: 1936 in Mentone, France
 - + Mari Alexandrova Normann (- 1913) d: 1913
 - + Katerina Maximovna Krlanger (- 1924) d: 17 Sep 1924
-4 Ilarion Vladimirovitch Korobyine (1863 - 1867) b: 1863, d: 1867
-4 Sergei Vladimirovitch Korobyine (1868 - 1943) b: 1868, d: 1943
 - + Anna Nikolaiovna Tchikhachev m: 1898 in twer
-4 Anastasia Vladimirovna Korobyine
-4 Olga Vladimirovna Korobyine
 - + M M Pachkevsky
- ...2 Matvei Mouravieff-Apostol (1793 - 1886) b: 25 Apr 1793 in St. Petersburg,Russia, d: 21 Feb 1886 in Moscow, Russia
 - + Marie Konstantinoff m: 05 Feb 1832
- ...2 Elizabeth Mouravieff-Apostol (1791 - 1844) b: 1791 in St. Petersburg,Russia, d: 1844 in Poltava, Poltava, Ukraine
 - + Ivan Ojarowsky
- ...2 Sergei Mouravieff-Apostol (1796 - 1826) b: 09 Oct 1796 in St. Petersburg,Russia, d: 25 Jul 1826 in St. Petersburg,Russia (Peter and Paul Fortress)
- ...2 Hippolyte Mouravieff-Apostol (1806 - 1826) b: 1806 in St. Petersburg,Russia, d: Jan 1826
- ...2 Anna Mouravieff-Apostol (1797 - 1855) b: 1797 in St. Petersburg,Russia, d: 1855
 - + Gregory Khrouchtchev
- ...2 Helene Mouravieff-Apostol (1805 - 1855) b: 1805 in St. Petersburg,Russia, d: 1855
 - + Peter Kapnist
 - + Prascovie Grouchetzky (1780 - 1852) b: 1780, m: 1813, d: 1852
- ...2 Basile Mouravieff-Apostol (1817 -) b: 1817
- ...2 Eudoxia Mouravieff-Apostol (1814 - 1850) b: 1814, d: 1850
 - + Ivan Khovansky m: 1833
- ...2 Elizabeth Mouravieff-Apostol (1816 - 1874) b: 1816, d: 1874
 - + Ludwig Stalting m: 1834

Vladimir Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne

Outline Descendant Report for Vladimir Mouravieff-Apostol- Korobyne

- 1 Vladimir Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 09 Dec 1864 in Twer, Russia, d: 14 Oct 1937 in Bursinel, Switzerland
 - + **Nadezhda Fedorovna Tereshchenko b: 25 Mar 1887 in Kiev, Russia, m: 31 Jan 1909 in Tchervennoie (Volhynie), Russia, d: 16 Sep 1967 in Bursinel, Switzerland**
- ...2 Andrew Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 07 Feb 1913 in Cannes, FR, d: 13 Aug 2001 in Geneva, Switzerland
 - + **Mary Cicely Hall Caine b: 21 May 1917 in London,UK, m: 18 Aug 1936 in New York, NY, d: 11 Dec 2003 in Stuart, Florida at 8:45 AM**
-3 Michael Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 30 Mar 1940 in London, UK
 - + Mary Saxon b: 18 Jul 1948 in Danville, PA, m: 21 Mar 1979 in Palm Beach, FL, d: 2010 in Stuart, Florida at 8:45 AM
-4 Alex Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 25 Mar 1983 in New York,NY
 - + Abigail Corwin b: 19 Jul 1986 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA, m: 20 Jan 2013 in newtown, ct
-5 Olivia Minerva Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 13 Sep 2016 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA
-5 Joseph Oden Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 17 May 2019 in Albany, New York, USA
-5 Arthur Orion Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 21 Apr 2021 in Albany, New York, USA
-4 Peter Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 03 Jul 1991 in Poughkeepsie,NY
 - + Mary Petersen b: Minnesota, USA, m: 1964 in Verdins, France
 - + Mary Westerlund m: 1975 in New York,NY,USA, d: 1988
-3 Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 10 May 1947 in St. John's Wood, London,UK at about 1:30 AM
 - + Jeannette Gregory Byington b: 25 Mar 1950 in Tokyo,Japan, m: 13 Jan 1989 in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, USA
 - + Ellen Marion Rothschild b: 25 Jan 1925 in Sao Paolo, Brazil, m: 04 Jan 1956 in Santiago, Chile, d: 30 Sep 2014 in Geneva, Switzerland
-3 Christopher Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 19 Jun 1960 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 - + Coraline Turrettini b. 21 May 1962, m: 28 Mar 1992 in Lauenen, Switzerland
-4 Tatiana Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 07 Jun 2002 in 13:45 local time Geneva
-4 Dimitri Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 07 Apr 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland
-4 Alexandre Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 07 Apr 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland
- ...2 Vadim Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 27 Mar 1910 in Cannes, FR, d: 14 Feb 1999 in Framingham, MA
- ...2 Alexis Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 20 Jul 1914 in Deauville, France, d: 31 May 2000 in Grasse, France
 - + Ellen Gautier b: Geneva, Switzerland, d: 23 Jul 1999 in Grasse, France
 - + Alexandra Nikolaiovna Tchikhachev b: 02 Mar 1872, m: 1884, d: 02 Mar 1924
- ...2 Svetlana Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 1900, d: 1950
 - + Petri di San Miniato
-3 Sandra Miniato
- ...2 Irina Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 1902, d: 1977
 - + Theodore Duwek
-3 Alexandra Duwek b: 07 Jul 1924
 - + Ian Beukers
-4 Isabela Beukers b: 06 Aug 1968
-3 unknown Duwek
-3 unknown Duwek

Jacob Tereshchenko

Outline Descendant Report for Jacob Tereshchenko

- 1 Jacob Tereshchenko
 - + [unknown spouse]
 - ...2 Artemon Jacobvitch Tereshchenko b: 1794, d: 1877
 - + Euphrosine Grigoriavna Smelyavskaya m: 1819
 -3 Theodore Arteminovich Tereshchenko b: 01 Oct 1832 in Kiev, Russia, d: 12 Jun 1894 in Moscow, Russia
 - + Nadezhjda Vladimirovna Hlopov b: 01 Apr 1862 in Kiev, Russia, m: 1883 in Kiev, Russia, d: 01 May 1952 in Bursinel, Switzerland
 -4 Nadezhjda Fedorovna Tereshchenko b: 25 Mar 1887 in Kiev, Russia, d: 16 Sep 1967 in Bursinel, Switzerland
 - + Vladimir Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 09 Dec 1864 in Twer, Russia, m: 31 Jan 1909 in Tchervennoie (Volhynie), Russia, d: 14 Oct 1937 in Bursinel, Switzerland**
 -5 Andrew Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 07 Feb 1913 in Cannes, FR, d: 13 Aug 2001 in Geneva, Switzerland
 - + Mary Cicely Hall Caine b: 21 May 1917 in London,UK, m: 18 Aug 1936 in London, England, d: 11 Dec 2003 in Stuart, Florida at 8:45 AM**
 -6 Michael Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 30 Mar 1940 in London, UK
 - + Mary Saxon b: 18 Jul 1948 in Danville, PA, m: 21 Mar 1979 in Palm Beach, FL, d: 2010 in Stuart, Florida at 8:45 AM
 -7 Alex Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 25 Mar 1983 in New York,NY
 - + Abigail Corwin b: 19 Jul 1986 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA, m: 20 Jan 2013 in newtown, ct
 -8 Olivia Minerva Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 13 Sep 2016 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA
 -8 Joseph Oden Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 17 May 2019 in Albany, New York, USA
 -8 Arthur Orion Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 21 Apr 2021 in Albany, New York, USA
 -7 Peter Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 03 Jul 1991 in Poughkeepsie,NY
 - + Mary Petersen b: Minnesota, USA, m: 1964 in Verdins, France
 - + Mary Westerlund m: 1975 in New York,NY,USA, d: 1988
 -6 Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 10 May 1947 in St. John's Wood, London,UK at about 1:30 AM
 - + Jeannette Gregory Byington b: 25 Mar 1950 in Tokyo,Japan, m: 13 Jan 1989 in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, USA
 - + Ellen Marion Rothschild b: 25 Jan 1925 in Sao Paolo, Brazil, m: 04 Jan 1956 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, d: 30 Sep 2014 in Geneva, Switzerland
 -6 Christopher Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 19 Jun 1960 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 - + Coraline Turrettini b: 21 May 1962, m: 28 Mar 1992 in Lauenen, Switzerland
 -7 Tatiana Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 07 Jun 2002 in 13:45 local time Geneva
 -7 Dimitri Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 07 Apr 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland
 -7 Alexandre Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 07 Apr 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland
 -5 Vadim Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 27 Mar 1910 in Cannes, FR, d: 14 Feb 1999 in Framingham, MA
 -5 Alexis Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine b: 20 Jul 1914 in Deauville, France, d: 31 May 2000 in Grasse, France
 - + Ellen Gautier b: Geneva, Switzerland, d: 23 Jul 1999 in Grasse, France
 -4 Natalia Federovna Tereshchenko b: 1890 in Kiev, Ukraine, d: Abt. 1987 in Paris, France

