

# *Descendants of Aleksander Strzyzowski ~*

## *Generation No. 1*

1. ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~ was born Bef. 1675, and died Aft. 1688.

Notes for ALEKSANDER STRZYZOWSKI ~:

Aleksander owned the Bolmina manor in the year 1688 [From Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338: "The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872" (26 May 2005 -- JTS)].

The following entry from the 15-volume Polish gazetteer *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich*, published 1880-1902, was translated at my request [JTS] by William F. Hoffman, 5 April 2006:

"Bolmin, a village in Kielce county, Zajaczkow district, Bolmin parish, one mila [= about 8 km.] west of Checiny; it has a parish church, a district school, ashlar of lithographic stone; a lead foundry existed here in the 16th century. Remnants of ancient buildings have been preserved there to this day. The current manor represents a meager remnant of an ancient defensive castle, probably from the 14th century, which underwent a complete renovation in the 16th century but was later gradually destroyed. The spacious vaulted cellars attest to its original dimensions. The church here, made of stone, was erected by Jan Brzeski in 1602. Bolmin parish, in Kielce diocese, numbers 544 souls" [Br{onislav} Ch[lebowski] -- Vol. 1, page 302].

There is a town named Strzyżów in what was then Sandomierz Voievodship (now in Powiat Lodzkie, fairly close to Opoczno). It's possible that Aleksander came from a Strzyzowski clan that had its roots there. It's about 40-50 miles from Bolmin. It may be, further, that the Strzyzowski family from that village used the Jastrzebiec coat of arms, in spite of the fact that family tradition identifies its coat of arms as Gozdawa (see below). This issue remains open, therefore.

There were at least three historical towns of Strzyzow, all of which still exist. On this subject Marek Skarbek (skarbak@angelmobil.net) writes (5 October 2008):

"One Strzyżów was in Sandomierz Voievodship close to Opoczno (Jastrzebiec Strzyzowski are most probably from there)

"Second one was close to Sanok in Russ Voievodship (there were Gozdawa)

"Third one was in Wolyn close to Włodzimierz Wołyński (today close to the Polish-Ukrainian border not far of Zamosc)."

From Zbigniew Lesczyk, *Coats-of-arms of the Polish szlachta (Herby szlachty polskiej, Poznan, 1908)*:

Volume I. Information about the history of the Gozdawa blazon

Władisław Herman bestowed this coat of arms upon the knight Krystyn from Gozdawa, for his important merits, in the year 1090. The Gozdawa family originated from Mazowiesz.

The godto (emblem) of the blazon: lily

The device: irreproachable knighthood

The peacock feather as a symbol of wisdom

The Gozdawa coat of arms has other names as well: Gzdow, Godzie or Lilja (Lily)

The Paronia blazon originated from it

The Strzyzewski, Strzyzowski from the old Russian (East Slavic) wojewodztwo of the year 1550. Some branches used the przydomek Sliwa (so, they were the Sliwa-Strzyzowski). Confirmed their noble origin in the Polish Kingdom in the year 1825.

From *Herbaz rodzin szlacheckich Krolewstwa Polskiego najwyzej zarwierdzony. Czesc I, II (Collection of Coats*

of Arms of the Polish families confirmed in the Polish Kingdom. Parts I, II), Warsaw, 1853:

Volume II. Section II. Coats of arms of the families registered among the nobility before August 16 (28), 1836.

pg. 57 Gozdawa blazon with description

pg. 66 The Strzyzowscy family; Alexander owned the village Bolmin in the Krakow wojewodztwo in the year 1688

Child of ALEKSANDER STRZYZOWSKI ~ is:

2. i. ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, b. Bef. 1734; d. Bef. 07 May 1792.

#### *Generation No. 2*

2. ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~ (ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. 1734, and died Bef. 07 May 1792. He married KRYSZYNA WYRZYKOWSKA ~.

Notes for ANDRZEJ STRZYZOWSKI ~:

Andrzej lived in the "Rossieny chorunzi" in 1734. He died before 1792. His wife was Christina, nee Wyrzykowska. They were owners of the manor Lichwin [From Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338: "The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872" (26 May 2005 -- JTS)].

Andrzej was the khorunzhii (a military rank among Cossack troops) of the Rossieny district. He was married to Krystyna Wyrzykowska. In a promissory note dated May 7, 1792, Krystyna Strzyzowska was referred to as the widow of Andrzej Strzyzowski, so he had died by this date [from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Strzyzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

Children of ANDRZEJ STRZYZOWSKI and KRYSZYNA WYRZYKOWSKA are:

3. i. MICHAL<sup>3</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, b. Bef. 1773; d. Aft. 1822.
4. ii. KAZIMIR JOZEF STRZYZOWSKI, b. Bef. 01 Mar 1733/34, Pleciew parish, Poland-Russia.

#### *Generation No. 3*

3. MICHAL<sup>3</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~ (ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. 1773, and died Aft. 1822. He married FRANCISZKA SYMONOWICZ ~. She died Bef. 1822.

Notes for MICHAL STRZYZOWSKI ~:

Michal was a cavalry captain in Smolensk province in 1788 [correspondence based on records at the Russian National Archive in St. Petersburg from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru), 29 April 2005 -- JTS] He was alive in the year 1822. His wife was Franciszka, nee Symonowicz, also of noble origin, who died before 1822. They were landowners [From Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338: "The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872" and Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Strzyzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (26 May 2005 and 1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

Children of MICHAL STRZYZOWSKI and FRANCISZKA SYMONOWICZ are:

5. i. AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, b. Bef. 04 Sep 1788, Swietojansk, Kopciowo District, Powiat Sejny, Poland-Russia; d. Bef. 19 Jun 1855.
- ii. BEATA ROSA STRZYZOWSKA, b. Bef. 04 Sep 1788, Swietojansk, Kopciowo District, Powiat Sejny, Poland-Russia.

Notes for BEATA ROSA STRZYZOWSKA:

Beata was born in Swietojansk manor, and baptized in the Berzniki Catholic parish on September 4, 1788. Her godparents were different from those of her twin brother Augustyn [From Elena Tsvetkova

(blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338: "The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872" (26 May 2005 -- JTS)].

- iii. DOMINIKA STRZYZOWSKA, b. Abt. 1804; d. 19 Nov 1821, Berzniki Gmina, Sejny District, Augustow Voivodship, Poland-Russia.

Notes for DOMINIKA STRZYZOWSKA:

From birth records, marriage records, and death records of Berzniki Gmina, 1820-1823, death record #1821/4, page 22 [acquired from Jadwiga Weralska (igswier@poczta.onet.pl), 10 October 2006 -- JTS]:

"It took place on the 19th of November 1821 at 4 P.M. before us, the Registrar of Berzniki Gmina, Sejny District, Augustow Voivodeship. Here appeared Ignacy Zarkiewicz, 42 years old and Jan Graszczycki, 50 years old, both residing in Berzniki and they stated that today at 4 o'clock in the morning Dominika Strzyzowska, 17 years old daughter of noble Michal Strzyzowski - died in house number 45. Having read this death record to the illiterate witnesses we signed it.

"Rev. Michal Wecewicz  
Deputy Registrar of the Civil Records Dept." [translation by Jadwiga Weralksa].

4. KAZIMIR JOZEF<sup>3</sup> STRZYZOWSKI (*ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born Bef. 01 Mar 1733/34 in Pleciew parish, Poland-Russia.

Notes for KAZIMIR JOZEF STRZYZOWSKI:

Kazimir was baptized on March 1, 1734 in the Pleciew Catholic parish. His godparents were the Welun czesnik from Lichwin, nobleman Andrei Lychowski, and Anna Jarocka, wife of the Braclaw starosta from Pleciew [From Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338: "The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872" (26 May 2005 -- JTS)].

Child of KAZIMIR JOZEF STRZYZOWSKI is:

- i. TOMASZ<sup>4</sup> STRZYZOWSKI.

Notes for TOMASZ STRZYZOWSKI:

Tomasz was reckoned among the hereditary nobility according to a decision of the State Council of the Polish Kingdom arrived at on November 5/17, 1838 [From Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338: "The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872" (26 May 2005 -- JTS)].

From List of Noblemen of the Polish Kingdom with Short Information about Proofs of Nobility (Spis szlachty Krolewstwa Polskiego z dodaniem krotkiej informacji o dowodach szlachestwa), Warsaw, 1851. Includes family lists with information about the coat of arms.

pg. 238 The Strzyzowski of Gozdawa blazon  
Tomasz, son of Kazimierz. Entered in the alphabetic Noble Register under N425

#### *Generation No. 4*

5. AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~ (*MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born Bef. 04 Sep 1788 in Swietojansk, Kopciowo District, Powiat Sejny, Poland-Russia, and died Bef. 19 Jun 1855. He married KAZIMIRA SOBOLEWSKA ~ 14 Nov 1822 in Gozko-Silwany parish, Augustow district, Poland-Russia, daughter of ALBERT SOBOLEWSKI and ANNA MOROSS. She was born Abt. 1806, and died Bet. 19 Jun 1855 - 1872.

Notes for AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ STRZYZOWSKI ~:

Augustyn was born in Swietojansk manor, baptized in the Berzniki Catholic parish on September 4, 1788. The godfather was Reverend Leonard Symonowicz (probably a relative of Augustyn's mother Franciszka). In the year 1822, Augustyn was listed as the owner of the manor Swietojansk in the Augustow district. At that time he was living, though, in the Beloblaty manor.

Here's what *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego* says (Vol 11 p 697, 2) about Swietojansk (at about 23 degrees 45' east, 54 degrees north, on the south bank of the Neman River as it briefly flows east on its eventual route from Belarus to the sea): "a village in the parish and rural district of Kopciowo, Sejny county. 38 versts from the town of Sejny with 5 houses and 26 people. In 1827, there were 4 houses and 18 inhabitants." And for Kopciowo (Vol 4 p 376), which may be the modern Kapciamiestis, in Lithuania: "The chief village of Hanczabiala, in powiat Sejny, Kopciowo is also a rural administrative district composed of several villages as well as a parish. The town is 26 versts (apx 26 km) from Sejny and 56 versts from Suwalki. There is a wooden church and post office and it is on the main road from Sejny to Grodno. There is also a shelter for elderly women and disabled people. In the year 1827, there were 30 houses and 176 residents. At present (1883), there are 86 houses and 925 residents. There is an iron factory which employs 16 workers and produces 26000 ra (silver rubles). In past times it was the property of the Kopciow family. Mikloaj z Kozielska Oginski, husband of Katarzyna Kopciowna inherited this village and laid the foundations of the wooden church in the year 1729. Bishop Massalski of Wilno, who retained the patronage of the parish, bestowed it as a legacy on the beneficiary of Wiesiejie. After Massalski, the village became the possession of Baron Zygniew, followed by Colonel Tyszkiewicz, Sztecutyn, and Ablamowicz. Formerly Kopciowo was part of the great private manor Justanyowo. The Parish of Kopciowo, deanery Sejny, previously Lozdziejie, had 4156 souls. In the town cemetery one finds the grave of the great Emilii Plater who died 23 December 1831. The rural district of Kopciowo has 4301 inhabitants and an area of 29,996 morgs. It belongs to Community Court District no. IV Wiesiejie which is 11 versts from Kopciowo. The gmina includes: Borowka, Burby, Dumblance, Dzierze, Gierdasze, Gierwiszki, Gorance, Gulbieniszki, Helenowo, Ilgieniki, Iwaszki, Jaz, Janczule, Jozefowo, Justyanowo, Juskance, Kopciowo, Korejwicze, Kowale, Krzywance, Lipniunce (with Zinberga Lipuniunce, gmina Lejpuny) Meczyski, Meciny, Michaliszki, Mocewicze, Narkunce, Nasuty, Niewetka, Nowiki, Olechowce, Pleszczanka, Podbudwiecie, Podhelenowo, Podjancznie, Podumble, Podlipki, Pohulanka, Polabiele, Polaczany, Przejma, Przetok, Purwinie, Siemaszki, Stoly, Subacze, Szatrance, Swietojansk, Ustronie, Walente v. Niekrzyce, Wojniunce, Wojsznary i Zmirke."

In the year 1830 Augustyn held the position of Administrator of State Manors for Wejliszki and Olwity, and by that time he resided in Wejliszki. He married Kazimiera Sobolewska, the daughter of Albert Sobolewski and Anna, nee Moross. The marriage took place in the Gozko-Silwany parish of the Augustow district on November 14, 1822. One of the witnesses was the president? [prezes] of the Lomzha Department of the Main Council, owner of the manor Kodziowce, Tadeusz Sobolewski. The bride was 16 years old at the time of the wedding. The certificate concerning her birth was issued by the Liszkow Catholic parish. Augustyn-Tadeusz and his wife Kazimiera died before 1872 [From Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338: "The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872" (26 May 2005 -- JTS)].

An extract concerning Augustyn's birth was issued by the dean of the Berzniki parish. Among his god-parents (in addition to Leonard Symonowicz, mentioned above) were Gunsgunda Narasinska, podchashitsa (A female "podchashi". Initially a podchashi was an assistant to a "cheshnik", an official in the administration of Moscow Rus since the 14th century, responsible for pubs and bee-keeping. Since the 16th-17th century, cheshniks retained only an honorary function to serve the Tsar during feasts, and the podchashi went from being an assistant to a cheshnik to a yet higher rank in the hierarchy of ranks) of the Ovruch land, Ivan Urbanski, captain of cavalry in the Grodno district, and Josefata Narisimska. Augustyn Strzizowski was married to Kazimira Sobolewska. They married in the parish of the Goisskaja gmina, Dombrow district, Augustow woewodstwo on November 14, 1822. When they married Kazimira was 16 years old. Her parents were Albert Soboliewski and Anna Moross, landowners from the manor of Bialoblaty. Extract from the church register about her birth was made in the Liszkow Roman-Catholic Church [it is just mentioned in the file]. Augustyn owned the manor Swietojansk. In 1830, Augustyn was an administrator of the state manors Wejliszki and Olwity [from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Strzyzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

In 1821, prior to his marriage to Kazimira Sobolewska (see above), Augustyn appears to have been living at an estate he owned in the Sejny District, as indicated in the following death record of Leonard Symonowicz, his godfather (see above):

From birth records, marriage records, and death records of Berzniki Gmina, 1820-1823, death record #1821/2, page 8 [acquired from Jadwiga Weralska (igsver@poczta.onet.pl), 10 October 2006 -- JTS]:

"It took place on the 29th of March 1821 at 8 A.M. in Berzniki, Sejny District, Augustow Voivodeship, before me, the Parish Priest. Here appeared noble Augustyn Strzyzowski Esq., 33 years old gentleman, living in Przerosl, his real estate in Sejny District and noble Michal Milewicz Esq., 30 years old gentleman living in his real estate Wokoliec Salomiewo(?) and they both stated that on the 29th of March this current year, noble Leonard Symonowicz died, a Parish Priest of Berzniki, a Registrar and a Dean of Sejny, 77 years old, residing in Berzniki in house number 2. This death record has been read to the witnesses and then signed by us and by them" [translation by Jadwiga Weralksa].

Augustyn and his family later lived in a "folwark", or estate, near Wejliszki, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia, where at least two children were born. I [JTS] have acquired photos of an old map of the property holdings in the area, but it doesn't show much of value. Vilius Botyrius, the source of these photos, believes that the name "Olwita" that appears on it represents the modern town of Alvitas, which is 10km south of the village of Vailiskiai (the modern Lithuanian name of Wejliszki). He believes, further, that the name "Skordupiany" represents the village of Skardupiai, a bit west. Since there is reference on the map to a rail line between Vilnius and East Prussia, Vilius suspects that it was created sometime after 1861. He suspects further that the Wejliszki estate where the Strzyzowskis lived was a part of what he calls the "larger state treasure estate" of Vilkaviskis, dating from the Russian annexation of a third of Poland in 1795. Some parts of this larger estate could have been leased to the minor nobility. Vilius reports that, according to "Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego", published in Warsaw in 1893, the Wejliszki folwark contained 14 "smokes" (houses) and a total of 176 inhabitants in 1827 [personal correspondence from Vilius Botyrius (bovil@takas.lt), 15 March 2003 -- JTS].

