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The Testament and the Inheritance of Prince Alexander Bogoridi

(Summary)

“Bulgarian, aristocrat, diplomat and politician from the Orient”, son of Prince St. Bogoridi and great grandchild of bishop S. Vrachanski, Prince Alexander Bogoridi (1823-1910) spends his life mostly in Western Europe but keeps in touch with Bulgarians, supports Kotel, the Bulgarian temple in Tzarigrad and often declares that he would bequeath his property to Bulgaria. During the litigation, led by him for the inheritance of his wife Aspasia Baltadgi in France (1901-1902), the Bulgarian legation in Paris provides the former general governor of East Rumelia with a passport for Bulgarian citizen . an official acknowledgement for his national identity. On 7 July 1910 Al. Bogoridi dies in a clinic in Paris and is buried in “PER LASHEZ”. He leaves his fortune to his nephew Paul Musuros with a condition to give to the Bulgarian Kingdom 100 000 golden franks for building a district hospital in Plovdiv. The testament is litigated by the Ottoman Empire and by the deprived of inheritance relatives of the prince. In 1913 the universal inheritor seeks help from Bulgaria, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs decides not to take direct participation in the process. Heard and postponed several times, the litigation ends in Musuros.s favour as late as 1927 . the year of his own death. Informed about the outcome of the process by prince E. Bogoridi, the Bulgarian legation in Paris contacts Konstantin Musuros . the only son and inheritor of Paul Musuros, who fulfils the main clause in the testament and in 1928 he transfers 100000 franks to the Bulgarian National Bank. The cursory interest of the Bulgarian state institutions towards the litigation for the Bogoridi.s inheritance and their denial to get directly involved in it as an interested party

stultify the endowment. Bulgaria does not receive interests and the difference in the sum for the period 1910-1927 and the 100000 franks turn out to be insufficient for building a hospital. Additional subsidies have not been granted and the last will of prince Bogoridi remains unaccomplished. A loss which in its moral-historical and in pure material aspect is entirely for the Bulgarian state and nation.