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

- + Serge Ouvaroff b: 15 Aug 1890 in Chervonyye Khatki, Zhytomyr, Ukraine, d: 12 Nov 1932
-5 Serge Sergeivitch Ouvaroff b: 24 Feb 1913 in Kiev, Ukraine, d: 1982
 - + Jaqueline Poisson b: 19 Sep 1915 in Paris, France
-6 Claude Ouvaroff b: 1942
-6 Jaques Phillippe Ouvaroff b: 07 Mar 1943 in chateauroux, france
 - + Maria-Agnes Kurken b: 27 Feb 1948
-7 Igor Ouvaroff b: 1976
-7 Vladimir Ouvaroff b: 1978
-7 Sonya Ouvaroff b: 1984
-6 Francoise Ouvaroff b: 1945, d: 1983
-5 Nathalie Ouvaroff
 - + Pierre Douillard
-4 Theodore Tereshchenko b: 11 Nov 1888 in Kiev, Ukraine, d: 30 Jan 1950 in Cannes, Alpes-Maritimes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, France
 - + Beatrice von Keyserling b: 03 Feb 1884, d: 28 Oct 1961
-5 Nathalie Federovna Tereshchenko b: 23 Apr 1910 in kiev
 - + Alexandre Alexeivitch Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff
-6 Kira Alexandrovna Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff
 - + Christian Bussereau
-7 Eric Bussereau
 - + Virginie
-8 nikita Bussereau
-8 vollodia Bussereau
-6 Irene Alexandrovna Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff
 - + Jean Van de Walle
-7 Laure Van de Walle
-6 Xenia Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff
 - + jean-Pierre Mitrecey
-7 Igor Mitrecey
 - + Isabelle Pasquale
-8 Vassilli Mitrecey
-7 Karina Mitrecey
 - + Pascal Pinel
 - + Philipe Alfonsi
-7 Vannina-Vassilia Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff
 - + Leonid Ignatiev d: Geneva, Switzerland
- + Maria Pavlovna Podlaneva b: Abt. 1835, m: Abt. 1855, d: Abt. 1860
-3 Nicola Arteminovitch Tereshchenko b: 1819, d: 1903
 - + Pelagia Belovsky
-4 Barbara Tereshchenko b: 1849, d: 1922
 - + Bohdan Hanenko b: 1848 in Kiev, Ukraine, d: 1917 in Kiev, Ukraine
-4 Marie Tereshchenko b: 1859
 - + Alexis Ivaschenko
-5 Olga Ivaschenko
-5 Victor Ivaschenko
-4 Ivan Nicolaevitch Tereshchenko b: 1854, d: 1903
 - + Elizabeth Saranchov
-5 Pelagia Ivanova Tereshchenko b: 1884

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

- + M. Dembno Tchaikovsky
.....6 Michel Tchaikovsky
 - + Irene Mengden
.....7 Irene Tchaikovsky
 -7 Michel Tchaikovsky
-5 Michael Ivanovitch Tereshchenko b: 05 Mar 1886, d: 01 Apr 1956 in Monte Carlo, Monaco
 - + Jean Marie Marguerite Noe d: 1923
 -6 Margarita Tereshchenko b: 1918, d: 1918
 -6 Pierre Mihailovitch Tereshchenko b: 04 May 1919, d: 13 May 2004
 - + Ebba Horst m: 1926
 -6 Michellina Mihailovna Tereshchenko b: 14 Jan 1917, d: 2002
 - + Allen de la Mousse d: 1999
 - + Raymond Miuz d: 1985
 -6 Peter Mihailivitch Tereshchenko b: 04 May 1919 in Petrograd, Russia
 - + Genevieve Delmott b: 07 Mar 1930
 -7 Maria Christina Tereshchenko b: 09 Oct 1949
 -7 Chantal Tereshchenko b: 07 Oct 1951
 -7 Michel Tereshchenko b: 15 Sep 1954
 - + Mary-Ellen Antonelli b: 18 Aug 1954
 -8 Christopher Tereshchenko b: 13 Apr 1981
 -8 Isabel Tereshchenko b: 31 Dec 1983
 -8 Dimitri Tereshchenko b: 19 Sep 1985
 - + Olena Yeskina b: 1991
 -8 Nicola Tereshchenko b: 2018
 -7 Sofia Petrovna Tereshchenko b: 02 Oct 1957
 - + Patrick Danse
 -7 Agnes Tereshchenko b: 09 May 1961
 -6 Ivan Michaelovitch Tereshchenko b: 03 Oct 1931 in Paris, France
 - + Nadine Rousselot b: 1927
 -7 Michel Ivanovitch Tereshchenko b: 17 Sep 1956
 - + Hanna Panje b: 03 Mar 1959
 -8 Polina Tereshchenko
 -8 Anzhelina Tereshchenko
 -8 Feofan Tereshchenko
 -7 Ivan Tereshchenko b: 01 Oct 1958
 -7 Alexandra Tereshchenko b: 1964, d: 1983
 - + Michelle Clerq b: 02 Apr 1944
 -5 Elizabeth Ivanova Tereshchenko b: 1888
 - + Alek Saranchoff
 -6 Kyrilla Saranchoff
 - + Michael Montessier
 -7 Robert Montessier
 -7 Ann Elizabeth Montessier
 -5 Nicola Ivanovitch Tereshchenko b: 1894
 - + Alexandra Leuchtenberg de Beauharnais
 -5 Olga Ivanova Tereshchenko b: 1905, d: 1905
 -4 Olga Tereshchenko b: 1866, d: 1955
 -4 Alexander Tereshchenko b: 07 Jan 1856, d: 23 Oct 1911
 - + Elizabeth Vladimirovna Hlopov b: 1861, d: 1932

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-5 Nicola Alexandreiovitch Tereshchenko b: 1893
-5 Olga Tereshchenko
 - + Alexander Nolde
-5 Marie Tereshchenko
 - + Petyst de Morcourt
-6 Guy de Morcourt
 - + Claude Rousset de Pina de St. Didier
-7 Olivier de Morcourt
-6 Lucie de Morcourt
 - + Georges Vidal Engaurran
-7 Pierre Guy Engaurran
-7 Sandrine Engaurran
-4 Euphrosine Tereshchenko
 - + Vladimir Sachnovsky
-3 Simeon Artemiovich Tereshchenko b: 25 May 1839, d: 1893
 - + Olympiade Varengo
-4 Serge Simeonivitch Tereshchenko b: 26 Mar 1869, d: 21 Nov 1894
-4 Nicolai Simeonivitch Tereshchenko b: 28 Jan 1871
 - + [unknown spouse]
-5 Ivan Nicolaivitch Tereshchenko
 - + Theodosia Nikitichna Tereshchenko d: 1992
-6 Nikolai Ivanovitch Tereshchenko b: 08 May 1926 in Kherson, Ukraine, d: 2003 in Koltsovo, Crimea
 - + Claudia
-6 Rachel Ivanovna Tereshchenko b: 03 Oct 1929 in Kherson, Ukraine, d: 20 Dec 2017 in Yevpatoria, Crimea
 - + Gennady Kuzmich Saltzman b: Russia, d: Yevpatoria, Crimea
-7 Valentina Gennadievna Tereshchenko b: 10 Mar 1953 in Yevpatoria, Crimea
 - + Harakas Georgios Nikolaou b: 13 Feb 1958 in ATHENS, GREECE
-8 Sofia Tereshchenko b: 22 Oct 1983 in yevpatoria, crimea
 - + Evgeniy Vassilivitch Chubenko b: 1942 in Lviv, Ukraine, d: 22 Oct 2022 in Yevpatoriya, Crimea, Ukraine
-7 Galina Gennadievna Tereshchenko b: 01 Sep 1960 in St Petersburg, Russia
 - + Anatoly Torkanievsky b: Kiev, Ukraine
-8 Valentyn Anatolievitch Torkanievsky b: 24 Jul 1986 in Kiev, Ukraine
 - + Danny Horner b: Lyons, Linn, Oregon, USA
-6 Mura Ivanovna Tereshchenko
-6 Katerina Ivanovna Tereshchenko
-4 Constantin Simeonivitch Tereshchenko b: 21 Apr 1866
 - + Nadine Alexandrovna Rouban
-5 Dimitri Tereshchenko
-5 Serge Tereshchenko
 - + Lili Lwoff
-3 Mariamna Tereshchenko
 - + Semyon Lukich Kuksin

William Caine

Outline Descendant Report for William Caine

- 1 William Caine (about 1730 - about 1804) b: Abt. 1730 in Andreas, Isle of Man, d: Abt. 1804 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man
 - + Mary Fargher (about 1758 - about 1809) b: Abt. 1758 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man, m: 13 Jan 1776 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man, d: Abt. 1809 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man
- ...2 Thomas Caine (1778 -) b: 15 Jun 1778
- ...2 Anne Caine (1781 - 1781) b: 25 Feb 1781 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man, d: 07 Nov 1781 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man
- ...2 Anne Caine (1783 -) b: 19 Mar 1783
- ...2 William Caine (1790 - about 1847) b: 11 Jun 1790 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man, d: Abt. 1847 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man
 - + Isabelle Clark (about 1793 - 1866) b: Abt. 1793 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man, m: 18 Jun 1811 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man, d: 28 Jan 1866 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man
-3 William Caine (1812 -) b: 07 May 1812
-3 Ann Jane Caine (1814 -) b: 20 Feb 1814
-3 Thomas Caine (1816 -) b: 21 Jan 1816
-3 Mary Caine (1818 -) b: 16 Nov 1818
-3 John Caine (1821 - about 1904) b: 23 Jan 1821 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man, d: Abt. Jul 1904 in Greeba Castle, Isle of Man
 - + Sarah Hall (about 1829 - about 1912) b: Abt. 1829 in Maryport, Cumbria, UK, m: Abt. 1852 in Maughold, Isle of Man, d: Abt. 1912 in Liverpool, UK
-4 **Thomas Henry Hall Caine (1853 - 1931) b: 14 May 1853 in Runcorn, Cheshire, UK, d: 31 Aug 1931 in Greeba Castle, Isle of Man**
 - + Mary Chandler (1869 - 1932) b: 25 May 1869 in Maughold, Isle of Man, m: 03 Sep 1886 in Edinburgh, Scotland, d: 03 Mar 1932 in Greeba Castle, Isle of Man
-4 William Ralph Hall Caine (1865 - 1939) b: 05 Feb 1865 in Ballacrie, Isle of Man, d: 14 Jan 1939 in London, UK
 - + Mary Elizabeth m: 1904
-4 John James Caine (1855 - 1877) b: 21 Sep 1855, d: 02 Apr 1877
-4 Elizabeth Ann Caine (1869 - 1914) b: 13 Dec 1869 in Maughold, d: 31 May 1914 in Maughold
 - + George Edward Day m: 05 Mar 1896
-4 Emma Caine (1862 - 1863) b: 07 Apr 1862, d: 27 Jun 1863
-4 Sarah Jane Caine (1858 - 1863) b: 21 Jan 1858, d: 16 Mar 1863
-3 James Caine (1824 - 1880) b: 11 Jan 1824, d: 1880
 - + Mary Ann Kewley (1830 - 1898) b: 1830, m: 1853, d: 1898
-4 Mary Ann Caine (about 1854 -) b: Abt. 1854
 - + Hugh Wallace m: Abt. 1879
-4 William Henry Caine (about 1856 -) b: Abt. 1856
-4 Isabella Ramsay Caine (about 1858 -) b: Abt. 1858
-4 Eliza Annie Caine (about 1860 - about 1940) b: Abt. 1860, d: Abt. 1940
 - + Ole Tedmanson (1856 - 1910) b: 1856, m: 1882, d: 1910
-4 Margaret Caine (about 1866 -) b: Abt. 1866
-4 John George Caine (about 1868 - 1946) b: Abt. 1868, d: 1946
 - + Minnie Charity Kellow (1875 - 1951) b: 1875, d: 1951
-4 Ellen Caine (about 1870 -) b: Abt. 1870
-4 Agnes Helena Caine (about 1875 -) b: Abt. 1875
-3 Daniel Caine (1826 -) b: 15 Jan 1826
-3 Catherine Caine (1829 -) b: Mar 1829
 - + James Teare m: 23 Oct 1858 in Braddan, Isle of Man
-4 Adelaide Teare (1851 -) b: 05 Apr 1851
-4 Alfred Teare (1863 -) b: 15 Mar 1863
-4 Reuben Teare (1866 -) b: 22 Jul 1866
-4 James Teare (1868 -) b: 10 May 1868
-4 Ellen Teare (1870 -) b: 08 Aug 1870
-3 Christian Caine (1832 -) b: 05 Aug 1832
-3 Margaret Elizabeth Caine (1836 -) b: 06 Jun 1836
 - + Catherine Cain (- 1772) b: Ballaugh, Isle of Man, m: 07 Jun 1768 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man, d: 15 Sep 1772 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man
- ...2 Catherine Caine (1769 -) b: 09 Apr 1769