That entry from the 15-volume Polish gazetteer Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich, published 1880-1902, was translated at my request [JTS] by William F. Hoffman: "Wejliszki, a folwark [manorial farmstead] and settlement in Wylkowyszki county, Zielonka district, parish of Olwita, 8 versts from Wylkowyszki, lies north of the Wylkowyszki-Boblawka stretch of railroad line, has 9 houses, 165 inhabitants, 956 morgs (782 of farmland, 103 of meadows, 27 of pastureland, and 44 unused); the settlement has 1 morg. In 1827 there were 14 houses, 176 inhabitants [Vol. 13, page 193]."

From Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive (29 April 2005):

"Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338. The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872...

"Augustin-Tadeusz, the son of the cavalry captain from the Smolensk province Mikhail Strizewski is listed as the owner of the manor Swentiansk of the Augustowski district who was living the Beloblata manor. He was born in 1788. In the year 1822 he married Kazimiera Sobolewska, 16 years old.

"Name of Kazimiera's father - Albert Sobolewski.

"The son of Augustin and Kazimiera - Edward-Wladislaw (not Julius) was born in Wejliszki(!) on October 10, 1830. It was just him who applied to the Noble Assembly of the Warsaw province to register his nobility. It was in the year 1872. He explained that he served in the army and was in the province of Tambov in the years 1872-1873. That time the case concerning other members was reexamined in the Heraldry Department and he was missing there because of his absence. In addition, he refers to the decision of the State Council of the Polish Kingdom from November 5/17, 1838.

"This family used the blazon 'Gozdawa'.... The colored image of the blazon is available in the file."

Notes for KAZIMIRA SOBOLEWSKA ~:

Kazimiera Sobolewska of 16 years old, the daughter of Albert Sobolewski and Anna, nee Moross. The certificate about her birth was issued by the Liszkow Catholic parish. The marriage took place in the Gozko-Silwany parish of the Augustow district on November 14, 1822. One from the witnesses was the president?[prezes] of the Lomzha Department of the Main Council, owner of the manor Kodziewce Tadeusz Sobolewski [from the Russian State Archives in St. Petersburg, Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338: The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872; from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru)]

More About AUGUSTYN STRYZOWSKI and KAZIMIRA SOBOLEWSKA:  
Marriage: 14 Nov 1822, Gozko-Silwany parish, Augustow district, Poland-Russia

Children of AUGUSTYN STRYZOWSKI and KAZIMIRA SOBOLEWSKA are:

6. i. JULIAN<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI ~, b. Bet. 1822 - 1827, Wejliszki, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia; d. Bef. Jul 1882.
7. ii. EDWARD WLADISLAW STRYZOWSKI, b. 10 Oct 1830, Wejliszki, Olwity parish, Kalwary district, Poland-Russia; d. 1909, Verki, Tambov province, Russia.

#### *Generation No. 5*

**6.** JULIAN<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI ~ (*AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born Bet. 1822 - 1827 in Wejliszki, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia, and died Bef. Jul 1882. He married PELAGIA JOZEFA KAZIMIRA BABIANSKA ~ 19 Jun 1855 in Wladyslawow, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia, daughter of WINCENTY BABIANSKI and KLARA STANKIEWICZ. She was born 12 Mar 1824 in Lawciszki, Siluva parish, Rasienny district, Kovno, Poland-Russia, and died Aft. Jul 1882.

Notes for JULIAN STRYZOWSKI ~:

Julian is described in his daughter Eugenija-Liudvika's birth record as "City Cashier of Wladyslawow". He is described in his son Branislaw's marriage record as an officer. His daughter's birth record indicates that he was 29 years old on 29 July 1856, while his marriage record indicates that he was 33 years old in 1855. The first date would suggest a birth year around 1827, while the latter record would suggest that he was born in about 1822.

Files found in Lithuania of the Augustow Gubernya Board Office, 1816-1867, which refer to the economy of Wladyslawow in the 1850-1860s, contain the signature of "STRYZOWSKI", the city cashier, in July 1862 and 1865. It can therefore be concluded that he occupied that office from at least 1855-1865 [personal correspondence with Vilius Botyrius (bovil@takas.lt), 12 February 2003 -- JTS; I have a photograph of this signature].

Julian's marriage record indicates that he was born on a "folwark", near Wejliszki, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia (modern Veiliskiai in southwestern Lithuania), which one translator (Jadwiga Weralska (igswr@friko6.onet.pl)) renders as "large manorial farmstead". Another translator (Virginijus Misiunas (v.misiunas@it.lt)) says: "The key word is "folwark" . . . It was a 'small manor' more than an 'individual farm': folwark had no serfs usually, but hired many labourers and tenanted them in special houses 'kumetynas'. Even large farmstead hired only several labourers and tenanted them in owner's house. The folwark work was more industrial and oriented to sell the production. The farmstead had many features of the 'natural economy' still. Folwark ('palivarkas' in Lithuanian) was typically leased by local landlords to noble family, having no their own land (e.g. the second son couldn't divide a maiorate). It was rather expensive, so an noble pauper couldn't lease the folwark. Sometimes the leaseholder could be a rich peasant, but such cases were rather rare. Also the folwark could be just a branch of large manor, directed by a manager (usually a noble too, but not rich enough to become a leaseholder). Folwark leaseholders were the most mobile layer of nobility, and they could resettle very far to get the profit or to seek opportunity. Sometimes an leaseholder changed 4-5 possessions during his life, sometimes several generations lived in one place. Their dream was to accumulate enough money to buy their own manor. But it was very difficult. So those families produced many officers, priests and since the end of 18th century - the first intelligentsia of cities and towns. Of course, the native language of this layer was Polish. They married poor noblemen daughters sometimes, and even more often - rich peasants' daughters :). But those women were assimilated immediately."

The following entry from the 15-volume Polish gazetteer *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich*, published 1880-1902, was translated at my request [JTS] by William F. Hoffman: "Wejliszki, a folwark [manorial farmstead] and settlement in Wylkowyszki county, Zielonka district, parish of Olwita, 8 wersts from Wylkowyszki, lies north of the Wylkowyszki-Boblawka stretch of railroad line, has 9 houses, 165 inhabitants, 956 morgs (782 of farmland, 103 of meadows, 27 of pastureland, and 44 unused); the settlement has 1 morg. In 1827 there were 14 houses, 176 inhabitants [Vol. 13, page 193]."

The Lithuanian State Historical Archives writes:

"...we have looked through all the books that our archive has received of Kudirkos Naumiestis [i.e.,

Wladyslawow] and all surrounding churches... in this Suwalkija (Suwalki) province the church and the civil ceremonies were carried out together. Therefore, there were no separate civil records for that time. The geographical reference book 'Słownik Geograficzny Krolewstwa Polskiego' indicates that the rural district Wejliszki...belonged to ALVITAS parish. Our archive has not received the record books of Alvitas' Roman Catholic Church and civil offices. They, as well as other record books, among them records of Wladislawow for 1858, evidently, have been destroyed during the wars and fires....

"...Wejliszki was a small individual farm (altogether the population was 165). There were no churches in such small villages. Usually about twenty surrounding villages belonged to one church (parish).

"Concerning Julian Strzyzowski's age...the age of the person used to be recorded not from documents but from saying. Therefore we are used to it that the error of age can be +5 years and more, sometimes up to 20 years.

"In reference to Babianski (Babianskas) ir Sobolewski (Sobolewski) families we have to explain that they are popular names in Lithuania. However, see the copy of the marriage. It is written there that Kazimiera Babianska was born in Russia! (the more precise place is not indicated), so we are unable to continue the search" [personal correspondence from Laima Tautvaisaite, Director, and Neringa Ceskeviciute, Department Manager, the Lithuanian State Historical Archives, 25 October 2001 -- JTS].

An independent researcher, Vilius Botyrius suggests that the owner of the Wejliszki estate in the 1860s was a Mr(s?). Wiktor Gawronski, and that it appears likely that the property was owned by the Gawronski family in the preceding decades. This indicates that the Strzyzowskis were probably leaseholders or managers (see above). The full report from Vilius, dated 18 April 2003, is as follows:

"I read the file of the following opuses Nr.I, Ia, VI, VII and VIII of Suwalki Board office the collection, 1865-1915. It contain the most files of the Departments of Administration, Land reform, Finance, Religion and Police-Military. It contains about five thousand handwritings Russian and Polish call of archival files. The most calls are not very concrete. So, I found two which mentioned 'Wejliszki' only. There were more files of Wladislawov town, but it did not fit for us, or were not concrete at all. So, I research these three files. First I reported earlier and sent the digital copy of a plan of 'Wejliszki' estate [I have an electronic photos and printouts of these maps -- JTS]. Last two files I reported on 14th. of April (also see below) and now, I am sending the digital copies of the most interesting pages of these files" [the title page of the documents he was examining and a page indicating the "widow Strzyzowski's" ownership of a pair of plots in Wladyslawow. I have electronic photo and printouts of each of these -- JTS].

"It's difficult to suggest anything to you for next. Three-Four opuses of the same 'Suwalki Board office' collection are not read yet, which include the files of the same departments, not counting the opuses of Medical and Veterinary branches. Also I mean the had really success to know the owner of 'Wejliszki' estate - Mrs. Wiktor Gawronski. It could very help in future.

"So, I have read this Russian file today. It is 1868 file of The Committee Peasantry Affairs of Suwalki gubernya and is called 'The Liquidation Table of Wejliszki (present Vailiskiai) settlement, Zelenka gmina (present area of Zalioji village), Vilkaviskis district'.

"It is made as result of the 1864 Tsar's order of the agriculture reform. Really it is The Assignment of a former landlord's lands to a peasant family - a real user of this land.

"Unfortunately, this Wejliszki settlement of this file contains only farmer- Vincent Kwiatkowski (or Vincas Kvietkauskas if he was Lithuanian). His 'new' prpperty contains just 0,288 'morgi' of land piece (it's equivalent ~ 0,3 ha) which lies under his farm buildings. It is known from the short note made in 1873 ther, that the main owner of the large estate of Wejliszki is Mrs. Wiktor Gawronski (or Viktor Govronski). The both reach the deal in 1873 to change the little pieces of a land, plus Vincent Kwiatkowski refused his right to pasture two cows, two sheeps and two pigs on the land of big estate.

"I believe that Mrs. Wiktor Gawronski or his father was the owner of the large estate of Wejliszki in 1850s and more earlier too. Because the sell of land was very restricted in Suwalki gubernya. Russian authority afraided for a grow of Polish posesions and political power and in other hand that to avoid the dividing the estates to little pieces. So, usually the land was inheritable by only owner. So, I guess that Strzyzowski was the leasholder too.

Only the question, what piece? Large estate of Wejliszki or only a farm inside?

"Next the same 1869 file includes some 'new' their town possession's owners, the residents of Wladyslawow town (present Kudirkos Naumiestis ). Among 21 names 'the widow of Strzyzowski' is named. Maybe she had two possessions. No more name you need is included there. Maybe, she is Kazimiera, nee Sobolewska, Strzyzowski? [might well also be Kazimiera, nee Babianska; i.e., it is not clear whether this is the widow of Augustyn or the widow of Julian. The former would be about 62 years old in 1869, while the latter would be about 39 -- JTS] They paid very less tax to Cash of Wladyslawow town - ten people paid one and half ruble. I guess these pieces belonged to the town before the 1864 land reform."

Notes for PELAGIA JOZEFA KAZIMIRA BABIANSKA ~:

Her wedding record indicates that Pelagia Jozefa Kazimira went by her third name by the time of her marriage in 1855. She was born on 12 March 1824 and baptised 19 March 1824 [From Vilius Botyrius (bovil@takas.lt), searching the 1816-1834 birth records for Siluva parish, 16 June 2005 -- JTS]. Her birth record reads as follows:

"In the year of Our Lord 1824 March 19th, I Stanislaw Giedgowd parish-priest in Szyd?[owiec] baptised the child named Pelagia Josepha Casimira, born on the 12th of this [month and year] from the legal couple of father nobleman Vincentis Babianski and mother noble lady Anna Stankiewiczówna from the manor [mansion] Lawczyn[s]ki. The child's parents were present at the baptism with noble lady Anna Kuszelewska, citizen accompanied with sponsors: nobleman Ludovicus Pitrudzki and noble lady Barbara Gruzewska, all from Szydlowiec." [From the baptism register of the parish church in Szydlowiec for the entire year of 1824, acquired from the research of Vilius Botyrius (bovil@takas.lt), 17 June 2005; translated from the original Latin by Deborah Irwin (starrynite@racc2000.com), Genealogist/Research Director, Ancestral Attic, 27 June 2005 -- JTS].

Kazimira's wedding record indicates that she had been working as a governess in Wladyslawow prior to her marriage.

Marriage Notes for JULIAN STRYZOWSKI and PELAGIA BABIANSKA:

The marriage certificate of Kazimiera and Julian, as translated by the Lithuanian State Historical Archives, reads as follows:

"On July 7 (n.st.19), at 11 o'clock in the morning in the year 1855 in Vladislavovas Roman Catholic Church, the priest Vincentas Rusinskis registered the marriage between JULIJONAS STRIZOWSKIS, a youth 33 years old, born in Veiliskes individual farm, the citizen of Vladislavovas, the cashier of the City Municipality, the son of Augustinas (already dead) and Kazimiera Sabaliauskaite, and KAZIMIERA BABIANSKA, the girl, 26 years old, born in Russia, governess in Vladislavovas, the daughter of Vincentas and Klara, maiden name not pointed (both dead). The marriage was preceded by three bans on 05 25, 1855, 06 03, 1855 and 06 09, 1855. The witnesses were the governor of the estate Ksaveras Florijanowiczius, 40 years old, and the honorary doctor of the city Leonas Danilavicius, 42 years old."

Here's a second translation, by Jadwiga Weralska (igsver@friko6.onet.pl), done 6 December 2001:

"It took place in Wladyslawow on the seventh / nineteenth of June, 1855 at 11:00 a.m. Hereby we announce that today the religious marriage has been contracted between: Julian Strzyzowski, 33 year old bachelor, the City Cashier, living in Wladyslawow, born at the Wejliszki folwark (= large manorial farmstead) as the son of Augustyn and Kazimira nee Sobolewska, the Strzyzowskis, of whom the father is dead, and Miss Kazimira Babianska, age 26, born in the Empire of Russia, daughter of Wincenty and Klara, the late Babianskis, staying at the City of Wladyslawow as a governess. The above marriage has been concluded in the presence of the following witnesses: Xavery Floryanowicz, the leaseholder of the Sokolupiany estate, 40 years old, and Leon Danilowicz, the Honorary Counsellor (to?) the Wladyslawow City Medical Doctor, age 42. The ceremony has been preceded by three banns: on May 27, June 3 and 9 at the Parish Church of Wladyslawow. No objections to this marriage have been raised. The newly married declare that no antenuptial contract has been written down and that they got married of their own accord. The religious ceremony has been conducted by Father Wincenty Ruzynski, the local Vicar. This Act has been read to the newly married couple and to the witnesses and signed together with them.

"signatures: The Parish priest of Wladyslawow - W. Kolbaszewski (?), J. Strzyzowski, Kaziimira Babianska, Floryanowicz, Danilowicz."

More About JULIAN STRYZOWSKI and PELAGIA BABIANSKA:  
Marriage: 19 Jun 1855, Wladyslawow, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia

Children of JULIAN STRYZOWSKI and PELAGIA BABIANSKA are:

8. i. EUGENIJA LIUDVIKA<sup>6</sup> STRYZOWSKA, b. 15 Jun 1856, Wladyslawow, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia; d. 1933.
9. ii. BRANISLAW FRANCISZEK STRYZOWSKI ~, b. Abt. 03 Mar 1858, Wladyslawow, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia; d. 18 Feb 1907, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

7. EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI (*AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 10 Oct 1830 in Wejliszki, Olwity parish, Kalwary district, Poland-Russia, and died 1909 in Verki, Tambov province, Russia. He married ALEKSANDRA FEDOROVNA ZMAKINA 15 Jan 1861 in Durasovka, Saransk district, Penza province, Poland-Russia, daughter of FIODOR ZMAKIN and EKATARINA NIKIFOROVA. She was born Abt. 1838, and died 1911.

