
NO MONGOLS IN SPAIN

by M L Bierbrier¹

Foundations (2005) 1 (6): 457-458

© Copyright FMG

Jaime de Salazar (2003) published a pedigree purporting to show the descent of the Prince of the Asturias from Genghis Khan via the mother of Czar Michael Romanov named Xenia Shastukov. His only source was apparently Forst de Battaglia's *Traité de Généalogie* (1949) which cited outdated Chinese and Russian sources for the descent. Unfortunately, the pedigree is severely flawed and cannot stand, apart from the fact that any descent traced through Peter III, husband of Catherine the Great, is highly untenable.

The descent is traced through Anna, second wife of Feodor Rostislavitch (d.1299), Prince of Smolensk and Yaroslavl, who is described as a daughter of Nogai, a great-grandson of Genghis Khan via his third son Ogodai. The ancestry of Nogai is correctly given apart from some slight misspelling, but the problem is that Anna does not descend from him. The Russian sources describe her as a close relation of Toda-Mangu, Khan of the Golden Horde, and a descendant of Batu, grandson of Genghis Khan through his first and disputed son Jochi. Ikonnikov (1961) merely indicates that she is a descendant of Batu, but Vernadsky (1953) followed by Dworzaczek (1959) and Schwennicke (1984) makes her a daughter of Mangu-Timur, Toda-Mangu's brother and predecessor. She could not be a daughter of Nogai since he was a rival of Toda-Mangu, and Feodor, allied to the latter, would not have married his rival's daughter.

There is worse. The pedigree gives the Mongol lady's son as Danilo Prince of Yaroslavl when he was in fact David and traces the later descent through him. However Dworzaczek and Schwennicke trace the later Yaroslavl line through his older half-brother Michael (d.1287) so there is no Mongol descent at all. Salazar traces the Yaroslavl line to Ivan (d.1426) whose son Vasili was the ancestor of the Shastokov family. Unfortunately, Ivan had no such son according to Schwennicke. Moreover, Ikonnikov traces the Shastokov (actually Chestov or Chestakov) family directly from the Morozov family via his Michael Chest Morozov, no.82, with absolutely no links to

¹ Address for correspondence: c/o FMG (see inside cover of this journal)

Yaroslavl. He even gives Xenia's father Ivan a slightly different ancestry omitting an extra generation (the unknown Dmitri) inserted by Salazar.

To conclude, the Salazar pedigree is flawed in several areas. The ancestry of the Mongol lady is wrong, and, in any case, the later Yaroslavl princes do not descend from her. The Shastokov family does not descend from the Yaroslavl line, and the Shastokov genealogy as given is inaccurate. We now only need DNA evidence to prove the paternity of Czar Paul, and the later line would crumble as well. There may well be some Mongol descents to Western Europe, but this is not one of them.

References

- Dworzaczek, W (1959). *Genealogia* 2, Table 28.
- Forst de Battaglia, Otto (1949). *Traité de Généalogie*. Lausanne: Editions Spes, p.54.
- Ikonnikov, Nikolai Flegontovich (1957). *La Noblesse de Russia*, 2nd ed., vol.3 of 26. Paris.
- Ikonnikov, Nikolai Flegontovich (1959). *ibid.* vol.10.
- Ikonnikov, Nikolai Flegontovich (1961). *ibid.* vol.15.
- Salazar, Jaime de (2003). *Boletín de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía*, 47: 15-16.
- Schwennicke, D (1984). *Europäische Stammtafeln*, 2nd Ed. 2, No.139.
- Vernadsky, Georgy Vladimirovich (1953). *The Mongols and Russia*. In: Vernadsky, G & Karpovich, M, *A History of Russia*, 3:178. Newhaven: Yale University Press.
-