Ralph Hall

Outline Descendant Report for Ralph Hall

- 1 Ralph Hall (about 1804 – 25 January 1869) b: Abt. 1804, d: 25 January 1869
 - + Mary (1799 - 1875) b: 1799 in Whitehaven, UK, d: May 3 1875 in Liverpool, UK
- ...2 Sarah Hall (about 1829 - about 1912) b: Abt. 1829 in Maryport, Cumbria, UK, d: Abt. 1912 in Liverpool, UK
 - + John Caine (1821 - about 1904) b: 23 Jan 1821 in Ballaugh, Isle of Man, m: Abt. 1852 in Maughold, Isle of Man, d: Abt. Jul 1904 in Greeba Castle, Isle of Man
-3 **Thomas Henry Hall Caine (1853 - 1931) b: 14 May 1853 in Runcorn, Cheshire, UK, d: 31 Aug 1931 in Greeba Castle, Isle of Man**
 - + Mary Chandler (1869 - 1932) b: 25 May 1869 in Maughold, Isle of Man, m: 03 Sep 1886 in Edinburgh, Scotland, d: 03 Mar 1932 in Greeba Castle, Isle of Man
-3 William Ralph Hall Caine (1865 - 1939) b: 05 Feb 1865 in Ballacrie, Isle of Man, d: 14 Jan 1939 in London, UK
 - + Mary Elizabeth m: 1904
-3 John James Caine (1855 - 1877) b: 21 Sep 1855, d: 02 Apr 1877
-3 Elizabeth Ann Caine (1869 - 1914) b: 13 Dec 1869 in maughold, d: 31 May 1914 in maughold
 - + George Edward Day m: 05 Mar 1896
-3 Emma Caine (1862 - 1863) b: 07 Apr 1862, d: 27 Jun 1863
-3 Sarah Jane Caine (1858 - 1863) b: 21 Jan 1858, d: 16 Mar 1863
- ...2 Ralph Hall (about 1825 -) b: Abt. 1825

Sir Thomas Henry Hall Caine

Outline Descendant Report for Thomas Henry Hall Caine

- 1 Thomas Henry Hall Caine b: 14 May 1853 in Runcorn, Cheshire, UK, d: 31 Aug 1931 in Greeba Castle, Isle of Man
 - + Mary Chandler b: 25 May 1869 in Maughold, Isle of Man, m: 03 Sep 1886 in Edinburgh, Scotland, d: 03 Mar 1932 in Greeba Castle, Isle of Man
- ...2 Gordon Ralph Hall Caine b: 15 Aug 1884 in London, UK, d: 06 Mar 1962 in London, UK
 - + Lillian Digges b: 1874 in London, UK, m: 1914 in London, England, d: Apr 1948 in London, UK
- 3 Mary Cicely Hall Caine b: 21 May 1917 in London, UK, d: 11 Dec 2003 in Stuart, Florida at 8:45 AM**
 - + Andrew Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 07 Feb 1913 in Cannes, FR, m: 18 Aug 1936 in London, England and 4 December 1938 in Geneva, Switzerland, d: 13 Aug 2001 in Geneva, Switzerland
-4 Michael Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 30 Mar 1940 in London, UK
 - + Mary Saxon b: 18 Jul 1948 in Danville, PA, m: 21 Mar 1979 in Palm Beach, FL, d: 2010 in Stuart, Florida
-5 Alex Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 25 Mar 1983 in New York, NY
 - + Abigail Corwin b: 19 Jul 1986 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA, m: 20 Jan 2013 in newtown, ct
-6 Olivia Minerva Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 13 Sep 2016 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA
-6 Joseph Oden Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 17 May 2019 in Albany, New York, USA
-6 Arthur Orion Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 21 Apr 2021 in Albany, New York, USA
-5 Peter Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 03 Jul 1991 in Poughkeepsie, NY
 - + Mary Petersen b: Minnesota, USA, m: 1964 in Verdins, France
 - + Mary Westerlund m: 1975 in New York, NY, USA, d: 1988
-4 Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne b: 10 May 1947 in St. John's Wood, London, UK at about 1:30 AM
 - + Jeannette Gregory Byington b: 25 Mar 1950 in Tokyo, Japan, m: 13 Jan 1989 in San Juan, Puerto Rico, USA
 - + Howard Courtney Burr Jr. b: 22 Oct 1911 in Columbus, OH, m: 16 Aug 1958 in NY, NY, d: 30 Apr 1994 in Stamford, CT.
-3 Derek Ralph Hall Caine b: 26 Aug 1915 in Le Touquets, France, d: 09 Jun 2004 in Manhattan, NY, NY
 - + Margaret Louise Wildman-Watson b: 20 Aug 1918 in London, UK, d: 05 Feb 2002 in Manhattan, NY, NY
-4 Melissa Jane Hall Caine b: 17 Apr 1955 in London, UK
 - + Dorothy Sarah Tripp b: 1896 in London, UK, m: 1949 in Maidenhead, UK, d: 15 Feb 1964 in London, UK
- ...2 Derwent Ralph Hall Caine b: 12 Sep 1891 in Maughold, Isle of Man, d: 02 Dec 1971 in Nassau, Bahamas WI
 - + Yvonne Robert de Ruiz de los Llanos b: 07 Mar 1897 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, m: 1965 in Nassau, Bahamas, d: 17 Oct 1967 in Ochsner Clinic, New Orleans, Louisiana
 - + Roma June
-3 Sepha Treble b: Abt. 1908, d: Abt. 1983
-3 Peter Pickett b: Abt. 1915, d: Abt. 1943
 - + Dorothy Dolly Frances Stephen b: 1894 in Surrey, England, d: 1982
-3 Elin Hall Caine b: 01 Nov 1912 in Sheffield, England, d: 20 Mar 1998 in Greeba Castle, IOM
 - + Charles Henry Gill b: 03 Oct 1909 in Douglas, Isle of Man, m: 05 Nov 1930 in Bishopsourt, Isle of Man, d: 06 Apr 2002 in Douglas, Isle of Man
-4 Alexandra Gloria Gill b: 14 Mar 1935 in Union Mills, IOM
 - + Louis Richard Rukeyser b: 30 Jan 1933 in NY, NY, m: 03 Mar 1962 in Isle of Man, d: 02 May 2006 in Greenwich, ct
-5 Susan Athena Rukeyser b: 11 May 1968 in London, UK
 - + Edward White Jr. m: 20 Jan 2006 in Amarillo, TX
 - + Elliot Wyman m: 1998 in Jamaica
-6 Jeremy Wyman b: 24 Oct 1998 in New Jersey.....
 - 5 Stacey Alexandra Rukeyser b: 29 Dec 1969 in Port Chester, NY+ Clark Petersen m: 2010
 - + Kenneth Sweet m: 17 Mar 1956 in London, England
 - 5 Beverly Jane Rukeyser b: 25 Mar 1958 in London, UK
 - + Anthony John Bellisio m: Sep 1985 in Greenwich, ct
-6 Samantha Anne Bellisio b: 19 Oct 1989 in Greenwich, ct

KINSHIP REPORT for Nicholas Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne

This CHART shows the relationship of each family member to the Author

Name:	Birth Date	Relationship
Achverdova, Sofia Fedorovna	07 May 1810	Wife of 5th cousin 4x removed
Alexevna, Feodosia		Wife of 1st cousin 6x removed
Alfonsi, Philipe		Husband of 2nd cousin
Allen, Judith Mary	1945	Wife of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Annis, Edgar		Husband of 2nd cousin 2x removed
Antonelli, Mary-Ellen	18 Aug 1954	Wife of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Apostol, Danylo	14 Dec 1654	6th great grandfather
Apostol, Danylo	1742	5th great-uncle
Apostol, Elena	04 Dec 1731	4th great grandmother
Apostol, Maria Danylovna	1685	6th great-aunt
Apostol, Michael	1770	1st cousin 5x removed
Apostol, Paul	1688	6th great-uncle
Apostol, Paul Yefremovich	1617	7th great grandfather
Apostol, Peter Danilovitch	1682	5th great grandfather
Apostol, Yefremo	1583	8th great grandfather
Artemeivna, Vassa	26 May 1824	Wife of 4th cousin 5x removed
Bachmetev, Nikolai Ivanovitch	1807	Husband of 4th cousin 3x removed
Bakhmetev, Nikolai Nikailovich	02 Nov 1820	Husband of 5th cousin 1x removed
Barantsev, Alexander Alexeiovich	23 May 1810	Husband of 5th cousin 1x removed
Bellisio, Anthony John		Husband of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Bellisio, Samantha Anne	19 Oct 1989	2nd cousin 2x removed
Belovsky, Pelagia		Wife of 2nd great-uncle
Beukers, Ian		Husband of half 1st cousin
Beukers, Isabela	06 Aug 1968	Half 1st cousin 1x removed
Bibikoff, Ilarion Mihailovitch	1794	2nd great grandfather
Bibikoff, Katerina Illarionovo	01 Jul 1833	Great grandmother
Bibikoff, Mihail Illarionovitch	21 Oct 1818	Husband of 3rd cousin 3x removed
Boborykine, Agrippina Louvianovna		Wife of 6th cousin 1x removed
Borne, Elizabeth		Niece of wife
Borne, Gary "Skipper" Jr		Nephew of wife
Borne, Gary Joseph		Husband of sister-in-law
Borne, Hayden		Grand nephew of wife
Borne, Noah		Grand nephew of wife