Notes for EDWARD WLADISLAW STRYZOWSKI:

Edward was born on October 10, 1830 at 5am, baptized on October 14, 1830 in the parish Olwity of the Kalwary district. His godparents were Warfolomei Kulwiets - owner of the manor Skodupjany, chorunzi's wife Therezia Murosova [who may be a relative of Anna Moross], Jusef Kulwietzov and Sigizmund Urbanski, who was "wojt" of the gmine Wejliszki. In the year 1871 Edward-Wladislaw resided in the gmine Ballja-Welkas. Edward-Wladislaw swore for citizenship to Emperor Alexander Nikolaevich in March 1855. In the years 1872-1873 he served in the army in the province of Tambov. His petition from the year 1872 lists the address: Tambov province, Temnikov district, the city of Kadom, Verki settlement [From Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338: "The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872" (26 May 2005) -- JTS].

Edward-Wladislaw was married to Alexandra Zmakina. They married in the church of the settlement of Durasovka (Saransk district, Penza province) on January 15, 1861. That year Edward-Wladislaw was a manager in the Augustow district of the Polish Kingdom. In the year 1869 he was owner of land in the settlement of Veren (Temnikov district, Tambov province) [from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Stzyzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

Edward moved to Russia from Poland sometime in the middle of the nineteenth century. He bought 200 dozens of land in the Tambor Guberniya (a village named Verki). There he married a Russian, Zhmakina Alexandra Fedorovna (who died in 1911), and had two sons: Alexander (1861) and Fedor (1869). By their birth they were hereditary noblemen of the Russian Empire [from notes given to me in St. Petersburg by Nina Strzhizhovskaya, 23 June 2006, compiled originally by her father, Alexander Strzhizhovsky -- JTS].

Edward applied to the Noble Assembly of the Warsaw province to register his nobility in 1872. He explained that he served in the army and was in the province of Tambov in the years 1872-1873. In addition, he refers to the decision of the State Council of the Polish Kingdom from November 5/17, 1838 [From Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive (29 April 2005)].

"The case was initiated according to the petition of Stzyzowski (some times is spelled as Stzyzewski), Edward-Wladislaw, son of Augustin dated January 29, 1872. He asked to include him in the Noble Register of the province of Warsaw referring to the nobility of his family added to the Gozdawa blazon in the year 1688." This petition was declined because Edward allegedly had not payed the tax for this case in time. He did this [subsequently?], but the next decision of the Heraldry Department of the Senate, on February 12, 1873, again failed to confirm his right to nobility because the deadline for presenting the documents had expired [From Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 29 file 7338: "The Strzyzowski nobility registered in the Polish Kingdom. Year 1872" (26 May 2005) -- JTS].

An assistant to barrister Tit Ponikowicki, who was Edward-Wladislaw Augustynovich Strzyzowski's attorney, applied to the Senate with a request to attach the posterity of the second son of Andrzej Michal Strzyzowski, i.e.

Edward-Wladislaw Augustynovich, along with his sons Alexander (who in turn had sons Boris, Dmitry and Grigori) and Fiodor (who had son Alexander), to the noble family of Strzizowski, which used the Gozdawa" coat-of-arms in 1906. An appropriate report about this was prepared by the Warsaw Provincial Government and dated November 18, 1906 ("no obstacles" (pg.1)). The attorney refers to the decision of the State Council of the Polish Kingdom dated October 5/17, 1838, which confirmed the nobility of the Strzizowski family including Tomasz, the son of Kazimir Andreevich (pg.2). On May 3, 1907, the Senate considered the aforementioned report of the Warsaw Provincial Government (pgs 12, 12v). The Senate decided to refuse the request to the petitioner. The reasons for such a decision were as follows: 1) The aforementioned promissory note dated 1792, which was provided for proving the origin of Michal Strzizowski from his father Andrzej, was not certified in a proper way; 2) The extract about the birth of Augustyn-Faddey Strzyzowski was not certified in a proper way; 3) The file does not contain proof that the father of Augustyn-Faddey Strzizowski was the same Michal whose nobility was confirmed in 1838 in the promissory note of 1792. 4) Edward-Wladislaw is called the son of Augustyn (single name) in his birth entry, and not of Augustyn-Faddey (double name). 5) The provided documents call the aforementioned people either Strzizewski or Strzizowski, not Strzyzowski. So the Senate could not establish that the petitioner, and his sons and grandsons belonged to the noble family of Strzizowski [from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Stzyzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

Marriage Notes for EDWARD STRZYZOWSKI and ALEKSANDRA ZMAKINA:

When she married Edward, Alexandra was 23 years old. She was a daughter of deceased staff-captain of cavalry Fiodor Akimovich Zmakin. Their guarantees were physician of the Suzdal Infantry Regiment, Alexander M. Surin and some other officers of the regiment [from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Stzyzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

More About EDWARD STRZYZOWSKI and ALEKSANDRA ZMAKINA:

Marriage: 15 Jan 1861, Durasovka, Saransk district, Penza province, Poland-Russia

Children of EDWARD STRZYZOWSKI and ALEKSANDRA ZMAKINA are:

10. i. ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 10 Dec 1861, Durasovka, Saransk district, Penza province, Poland-Russia; d. 1937.
11. ii. FIODOR EDUARDOVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 21 Mar 1869; d. 05 Nov 1957.
- iii. EKATARINA EDUARDOVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, d. 1920, Mordova.

Notes for EKATARINA EDUARDOVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA:

Ekatarina was killed, along with her niece and nephew, Marina and Dmitry, by bandits. The house they were in was burned to the ground [from data provided to me in St. Petersburg by Nina Strzhizhovskaya as compiled by her father, Alexander, in 1992 -- JTS, 23 Jun 2006].

- iv. ERENA EDUARDOVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, m. PAVEL NIKIFOROV.

Marriage Notes for ERENA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and PAVEL NIKIFOROV:

Pavel and Erena were first or second cousins, on the side of Erena's maternal grandmother [from data provided to me in St. Petersburg by Nina Strzhizhovskaya as compiled by her father, Alexander, in 1992 -- JTS, 23 Jun 2006].

#### *Generation No. 6*

**8.** EUGENIJA LIUDVIKA<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKA (*JULIAN<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI* ~, *AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 15 Jun 1856 in Wladyslawow, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia, and died 1933. She married OSKAR SHULZ, son of JULIUS SHULZ. He was born 1849, and died 1902.

Notes for EUGENIJA LIUDVIKA STRZYZOWSKA:

From Stanislovas Svedaruskas, director of The Center of Genealogical Research in Vilnius, Lithuania (gtc@post.omnitel.net), 3 November 2000, quoting from official (church?) records: "In the year one thousand eight hundred fifty-six of the month of July seventeenth/July twentieth day at six o'clock presented himself Julijonas Strizauskas, treasurer of the Vladislavovas, 29 years old, accompanied by Mykolas Cibulskas, head of Sokolupenai community, living in Vladislavovas, 40 years old and by Rev Simonas Tumosa, the vicar of

Vladislavovas, 27 years old and informed that in the year thousand eight hundred fifty-six on June 3/June 15 day at eleven hours in the evening there was born a child, whose mother is Kazimiera Babianskaite, twenty-five years old, the legal wife of Julijonas Strizauskas and that the child was baptized by the name of Eugenija-Liudvika. The godparents were Rev Motiejus Kabaciauskas and Aloyzas Florijanavius, who signed the book of baptismal records."

Kudirkos Naumiestis is now in the Shakiai district in Lithuania [personal correspondence with Stanislovas Svedaruskas, Vilnius, August 2000].

A second translation of the same document (by Jadwiga Weralska, igswer@friko6.onet.pl, 27 November 2000):

"It took place in Wladyslawow on the seventeenth / twenty ninth of July, 1856 at 6:00 p.m.

"Julian Strzyzowski, a City Cashier of Wladyslawow, age 29, living in Wladyslawow, appeared in the presence of Michal Cybulski, Wojt (the Chief Officer) of the Sokolupiany Gmina (an administrative district), age 40, living in Sokolupiany, and (in the presence of) Father Szymon Tumosze, the Vicar of Wladyslawow, age 27, and presented to us a female child born on the third / fifteenth of June 1856 at 11:00 p.m. by his wife Kazimiera nee Babianska, 25 years old, and on this day, because of the postponement of the baptism until today, entered in the register. The child was baptized today and was christened Eugenia Ludwika and her Godparents were: Father Maciej Kolbaczewski and Elwira Floryanowicz. This document was read to the applicant and the witnesses and then was duly signed (in their presence).

"(signature) , the Parish Priest of Wladyslawow."

I have a photocopy of the document in question [JTS].

Eugenija and her husband went to live in the south of Russia. This and further information in this database concerning Eugenija and her descendants was taken from notes given to me in St. Petersburg by Nina Strzhizhovskaya, 23 June 2006, compiled originally by her father, Alexander Strzhizhovsky, in January 1992 -- [JTS].

Children of EUGENIJA STRZYZOWSKA and OSKAR SHULZ are:

- i. PHYLICIA<sup>7</sup> SHULZ, b. 1885; d. 1969.
12. ii. MIKHAEL SHULZ, b. 1887; d. 1965.

**9. BRANISLAW FRANCISZEK<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKI** ~ (*JULIAN<sup>5</sup>, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born Abt. 03 Mar 1858 in Wladyslawow, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia, and died 18 Feb 1907 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. He married ADELA MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) ~ 08 Jul 1882 in Warszawa, Warszawskie Province (?), Poland-Russia, daughter of MICHAL MACIEJEWSKI (MACIONES) and MARIANNA SZCZEPANSKA. She was born Abt. Dec 1862 in Pilwizki, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia, and died 04 Oct 1903 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

Notes for BRANISLAW FRANCISZEK STRZYZOWSKI ~:

There are four conflicting reports of Branislaw's date of birth: 1) the Undertaker's Report of Death, filed with the Chicago Department of Health, indicates that Branislaw was born about 3 March 1859. 2) The records at Graceland Cemetery suggest that he was born around 3 October 1859. In each of these two cases, this birth date has to be calculated by using the number of years, months, and days mentioned in the record as his age. In the Undertaker's Report, it is listed as 47 years, 11 months, 15 days. In the Graceland record, it appears as 47 years, 4 months, 15 days. One suspects a confusion in interpreting a hand-written number as between '4' and '11'. Since the Graceland record I have is typed, it may well be a copy of an earlier, hand-written record. For now, I suspect the March birth date is more likely to be accurate from among these two conflicting possibilities. But there is also 3) his marriage record, which indicates that he was 24 on 8 July 1882, and 4) the 1900 census which seems to suggest that he was born in January of 1858. I've accepted 1858, in part because of the marriage record and in part because 1) the Lithuanian State Archives searched the church records for 1856-57 and 1859-62 without finding a birth record, and 2) the State Archives is missing the records for 1858.

Branislaw's place of birth is listed on his 1882 wedding record as "a district capital of Wladyslawow-Suwalki Province (Guberniya)". The town of Wladyslawow (or Wladislavovo) that belonged to Suwalki province in the

mid-nineteenth century is now the small town of Kudirkos Naumiestis, in the Sakiai district of modern Lithuania [from Stanislovas Svedaruskas (gtc@post.omnitel.net), Center of Genealogical Research, Vilnius, 12 June 2000]. Branislaw's death record indicated that he was born in Mariampol, also in Suwalki province, but this seems unlikely since there are records indicating that Branislaw's parents were married in Wladyslawow in 1855 and that a sister was born there in 1856. The county of Wladyslawów, however, was created in 1867 from the western half of the former Maryampol county (see below), and perhaps this accounts for the entry on the death record.

Wladyslawów was also known as Naishtot and Novomiasto from time to time since the sixteenth century. Its modern Lithuanian name, Kudirkos Naumiestis, memorializes the doctor and poet Vincas Kudirka, who wrote the Lithuanian national anthem and was born and buried there.

The following entry from the 15-volume Polish gazetteer *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich*, published 1880-1902, was translated at my request [JTS] by William F. Hoffman and published in *Rodziny*, the newsletter of the Polish Genealogical Society of America, in its Winter 2004 issue:

"Wladyslawów [now Kudirkos Naumiestis, Lithuania], 1) under Prussian rule called Neustadt, a county seat in Suwalki [Suwalkai] gubernia, [gubernia - from Russian 'guberniya', a province in the Russian Empire] in the area between the junction of the river Szeszupa [Šešupe] and its tributary on the left bank, Szyrwinta [Širvinta]. Wladyslawów lies on the border with Prussia, opposite the town of Szyrwinty [Širvintos, German name Schirwindt, now Kutuzovo, Russia] (in Pilkaly county) [German name Pikallen, East Prussia, now Dobrowol'sk, Russia], at 54° 45'7" north latitude, 22°53' east longitude, 388 km. from Warsaw, 102 from Suwalki, 18 from Wylkowyszki [Vilkaviškis]. It has a stone Catholic church, a branch of the Protestant church in Wierzbolowo [Virbalis], a synagogue, an elementary school, a justice of the peace court, the county administrative office, a town hall, a customs office, postal and telegraph stations, 332 houses, and 4,500 inhabitants (79% Jewish, 6.6% Protestant, 0.9% Orthodox). There are 6,189 persons registered as permanent residents, but 1,962 of them live in other parts of the country or abroad. In 1827 there were 229 houses and 3,213 inhabitants; in 1857 there were 366 houses (86 of stone) and 5,516 inhabitants (4,434 Jews, 450 Germans). That last figure undoubtedly includes the entire population entered in the register, as well as those who were staying elsewhere. The following factory works exist there: a cotton mill and a cotton cloth-printer.

"The land on which Wladyslawów stands belonged at one time to the jurisdiction of the starosta [starosta - a kind of district foreman, a royal official in Poland in the 14th-18th centuries, in charge of treasury and police activities, and the judiciary. His office, property, or jurisdiction was called a starostwo, which could be grodowe, affiliated with a gród (q. v.), or niegrodowe [gród - a settlement enclosed by walls or ramparts, some dating back to the Neolithic period. In the Middle Ages it served as a fortification and a center of political or administrative authority; some later developed into towns-cmp. Russian 'gorod', the modern word for "town, city" ] of Jurborg [Jurbarkas]. Queen Cecylia Renata owned this land as part of her dowry and founded the town there, naming it after her husband, Wladyslaw IV. On 26 March 1643 she issued a charter in Warsaw that made it a town under terms of Magdeburg law [Magdeburg law - a charter granted by a king or lord defining terms under which towns were incorporated, modeled on the charter of the east-central German city of Magdeburg (now in the Land of Saxony-Anhalt) formulated in the 13th century. The terms miasteczko, "small town," miasto, "town," and wies, "village," are legal definitions, used more precisely in Polish than in English, in which "town" may be used loosely for a community of almost any size]. A wójt [wójt - the administrative head of a gmina [gmina - administrative subdivision of a powiat, ruled by a council and a wójt. A gmina may encompass several villages, a combination of villages and smaller settlements, or a single large estate or town. In most cases the best way to translate it is "district," but you may also see it translated sometimes as "borough," "commune," or "township"]; in rural areas, chief officer of a group of villages, but in a town the wójt's duties were much like those of a mayor] had jurisdiction over the townsmen; the queen was supposed to appoint him from among the ranks of the nobility. The mayor, however, was supposed to be a townsman residing on this site, and the starosta was supposed to name him from candidates submitted by the townsmen. Appeals were to go first from the town council to the starosta, then to the queen. As a coat of arms the town received a stag's head with three stars between its antlers (see above). The town's endowment consisted of 32 włókas [włóka - a unit of land measurement used in Poland, more or less synonymous with lan [lan - a unit of land measurement used in Poland since the 13th century. It means "field," and originally was a term for a full-sized farm a peasant received from his lord, in return for work on the lord's land. In Malopolska the Franconian lan was used, 23-28 hectares; in Mazovia and Podlasie the Chelmno lan was 16.8-17.0 hectares; and in the Kingdom of Poland the New Polish włóka was about 16.8 hectares]; it comes from the root in the verb włóczyć, "to drag, harrow," thus referring to a field with soil plowed and harrowed and ready for planting. The włóka was generally about 30 mórgs, but this can vary depending on what part of Poland

and what time-frame one is concerned with. Generally 30 mórgs [mórg - a unit of land measurement, also called jutrzyna; according to Gerald Ortell's book on Polish parish records, in the Russian partition 1 mórg = 1.388 acres, in the Prussian 1 mórg = 0.631 acres, in Galicia 1 mórg = 1.422 acres] was considered a full-sized farm, big enough to support a family] of land. Permission was given to build a town hall with a clock, and a mill on one of the two rivers, as well as to organize guilds. In addition to weekly markets, three annual fairs were established. Jews were not allowed to settle there.

"A parish church made of wood was built there by the queen in 1647. A monastery of Carmelites was subsequently established next to the church, and it existed until 1805. In 1788 the Carmelites built a church of stone on the site of the previous wooden church. It's a sizable building and rather imposing, with three naves supported by six pillars and with two towers at the front. The bells were cast in Torun.

"Despite the ban on their settling in Władysławów, Jews were attracted by the town's advantageous location for trade on the border of Prussia. They began to settle there in large numbers, developing a trade in linseed and the products of Zmudz [Lithuanian name Žemaiciai, Latin name Samogitia-the lowlands of Lithuania]: corn, wool, honey, lumber, and skins. In 1800, of 2,320 inhabitants, two thirds were Jewish, and of the 230 houses, they owned more than half. Holsche says that they had attained such wealth that for some it was reckoned in the range of 10 to 50 thousand talars. Production of beer and vodka also developed there. The Jews collected revenue of 1,200 ducats from the town in leases; the excise tax came to 3,000 talars, and the town's yearly income came to 7,000 talars.

"The settlement, formerly impoverished, began to be built up quite nicely, and the streets were paved. A squadron of Hussars was stationed there. The inhabitants of Szyrwinty, on the other side [of the Szyrwinta river], wanted to share in its success, and around 1800 made efforts to combine both towns into a single one; but this was never accomplished.

"In 1842 the resettlement here of a larger and larger number of German Protestants led to the founding of a branch church of the Protestant congregation in Wierzbolowo [Virbalis]. The number of fairs, which had increased from the original 3 to 12, has recently been reduced to 6. In 1881 a large fire destroyed a significant part of the town.

"The county of Władysławów [powiat wladyslawowski] in Suwalki gubernia was created in 1867 from the western half of former Maryampol county, and covers 32.22 square milas [1 mila is about 7 kilometers]. It occupies the northwestern part of the gubernia. It is bordered on the south by Wylkowyszki county, and on the east by Maryampol county; the Niemen river [Nemunas] comprises part of the the eastern and northern border, dividing it from Kowno gubernia; and on the west the Szeszupa river separates the county from that of Pilska in East Prussia.

"The county occupies part of a lowland extending north of an elevated lake district to the Baltic. The average elevation is 180 to 200 feet. We find that the land here slopes downward from south to north and from southeast to northwest. The highest point is near Sudargi [Sudargas], not far from the Szeszupa, at an elevation of 277 feet. A slightly elevated wooded area stretches over the northern half, and its waters drain to the Szeszupa via two almost parallel rivers, the Jotyja [Jotija] and the Sesarka [? Siesartis]. They flow from the highest-elevated area, near Szaki [Šakai], which is where the Aukspirta begins, as well as the Penta, which flows into the Szeszupa near the village of Ponowie [Panoviai]. From the northeastern part of the county, which is elevated and wooded, three small rivers flow to the Szeszupa: the Wysoka [Višakis], the Milippa [Milupe] (at Tumpeje [Tumpai]) and the Nienuppa [Nenupe] (at Narwojcie [Norvaišiai]). The right tributaries of the Szeszupa as a whole form the shape of a fan. Only small, short streams flow to the Niemen.

"The county's soil is quite fertile, partially composed of chernozem [a kind of dark soil], and is favorable for growing grains, flax, and potatoes. In 1887 the following amounts were sown in this county: 23,419 chetverts [chetvert - a unit of liquid measure from Russian 'chetvert', "quarter"] of winter corn, 39,657 of vegetables, and 24,431 of potatoes. The amounts harvested were 154,110 of winter corn, 176,209 of vegetables, and 211,936 of potatoes. The government-owned forests cover 40,225 mórgs of land and are divided into two forest districts, Gryszkabuda [Griškabudis] and Sudargi.

"The county's population grew from 64,396 in 1867 to 77,745 in 1890. There are 84,907 people registered as permanent residents, but 8,064 actually stay elsewhere. Among those registered as permanent residents, there are

139 followers of the Orthodox Church; 8,701 Protestants; and 10,704 Jews. Catholics comprise 77%, Jews 12%. Of the urban population, Jews comprise 92.4%, Protestants 6.6%. The Catholic population is Lithuanian, with a small admixture of the original Polish and Belarusian element in the noble and official classes; the rest are Jews and Germans.

"In terms of factory industry, the county is rather poor. In 1878 there were 11 small plants (38 workers), producing 89,515 silver rubles' worth of goods; 5 distilleries (20 workers), with products worth 85,828 silver rubles; and 4 small breweries, with products worth 2,400 silver rubles.

"Władysławów deanery, of Sejny diocese, consists of 12 parishes; Blogosławienstwo [Plokščiai], Gielgudyszki [Gelgaudiškis], Gryszkabuda, Ilgowo [Ilguva], Kajmele [Kaimelis], Luksze [Lukšiai], Poniemon-Fergissa [Žemoji Panemune], Slowiki [Slavikai], Sudargi (also called Jansborg), Syntowty [Sintautai], Szaki, and Władysławów. As for educational facilities, in addition to 2-class public schools in Władysławów and Szaki, there are elementary schools in the following villages: Sudargi (two), Gryszkabuda, Barzdy [Barzdai], Slowiki, Luksze, Syntowty, Gielgudyszki, Pamiatka, Lokajcie [Lekeciai], and Blogosławienstwo. In terms of the judiciary system, this county has a justice of the peace court of District II for the towns of Władysławów and Szaki, as well as four gmina courts in Slowiki, Syntowty, Blogosławienstwo, and Lokajcie. These courts belong to district II of the conference of justices of the peace in Maryampol. In terms of administrative divisions, the county consists of two towns, Władysławów and Szaki, as well as 11 gminas: Blogosławienstwo, Dobrowola [Dabravole], Gielgudyszki, Gryszkabuda, Kidule [Kiduliai], Lesnictwo, Swiatoszyn, Syntowty, Szylgale [Šilgaliai], Tomaszbudza [Tamošbudis], and Zypke [Zipliai]. [Br{onislav} Ch{lebowski}-Volume XIV, pp. 692-693].

"[Note: for those with Jewish ancestors from Władysławów, the July and December 2003 issues of Landsmen had special sections on its Jewish community; see page 27. Websites include [www.jewishgen.org/Litvak/shtetls/skudirkosnaumiestisks.htm](http://www.jewishgen.org/Litvak/shtetls/skudirkosnaumiestisks.htm) and [www.shtetlinks.jewishgen.org/Naishtot/naishtot1.html](http://www.shtetlinks.jewishgen.org/Naishtot/naishtot1.html). The address of the Catholic church in Kudirkos Naumiestis, Discovery of the Holy Cross, is: Šv. Kryžiaus Atradimo, Bažnyčios g. 28, Kudirkos Naumiestis, LT-4482 Šakiu r., LITHUANIA.]"

Branislaw appears to have been trained as a physician and surgeon before moving to the U.S. (judging from the fact that his school is not named in his 1891 license to practice medicine in Illinois; U.S. schools were routinely mentioned). His church marriage record indicates that he was a pharmacologist in 1882. The "List of Students of the Emperor's Warsaw University for the Academic Year 1880/81" indicates that Branislaw was a second year pharmacy student in that year (his name also appears in the list of first year students in the previous year, 1879/80, under number 86 (there were 106 students at that year), but the document indicating this is at the Warsaw City Archives, and access is not simple. I have a photocopy of the 1880/81 student list -- JTS ). Since this program appears to have been a two-year program, this would indicate that he studied in Warsaw from 1879-1881. The information about Branislaw is included at the end of the document, under the annexed heading "The list of Pharmacists admitted to the Lectures at the Emperor's Warsaw University at 1880/81 Academic Year to Qualify for the Post of Druggist". Branislaw Franciszek Strzyzowski is the second year student listed at entry number 72. The document is in Russian, and Branislaw's name appears as "Strizowski Branislaw-Franz" [personal correspondence from Jadwiga Weralska ([igsver@poczta.onet.pl](mailto:igsver@poczta.onet.pl)), 8 January 2002 -- JTS].

Perhaps Branislaw and Adela met during the time Branislaw was studying at Warsaw.

It is possible that this was his only medical training, given the relatively liberal standards of the day in the United States, where he took up practice as both druggist and physician/surgeon during the 1890s.

Branislaw is described in his church marriage record as "previously living in Brzesc Litewski Parish and now belonging to the Warsaw Parish of St. John and living at number 497 A". This latter number is the "mortgage number" and appears to have been at what is now 3 Podwale Street in the Old Town of Warsaw (I have a photo, courtesy of Jadwiga Weralska -- JTS). Since that address had been occupied in 1854 by one Agnieszka Szczepanska, a cook, and since this surname is the surname of Adela's mother's family, it is possible that Branislaw did not actually live permanently at this address, but was staying there with relatives of his wife at the time of the wedding [correspondence with Jadwiga Weralska ([igsver@friko6.onet.pl](mailto:igsver@friko6.onet.pl)), 9 March 2000 and 12 April 2000 - JTS].

One possible scenario, therefore, is that Branislaw and Adela met in Warsaw during the academic years 1879-

1881, Branislaw got a job as a pharmacist in Brest upon finishing his studies, banns were then published both in Brest and in Warsaw in 1882, and the wedding was held in Warsaw. It seems reasonable to suppose that the couple then returned to Brest, if Branislaw was indeed employed there.

His death report indicates that he had lived in Chicago for 18 years, indicating that he arrived there around 1889.

He received his license to practice medicine in Illinois in 1891 (from the AMA Directory for 1909: A Register of Legally Qualified Physicians in the U.S. and Canada, as reported to me by a librarian at the History of Medicine desk at the National Library of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University -- phone 301-402-8878). In this 1909 AMA Directory he was listed as having practiced at 2111 North Robey St. in Chicago (since Branislaw had died in February of 1907, it's not clear when this information might have been accurate; see below for other candidate addresses).

He may have been affiliated with St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Chicago, which had opened its doors on 12 October 1887. Ted Kwasniewski has the recollection that his own father (Edward Kwasniewski) and Branislaw may have invested substantial amounts in the St. Anthony's Hospital project of the All Saints Cathedral Parish. All Saints had broken away from Rome in 1895 after a conflict about clerical leadership within St. Hedwig's parish, and continues to flourish as a parish in the Polish National Catholic Church to this day. Here's what's said about the hospital project in "The History of All Saints Cathedral of the Polish National Catholic Church" (Chicago: All Saints Cathedral, 1996):

"Bishop Anthony Kozlowski [the focal point of the conflict in St. Hedwig's Parish and the first pastor of All Saints]...In 1898...joined with a group to build a hospital which turned into an unsuccessful venture. His counselors, having personal motives and gain in mind, persuaded Bishop Kozlowski to build a large four-story hospital, 168-foot facade (five hundred beds), which would also provide space for the elderly and for orphans. The cost for this facility was one hundred thousand dollars. He did not realize, however, that to undertake a project such as this, a large sum of money would be needed as well as knowledgeable personnel. Having been influenced to undertake this extraordinary project, he proceeded to borrow large sums of money from his friends and parishioners toward this magnificent hospital.

"As the building of the hospital progressed, because of indiscretion on the part of Bishop Kozlowski's counselors, the contributions of the parishioners' funds were depleted. As a result, the parishioners could not meet the payment due the contractors. Money which had been promised did not come in, and the venture ended in bankruptcy. Parishioners who lent Bishop Kozlowski large sums of money lost everything...(The structure still stands, and we know it as the Manchester Building)."

There is a Wadeslaw Strzyzowski listed in the 1888 Lakeside Annual Directory as living at 683 W. 18th; the name Wladyslaw Strzyzowski is listed separately as living at 690 Vanhorn (both listings on page 1633 of the general directory). In the business section of the directory, under "physicians and surgeons", only the name Wladyslaw is listed, but both addresses are given with this listing (p. 2143). There is no listing under "druggists" [from LDS microfilm #1376680].

There is a Wladislaw Strzyzowski listed as a physician and surgeon, but not as a druggist, in the 1889 Lakeside Annual Directory of Chicago, p. 2275. The copy is very hard to read, but it appears that his address is on Ashland, perhaps plus one or two other addresses (one of which looks vaguely like 723 W. something -- perhaps it's the 724 W. 18th address that appears later; see below) [from LDS microfilm #1376681].

Wladislaw is listed again in the 1890 Lakeside Directory, again under physicians and surgeons, and the address is listed as 826 S. Ashland Ave. Branislaw Strzyzowski is not listed [from LDS microfilm #1376683]. This is confusing, because only one physician with this surname was apparently licensed to practice medicine in Illinois during the 1890s, and it was Branislaw (and only after 1891 -- see below).

The 1891 Lakeside Directory lists three Strzyzowskis in Chicago: B.F. Strzyzowski is listed as a physician, address 1025 N. Hoyne Ave.; William Strzyzowski is listed as residing at 826 S. Ashland Ave.; Wladislaw Strzyzowski is listed as residing at 826 Ashland Ave., and as having another address at 179 W. 12th, where he is listed as a physician. None of the three are listed among druggists, while both B.F. and Wladislaw are listed among physicians and surgeons [from LDS microfilm #1376685].

Branislaw listed himself as a physician, working at the Hoyne Avenue address, in 1894 (see below for discussion of Wladislaw and William). In 1895, the general directory lists him as a physician, while the classifieds list him as a druggist, both at the Hoyne address. In the 1896 Directory, he listed himself as a druggist only, working from the Hoyne address.

In the 1897 Directory, he listed two addresses: Hoyne Avenue and 215 W. North Ave. He is still a druggist, and both addresses are listed in the business part of the Directory under "Druggists".

Branislaw is still listed as a druggist in the 1898 Chicago Directory, working from both addresses.

He lists himself as both druggist and physician in the 1899-1900 Chicago Directories; in 1899 the drug business is associated with the North Ave. address, while his physician's practice is associated with the Hoyne Ave. address. In 1901 he lists himself as a physician only, at the Hoyne address. The North avenue address is not mentioned.

The Chicago Directories raise an interesting puzzle. Before 1891, there is only one Strzyzowski listed: Wladislaw. In 1891, all three (Wladislaw, William, and Branislaw) are listed. From 1894 through 1898, there are two Strzyzowskis listed: Branislaw and Wladislaw in the first two years, the latter of which is replaced by William in 1896 and 1897; William is then replaced by Wladislaw in the 1898 Directory. Wladislaw is listed in 1894 and 1895 as practicing at 724 W. 18th and at (or, in one listing, "b." -- for "behind"?) 826 S. Ashland, the address listed for Wladislaw at least as early as 1889. The mention of 18th street then gets dropped after 1895, and William is listed as practicing at 826 S. Ashland Ave during 1896-97, while Wladislaw is listed as practicing there in 1898. During those years Branislaw is listed as practicing medicine in 1894-95, but only as a druggist in 1896-98. In 1899, there is only one Strzyzowski, and it's Branislaw. William and Wladislaw have disappeared [I have the Chicago Department of Health death report for Dr. Wladyslaw Strzyzowski, who died on 17 December 1898. His address was 826 S. Ashland, and he was buried in Graceland in December. The report says he was 36 years 10 months old when he died, suggesting that his birth in "Lroodn" or "Sroodn" or "Srooda" Poland (perhaps the modern Sroda, just to the southeast of Poznan?) had been in February 1862. The report also mentions that his occupation was "Physician" and that he had lived in Illinois for 14 years when he died -- JTS, 14 May 2000].

Now in 1899, for the first time, Branislaw lists himself both as a physician and as a druggist. The Ashland address is no longer associated with the name Strzyzowski as of that year, and Branislaw's work as a druggist and as a physician appears to be segregated between the North Ave. and the Hoyne Ave. addresses, respectively.