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

Boutourline, Maria Alexandrovna		Wife of 5th cousin 2x removed
Brianchaninov, Afanasi Matveevitch	1746	Husband of 1st cousin 5x removed
Brotte, Ruth		Mother-in-law of uncle
Burr, Courtney Howard III	22 May 1948	Stepbrother
Burr, George Howard III		Nephew of husband of mother
Burr, George Howard Jr.	30 Jan 1913	Step uncle
Burr, Howard Courtney		Step grandfather
Burr, Howard Courtney Jr.	22 Oct 1911	Stepfather
Bussereau, Christian		Husband of 2nd cousin
Bussereau, Eric		2nd cousin 1x removed
Bussereau, nikita		2nd cousin 2x removed
Bussereau, vollodia		2nd cousin 2x removed
Byington, Adam	11 Jun 1987	Nephew of wife
Byington, Ava Elena	04 Nov 2023	Grand-niece of wife
Byington, Elizabeth	09 May 1941	Sister-in-law
Byington, George R		Great grandfather of wife
Byington, Homer Monson		Paternal grandfather of wife
Byington, Homer Monson	1908	Uncle of wife
Byington, James Gregory	19 May 1911	Father-in-law
Byington, James Gregory Jr.	03 Aug 1952	Brother-in-law
Byington, Jannice Joy	1921	Aunt of wife
Byington, Jeannette Gregory	1909	Aunt of wife
Byington, Jeannette Gregory	25 Mar 1950	Wife
Byington, Joan Richmond	1916	Aunt of wife
Byington, Lillianna	02 Dec 1996	Nephew of wife
Byington, Ward Gregory	1923	Uncle of wife
Cain, Catherine		Wife of 4th great grandfather
Caine, Agnes Helena	Abt. 1875	1st cousin 3x removed
Caine, Ann Jane	20 Feb 1814	3rd great-aunt
Caine, Anne	25 Feb 1781	4th great-aunt
Caine, Anne	19 Mar 1783	4th great-aunt
Caine, Catherine	09 Apr 1769	Half 4th great aunt
Caine, Catherine	Mar 1829	3rd great-aunt
Caine, Christian	05 Aug 1832	3rd great-uncle
Caine, Daniel	15 Jan 1826	3rd great-uncle
Caine, Derek Ralph Hall	26 Aug 1915	Uncle
Caine, Derwent Ralph Hall	12 Sep 1891	Great-uncle
Caine, Elin Hall	01 Nov 1912	1st cousin 1x removed
Caine, Eliza Annie	Abt. 1860	1st cousin 3x removed
Caine, Elizabeth Ann	13 Dec 1869	2nd great-aunt

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

Caine, Ellen	Abt. 1870	1st cousin 3x removed
Caine, Emma	07 Apr 1862	2nd great-aunt
Caine, Gordon Ralph Hall	15 Aug 1884	Maternal grandfather
Caine, Isabella Ramsay	Abt. 1858	1st cousin 3x removed
Caine, James	11 Jan 1824	3rd great-uncle
Caine, John	23 Jan 1821	2nd great grandfather
Caine, John George	Abt. 1868	1st cousin 3x removed
Caine, John James	21 Sep 1855	2nd great-uncle
Caine, Leanne Julie	1972	4th cousin
Caine, Liam Bradley Hall	02 Jan 2003	4th cousin 1x removed
Caine, Margaret	Abt. 1866	1st cousin 3x removed
Caine, Margaret Elizabeth	06 Jun 1836	3rd great-aunt
Caine, Mary	16 Nov 1818	3rd great-aunt
Caine, Mary Ann	Abt. 1854	1st cousin 3x removed
Caine, Mary Cicely Hall	21 May 1917	Mother
Caine, Melissa Jane Hall	17 Apr 1955	Maternal 1st cousin
Caine, Neville Robert	1944	3rd cousin 1x removed
Caine, Ronald Hall	30 Jul 1940	3rd cousin 1x removed
Caine, Sarah Jane	21 Jan 1858	2nd great-aunt
Caine, Stuart Robert Hall	08 Feb 1971	4th cousin
Caine, Thomas	15 Jun 1778	4th great-uncle
Caine, Thomas	21 Jan 1816	3rd great-uncle
Caine, Thomas Henry Hall	14 May 1853	Great grandfather
Caine, Wilbur Hall	15 Jun 1915	2nd cousin 2x removed
Caine, William	Abt. 1730	4th great grandfather
Caine, William	11 Jun 1790	3rd great grandfather
Caine, William	07 May 1812	3rd great-uncle
Caine, William Henry	Abt. 1856	1st cousin 3x removed
Caine, William Ralph Hall	05 Feb 1865	2nd great-uncle
Campbell, Lindsey		Wife of nephew of wife
Cernoevic, Semeon Tchernovich		4th great grandfather
Chandler, Mary	25 May 1869	Great grandmother
Chelishev, Bogdan Arteimivitch		Husband of 6th great-aunt
Cherishieva, Alexandra Gregorovna	02 Jun 1800	Wife of 2nd cousin 4x removed
Chernisheva, Natalia Grigorovna	14 Sep 1806	Wife of 5th cousin 4x removed
Chubenko, Evgeniy Vassilivitch	1942	Husband of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Clark, Isabelle	Abt. 1793	3rd great grandmother
Clerq, Michelle	02 Apr 1944	Wife of 3rd cousin
Corwin, Abigail	19 Jul 1986	Wife of nephew
Cullen, John B.	1940	Husband of wife

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Dabizha, Alexander Vassilivitch	14 Sep 1860	Husband of 8th cousin 1x removed
Danse, Patrick		Husband of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Danse, Patrick		Husband of 1st great grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Day, David George	1897	1st cousin 2x removed
Day, George Edward		Husband of 2nd great-aunt
de Beauharnais, Alexandra Leuchtenberg		Wife of 2nd cousin 1x removed
de Bourg, Tatiana		Wife of husband of 1st cousin 1x removed
de la Mousse, Allen		Husband of 3rd cousin
de la Mousse, Allen		Husband of grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
de Morcourt, Guy		2nd cousin 1x removed
de Morcourt, Lucie		2nd cousin 1x removed
de Morcourt, Olivier		3rd cousin
de Morcourt, Petyst		Husband of 1st cousin 2x removed
de Morcourt, Petyst		Husband of 2nd cousin 1x removed
de Richemond, Katerina Nikolaievna	07 Nov 1815	Wife of 4th cousin 3x removed
de ruiz, robert		Father-in-law of 1st great-uncle
de St. Didier, Claude Rousset de Pina		Wife of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Delmott, Genevieve	07 Mar 1930	Wife of 3rd cousin
Digges, Lillian	1874	Maternal grandmother
Dokhtourov, Sergei Petrovich		Husband of 3rd cousin 3x removed
Douillard, Pierre		Husband of 1st cousin 1x removed
Duweek, Alexandra	07 Jul 1924	Half 1st cousin
Duweek, Theodore		Husband of half aunt
Duweek, unknown		Half 1st cousin
Duweek, unknown		Half 1st cousin
Elizabeth, Mary		Wife of 2nd great-uncle
Engaurran, Georges Vidal		Husband of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Engaurran, Pierre Guy		3rd cousin
Engaurran, Sandrine		3rd cousin
Fargher, Mary	Abt. 1758	4th great grandmother
Federovna Tereshchenko, Natalia	1890	Great-aunt
Fonmoller, Elizabeth Antonovna	12 May 1807	Wife of 3rd cousin 4x removed
Freer, Albert		Husband of 2nd cousin 2x removed
Frisby, Alice Maud	1892	Wife of 2nd cousin 2x removed
Garapina, Sofia Nikolaiovna	06 Oct 1847	Wife of 7th cousin 2x removed
Gautier, Bernard		Nephew of wife of uncle
Gautier, Charles		Father-in-law of uncle
Gautier, Ellen		Wife of uncle