The puzzle? According to the librarian at the National Library of Medicine in Maryland, there was only one Strzyzowski licensed to practice medicine in Illinois during these years: Branislaw. The librarian speculates that Branislaw had three or four places of business, one of which (Ashland) was oriented to non-Poles, at least while the physician practicing there called himself William. This theory was dashed when Wladyslaw's death report was found (see above). Wladyslaw may quite possibly have used the name William, but it now is plain that he and Branislaw were different people. It had always seemed in to me in any case that at least part of the point of segregating the two businesses associated with Branislaw's name may have had to do with the different sorts of staffs that may have been hired to handle the two businesses. Adela appears to have been involved in the drug business, for example, and lists her address in the June 1900 census as the North Avenue address (although she also appears in that census at the Hoyne address, with Branislaw).

License or no license, there were two different Strzyzowskis practicing medicine in Chicago in the 1890s. For what it's worth: Ted Kwasniewski thinks that he had heard that Branislaw had come to the U.S. together with his own father (Edward Kwasniewski) and Branislaw's father, although this is hard to reconcile with Edward Kwasniewski's death certificate, which indicates that he was born in New York. We now know also that Branislaw's father had died before 1882, so this story is incorrect in all of its particulars. But perhaps Branislaw came to the U.S. with a brother or a cousin. Or perhaps the relative (Wladyslaw) came first, since the only vague information about Branislaw's arrival in Illinois suggests that it was in about 1889.

In enumeration district 485 of the 1900 federal census, sheet 16, line 81 (compiled on 9 June 1900), Branislaw and Adela are both listed as living at 1025 N. Hoyne Avenue. This page is difficult to discern, but it seems to say that Branislaw was born in January 1858 and that Adela was born in August 1862. They asserted that they had been married for 18 years and that Adela had had three children, none of whom was living.

Branislaw made his final oath, for the purpose of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States, on 27

March 1901, renouncing any allegiance to the Emperor of Russia. One suspects he may not have had much allegiance in that direction in the first place. I have a copy of the relevant document, with his signature [jts].

Branislaw's death certificate indicates that he died of pulmonary tuberculosis (the "immediate and determining" cause) and heart failure (a "contributing cause or complication"). He is said to have died at 1066 N. Robey, in Chicago, which address is listed as his residence on his business card. A notice of his death in Dziennik Chicagoski says that this was also the address of the funeral home, but this may be a mistake (either in the original notice or in the translation).

A notice published by Edward Kwasniewski on 22 February 1907 reads as follows:

"We feel an obligation to give our heartfelt thanks to His Worship Father J. Piechowski, priest of St. Jadwiga's Parish, who, during the final moments (in memoriam) of Dr. B.F. Strzyzowski's life proved himself to be a good priest and a real patriot in the true meaning of the word.

"When called to the sick bedside, he forgot everything that had happened, hurried to his fellow Pole and lifted his spirits, gave hope to the oppressed soul of his unfortunate fellow countryman, helped to reconcile him with God, and so during the last moments of his life was truly an angel of comfort to the dying man.

"May then the Lord repay you, dear Father, because the family of the deceased cannot do so.

"We also thank His Worship Father Teofil Szyrkowski, the organist, Mr. E. Wiedeman, as well as all those who contributed to this, that the funeral of (in memoriam) Dr. B.F. Strzyzowski was so stately.

"Once again, May God repay you!

"With deep regards.

"Edward Kwasniewski, friend, and Eddie Strzyzowski, his 6 year old son.

"Chicago, February 22nd, 1907"

More About BRANISLAW FRANCISZEK STRZYZOWSKI ~:

Burial: 21 Feb 1907, Graceland Cemetery in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois; block 24, plot 88. There is no headstone [visited the cemetery and found the plot 4 September 1999 -- JTS].

Emigration: Abt. 1889, Poland

Occupation: Physician and surgeon. His business card indicates that he had an office at Roth's Drug Store, in Chicago.

Notes for ADELA MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) ~:

Pilwiszki, Adela's place of birth, is located on a small river -- the Szeszupa -- about 30-40 km north of the modern Polish border in contemporary Lithuania. It is now called "Pilviskiai" (see also [http://www.lietuva-jums.lt/IMI/i\\_en.jsp?nr=pilviskiai\\_sen\\_istorijos\\_apzvalga](http://www.lietuva-jums.lt/IMI/i_en.jsp?nr=pilviskiai_sen_istorijos_apzvalga)). She was still using the surname Macjonas at the time of her marriage in July 1882. At the time of her marriage she had been living in the Parish of St. Alexander in Warsaw "under number 1712A". This latter number is the "mortgage number", and appears to correspond to what is now 2 Krucza Street [correspondence with Jadwiga Weralska (igsver@friko6.onet.pl), 9 March and 15 April 2000 - JTS].

The following entry from the 15-volume Polish gazetteer Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich, published 1880-1902, was translated at my request [JTS] by William F. Hoffman and published in Rodziny, the newsletter of the Polish Genealogical Society of America, in its Winter 2004 issue:

"Pilwiszki [now Pilviskiai, Lithuania], a municipal settlement, before 1867 a small town, on the river Szeszupa [Šešupe] by the mouths of the rivers Pilwa [Pilve] and Wysoka [Višakis], in Maryampol [Marijampole] county, Pilwiszki gmina and parish. This settlement has a scenic location on an elevated bank of the river. It is 27 km. from Maryampol, 15 km. from Wylkowyszki [Vilkaviškis]. It has a wooden parish church, the gmina office, an elementary school, a pharmacy, and a railroad station of the Warsaw-St. Petersburg line on the branch running from Kowno [Kaunas] to Ejtikuny [now Chernyshevskoye, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia], 31 km. from Wierzbolowo

[Virbalis], and 93 km. from Koszedary [Kaišiadorys]. The settlement has 157 houses and 2,291 inhabitants. In 1827 there were 81 houses there, with 888 inhabitants; in 1862 there were 226 houses with 1,889 inhabitants.

"Pilwiszki arose on the grounds of extensive forests that comprised royal estates. Originally a village, in 1536 it received a town charter. The absence of favorable conditions limited the town's development, and it took on the character of a village; it was not until 1792 that a new charter issued by Stanislaw August restored its status as a town and returned privileges to its populace that the abuses of starostas [starosta - a kind of district foreman, a royal official in Poland in the 14th-18th centuries, in charge of treasury and police activities, and the judiciary. His office, property, or jurisdiction was called a starostwo, which could be grodowe, affiliated with a gród (q. v.), or niegrodowe [gród - a settlement enclosed by walls or ramparts, some dating back to the Neolithic period. In the Middle Ages it served as a fortification and a center of political or administrative authority; some later developed into towns-cmp. Russian 'gorod', the modern word for "town, city."]] had usurped. In 1709 the starosta of Pilwiszki, Szczepan Chrapowicki, founded a church and parish here. Pilwiszki is known for its cattle and horse fairs. Currently 6 fairs are held there each year. The parish of Pilwiszki, in the deanery of Maryampol (formerly Sapiezyszki [Zapyškis]) has 7,003 souls.

"The gmina of Pilwiszki belongs to the gmina court district No. 2 in Debowa Buda [Ažuolu Buda], and is served by the post office in Maryampol. The gmina includes these localities: Antonowo [Antanavas], Arzolupie [Aržuolupiai], Audeiszki [Audiejiške], Auksztyszki [Aukštiške], Bartniki [Bartninkai], Biersztupie [Berštupis], Bierznowienie-Czepajcia [Beržnaviene-Cepaiciai], Bierznowienie-Dabrowskich, Bogata [Bagatoji], Budwiecie Budvietis], Garbiszki [Gabriške], Gieruliszki [Geruliške], Izdogi [Išdagai] Male, Izdogi Nadwysokie, Jozuniszki [Juozuniške] Poparafialne, Jozuniszki Rzadowe, Jurksze [Jurkšai], Kalwa [Kalva], Karkliniszki [Karkliniškes], Kiermusze [Kermuše], Kirsnokiszki [Kirsnokiške], Krawniszki [Kriauniške], Kuczyszki [Kuciške], Linksmokalnie [Linksmakalnis], Mejsztyszki [Meistiške], Pilwiszki, Pinczyszki [Pinciškiai], Poprudzie [Paprudžiai], Potaszniki, Skindeliszki [Skindeliške], Stejniszki [Stainiške], Stepkiszki [Stepkiške], Szatmusie [Šakmušis], Szaudynie [Šiaudyniai], Szaudadusze [Šiadaduše], Szlurpkiszki [Šliurpkiške], Tymienszczyki [Timinciške], Ubognowina, Uszpilnie [Užpilviai], Uszprudzie [Užprudžiai], Warakiszki [Varakiške], Wójtzy [Vaitai], and Wysokiszki [Visakiškiai].

"Pilwiszki forest district has 47,601 mórgs [mórg - a unit of land measurement, also called jutrzyna; according to Gerald Ortell's book on Polish parish records, in the Russian partition 1 mórg = 1.388 acres, in the Prussian 1 mórg = 0.631 acres, in Galicia 1 mórg = 1.422 acres] of land and is divided into sections called Wilemska, Sparwinie, Girniki [Girnikai], and Klampupie [Klampupiai]. In 1861 a marksman's school for the gubernia [gubernia - from Russian 'guberniya', a province in the Russian Empire] of Augustów was held in this forest district. In 1828 amber was discovered here; the treasury received a total of 1,093 silver rubles for the right to mine it.

"Pilwiszki starostwo, not affiliated with a gród, was in Troki [Trakai] province, Kowno county. According to 1866 treasurers' lists it consisted of the town of Pilwiszki and the Giwaltowo [Gavaltuva] estate with appurtenances, owned by Chrapowicki, Orsza marshal, who paid a kwarta [kwarta - literally "a fourth," an ancient tax paid toward the upkeep of the army] of 3,084 zlp. and 4 gr., and a hyberna [hyberna - from Latin hibernus, "winter," a tax paid toward the maintenance of the army during winter] of 1,246 zlp. The Sejm of 1773-1775 bestowed emphyteutic [emphyteutic (in Polish empfiteutyyczny) - referring to a long-term lease or deed of unused property requiring the owner to improve it; the Latin term emphyteusis refers specifically to lease of church property] ownership of this starostwo on Jacek Paszkowki, master of the equerry for the province of Brzesc Litewski, and he paid a kwarta of 3,533 zlp. [Br[onislav] Ch[lebowski]-Vol. 8, p. 147].

"[For more information on Pilwiszki, and especially its Jewish community, see <http://www.shtetlinks.jewishgen.org/Pilviskiai/pilvisk.html>]. The address of Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Pilviškiai is: Švc. Trejybės, Vasario 16-osios g. 26, Pilviškiai, LT-4273 Vilkaiviškio r., LITHUANIA.]"

The following is taken from <http://www.shtetlinks.jewishgen.org/Pilviskiai/pilviskiai1.html>:

"Pilviskiai(Pilvishok)

"Written by Yosef Rosin.

"English Edited by Sarah and Mordechai Kopfstein.

"Pilvishok - as it was called by the Jews - is situated in the south-western part of Lithuania, where the stream Pilve flows into the river Sesupe, and is near the St.Petersburg-Berlin railway line. In the 16th century a village with that name had already existed there. In 1792 the town was granted the Magdeburg rights.

"Until 1795 Pilvishok was part of the Polish Lithuanian Kingdom, but after the third division of Poland by the three superpowers of those times - Russia, Prussia and Austria - Lithuania became partly Russian and partly Prussian. The part of the state on the left side of the Neman river (Nemunas), including Pilvishok, was handed over to Prussia, and this town, then called Pilwischken, was under Prussian rule from 1795 until 1807, during which it served as a county center. In 1797, its 67 houses were inhabited by 338 people.

"After Napoleon defeated Prussia, and in accordance with the Tilzit agreement of July 1807, Polish territories occupied by Prussia were transferred to what became known as the "The Great Dukedom of Warsaw", established at that time. The King of Sachsonia, Friedrich August, was appointed Duke, and the Napoleonic code became the basis of the constitution of the Dukedom, according to which everybody was equal before the law, except for the Jews who were not granted any civil rights.

"During the years 1807-1813, Pilvishok belonged to the "Great Dukedom of Warsaw", being part of the Bialystok district. During these years it was a poor town with 350 inhabitants. The Napoleonic code was then introduced in this region, remaining in effect even during the Lithuanian period.

"In 1815, after the defeat of Napoleon, all of Lithuania was annexed to Russia. As a result, Pilvishok was included in the Augustowa Region (Gubernia), being part of the Suwalk Gubernia and a county center in 1866.

"In 1827 the population of Pilvishok counted 888 persons. In 1862 the railway line from St.Petersburg to Berlin was constructed, as a result of which Pilvishok started to develop. A railway station was built near the town and this enabled the export of agricultural goods, horses and poultry, to Prussia.

"Pilvishok suffered from big fires in 1887 and 1906. In February 1915, during WW1, the German army occupied the town. In May of the same year the Russian army bombed the town, causing big fires. German rule continued till 1918, after which the independent Lithuanian state was established.

"During the period of independent Lithuania (1918-1940) Pilvishok was included in the Vilkovishk (Vilkaviskis) district as a county center, continuing to serve as such also during Soviet rule (1940-1941).

"On the 23rd of June 1941 the German army entered Pilvishok and ruled there, with all its murders and atrocities, till July 1944, when the Red Army recaptured the town. As a result of the heavy fighting the center of the town was totally ruined.

"Jewish Settlement till After World War I

"Jews settled in Pilvishok during the second half of the 18th century. They peddled goods in neighboring villages and would return home only for Shabbath and holidays. Jewish artisans, such as tailors, a baker, candle makers etc. made a living there, and there were Jews owning shops and taverns, a brick factory, a wool combing workshop and a dyeing plant.

"The railway station on the line of St.Petersburg-Berlin and the proximity to the Prussian border (about 30 km) enabled fair conditions for trade with Germany. The Jews dealt in exporting grain, flax, horses and poultry, mainly geese which were bought all over Russia and then loaded on to the train in Pilvishok and sent to Germany.

"In 1865, 1,568 people lived in Pilvishok, of whom 976 were Jews (62%). Several Pilvishok Jews appear in a list of emigrants from 1869/70: Sarah Gotshtein, M.Skeshevsky, Bialoblotsky.

"A few years before the war Jewish merchants began to import chemical fertilizer and agricultural machines for the nearby farmers, and several Jewish families were farmers themselves.

"The great fire of 1887 caused about 300 Jewish families to become impoverished and miserable. The issue of "HaMeilitz" (The Hebrew newspaper published in St.Petersburg) dated 15th of August 1887 and signed by the local Rabbi Ya'akov-Meir Levin, published a moving call asking for help for victims of the fire."

The Lithuanian State Historical Archives, in correspondence dated 26 September 2001, wrote "According to our data vital records of Pilviskes Roman Catholic Church had not been received for keeping. We have doubts if they exist any more. They may have been destroyed during the wars or in fires."

Adela left for the United States on 12 August 1892, sailing from Hamburg on the Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-America line, whose master was Capt. Albert. She arrived in New York on 20 August 1892. She was accompanied by her father, Michal (from the Hamburg Passenger Lists, index to direct lists, Jan-Aug 1892, LDS microfilm 0473096, Band 44). It's possible that this wasn't her first trip to the U.S., since the 1900 census indicated that she had immigrated to the U.S. in 1889.

From <http://www.fortunecity.com/littleitaly/amalfi/13/shippdf.htm>:

"The 'Furst Bismarck' was built by A.G.Vulcan, Stettin for the Hamburg America Line and was laid down as the 'Venetia' but launched as the 'Furst Bismarck'. She was a 8,430 gross ton ship, length 502.6ft x beam 57.6ft, three funnels, two masts, twin screw and a speed of 19 knots. There was accommodation for 420-1st, 172-2nd and 700-3rd class passengers. Launched on 29/11/1890, she left Hamburg on her maiden voyage to Southampton and New York on 8/5/1891. On 27/3/1894 she commenced her first voyage from Genoa to Naples and New York and continued this service during the winter months until commencing her last Naples - New York voyage on 26/1/1902. She started her last Hamburg - Southampton - New York voyage on 5/11/1903. She was sold to Russia in 1904, converted to an auxiliary cruiser and renamed 'Don'. In 1906 she went to the Russian Volunteer Fleet, was renamed 'Moskva' and from 13/5/1907 she ran between Libau, Rotterdam and New York. She made 4 round voyages, and in 1913 was sold to the Austrian Navy who renamed her 'Gaea' and used her as a depot ship. Seized by Italy at the end of the Great War, she was rebuilt and renamed 'San Giusto' for the Cosulich Line. In 1921 she made one round voyage from Trieste to Naples and New York and was scrapped in Italy in 1924. If you should order photos of this vessel, be sure to specify the date as there was a later 'Furst Bismarck' belonging to Hamburg America Line, built in 1905" [Posted to The ShipsList by Ted Finch - 29 October 1997].