The APOSTOLS of POLTAVA

Gautier, Jean-Pierre		Nephew of wife of uncle
Gautier, Patrick		Nephew of wife of uncle
Gautier, Robert		Brother-in-law of uncle
Geshelinskaya, Sofia Grigorievna	17 Sep 1828	Wife of 4th cousin 3x removed
Gezenliskaya, Elena Grigorievna	16 Apr 1830	Wife of 6th cousin 3x removed
Gill, Alexandra Gloria	14 Mar 1935	2nd cousin
Gill, Charles Henry	03 Oct 1909	Husband of 1st cousin 1x removed
Golovkine, Eudexia		3rd great grandmother
Gorlenko, Andrei Dimitriyevitch		Husband of 6th great-aunt
Gorlenko, Dimitri Lazarusovitch		Father-in-law of 6th great-aunt
Gorlenko, Lazarus		Paternal grandfather of husband of 6th great-aunt
Gorlenko, Saint Joachim Andreiovitch	08 Sep 1705	1st cousin 6x removed
Gregory, Alyse E	17 Jul 1883	1st great-aunt of wife
Gregory, Edward Ward Slosson	02 Apr 1879	1st great-uncle of wife
Gregory, Frances Augusta	23 Aug 1809	2nd great grandmother of wife
Gregory, Ira	31 Jan 1804	2nd great grandfather of wife
Gregory, James Glynn	12 May 1843	Great grandfather of wife
Gregory, Jeannette Lindsley	31 Dec 1881	Paternal grandmother of wife
Grouchetzky, Prascovie	28 Mar 1780	Wife of 3rd great grandfather
Gurko, Marianne Vladimirovna	1823	Wife of half 3rd great uncle
Hall, Ralph	Abt. 1803	3rd great grandfather
Hall, Ralph	Abt. 1825	3rd great-uncle
Hall, Sarah	Abt. 1829	2nd great grandmother
Hanenko, Bohdan	1848	Husband of 1st cousin 2x removed
Hanenko, Bohdan	1848	Husband of sister-in-law of 2nd great-aunt
Harrison, A. Roy		Husband of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Harrison, Linda Fay	1952	4th cousin
Harrison, William Maurice	1948	4th cousin
Haut, Lynn	04 Feb 1954	Wife of brother-in-law
Hlopov, Alexander Nikolaivitch		5th great-uncle
Hlopov, Dimitry Nikolaivitch		4th great grandfather
Hlopov, Elizabeth Vladimirovna	1861	2nd great-aunt
Hlopov, Evgraf Nikolaivitch		5th great-uncle
Hlopov, Matvei Nikolaivitch		5th great-uncle
Hlopov, Nadezhjda Vladimirovna	01 Apr 1862	Great grandmother
Hlopov, Nikolai Ivanovitch		5th great grandfather
Hlopov, Peter Nikolaivitch		5th great-uncle
Hlopov, Vladimir Dimitrivitch		3rd great grandfather
Hlopov, Vladimir Vladimirovich		2nd great grandfather

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Horner, Danny		Husband of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Horst, Ebba		Wife of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Ignatiev, Leonid		Husband of 1st cousin 1x removed
Ivaschenko, Alexis		Husband of 1st cousin 2x removed
Ivaschenko, Olga		2nd cousin 1x removed
Ivaschenko, Victor		2nd cousin 1x removed
Jaramillio, Bella		Grand niece of wife
Jaramillio, Jose		Husband of niece of wife
Jaramillio, Julian		Grand nephew of wife
June, Roma		Wife of 1st great-uncle
Kachkine, Elizabeth		4th great grandmother
Kamynine, Anastasia Vassiliovna		Wife of 5th cousin 2x removed
Kapnist, Peter		Husband of 3rd great-aunt
Kazarinova, Marfa Fidillovna	1740	Wife of 2nd cousin 5x removed
Kellow, Minnie Charity	1875	Wife of 1st cousin 3x removed
Kewley, Mary Ann	1830	Wife of 3rd great-uncle
Khan, Arab-Shah	1334	11th great grandfather
Khan, Bada-Qui		14th great grandfather
Khan, Bahadur		16th great grandfather
Khan, Batu	1208	18th great-uncle
Khan, Beg-Qundi		13th great-uncle
Khan, Bereke	1219	18th great-uncle
Khan, Chagatai		19th great-uncle
Khan, Genghis	1162	19th great grandfather
Khan, Ibrahim		12th great-uncle
Khan, II-Beg		13th great-uncle
Khan, Jochi	1181	18th great grandfather
Khan, Jochi-Buqa		15th great grandfather
Khan, Khayr-Pulad	1311	12th great grandfather
Khan, Kublai		1st cousin 19x removed
Khan, Ming-Timur		13th great grandfather
Khan, Mongkai		1st cousin 19x removed
Khan, Ogetai		19th great-uncle
Khan, Orda	1204	18th great-uncle
Khan, Sartak		1st cousin 18x removed
Khan, Sheiban	1215	17th great grandfather
Khan, teval	1210	18th great-uncle
Khan, Tolui		19th great-uncle
Khan, Toqoqai		1st cousin 18x removed
Khan, Tughluq-Hajji		11th great-uncle

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Khan, Tuka Timur	1215	18th great-uncle
Khan, Yankajar		15th great-uncle
Khovansky, Alexander Petrovitch	06 Dec 1809	Husband of half 3rd great aunt
Khrouchtchev, Alexander Dimitriovitch	1803	Husband of 3rd great-aunt
Kitchi-bey, Selivan	1377	10th great grandfather
Klisarovna, Fetinia		Wife of 3rd cousin 6x removed
Kodokodski, Katerina Federovna	02 Nov 1771	Wife of 5th great-uncle
Kokorev, Grigori		Husband of 4th cousin 5x removed
Kolokoltzoff, Katerina Feodorovna	1771	Wife of 1st cousin 5x removed
Korobia, Ivan Selivanovich	1432	9th great grandfather
Korobyine, Alexander Alexeiovich		3rd cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Alexander Pavolovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Alexander Petrovich		9th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Alexander Stepanovich		4th cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Alexandra Ivanovna	03 Jul 1789	8th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Alexei Bolchoi Grigorovich		4th cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Alexei Menchoi Grigorovich		4th cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Alexei Petrovich		2nd cousin 4x removed
Korobyine, Anastasia Vassilievna	Abt. 1630	4th cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Anastasia Vladimirovna		Great-aunt
Korobyine, Andrei Grigorovitch		1st cousin 8x removed
Korobyine, Andrei Jacobovitch		2nd cousin 7x removed
Korobyine, Anna Grigorovna		4th cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Anna Ivanovna	27 Aug 1790	8th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Barbara Dimitriovna		6th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Barbara Paulovna		6th cousin
Korobyine, Boris Gavrilovich		3rd cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Boris Jacobovitch		2nd cousin 7x removed
Korobyine, Dimitri Alexeiovich		5th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Dimitri Dimitriovitch		6th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Dimitri Dimitriovitch	07 Jun 1834	6th cousin
Korobyine, Dimitri Federovich		1st cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Dimitri Fedorovitch		6th great-uncle
Korobyine, Dimitri Ivanovich		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Dimitri Ivanovich	09 Oct 1785	8th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Dimitri Pavolovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Elizabeth Alexeiovna		3rd cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Eudoxie Alexandrovna		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Eugenia Grigorovna		2nd great-aunt
Korobyine, Eugenia Vladimirovna		Great-aunt

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Korobyine, Fedor Fedorovitch		6th great-uncle
Korobyine, Feodor Vassilovich	1550	6th great grandfather
Korobyine, Gavrila Ivanovitch		2nd cousin 7x removed
Korobyine, Gavrila Stepanovich		7th cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Gregory Mikhailovich		3rd great grandfather
Korobyine, Gregory Nikaelovich	1785	2nd great grandfather
Korobyine, Grigori Ivanovitch		9th great-uncle
Korobyine, Grigori Ivanovitch	1527	8th great-uncle
Korobyine, Grigori Mikhailovich		3rd cousin 4x removed
Korobyine, Grigori Nikolaiovich	1785	5th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Grigori Stepanovich		4th cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Grigori Vladimirovitch	1860	Great-uncle
Korobyine, Helene Grigoriovna		5th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Ilarion Vladimirovitch	1863	Great-uncle
Korobyine, Ilia Ivanovitch		9th great-uncle
Korobyine, Ilia Stepanovitch		1st cousin 8x removed
Korobyine, Irina Ivanova		4th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Borisovich		3rd cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Federovich		1st cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Gavrilovich	Abt. 1590	3rd cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Grigorovitch		1st cousin 9x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Ivanovich		5th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Ivanovich II		5th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Ivanovich		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Ivanovich		4th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Ivanovich III		5th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Ivanovich	1482	8th great grandfather
Korobyine, Ivan Ivanovich	29 Aug 1737	7th cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Ivanovich	17 Feb 1779	8th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Jacobovich		2nd cousin 4x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Mikhailovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Mikhailovich		4th great-uncle
Korobyine, Ivan Pavlovitch		4th cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Pavolovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Petrovitch		2nd cousin 8x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Stepanovitch		1st cousin 8x removed
Korobyine, Ivan Vassilovich		6th cousin 4x removed
Korobyine, Jacob Andreiovitch		2nd cousin 7x removed
Korobyine, Jacob Feodorovich	1604	5th great grandfather
Korobyine, Jacob Grigorovitch		1st cousin 8x removed

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Korobyine, Jacob Ivanovich		3rd cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Jacob Vassilovich		1st cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Katerina Dimitriovna	1818	6th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Katerina Nikolaevovna		7th cousin
Korobyine, Katerina Vladimirovna	1861	Great-aunt
Korobyine, Konstantin Mikhailovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Krofel Vassilovich		1st cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Larion Vassilovich		1st cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Leonti Mikhailovich		4th great-uncle
Korobyine, Liubov Dimitriovna	14 Apr 1865	6th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Maria Semenova		4th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Michael Dimitriovich	Abt. 1670	1st cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Michael Jacobovich	Abt. 1650	4th great grandfather
Korobyine, Mikhail Alexeiovich		3rd cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Mikhail Ivanovich		2nd cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Mikhail Ivanovich		3rd cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Mikhail Ivanovitch		2nd cousin 8x removed
Korobyine, Mikhail Pavolovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Mikhail Stepanovich		4th cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Mikhail Vassilovitch	Abt. 1626	4th cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Nathalie Sergeiovna	1926	1st cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Nathalie Sergeiovna	1926	Niece of wife of paternal grandfather
Korobyine, Nikita Petrovitch		2nd cousin 8x removed
Korobyine, Nikolai Bolchoi Mikhailovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Nikolai Dimitriovich		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Nikolai Dimitriovich		6th cousin
Korobyine, Nikolai Grigorovich		4th cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Nikolai Grigorovich	1799	5th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Nikolai Grigorovich	1824	6th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Nikolai Ivanovich		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Nikolai Ivanovich	11 Dec 1780	8th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Nikolai Menchoi Mikhailovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Nikolai Nikaelovich		6th cousin
Korobyine, Nikolai Vassilovich		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Olga Ivanovna	06 Oct 1784	8th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Olga Vladimirovna		Great-aunt
Korobyine, Pakhom Jacobovitch		2nd cousin 7x removed
Korobyine, Paul Alexandrovich		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Paul Borisovich		3rd cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Paul Dimitriovich		5th cousin 1x removed

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Korobyine, Paul Ivanovich		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Paul Vassilovich		3rd cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Pavel Mikhailovitch	Abt. 1586	3rd cousin 7x removed
Korobyine, Peter Alexandrovich		10th cousin
Korobyine, Peter Alexeiovich		3rd cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Peter Dimitiovich		6th cousin
Korobyine, Peter Gavrilovich		8th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Peter Grigorovitch		1st cousin 9x removed
Korobyine, Peter Mikhailovitch	Abt. 1590	3rd cousin 7x removed
Korobyine, Peter Pavolovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Peter Vassilovich		1st cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Porfiri Pavolovich	1792	4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Prokopi Vassilovich		5th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Semen Semenovich		6th cousin 3x removed
Korobyine, Semen Seminovich		4th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Semen Seminovich		5th cousin 4x removed
Korobyine, Semen Vassilovich		5th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Semeon Gavrilovich	Abt. 1589	3rd cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Semeon Ivanovitch		9th great-uncle
Korobyine, Semeon Stepanovitch		1st cousin 8x removed
Korobyine, Sergei Dimitriovich		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Sergei Dimitriovich	1827	6th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Sergei Ivanovich		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Sergei Paulovich		6th cousin
Korobyine, Sergei Vladimirovitch	1868	Great-uncle
Korobyine, Sophia Alexandrovna		5th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Stepan Andreiovitch		2nd cousin 7x removed
Korobyine, Stepan Ivanovich		6th cousin 4x removed
Korobyine, Stepan Ivanovitch		8th great-uncle
Korobyine, Stepan Mikhailovich		3rd cousin 4x removed
Korobyine, Stepanida Semenova		4th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Timofel Vassilovich		1st cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Vasseli Jacobovich	Abt. 1645	5th great-uncle
Korobyine, Vassili Gavrilovich	Abt. 1580	3rd cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Vassili Ivanovich	1525	7th great grandfather
Korobyine, Vassili Ivanovitch	Abt. 1540	2nd cousin 8x removed
Korobyine, Vassili Larionovich		2nd cousin 4x removed
Korobyine, Vassili Mikhailovich		5th cousin 5x removed
Korobyine, Vassili Mikhailovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Vassili Mikhailovitch	Abt. 1600	3rd cousin 7x removed

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Korobyine, Vassili Pavolovich		4th cousin 2x removed
Korobyine, Vassili Petrovich		9th cousin 1x removed
Korobyine, Vassili Vassilovitch	Abt. 1634	4th cousin 6x removed
Korobyine, Vladimir Grigorievich	1827	Great grandfather
Korobyine, Vladimir Ivanovich		5th cousin 1x removed
Korv, Eugenie Federovna		Mother-in-law of paternal grandfather
Korv, Eugenie Federovna		Mother-in-law of 1st great-uncle
Kralovitch, Sofia Vladimirovna	04 Sep 1834	Wife of 4th cousin 3x removed
Kraposkine, Stepan Matveiovich		Husband of 8th cousin 2x removed
Krlanger, Katerina Maximovna		Wife of 1st great-uncle
Kuksin, Semyon Lukich		Husband of 2nd great-aunt
Kultasheva, Marfa Vassileva		Wife of 6th great-uncle
Kurken, Maria-Agnes	27 Feb 1948	Wife of 2nd cousin
KuzmichSaltzman, Gennady		Husband of 3rd cousin
Kuzmin, Konstantin Nikolaivitch	13 May 1844	Husband of 4th cousin 3x removed
Lashkov, Alexei Egorovitch	02 Nov 1821	Husband of 4th cousin 3x removed
Lebedev, Evgraf Benedictovitch	03 Dec 1812	Husband of 5th cousin 4x removed
Lee, Alma Dora	25 Nov 1917	Wife of 2nd cousin 2x removed
Levy, John		Husband of wife of 2nd great-uncle
Levy, Vera		Stepdaughter of 2nd great-uncle
Lindsley, Jeannette		2nd great grandmother of wife
Lins, Lucilla Carvalho	1956	Wife of stepbrother
Llanos, Robert de Ruiz de los		Husband of wife of 1st great-uncle
Llanos, Yvonne Robert de Ruiz de los	07 Mar 1897	Wife of 1st great-uncle
luchsinger, Barbara	1951	Wife of stepbrother
Lunin, Sergei Mihailovitch		Husband of 1st cousin 5x removed
Lwoff, Lili		Wife of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Lyons, James		Husband of 2nd cousin 2x removed
Maslov, Unknown		Husband of 4th cousin 3x removed
McCauliffe, Patricia May	1927	Wife of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Mendeleev, ivan Ivanovitch		Husband of 1st cousin 3x removed
Mengden, Irene		Wife of 3rd cousin
Mengden, Irene		Wife of grand nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Miller, Unknown		Husband of wife of 3rd great-uncle
Miniato, Petri di San		Husband of half aunt
Miniato, Sandra		Half 1st cousin
Mirkovitch, Nadezda Fedorovna	27 Sep 1839	Wife of 4th cousin 3x removed
Mitrecey, Igor		2nd cousin 1x removed
Mitrecey, jean-Pierre		Husband of 2nd cousin

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Mitrecey, Karina		2nd cousin 1x removed
Mitrecey, Vassilli		2nd cousin 2x removed
Miuz, Raymond		Husband of 3rd cousin
Miuz, Raymond		Husband of grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Montessier, Ann Elizabeth		3rd cousin 1x removed
Montessier, Ann Elizabeth		1st great grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Montessier, Michael		Husband of 3rd cousin
Montessier, Michael		Husband of grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Montessier, Robert		3rd cousin 1x removed
Montessier, Robert		1st great grand nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Mordinova, Alexandra Mihailovna	30 May 1769	Wife of 4th cousin 5x removed
Mordinova, Barbara Mihailovna	1762	Wife of 1st cousin 5x removed
Mordinova, Katerina Nikolaivna	29 Apr 1791	Wife of 3rd cousin 4x removed
Morosov, Ivan Vassilovich		Husband of 4th cousin 5x removed
Morrison, Emma		Great grandmother of wife
Motier, Paul		Husband of sister-in-law
Motier, unknown		Stepchild of brother
Mouravieff, Agrafina Nikitichna	1832	3rd cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Alexander Fedorovitch	1751	1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Alexander Mihailovitch	19 Mar 1802	2nd cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Alexander Nikolaivitch	01 Oct 1792	5th cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Alexander Nikolaivitch	16 Feb 1819	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Alexandra Nazarevna	15 Apr 1769	3rd cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Alexandra Nikolaevna	13 Feb 1813	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Alexei Voinovitch	1707	1st cousin 6x removed
Mouravieff, Anastasia Federovna	1753	1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Anastasia Zacharovna		6th great-aunt
Mouravieff, Andrei Nikolaivitch	30 Apr 1806	5th cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Anna Fedorovna	1749	1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Anna Nikitichna	1793	1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Artamon Nikitovitch	1776	1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Artamon Zacharaivitch	1678	5th great grandfather
Mouravieff, Artemin Feoktistovitch		1st cousin 8x removed
Mouravieff, Barbara Nikolaevna		4th cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Dimitri Matveivitch		4th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Domna Zacharovna		6th great-aunt
Mouravieff, Elizabeth Nazarevna	13 Apr 1771	3rd cousin 4x removed

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Mouravieff, Elizabeth Nikitichna	13 Mar 1826	3rd cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Elizabeth Nikolaevna	13 Apr 1824	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Eremey Erofevitch		3rd cousin 6x removed
Mouravieff, Erofey Federovitch		2nd cousin 7x removed
Mouravieff, Feodocia Nikitichna	1760	1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Feoktist Fedorovitch	1606	8th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Grigori Stepanovitch		2nd cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Grigirin Fedorovitch		2nd cousin 7x removed
Mouravieff, Ivan Nazarovitch	16 May 1773	3rd cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Ivan Vassilovitch	1468	11th great grandfather
Mouravieff, Katerina Nikitichna	1794	1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Katerina Nikitichna	06 Mar 1824	3rd cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Katerina Nikolaevna	18 May 1814	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Konstantin Nikolaivitch	1828	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Konstantin Nikolaivitch	13 May 1830	5th cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Leonid Mihailovitch	22 Oct 1821	6th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Liubov Federovna	1750	1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Lubov Nikolaevna	20 Jul 1817	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Maria Matveiovna		4th great-aunt
Mouravieff, Maria Nikolovna	25 Mar 1825	5th cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Mark Voinovitch	1703	1st cousin 6x removed
Mouravieff, Matvei Artamonovitch	12 Nov 1711	4th great grandfather
Mouravieff, Matvei Artamovitch	08 Feb 1714	5th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Maxim Mihailovitch	1538	9th great grandfather
Mouravieff, Michael Ivanovitch	1491	10th great grandfather
Mouravieff, Michael Nikolaivitch	07 Apr 1845	7th cousin 2x removed
Mouravieff, Mihail Nikitovitch	25 Oct 1757	1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Mihail Nikitovitch	1826	3rd cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Mihail Nikolaivitch	01 Feb 1796	5th cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Mina Voinovitch	1701	1st cousin 6x removed
Mouravieff, Nazari Stepanovitch	07 Sep 1737	2nd cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Nicholas Mihailovitch		2nd cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Nikita Artamovitch	09 Aug 1721	5th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Nikita Mihailovitch	09 Sep 1795	2nd cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Nikolai Erofevitch	1724	3rd cousin 6x removed
Mouravieff, Nikolai Fedorovitch	1747	1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Nikolai Mihailovitch	31 Jan 1819	6th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Nikolai Mihailovitch	20 Jan 1874	8th cousin 1x removed
Mouravieff, Nikolai Nazarovitch	14 Oct 1775	3rd cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Nikolai Nikolaivitch	15 Sep 1768	4th cousin 5x removed