Lulu Kwasniewski, who after 1915 or so was married to Edward Kwasniewski, the man who took responsibility for raising Adela's son Edward after both she and Edward's father had died, always suggested that Adela was at some time or another a pianist for Madame Modjeska, the immensely famous Polish vocalist of the late 19th century.

The 1900 census, volume 38, enumeration district 460, sheet 14, line 81 (compiled door-to-door on 9 June 1900) lists Adela as "living alone" at that time (at 215 W. North Avenue, a place listed under Branislaw's name at least since 1897 in the Chicago Directory). She listed her occupation as "drug business" (when Branislaw finally listed himself in the Chicago Directory as both a druggist and physician, in 1899, the North Avenue address seemed to be associated with the former business). She indicated that she could read and write, and that she could speak English. Her home was rented, and she did not indicate that she had been naturalized at that time.

In enumeration district 485, sheet 16, line 81 (also compiled on 9 June 1900), Branislaw and Adela are both listed as living at 1025 N. Hoyne Avenue. This page is difficult to discern, but it seems to say that Branislaw was born in January 1858 and that Adela was born in August 1862. They asserted that they had been married for 18 years and that Adela had had three children, none of whom was living.

A certificate of death from Saint Hyacinth Church (formally St. Jacek), 3636 Wolfram Street, Chicago, Illinois 60618, indicates the date of death as 5 October 1903, but both the Chicago Bureau of Vital Statistics report of death and an obituary in Dziennik Chicagoski indicate that death occurred at about 8:00 a.m. on 4 October. The latter two records suggest that she was 35 when she died, and the Saint Hyacinth Church record indicates that she was 36. One of the two 1900 census records (North Ave.) indicates that Adela was born in December of 1866, making her 36 when she died, thus confirming the Saint Hyacinth record. The other census Her marriage record, though, indicates that she was 19 in July 1882. If this is correct, and if her birthday was in December, then she would have been born in 1862. That date has been tentatively accepted here [correspondence with Jadwiga Weralska (igsver@friko6.onet.pl), 9 March 2000 - JTS].

The most important piece of data from the Saint Hyacinth record, however, is the first indication of Adela's mother's first name, given as Marta (Maciejewska). Later information indicates that her full given name was Marianna.

More About ADELA MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) ~:

Address: 09 Jun 1900, 215 W. North Avenue in Chicago (15th ward).

Burial: 07 Oct 1903, Graceland Cemetery in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois; block 10, plot 437. There is no headstone [visited the cemetery and found the plot 4 September 1999 -- JTS].

Emigration: 1892, Poland-Russia

Marriage Notes for BRANISLAW STRYZOWSKI and ADELA MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES):

Adela and Branislaw were married in St. Alexander's Church, at Plac Trzech Krzyzy (Three Crosses Square).

Their marriage record is listed in parish records for that year under entry number 150/1882 [correspondence with Jadwiga Weralska (igsver@friko6.onet.pl), 3 March 2000]. Here is a translation of the text:

"The ceremony took place in Warsaw, at the Parish of St. Alexander on the day of 26th of June / 8th of July, 1882, at 12:30 p.m.

"This is to state that in the presence of Michal Macjones, an officer aged 47 and Stanislaw Kondzerel (Kendzerel?), a (...), aged 35, both living in Warsaw, a marriage was contracted between Branislaw Franciszek Strzyzowski, a pharmacologist, 24 years old bachelor, born in a district capital of Wladyslawow-Suwalki Province (Guberniya), the son of the deceased Julian Strzyzowski, an officer and his wife Kazimiera nee Babianska, previously living in Brzesc Litewski Parish and now belonging to the Warsaw Parish of St. John and living at number 497 A and between Adela Macjunas, 19 years old lass staying by her parents, born in the town of Pilwizki in the Suwalki Province, daughter of Michal Macjunas, a railway officer and his wife Marianna nee Szczepanska, living in this Parish under number 1712 A. The banns, as confirmed by the Dean of Brzesc on June 26, 1882 according to the old order, were announced under number 367 in the Brzesc Parish on June 13 and 20, 1882 per old order and were announced in St. John's Parish in Warsaw on June 11, 18 and 25, 1882. The newly married declared that they are not united by ties of consanguinity. (It took place before a big assembly of witnesses). The religious ceremony of matrimony has been confirmed by the local curate, Rev. Leopold Lytkowski.

"Signed by Branislaw Strzyzowski, Adela Macjonez the witnesses the priest(?)"

More About BRANISLAW STRYZOWSKI and ADELA MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES):

Address (Marriage Pg): 1066 N. Robey St. in Chicago, Illinois

Marriage: 08 Jul 1882, Warszawa, Warszawskie Province (?), Poland-Russia

Children of BRANISLAW STRYZOWSKI and ADELA MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) are:

- i. KAZIMIERZ<sup>7</sup> STRYZOWSKI.
- ii. ZOFIA STRYZOWSKA.

Notes for ZOFIA STRYZOWSKA:  
Zofia was known as "Zasha".

13. iii. EDWARD JULIAN SANDERS (STRYZOWSKI) ~, b. 28 Dec 1900, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois; d. 18 Mar 1969, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan.

**10.** ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 10 Dec 1861 in Durasovka, Saransk district, Penza province, Poland-Russia, and died 1937. He married LIDIA LEONIDOVNA GRIGORIEVA 30 Aug 1892 in St. Nicholas Cathedral, Baku, Russia, daughter of LEONID FEDOROVICH GRIGORIEV. She was born 04 Aug 1875, and died 1954.

Notes for ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY:

Aleksander was born in the settlement of Durasovka, Saransk district, Penza province, on December 10, 1861. He was baptized on December 12, 1861. He married Lidia Leonidovna Grigorieva in St. Nicholas Cathedral in Baku on August 30, 1892. That year Alexander was a teacher in the Mariinskaia girls secondary school in Baku. When they married, Lidia Grigorieva was 17 years old. She was a daughter of Leonid Fedorovich Grigoriev. Their guarantees were the director of the secondary school I.V. Denfer, nobleman M.I. Zenkowicz, inspector of the Excise Administration L.V. Kijunfen, and physician N.G. Rushkowski. Aleksander is referred to as an inspector of public colleges in the Temnikov district in his son Grigori's birth certificate in 1903 [from Elena Tsvetkova

(blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Styzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

Further information in this database concerning Alexander and his descendants was taken from notes given to me in St. Petersburg by Nina Strzhizhovskaya, 23 June 2006, compiled originally by her father, Alexander Strzhizhovsky, by the end of 1991 [JTS]. Alexander compiled the information from his own memory, from interviews with his father (Fiodor Edwardovich Strzhizhovsky, b. 1869), from interviews with Tatiana Alexandrova Strzhizhovskaya (b. 1895), or from younger generations of the family. Some of the information he gathered was then corrected on 9 March 1992 in the Moscow flat of Tatiana Ivanova Dobrovolnova (b. 1921) and Lidia Nikolaevna Dobrovolnova (b. 1956).

More About ALEXANDER STRZHIZHOVSKY and LIDIA GRIGORIEVA:

Marriage: 30 Aug 1892, St. Nicholas Cathedral, Baku, Russia

Children of ALEXANDER STRZHIZHOVSKY and LIDIA GRIGORIEVA are:

14. i. TATIANA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 31 Jan 1895; d. 1972.
- ii. BORIS ALEXANDROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 14 Jun 1896, Kachemirov, Tambov province, Russia; d. 1896.

Notes for BORIS ALEXANDROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY:

Boris was born in the settlement of Kachemirov, Tambov province, on June 14 1896. He was baptized June 15, 1896 [from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Styzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

An official biographical statement made by a clerk at the Russian Department of Popular Education indicates that Boris was born 17 July 1896.

15. iii. EKATERINA ALEXANDROVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 02 Feb 1898; d. 1973.
16. iv. DMITRY ALEXANDROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 21 Sep 1899, Temnikov, Tambov province, Russia; d. 1980.
17. v. NATALYA ALEXANDROVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 29 May 1901; d. 1957.
18. vi. GRIGORI ALEXANDROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 20 Apr 1903, Temnikov, Tambov province, Russia; d. 1945.
19. vii. FIODOR ALEXANDROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 21 Apr 1905; d. 1967.
20. viii. SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 06 Jun 1907; d. 1994.
- ix. VERA ALEXANDROVA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 06 Jun 1907; d. 1989.
- x. LIDIA ALEXANDROVA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 1911; d. 1934.

**11.** FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 21 Mar 1869, and died 05 Nov 1957. He married (1) IRINA WYSHESLAVTSEVA 28 Apr 1899 in St. Sofia Cathedral, Grodno, Poland-Russia, daughter of FIODOR WYSHESLAVTSEV. She was born 1881, and died 30 Dec 1941. He married (2) KAZIMIRA POWASSER Abt. 1905. She was born 1884, and died 1958.

Notes for FIODOR EDUARDOVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY:

Fiodor was born on March 21, 1869. Among his god-parents were the widow of staff-captain of cavalry Ekaterina Ivanovna Zmakina, possibly some relative of his mother Alexandra Fiodorva Zmakina. Fiodor was married to Irina Wysheslavitseva. They married in the St. Sofia Cathedral in Grodno on April 28, 1899. That year Fiodor was a secretary of the Grodno Circuit Court and had a rank of titular councilor. His fiancée was a daughter of the chairman of the Grodno Circuit Court real councilor of the state -- Fiodor Wysheslavitsev. In 1901, Fiodor was a court investigator in Vilno [from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Styzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

Further information in this database concerning Fiodor and his descendants was taken from notes given to me in St. Petersburg by Nina Strzhizhovskaya, 23 June 2006, compiled originally by her father, Alexander Strzhizhovsky, in February 1992 -- JTS].

Marriage Notes for FIODOR STRZHIZHOVSKY and IRINA WYSHESLAVTSEVA:  
This married ended in divorce [from notes given to me in St. Petersburg by Nina Strzhizhovskaya, 23 June 2006, compiled originally by her father, Alexander Strzhizhovsky -- JTS].

More About FIODOR STRZHIZHOVSKY and IRINA WYSHESLAVTSEVA:  
Marriage: 28 Apr 1899, St. Sofia Cathedral, Grodno, Poland-Russia

More About FIODOR STRZHIZHOVSKY and KAZIMIRA POWASSER:  
Marriage: Abt. 1905

Children of FIODOR STRZHIZHOVSKY and IRINA WYSHESLAVTSEVA are:

21. i. ALEXANDER FEDOROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 25 Dec 1901, Vilno, Poland-Russia; d. 15 Dec 1993.
- ii. MARINA FEDOROVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 1903; d. 1920.

Notes for MARINA FEDOROVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA:

Marina was killed, along with her younger brother Dmitry and their aunt Ekatarina, by bandits. The house they were in was burned to the ground [from data provided to me in St. Petersburg by Nina Strzhizhovskaya as compiled by her father, Alexander, in 1992 -- JTS, 23 Jun 2006].

Children of FIODOR STRZHIZHOVSKY and KAZIMIRA POWASSER are:

- iii. DMITRY FEDOROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 1905; d. 1920.

Notes for DMITRY FEDOROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY:

Dmitry was killed, along with his older sister Marina and their aunt Ekatarina, by bandits. The house they were in was burned to the ground [from data provided to me in St. Petersburg by Nina Strzhizhovskaya as compiled by her father, Alexander, in 1992 -- JTS, 23 Jun 2006].

22. iv. ELENA FEDOROVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 1911; d. 1965.
23. v. VADIM FEDOROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 1913; d. Aug 1993.

#### *Generation No. 7*

**12.** MIKHAEL<sup>7</sup> SHULZ (*EUGENIJA LIUDVIKA<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKA, JULIAN<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1887, and died 1965. He married OLGA GIORGYEVNA DEMURISHVILY. She was born 1902 in Tblisi, Georgia, and died 1975.

Children of MIKHAEL SHULZ and OLGA DEMURISHVILY are:

24. i. GIORGY<sup>8</sup> SHULZ, b. 1931; d. 11 Sep 1987.
25. ii. TATIANA SHULZ, b. 1933; d. 18 Nov 2003.

**13.** EDWARD JULIAN<sup>7</sup> SANDERS (STRZYZOWSKI) ~ (*BRANISLAW FRANCISZEK<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, JULIAN<sup>5</sup>, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 28 Dec 1900 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and died 18 Mar 1969 in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. He married ELIZABETH MAY BEREMAN ~ 26 Feb 1945 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, daughter of EARL BEREMAN and ESTHER CRATER. She was born 25 Mar 1912 in Holyoke, Phillips County, Colorado, and died 21 Mar 2005 in Rochester, Monroe County, New York.

Notes for EDWARD JULIAN SANDERS (STRZYZOWSKI) ~:

Sandy was born Edward Juliusz Strzyzowski, which was the name he went by at least until 1919 (he is listed as Edward Strzyzowski in the Waller High School year book of that year). As a very young child, his parents apparently called him Edzio (as indicated in the obituary of Branislaw Strzyzowski in Dziennik Chicagoski).

At some time after the death of his father in 1907, he was adopted by Edward Kwasniewski, a friend of his father. Sandy referred to his adoptive father sometimes as "Uncle". The possibility that "Uncle" really was related in some way to Sandy by blood remains open.

Sandy said that he changed his name under the following circumstances: while applying for a job (at Montgomery Ward's?), whoever was interviewing was annoyed at the difficulty of saying or spelling 'Strzyzowski'. This

person suggested that Sandy change his name to something simpler, and the way I [JTS] heard the story the name Sanders was among the first of this person's suggestions. Sandy accepted it. I've always figured there was more to this than indicated in this story, but who knows.

It is clear that Sandy had changed his name by at least January of 1923, though, since in that year Sandy was travelling with (and among the directors of) "Moore's One Ring Circus". A letter to "the Gov" (his adoptive father), written on the circus's letterhead stationery on 30 January 1923 and giving his name as Sanders, indicates that he and the circus were in Pittsburgh at that time. Other names appearing on the letterhead: Homer E. Moore, Director; Marie Moore, Sec-Treas; Jay Mengel, Side Show Dir. The letterhead advertises "Positively The Biggest Little Show On The Road" and "High Class Circus Acts; Real Clowns; Dogs; Ponies and Monkeys".

On 23 February 1928, Sandy was initiated into the Theodore Roosevelt Lodge No. 1022 of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Illinois. He was passed on 29 March 1928 and raised on 10 May 1928. My recollection is that he always took this very seriously, but was not active (in my lifetime, anyway).

Sandy was buried on 22 March 1969 at Woodlawn Cemetery in Detroit, Michigan. His remains were cremated and moved in 1998 to the Unitarian Church of Rochester at 220 South Winton Road in Rochester, New York. They are currently [December 2007] in my possession [JTS].

More About EDWARD JULIAN SANDERS (STRZYZOWSKI) ~:

Baptism: 14 Apr 1901, St. Hedwig's Church in Chicago, Illinois (sponsored by Augustine Scott Cavette and Veronica Bonda)

Cremation: 1998, Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan

Name Change: Bet. 1919 - 1923, Chicago, Illinois

Notes for ELIZABETH MAY BEREMAN ~:

Between Beth's Sophomore and Junior years at the University of Colorado she taught in a one-room school house in Eckley, Colorado. After graduating from UC, she taught in Colorado High Schools, first La Veta, then Douglas County. The subjects she taught were varied: Latin, English, Math, History, even Home Economics and Typing. She also was coach for Junior and Senior class plays.

In 1941, with her entire Senior class of boys planning to enlist, she left teaching and started working for the Federal Government in Washington, D.C. She worked first at the Treasury Department as an apportioned appointee from Colorado, where she started at GS-1 and spent two months counting "dirty" (retired) money before it was discovered that she had a college degree and could type. At that time, she was transferred to the Steno Pool, and moved quickly up to the Fraud and Forgery Division where she worked until 1945 as a reviewer. During that time the office moved to Chicago, and it was there she met and married Edward Sanders. For a while she was at home taking care of Jack, but in 1949 she returned to work, and soon was with the Agriculture Department.