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Mouravieff, Nikolai Nikolaivitch	02 Aug 1794	5th cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Olga Federovna		1st cousin 5x removed
Mouravieff, Olga Nikitichna	11 Dec 1830	3rd cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Olga Nikolaevna	06 Jul 1841	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Philip Zacharaivitch	1692	6th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Pimen Fedorovitch	1606	7th great grandfather
Mouravieff, Prochor Voinovitch	1704	1st cousin 6x removed
Mouravieff, Sergei Nikolaivitch	14 Apr 1809	5th cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Simeon Fedorovitch		8th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Sofia Mihailovna	21 Aug 1872	8th cousin 1x removed
Mouravieff, Sofia Mikhailovna	15 Sep 1833	6th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Sofia Nikolovna	1804	5th cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Sophia Mihailovna	06 Mar 1800	2nd cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Sophia Nikitichna	1829	3rd cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Stepan Maximovitch		9th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Stepan Voinovitch	1707	1st cousin 6x removed
Mouravieff, Thadeus Zacharaivitch	1690	6th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Theodore Artamovitch	1710	5th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Theodore Feoktitovitch		1st cousin 8x removed
Mouravieff, Theodore Maximovitch	1585	8th great grandfather
Mouravieff, Theodore Mihailovitch	16 Jan 1799	2nd cousin 4x removed
Mouravieff, Ulia Nikolaevna	17 Apr 1825	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, unknown Matveivitch		4th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Valerian Nikolaivitch	14 Aug 1811	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Vassily	1438	12th great grandfather
Mouravieff, Vassily Mihailovitch	07 Jun 1824	6th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Vassily Zacharaivitch	1675	6th great-uncle
Mouravieff, Vera Nikolaevna	08 Aug 1815	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Vladimir Nikolaivitch	1826	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff, Zachariah Pimenovitch	1651	6th great grandfather
Mouravieff, Zachary Feoktistovitch		1st cousin 8x removed
Mouravieff-Amursky, Nikolai Nilolaivitch	11 Aug 1809	4th cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff-Apostol, Anna	1797	3rd great-aunt
Mouravieff-Apostol, Anna Matveivna		1st cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff-Apostol, Augusta Matveivna		1st cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff-Apostol, Elizabeth	02 Feb 1791	3rd great-aunt
Mouravieff-Apostol, Elizabeth	1816	Half 3rd great aunt
Mouravieff-Apostol, Eudoxia	1814	Half 3rd great aunt
Mouravieff-Apostol, Helene	01 May 1792	3rd great-aunt
Mouravieff-Apostol, Hippolyte	1806	3rd great-uncle

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Mouravieff-Apostol, Ivan	09 Oct 1767	3rd great grandfather
Mouravieff-Apostol, Katerina	01 Jan 1794	2nd great grandmother
Mouravieff-Apostol, Matvei	25 Apr 1793	3rd great-uncle
Mouravieff-Apostol, Nicholas Matveivitch	1837	1st cousin 3x removed
Mouravieff-Apostol, Sergei	23 Oct 1795	3rd great-uncle
Mouravieff-Apostol, Vassily Ivanovitch	23 Aug 1817	Half 3rd great uncle
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Alex	25 Mar 1983	Nephew
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Alexandre	07 Apr 2009	Half nephew
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Alexis	20 Jul 1914	Uncle
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Andrew	07 Feb 1913	Father
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Arthur Orion	21 Apr 2021	Grand nephew
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Christopher	19 Jun 1960	Half brother
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Dimitri	07 Apr 2009	Half nephew
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Irina	1902	Half aunt
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Joseph Oden	17 May 2019	Grand nephew
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Michael	30 Mar 1940	Brother
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Nicholas	10 May 1947	Self
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Olivia Minerva	13 Sep 2016	Grand niece
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Peter	03 Jul 1991	Nephew
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Svetlana	1900	Half aunt
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Tatiana	07 Jun 2002	Half niece
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Vadim	27 Mar 1910	Uncle
Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyine, Vladimir	09 Dec 1864	Paternal grandfather
Neledinskaya, Akulinya Fedorovna	1714	Wife of 1st cousin 6x removed
Nesterov, Nicolas Mikhailovich		Father-in-law of 6th cousin 4x removed
Nikolaou, Harakas Georgios	13 Feb 1958	Husband of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Noe, Jean Marie Marguerite		Wife of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Noe, Jean Marie Marguerite		Wife of nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Nolde, Alexander		Husband of 1st cousin 2x removed
Nolde, Alexander		Husband of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Normann, Mari Alexandrova		Wife of 1st great-uncle
Nosova, Maria Konstantinova	1811	Wife of 3rd great-uncle
Obreskov, Mikhail Dimitriovich	09 Jun 1821	Husband of 6th cousin 1x removed
Ojarowsky, Franz Ivanovitch		Husband of 3rd great-aunt
Orzhitskaya, Sofia Nikolaevna	03 Nov 1835	Wife of 6th cousin 3x removed
Ostrovski, Nadezhda Petrovna		5th great grandmother

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Ouvaroff, Claude	1942	2nd cousin
Ouvaroff, Francoise	1945	2nd cousin
Ouvaroff, Igor	1976	2nd cousin 1x removed
Ouvaroff, Jaques Phillippe	07 Mar 1943	2nd cousin
Ouvaroff, Nathalie		1st cousin 1x removed
Ouvaroff, Serge	15 Aug 1890	Husband of 1st great-aunt
Ouvaroff, Serge Sergeivitch	24 Feb 1913	1st cousin 1x removed
Ouvaroff, Sonya	1984	2nd cousin 1x removed
Ouvaroff, Vladimir	1978	2nd cousin 1x removed
Ozerova, Eudoxia Mihailovna		Wife of 5th great-uncle
Pachkevsky, M M		Husband of 1st great-aunt
Pakhvistnev, Alexei Borisovich	01 Apr 1821	Husband of 2nd great-aunt
Panje, Hanna	03 Mar 1959	Wife of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Panje, Hanna	03 Mar 1959	Wife of 1st great grand nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Pasquale, Isabelle		Wife of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Petersen, Clark		Husband of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Petersen, Mary		Sister-in-law
Petrovna, Eudoxia	1664	6th great grandmother
Petruleva, Sofia Ivanovna	20 Jun 1811	Wife of 5th cousin 4x removed
Pickett, Peter	Abt. 1915	1st cousin 1x removed
Pinel, Pascal		Husband of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Pinneo, Jeannette Lindsley	12 May 1852	Great grandmother of wife
Pinneo, Timothy Stone	1804	2nd great grandfather of wife
Podlaneva, Maria Pavlovna	Abt. 1835	Wife of great grandfather
Poisson, Jaqueline	19 Sep 1915	Wife of 1st cousin 1x removed
Pozen, Ludmila Mihailovna	05 Jan 1822	Wife of 6th cousin 3x removed
Praxovia		Wife of 5th great-uncle
Prostopopov, Elizabeth		2nd great grandmother
Prostopopov, Elizabeth Ivanovna		Wife of 4th cousin 3x removed
Prostopopov, Ivan		Father-in-law of 4th cousin 3x removed
Pyabov, unknown		Husband of 4th great-aunt
Razumovskaya, Natalia Vassilovna		Wife of 1st cousin 5x removed
rodrigo, gabriel		Step grand nephew
rodrigo, victoria		Step grand niece
Romanovsky-Romaniko, V. A.		Husband of 1st great-aunt
Rothschild, Ellen Marion	25 Jan 1925	Stepmother
Rouban, Nadine Alexandrovna		Wife of 1st cousin 2x removed
Rousselot, Nadine	1927	Wife of 3rd cousin

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Rousselot, Nadine	1927	Wife of grand nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Rukeyser, Beverly Jane	25 Mar 1958	2nd cousin 1x removed
Rukeyser, Louis Richard	30 Jan 1933	Husband of 2nd cousin
Rukeyser, Stacey Alexandra	29 Dec 1969	2nd cousin 1x removed
Rukeyser, Susan Athena	11 May 1968	2nd cousin 1x removed
Sachnovsky, Vladimir		Husband of 1st cousin 2x removed
Sachnovsky, Vladimir		Husband of sister-in-law of 2nd great-aunt
Saranchoff, Alek		Husband of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Saranchoff, Alek		Husband of niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Saranchoff, Kyrilla		3rd cousin
Saranchoff, Kyrilla		Grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Saranchov, Elizabeth		Wife of 1st cousin 2x removed
Saxon, Mary	18 Jul 1948	Sister-in-law
Sazonov, Andrei		Husband of 1st cousin 1x removed
Sazonov, Andrei		Husband of niece of wife of paternal grandfather
Selivanovitch, Vassili	1464	10th great-uncle
Sergueev, Nikolai Ivanovitch		Husband of 1st great-aunt
Shachsovskaya, Prascovia Mihailovna	22 Aug 1788	Wife of 5th cousin 4x removed
Sheremetev, Sergei Sergeivitch	12 Feb 1821	Husband of 6th cousin 3x removed
Sheremeteva, Pelagia Vassilovna	08 May 1802	Wife of 5th cousin 4x removed
Shestakov, Nikolai Vassilivitch		Husband of 4th cousin 3x removed
Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff, Alexandre Alexeivitch		Husband of 1st cousin 1x removed
Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff, Irene Alexandrovna		2nd cousin
Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff, Kira Alexandrovna		2nd cousin
Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff, Vannina-Vassilia		2nd cousin 1x removed
Shirinsky-Shikhmatoff, Xenia		2nd cousin
Smelyavskaya, Euphrosine Grigoriavna		2nd great grandmother
Sneazwell, Ann Maree	1944	Wife of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Sosonovitch, unknown		Husband of 1st cousin 3x removed
Stalting, Ludwig		Husband of half 3rd great aunt
Starova, Maria		4th great grandmother
Stephen, Dorothy Dolly Frances	1894	Wife of 1st great-uncle
Sweet, Kenneth		Husband of 2nd cousin
Tchaikovsky, Irene		3rd cousin 1x removed
Tchaikovsky, Irene		1st great grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tchaikovsky, M. Dembno		Husband of 2nd cousin 1x removed