After a brief time checking grain grading certificates, she was selected to enter Data Processing. She started as a programmer, moved to system analysis and ended up as a manager in the system supporting the agriculture commodity support and accounting programs. To qualify for this, she had to take the Chicago Board of Trade course on "Grain and Its Marketing". Later she transferred to the Treasury Department where she managed the payroll system for some 350,000 people, the Taxpayer Compliance Management Program, the creation of Statistics of Income Reports for the Census Bureau, and other similar programs. She retired in 1976 in Detroit, Michigan, and in 1988 moved to the first single home she had ever owned (she had first rented, then purchased, the apartment/condominium she had in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, from 1965-88) at 8 Malin Lane in Penfield, New York. She made the move to Penfield to be closer to the family of her son, Jack, and loved the house at 8 Malin Lane dearly. Her brother John spent considerable time and a huge amount of labor not long after she moved to Penfield in remodeling her home to suit her needs and her tastes. She stayed in that home until 2003, when she and Jack and Victoria (Jack's wife) sold their two homes to be together in a larger, even more beautiful home in Mendon (26 Partridge Hill, with a Honeoye Falls post office), which she loved as much or more than 8 Malin Lane.

In June of 2004, a fast ferry service was started from Rochester to Toronto. This especially excited Beth because she remembered that her mother had ridden an older ferry in Rochester a few years before Beth was born. Esther had been visiting the family of her sister Lula May, who lived on Monroe Avenue in Rochester at that time as a

result of her husband Royal's job. That older ferry was either the Toronto (which was built in 1899, could sleep 330 passengers in its staterooms, and which made daily stops in Rochester as it circled Lake Ontario each summer), the Kingston (which was built in 1901, could sleep 360 passengers, and apparently followed the same general routine as its sister ship), or The Ontario No. 1 (which began service in 1907, making daily trips to Cobourg, Ontario with many passengers and rail cars loaded with coal). Beth's family made reservations twice on the new ferry in the summer of 2003, only to get them rescheduled at such times as to make it necessary to cancel the reservations. This new ferry's first instantiation was short-lived, as it ran out of money to pay debts by September of 2004 and stopped service. Eventually the ferry was purchased by the city of Rochester and resumed service in June of 2005, but this was too late for Beth. She died at home, as she had preferred, on 21 March 2005, four days before her 93rd birthday. She had been suffering tremendous discomfort, at least because of compression of her spine but probably also from many other sources, for some weeks, even though she insisted on not cancelling a planned family trip to Florida in late February and early March. As per her request, she was cremated. Her ashes are currently [December 2007] near those of her beloved husband Sandy's [in my possession - JTS] until such time as it is possible to comply with her request that they be mingled with Sandy's and sprinkled over the waters off Fullerton Beach, in Chicago, where she and Sandy had met.

More About ELIZABETH MAY BEREMAN ~:

Address: Aft. 1988, Penfield, New York and Honeoye Falls, New York

Cremation: Mar 2005, Rochester, Monroe County, New York

Occupation: a data systems manager for the federal government.

Retirement: 1976

More About EDWARD SANDERS (STRZYZOWSKI) and ELIZABETH BEREMAN:

Address (Marriage Pg): Aft. 1965, Grosse Pointe, Michigan

Marriage: 26 Feb 1945, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

Child of EDWARD SANDERS (STRZYZOWSKI) and ELIZABETH BEREMAN is:

26. i. JOHN THEODORE<sup>8</sup> SANDERS ~, b. 29 Dec 1945, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

**14.** TATIANA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA (*ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 31 Jan 1895, and died 1972. She married IVAN IVANOVICH DOBROVOLNOV. He was born 1879, and died 1928.

Children of TATIANA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and IVAN DOBROVOLNOV are:

- i. TATIANA IVANOVNA<sup>8</sup> DOBROVOLNOVA, b. 19 Sep 1921; m. IVAN IVANOVICH ANNENSKY; b. 1911; d. 1943.
  - ii. IVAN IVANOVICH DOBROVOLNOV, b. 1924; d. 1942.
27. iii. MARIA IVANOVNA DOBROVOLNOVA, b. 1928; d. 1984.

**15.** EKATERINA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA (*ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 02 Feb 1898, and died 1973. She married ALEXANDER PAVLOVICH SERDOBOLSKY. He was born 1897, and died 1943.

Child of EKATERINA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and ALEXANDER SERDOBOLSKY is:

28. i. LEV ALEXANDROVICH<sup>8</sup> SERDOBOLSKY, b. 1936.

**16.** DMITRY ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 21 Sep 1899 in Temnikov, Tambov province, Russia, and died 1980. He married MARIA PIETROVNA SUVOROVA, daughter of PIOTR SUVOROV. She was born 1904, and died 1989.

Notes for DMITRY ALEXANDROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY:

Dmitry was born in the city of Temnikov, Tambov province, on September 21, 1899. Among his god-parents were Elena Edwardovna Strzizowska. She may have been a daughter of Edward-Wladislaw, i.e. Dmitry's aunt [from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Stzyzowski nobility

registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

Children of DMITRY STRZHIZHOVSKY and MARIA SUVOROVA are:

29. i. ANDREY DMITRIEVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 04 Dec 1934, Moscow, Russia, USSR.
30. ii. NATALYA DMITRIEVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 1937.

**17.** NATALYA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA (*ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 29 May 1901, and died 1957. She married DMITRY NIKOLAEVICH MISIAKOV. He was born 1889, and died 1964.

Child of NATALYA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and DMITRY MISIAKOV is:

31. i. LIDIA DMITRIEVNA<sup>8</sup> MISIAKOVA, b. 1927.

**18.** GRIGORI ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 20 Apr 1903 in Temnikov, Tambov province, Russia, and died 1945. He married OLGA VLADIMIROVNA ZAKHAROVA. She was born 1909, and died 1989.

Notes for GRIGORI ALEXANDROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY:

Grigori was born in the city of Temnikov, Tambov province, on April 20, 1903. His father Aleksander Edwardovich Wladislawovich is called an inspector of public colleges in the Temnikov district in his birth certificate [from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Styzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July 2005 -- JTS)].

Children of GRIGORI STRZHIZHOVSKY and OLGA ZAKHAROVA are:

- i. KIRILL GRIGORIEVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY.
32. ii. VALENTINA GRIGORIEVNA STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 1930; d. 1986.

**19.** FIODOR ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 21 Apr 1905, and died 1967. He married ZHOZEPHINA GRIGORIEVNA BRODSKAYA. She was born 1910, and died 1974.

Children of FIODOR STRZHIZHOVSKY and ZHOZEPHINA BRODSKAYA are:

33. i. LEV FEDOROVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 09 Dec 1930; d. 23 Oct 2003.
34. ii. DMITRY FEDOROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 22 Mar 1938.

**20.** SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA (*ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 06 Jun 1907, and died 1994. She married SERGEI PIETROVICH GOVOROV. He was born 01 Oct 1905, and died 1987.

Children of SOFIA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and SERGEI GOVOROV are:

35. i. VERONIKA SERGEEVNA<sup>8</sup> GOVOROVA, b. 1936.
36. ii. ALEXANDER SERGEEVICH GOVOROV, b. 1930; d. 1974.
37. iii. NATALYA SERGEEVNA GOVOROVA, b. 1932.

**21.** ALEXANDER FEDOROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 25 Dec 1901 in Vilno, Poland-Russia, and died 15 Dec 1993. He married (1) NADEZHDA IVANOVNA SERGEEVA. She was born 1902, and died 1963. He married (2) MARIA KHARLAMOVA Aft. 1967. She was born 15 Feb 1919.

Notes for ALEXANDER FEDOROVICH STRZHIZHOVSKY:

Aleksander was born in the city of Vilno on December 12, 1901 [from Elena Tsvetkova (blitz@peterlink.ru) of Blitz Information Services in St. Petersburg, examining files from the Russian State Historic Archive, Fond 1343 inventory 38 file 2161: "Concerning the Styzowski nobility registered in Warsaw province; May 3, 1907" (1 July

2005 -- JTS)].

More About ALEXANDER STRZHIZHOVSKY and MARIA KHARLAMOVA:  
Marriage: Aft. 1967

Child of ALEXANDER STRZHIZHOVSKY and NADEZHDA SERGEEVA is:

38. i. NINA<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 16 Feb 1932.

**22.** ELENA FEDOROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA (*FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1911, and died 1965. She married SERAPHIM MOSHCHANSKY. He was born 1910, and died 1991.

Children of ELENA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and SERAPHIM MOSHCHANSKY are:

39. i. BORIS<sup>8</sup> MOSHCHANSKY, b. 1931; d. 2003.

ii. LUDMILLA MOSHCHANSKAYA, b. 1941.

40. iii. NINA MOSHCHANSKAYA, b. 23 Dec 1947.

**23.** VADIM FEDOROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1913, and died Aug 1993. He married VARVARA BARMINTSEVA. She was born 1914, and died 1988.

Child of VADIM STRZHIZHOVSKY and VARVARA BARMINTSEVA is:

41. i. VIACHESLAV VADIMOVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 1935; d. 1979.

#### Generation No. 8

**24.** GIORGY<sup>8</sup> SHULZ (*MIKHAEL<sup>7</sup>, EUGENIJA LIUDVIKA<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKA, JULIAN<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1931, and died 11 Sep 1987. He married KARINA EDMUNDOVNA LEONOVICH. She was born 1939.

Child of GIORGY SHULZ and KARINA LEONOVICH is:

42. i. OLGA<sup>9</sup> SHULZ, b. 21 Sep 1956.

**25.** TATIANA<sup>8</sup> SHULZ (*MIKHAEL<sup>7</sup>, EUGENIJA LIUDVIKA<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKA, JULIAN<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1933, and died 18 Nov 2003. She married GIORGY ANDREEVICH BEGIASHVILY. He was born 1933.

Children of TATIANA SHULZ and GIORGY BEGIASHVILY are:

i. ANDREY GEORGEEVICH<sup>9</sup> BEGIASHVILY, b. 1960.

43. ii. MARIA GEORGEEVNA BEGIASHVILY, b. 1973.

**26.** JOHN THEODORE<sup>8</sup> SANDERS ~ (*EDWARD JULIAN<sup>7</sup> SANDERS (STRZYZOWSKI) ~, BRANISLAW FRANCISZEK<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, JULIAN<sup>5</sup>, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 29 Dec 1945 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. He married (1) JANE ELLEN MCCLENEGHAN ~ 13 Sep 1969 in Evanston, Cook County, Illinois, daughter of BERT MCCLENEGHAN and DOROTHY WILLIAMS. She was born 06 Dec 1946 in Rockford, Winnebago County, Illinois. He married (2) VICTORIA LOUISE VARGA (GARRATT) ~ 05 Apr 1986 in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, daughter of DOUGLAS GARRATT and MARGARET PITTS. She was born 23 Aug 1946 in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York.

Notes for JOHN THEODORE SANDERS ~:

Jack received two separate degrees from Purdue University in February 1968, in psychology and in philosophy. In 1966-67, he studied at the University of Hamburg, in Germany.

After graduating from Purdue, Jack was in the U.S. army for nearly three years, from early 1968 until the end of 1970. He served as a psychiatric/social work specialist at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and at the 93rd Evacuation

Hospital in Viet Nam, where Jack was awarded a bronze star for meritorious service.

Jack entered Boston University in January of 1971, as a graduate student in the Department of Philosophy. He received his M.A. in 1972, and his Ph.D. in 1977.

Jack began his professional career in September of 1976 as an Assistant Professor of philosophy at the Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York. He became Associate Professor in 1983 and Professor in 1989. He is also a member of the faculty at the U.S. Business School in Prague, where he teaches an annual course in "Business and Government Ethics" that is required in their MBA program. Jack has also been a visiting professor at the Graduate School for Social Research at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw (1995-96), and in the graduate school at the University of Helsinki (Fall, 1995). He is the author of one book and editor or co-editor of seven others. He has written more than thirty articles on various philosophical subjects, and has spoken at numerous universities and professional meetings throughout the world.

For what it's worth Jack's DNA does not appear to be at all related to the DNA of two other lines of living Strzyzowskis (Tadeusz, now living in Florida, on the one hand, and Marcin, now living in Poland, on the other). On a test of 25 markers that would surely pick up even a remote relationship, there was a mismatch between Jack and the other two at 16 of them (while the others were a two-step match with one another). Jack's DNA appears to be in a DNA haplogroup found frequently in Germany (a different haplogroup from the other Strzyzowskis, above), according to a European DNA database generally used for forensic purposes (at [http://ystr.charite.de/index\\_gr.html](http://ystr.charite.de/index_gr.html)). In particular, he is in group I (i.e., the letter between H and J). The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe [quoted from the Family Tree DNA web site].

More About JOHN THEODORE SANDERS ~:

College: Purdue University from 1963 to 1968, when he received two separate B.A. degrees, in philosophy and in psychology. He also attended Boston University from 1971 through 1976, where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. in philosophy

Occupation: Professor of Philosophy at the Rochester Institute of Technology from 1976 to the present.

More About JOHN SANDERS and JANE MCCLENEGHAN:

Divorce: Mar 1986, Rochester, New York

Marriage: 13 Sep 1969, Evanston, Cook County, Illinois

Marriage Notes for JOHN SANDERS and VICTORIA VARGA (GARRATT):

Tory and Jack met in San Francisco in March, 1980. They decided to live together in Rochester in October of 1981, and were married in April 1986 in a civil ceremony downtown. Erica, Keith and Dylan were there (the family waiting for the next ceremony was highly amused). Fran and Bill Hawkes (and Matthew) were there too, and they accompanied the newlyweds and family to a fine brunch after the main event.

More About JOHN SANDERS and VICTORIA VARGA (GARRATT):

Marriage: 05 Apr 1986, Rochester, Monroe County, New York

Children of JOHN SANDERS and JANE MCCLENEGHAN are:

44. i. KEITH EDWARD<sup>9</sup> SANDERS ~, b. 05 Dec 1975, Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island.
45. ii. ERICA NICOLE SANDERS ~, b. 05 Dec 1975, Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island.

Child of JOHN SANDERS and VICTORIA VARGA (GARRATT) is:

- iii. DYLAN KEATON<sup>9</sup> SANDERS ~, b. 08 May 1985, Rochester, Monroe County, New York.

Notes for DYLAN KEATON SANDERS ~:

Dylan was born in Highland Hospital.

**27.** MARIA IVANOVNA<sup>8</sup> DOBROVOLNOVA (*TATIANA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1928, and died 1984. She married NIKOLAI VASILIEVICH ALIOSHIN.

Child of MARIA DOBROVOLNOVA and NIKOLAI ALIOSHIN is:

- i. LIDIA NIKOLAEVNA<sup>9</sup> DOBROVOLNOVA, b. 1956; m. VADIM VLADIMIROVICH GOLOVTCHANSKY; b. 1949.

**28.** LEV ALEXANDROVICH<sup>8</sup> SERDOBOLSKY (*EKATERINA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1936. He married NINA NIKOLAEVNA BOGOTCHOVA. She was born 1947.

Child of LEV SERDOBOLSKY and NINA BOGOTCHOVA is:

46. i. ALEXANDER LEVOVICH<sup>9</sup> SERDOBOLSKY, b. 1969.

**29.** ANDREY DMITRIEVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*DMITRY ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 04 Dec 1934 in Moscow, Russia, USSR. He married LUDMILA VASILIEVNA GORINA 1960. She was born 1940.

More About ANDREY STRZHIZHOVSKY and LUDMILA GORINA:

Marriage: 1960

Children of ANDREY STRZHIZHOVSKY and LUDMILA GORINA are:

- i. ALEXANDRA ANDREYOVNA<sup>9</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 1963.
47. ii. NATALYA ANDREYOVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 1971.

**30.** NATALYA DMITRIEVNA<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA (*DMITRY ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1937. She married NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVICH TCHIRKIN. He was born 1927.

Child of NATALYA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and NIKOLAI TCHIRKIN is:

48. i. NINA NIKOLAEVNA<sup>9</sup> TCHIRKINA, b. 1961.