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Tchaikovsky, M. Dembno		Husband of niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tchaikovsky, Michel		3rd cousin
Tchaikovsky, Michel		Grand nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tchaikovsky, Michel		3rd cousin 1x removed
Tchaikovsky, Michel		1st great grand nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tchernovich, Anna Semenovna	18 Feb 1772	3rd great grandmother
Tchikachev, Nikolai Matveiovitch		Father-in-law of paternal grandfather
Tchikachev, Nikolai Matveiovitch		Father-in-law of 1st great-uncle
Tchikhachev, Alexandra Nikolaiovna	02 Mar 1872	Step grandmother
Tchikhachev, Anna Nikolaiovna		Wife of 1st great-uncle
Tchikhachev, Anna Nikolaiovna		Sister-in-law of paternal grandfather
Teare, Adelaide	05 Apr 1851	1st cousin 3x removed
Teare, Alfred	15 Mar 1863	1st cousin 3x removed
Teare, Ellen	08 Aug 1870	1st cousin 3x removed
Teare, James		Husband of 3rd great-aunt
Teare, James	10 May 1868	1st cousin 3x removed
Teare, Reuben	22 Jul 1866	1st cousin 3x removed
Tedmanson, Ada Grace	1892	2nd cousin 2x removed
Tedmanson, Alice Annie	1888	2nd cousin 2x removed
Tedmanson, Dorothy		3rd cousin 1x removed
Tedmanson, Frederick Lewis	1884	2nd cousin 2x removed
Tedmanson, Hugh John	1950	4th cousin
Tedmanson, Ivan Henry	1882	2nd cousin 2x removed
Tedmanson, Judith	1955	4th cousin
Tedmanson, Kathryn	1958	4th cousin
Tedmanson, Maggie	1885	2nd cousin 2x removed
Tedmanson, Mark Elliott	1953	4th cousin
Tedmanson, Maurice Elliott	1888	2nd cousin 2x removed
Tedmanson, Ole	1856	Husband of 1st cousin 3x removed
Tedmanson, Patrick James	1960	4th cousin
Tedmanson, Percival Douglas	1891	2nd cousin 2x removed
Tedmanson, Ruby Gwendoline	1895	2nd cousin 2x removed
Tedmanson, Simon George	1956	4th cousin
Tedmanson, Wilbur John	1926	3rd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Agnes	09 May 1961	3rd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Alexander	07 Jan 1856	Husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Alexander	07 Jan 1856	1st cousin 2x removed

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Tereshchenko, Alexandra	1964	3rd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Alexandra	1964	1st great grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Anzhelina		3rd cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Anzhelina		2nd great grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Artemon Jacobvitch	1794	2nd great grandfather
Tereshchenko, Barbara	1849	1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Chantal	07 Oct 1951	3rd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Christopher	13 Apr 1981	3rd cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Constantin Simeonivitch	21 Apr 1866	1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Dimitri		2nd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Dimitri	19 Sep 1985	3rd cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Elizabeth Ivanova	1888	2nd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Elizabeth Ivanova	1888	Niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Euphrosine		1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Euphrosine		Sister-in-law of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Feofan		3rd cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Feofan		2nd great grand nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Galina Gennadievna	01 Sep 1960	3rd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Isabel	31 Dec 1983	3rd cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Ivan	01 Oct 1958	3rd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Ivan	01 Oct 1958	1st great grand nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Ivan Michaelovitch	03 Oct 1931	3rd cousin
Tereshchenko, Ivan Michaelovitch	03 Oct 1931	Grand nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Ivan Nicolaevitch	1854	1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Ivan Nicolaevitch	1854	Brother-in-law of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Ivan Nicolaivitch		2nd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Jacob		3rd great grandfather
Tereshchenko, Katerina Ivanovna		3rd cousin
Tereshchenko, Margarita	1918	3rd cousin
Tereshchenko, Margarita	1918	Grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Maria Christina	09 Oct 1949	3rd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Mariamna		2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Marie		1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Marie		2nd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Marie	1859	1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Michael Ivanovitch	05 Mar 1886	2nd cousin 1x removed

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Tereshchenko, Michel	15 Sep 1954	3rd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Michel Ivanovitch	17 Sep 1956	3rd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Michel Ivanovitch	17 Sep 1956	1st great grand nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Michellina Mihailovna	14 Jan 1917	3rd cousin
Tereshchenko, Michellina Mihailovna	14 Jan 1917	Grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Mura Ivanovna		3rd cousin
Tereshchenko, Nadezhda Fedorovna	25 Mar 1887	Paternal grandmother
Tereshchenko, Nathalie Federovna	23 Apr 1910	1st cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Nicola	2018	3rd cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Nicola Alexandreiovitch	1893	1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Nicola Artemiovitch	1819	2nd great-uncle
Tereshchenko, Nicola Ivanovitch	1894	2nd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Nicola Ivanovitch	1894	Nephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Nicolai Simeonivitch	28 Jan 1871	1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Nikolai Ivanovitch	08 May 1926	3rd cousin
Tereshchenko, Olga		1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Olga		2nd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Olga	1866	1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Olga Ivanova	1905	2nd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Pelagia Ivanova	1884	2nd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Pelagia Ivanova	1884	Niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Peter Mihailivitch	04 May 1919	3rd cousin
Tereshchenko, Peter Mihailivitch	04 May 1919	Grandnephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Pierre Mihailovitch	04 May 1919	3rd cousin
Tereshchenko, Pierre Mihailovitch	04 May 1919	Grandnephew of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Polina		3rd cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Polina		2nd great grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Rachel Ivanovna	03 Oct 1929	3rd cousin
Tereshchenko, Serge		2nd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Serge Simeonivitch	26 Mar 1869	1st cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Simeon Artemiovich	25 May 1839	2nd great-uncle
Tereshchenko, Sofia	22 Oct 1983	3rd cousin 2x removed
Tereshchenko, Sofia Petrovna	02 Oct 1957	3rd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Sofia Petrovna	02 Oct 1957	1st great grand niece of husband of 2nd great-aunt
Tereshchenko, Theodore	11 Nov 1888	Great-uncle
Tereshchenko, Theodore Artemiovich	01 Oct 1832	Great grandfather

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Tereshchenko, Theodosia Nikitichna		Wife of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Tereshchenko, Valentina Gennadievna	10 Mar 1953	3rd cousin 1x removed
Torkanievsky, Anatoly		Husband of 3rd cousin 1x removed
Torkanievsky, Valentyn Anatolievitch	24 Jul 1986	3rd cousin 2x removed
Treadwell, Barbara	28 Sep 1912	Mother-in-law
Treble, Sepha	Abt. 1908	1st cousin 1x removed
Tripp, Dorothy Sarah	1896	Step grandmother
Turrettini, Coraline	21 May 1962	Wife of half brother
Udschin, Borte	1161	19th great grandmother
Unknown		Mother-in-law of 1st great-uncle
Unknown, Anna		7th great grandmother
Unknown, Claudia		Wife of 3rd cousin
Unknown, Elizabeth		3rd great grandmother
Unknown, Elizabeth	09 Jun 1747	Wife of 6th cousin 4x removed
Unknown, Hazel		Wife of step uncle
Unknown, Heloisa		Wife of step nephew
Unknown, Irina		8th great grandmother
Unknown, Lorna		Wife of husband of 1st cousin 1x removed
Unknown, Mary	1799	3rd great grandmother
Unknown, Peggy		Wife of step uncle
Unknown, Rodrigo		Husband of step niece
Unknown, Ulyana		6th great grandmother
Unknown, Virginia		Wife of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Van de Walle, Jean		Husband of 2nd cousin
Van de Walle, Laure		2nd cousin 1x removed
Varengo, Olympiade		Wife of 2nd great-uncle
Vidurg, Unknown		Husband of half 3rd great aunt
Volkonsky, Ivan Grigoriovitch		Husband of 4th cousin 6x removed
Volkova, Anna Andreevna	1768	Wife of 3rd cousin 6x removed
von Keyserling, Beatrice	03 Feb 1884	Wife of 1st great-uncle
von Moeller, Alexander Fedorovitch		Husband of 4th cousin 3x removed
von Moeller, Friederich Johann	07 Dec 1798	Husband of 4th cousin 3x removed
Voulif, Alexander Adamovich		Husband of 5th cousin 2x removed
Wallace, Hugh		Husband of 1st cousin 3x removed
Westerlund, Mary		Sister-in-law
Wheeler, Fannon B.		Step grandmother
White, Edward Jr.		Husband of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Wildman-Watson, Margaret Louise	20 Aug 1918	Wife of uncle
Wright, carlos	1899	Husband of stepmother
Wright, Felipe		Step nephew

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Wright, francisco	12 Dec 2008	Step grand nephew
Wright, Roger	25 May 1952	Stepbrother
Wright, Veronica		Step niece
Wyman, Elliot		Husband of 2nd cousin 1x removed
Wyman, Jeremy	24 Oct 1998	2nd cousin 2x removed
Yeskina, Olena	1991	Wife of 3rd cousin 1x removed

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A narrative about the life of a Czarist Diplomat of noble origins during the turbulent times leading up to the Russian Revolution and his subsequent life as a refugee. The book covers his life largely drawn from his own diary covering the years from his birth in 1864 to his death in 1937

Boo-Boo and the General

The untold story of a young British aristocrat and an American air corps officer at the outset of WW II which became the basis for the movie "Twelve O'clock High" starring Gregory Peck

Ten Years On

The inside story of the Civil War in El Salvador from 1979 to 1989 as told by the author from his official position at the most senior level of the government

A Walk Through Life

The autobiographical story in pictures of the author from his birth in 1947 to activity in 2012

Through A Lens with Love

A collection of photographs taken by the author between 1962 and 2006. The subjects include plants, animals and people.

The NMAK Foundation Art Collection

A catalog showing 140 items in the NMAK Foundation art collection. NMAK Foundation is registered in the Republic of Panama and its prime purpose is to promote the Mouravieff-Apostol-Korobyne family heritage and support the living members wherever they are in the world today.

Yardley Farms 2024

An updated photographic guide to the author's property in south Florida originally published in 2007

The Collected Works of Mary Cicely Hall Caine

A catalog with images and description of every known painting produced by Mary Hall Caine from 1927 to 1997

Hacienda Apostol

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A photographic biographical story of the life of the author's mother from 1917 to 2003

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