**31.** LIDIA DMITRIEVNA<sup>8</sup> MISIAKOVA (*NATALYA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1927. She married MIKHAEL VASILIEVICH SOKOREV. He was born 1923, and died 16 Mar 2005.

Children of LIDIA MISIAKOVA and MIKHAEL SOKOREV are:

- i. ALEXANDER MIKHAELOVICH<sup>9</sup> SOKOREV, b. 1954; d. 1966.
49. ii. NATALYA MIKHAELOVNA SOKOREVA, b. 1958.
- iii. ALEXEI MIKHAELOVICH SOKOREV, b. 1967.

**32.** VALENTINA GRIGORIEVNA<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*GRIGORI ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1930, and died 1986. She married GIORGY IVANOVICH URBANOVICH. He was born 1929.

Children of VALENTINA STRZHIZHOVSKY and GIORGY URBANOVICH are:

50. i. ELENA GIORGOVNA<sup>9</sup> URBANOVICH, b. 1955.
51. ii. OLGA GIORGOVNA URBANOVICH, b. 1955.
52. iii. MARIA GIORGOVNA URBANOVICH, b. 1961.

**33.** LEV FEDOROVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*FIODOR ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 09 Dec 1930, and died 23 Oct 2003. He married (1) LUCIENA FIODOROVNA SAKREVSKEYA. She was born 1931. He married (2) NATALYA ANDREYEVNA GONTCHOROVA. She was born 1938. He married (3) ALLA IONOVNA SOROKINA. She was born 29 Mar 1937.

Child of LEV STRZHIZHOVSKY and LUCIENA SAKREVSAYA is:

53. i. KYRILL LEVOVICH<sup>9</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 1957.

**34.** DMITRY FEDOROVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*FIODOR ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 22 Mar 1938. He married LILIANE VLADIMOROVA LEBEDIOVA. She was born 1938.

Children of DMITRY STRZHIZHOVSKY and LILIANE LEBEDIOVA are:

54. i. JULIA DMITRIEVNA<sup>9</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 1960.  
55. ii. MARINA DMITRIEVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, b. 1964.

**35.** VERONIKA SERGEEVNA<sup>8</sup> GOVOROVA (*SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1936. She married (1) ALEXANDER ALEXEEVICH ORLOV. He was born 1933, and died 1983. She married (2) KONSTANTIN YAKOVLEVICH SENATOROV. He was born 1920, and died 2001.

Child of VERONIKA GOVOROVA and ALEXANDER ORLOV is:

56. i. DMITRY ALEXANDROVICH<sup>9</sup> ORLOV, b. 1964.

**36.** ALEXANDER SERGEEVICH<sup>8</sup> GOVOROV (*SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1930, and died 1974. He married MARINA NIKOLAEVNA MOLTCHANOVA. She was born 1930, and died 1996 in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Child of ALEXANDER GOVOROV and MARINA MOLTCHANOVA is:

57. i. SERGEI ALEXANDROVICH<sup>9</sup> GOVOROV, b. 1958.

**37.** NATALYA SERGEEVNA<sup>8</sup> GOVOROVA (*SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1932. She married ANATOLI ALEXEEVICH ANTONOV. He was born 1929.

Children of NATALYA GOVOROVA and ANATOLI ANTONOV are:

58. i. IRINA ANATOLIEVNA<sup>9</sup> ANTONOVA, b. 1955.  
59. ii. SVETLANA ANATOLIEVNA ANTONOVA, b. 1963.

**38.** NINA<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA (*ALEXANDER FEDOROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 16 Feb 1932. She married PAVEL KUROCHKIN 1955. He was born 21 Dec 1931.

More About PAVEL KUROCHKIN and NINA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA:  
Marriage: 1955

Child of NINA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and PAVEL KUROCHKIN is:

60. i. ELENA PAVLOVNA<sup>9</sup> KUROCHKINA, b. 30 Dec 1956.

**39.** BORIS<sup>8</sup> MOSHCHANSKY (*ELENA FEDOROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1931, and died 2003. He married RIMMA BORISOVNA. She was born 28 Oct 1941.

Child of BORIS MOSHCHANSKY and RIMMA BORISOVNA is:

- i. ILYA BORISOVICH<sup>9</sup> MOSHCHANSKY, b. 26 Apr 1969; m. SVETLANA ?.

**40.** NINA<sup>8</sup> MOSHCHANSKAYA (*ELENA FEDOROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY,*

EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>) was born 23 Dec 1947. She married NIKOLAI LOKTAEV. He was born 1948.

Child of NINA MOSHCHANSKAYA and NIKOLAI LOKTAEV is:

61. i. DMITRY NIKOLAIOVICH<sup>9</sup> LOKTAEV, b. 08 Oct 1974.

**41.** VIACHESLAV VADIMOVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*VADIM FEDOROVICH<sup>7</sup>, FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1935, and died 1979. He married MARIA PETROVNA RODINA. She was born 1938.

Child of VIACHESLAV STRZHIZHOVSKY and MARIA RODINA is:

62. i. VADIM VIACHESLAVOVICH<sup>9</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 05 Jul 1960.

#### Generation No. 9

**42.** OLGA<sup>9</sup> SHULZ (*GIORGY<sup>8</sup>, MIKHAEL<sup>7</sup>, EUGENIJA LIUDVIKA<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKA, JULIAN<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 21 Sep 1956. She married VALERY PETROVICH NOVIKOV. He was born 1954.

Child of OLGA SHULZ and VALERY NOVIKOV is:

i. NATALYA VALEREVNA<sup>10</sup> NOVIKOVA, b. 28 Jan 1986.

**43.** MARIA GEORGEEVNA<sup>9</sup> BEGIASHVILY (*TATIANA<sup>8</sup> SHULZ, MIKHAEL<sup>7</sup>, EUGENIJA LIUDVIKA<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKA, JULIAN<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1973. She married IRACLY ?.

Child of MARIA BEGIASHVILY and IRACLY ? is:

i. GEORGY<sup>10</sup> ?, b. 18 May 2000.

**44.** KEITH EDWARD<sup>9</sup> SANDERS ~ (*JOHN THEODORE<sup>8</sup>, EDWARD JULIAN<sup>7</sup> SANDERS (STRZYZOWSKI) ~, BRANISLAW FRANCISZEK<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, JULIAN<sup>5</sup>, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 05 Dec 1975 in Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island. He married KATHERINE L. LAUX ~ 23 Jun 2003 in Oakland, California, daughter of WAYNE LAUX and LAURINE PRIEST. She was born 29 Apr 1975 in Royal Oak, Michigan.

Notes for KEITH EDWARD SANDERS ~:

Keith received his M.A. in linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley, in May 2002.

More About KEITH EDWARD SANDERS ~:

College: SUNY Buffalo and SUNY New Paltz, receiving two degrees, in computer science and in linguistics, in the spring of 1998.

More About KEITH SANDERS and KATHERINE LAUX:

Marriage: 23 Jun 2003, Oakland, California

Children of KEITH SANDERS and KATHERINE LAUX are:

i. VIOLET MADRONE SANDERS<sup>10</sup> LAUX ~, b. 31 Jul 2006, Montréal, Québec, Canada.

Notes for VIOLET MADRONE SANDERS LAUX ~:

Born at home at 6:25 am, on Monday, 31 July 2006, in Montréal (Québec/Canada). Miss Laux weighs 8 pounds, 4 ounces (3.750 kg) and is 21 inches long (53.5 cm) [e-mail announcement from Keith].

ii. SIDNEY GRAY SANDERS LAUX, b. 26 Mar 2009, Montréal, Québec, Canada.

Notes for SIDNEY GRAY SANDERS LAUX:

Born at home at 3:54 am, on Thursday, 26 March 2009, in Montréal (Québec/Canada). Sidney weighed 8

pounds, 5 ounces and is 20 inches long [per phone call from Keith].

**45.** ERICA NICOLE<sup>9</sup> SANDERS ~ (*JOHN THEODORE<sup>8</sup>, EDWARD JULIAN<sup>7</sup> SANDERS (STRZYZOWSKI) ~, BRANISLAW FRANCISZEK<sup>6</sup> STRZYZOWSKI ~, JULIAN<sup>5</sup>, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 05 Dec 1975 in Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island. She married TIMOTHY EDWARD GOWEN ~ 23 Apr 2004 in Castries, St. Lucia, son of WILLIAM GOWEN and MARGUERITE LOOS. He was born 18 Dec 1964 in Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Notes for ERICA NICOLE SANDERS ~:

Erica received her Masters of Engineering degree (Aeronautical Engineering) from the University of Maryland in May 2001.

More About ERICA NICOLE SANDERS ~:

College: Syracuse University from 1993 to 1997, receiving her B.S. in mechanical engineering in the spring of the latter year.

Occupation: a civilian test engineer for the United States Navy since her graduation from Syracuse.

More About TIMOTHY GOWEN and ERICA SANDERS:

Marriage: 23 Apr 2004, Castries, St. Lucia

Child of ERICA SANDERS and TIMOTHY GOWEN is:

- i. BAILEY COLETTE<sup>10</sup> GOWEN ~, b. 14 Sep 2006, Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

Notes for BAILEY COLETTE GOWEN ~:

Bailey was born at St. Mary's Hospital in Leonardtown, Maryland, at 6:46 a.m., on Thursday, 14 September 2006.

She weighed 6 pounds, 15 ounces and was 19 inches long at birth.

**46.** ALEXANDER LEVOVICH<sup>9</sup> SERDOBOLSKY (*LEV ALEXANDROVICH<sup>8</sup>, EKATERINA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1969. He married ERENA KONSTANTINOVNA NETUZHILKINA. She was born 1961.

Child of ALEXANDER SERDOBOLSKY and ERENA NETUZHILKINA is:

- i. MARIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>10</sup> SERDOBOLSKAYA, b. 1991.

**47.** NATALYA ANDREYOVNA<sup>9</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA (*ANDREY DMITRIEVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, DMITRY ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1971. She married VALERY PIETROVICH BONDAREV. He was born 1966.

Notes for NATALYA ANDREYOVNA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA:

Natalya's e-mail address in September of 2006 was nbondareva321@mail.ru.

Child of NATALYA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and VALERY BONDAREV is:

- i. YURI VALERIOVICH<sup>10</sup> BONDAREV, b. 1998.

**48.** NINA NIKOLAEVNA<sup>9</sup> TCHIRKINA (*NATALYA DMITRIEVNA<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, DMITRY ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1961. She married MIKHAEL EDUARDOVICH RIAKHIN. He was born 1958.

Child of NINA TCHIRKINA and MIKHAEL RIAKHIN is:

- i. SVETLANA MICKAELOVICH<sup>10</sup> RIAKHINA, b. 1983.

**49.** NATALYA MIKHAELOVNA<sup>9</sup> SOKOREVA (*LIDIA DMITRIEVNA<sup>8</sup> MISIAKOVA, NATALYA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup>*)

STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>) was born 1958. She married ALEXANDER MENZORIPOVICH TCHUZHAKOV. He was born 1958.

Children of NATALYA SOKOREVA and ALEXANDER TCHUZHAKOV are:

- i. TATIANA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>10</sup> TCHUZHAKOVA, b. 28 Jan 1987.
- ii. SERGEI ALEXANDROVICH TCHUZHAKOV, b. 1998.

**50.** ELENA GIORGOVNA<sup>9</sup> URBANOVICH (VALENTINA GRIGORIEVNA<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, GRIGORI ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>) was born 1955. She married LEONID VLADIMIROVICH KRAVETZ. He was born 1952.

Children of ELENA URBANOVICH and LEONID KRAVETZ are:

63. i. VLADIMIR LEONIDOVICH<sup>10</sup> KRAVETZ, b. 1975.
- ii. EKATARINA LEONIDOVNA KRAVETZ, b. 1987.

**51.** OLGA GIORGOVNA<sup>9</sup> URBANOVICH (VALENTINA GRIGORIEVNA<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, GRIGORI ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>) was born 1955. She married NIKITA OVANESOVICH AGASIAN. He was born 1957.

Child of OLGA URBANOVICH and NIKITA AGASIAN is:

- i. ANNA NIKITISHNA<sup>10</sup> AGASIAN, b. 1984.

**52.** MARIA GIORGOVNA<sup>9</sup> URBANOVICH (VALENTINA GRIGORIEVNA<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, GRIGORI ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>) was born 1961. She married SVEN ERKHE.

Child of MARIA URBANOVICH and SVEN ERKHE is:

- i. VALENTIN<sup>10</sup> ERKHE, b. 1994.

**53.** KYRILL LEVOVICH<sup>9</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (LEV FEDOROVICH<sup>8</sup>, FIODOR ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>) was born 1957. He married ELENA EDWARDOVNA BAGRAMOVA. She was born 1957.

Child of KYRILL STRZHIZHOVSKY and ELENA BAGRAMOVA is:

- i. FIODOR KYRILLOVICH<sup>10</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 1982.

**54.** JULIA DMITRIEVNA<sup>9</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA (DMITRY FEDOROVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, FIODOR ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>) was born 1960. She married VIKTOR YURIEVICH VOLGIN. He was born 1958.

Child of JULIA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and VIKTOR VOLGIN is:

- i. ANDREY VIKTOROVICH<sup>10</sup> VOLGIN, b. 1982, Moscow, Russia.

**55.** MARINA DMITRIEVNA<sup>9</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA (DMITRY FEDOROVICH<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, FIODOR ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>) was born 1964. She married (1) ANDREY VLADIMIREVICH KOROTAEV. He was born 1962. She married (2) GEOFFREY ROBERT CARR-HARRIS.

Child of MARINA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and ANDREY KOROTAEV is:

- i. VLADIMIR ANDREEVICH<sup>10</sup> KOROTAEV, b. 11 Nov 1984, Moscow, Russia.

Children of MARINA STRZHIZHOVSKAYA and GEOFFREY CARR-HARRIS are:

- ii. PHILLIP ALEXANDER<sup>10</sup> CARR-HARRIS, b. 10 Dec 1997, Moscow, Russia.
- iii. JOSEPHINA CARR-HARRIS, b. 02 Mar 1999, Moscow, Russia.

**56.** DMITRY ALEXANDROVICH<sup>9</sup> ORLOV (*VERONIKA SERGEEVNA<sup>8</sup> GOVOROVA, SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1964. He married (1) JULIA NIKOLAEVNA ORLOVA. She was born 1963. He married (2) EKATARINA VIATCHESLAVOVNA YULAEVA. She was born 1969.

Child of DMITRY ORLOV and JULIA ORLOVA is:

- i. DARIA DMITRIEVNA<sup>10</sup> ORLOVA, b. 1991.

Children of DMITRY ORLOV and EKATARINA YULAEVA are:

- ii. JULIA DMITRIEVNA<sup>10</sup> ORLOVA, b. 1998.
- iii. SERGEI DMITRIEVICH ORLOV, b. 2000.

**57.** SERGEI ALEXANDROVICH<sup>9</sup> GOVOROV (*ALEXANDER SERGEEVICH<sup>8</sup>, SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1958. He married OLGA RANIEROVNA MOTORINA. She was born 1956.

Children of SERGEI GOVOROV and OLGA MOTORINA are:

- i. ALEXANDRA SERGEEVNA<sup>10</sup> GOVOROVA, b. 1978.
- ii. SOFIA SERGEEVNA GOVOROVA, b. 1983.

**58.** IRINA ANATOLIEVNA<sup>9</sup> ANTONOVA (*NATALYA SERGEEVNA<sup>8</sup> GOVOROVA, SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1955. She married ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOV. He was born 1952.

Children of IRINA ANTONOVA and ALEXANDER ULANOV are:

- 64. i. PAVEL ALEXANDROVICH<sup>10</sup> ULANOV, b. 1975.
- 65. ii. ELENA ALEXANDROVNA ULANOVA, b. 1984.

**59.** SVETLANA ANATOLIEVNA<sup>9</sup> ANTONOVA (*NATALYA SERGEEVNA<sup>8</sup> GOVOROVA, SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1963. She married SERGEI VLADIMIROVICH ELISEEV. He was born 1963.

Children of SVETLANA ANTONOVA and SERGEI ELISEEV are:

- i. EKATARINA SERGEEVNA<sup>10</sup> ELISEEVA, b. 1985.
- ii. SERGEI SERGEEVICH ELISEEV, b. 1988.

**60.** ELENA PAVLOVNA<sup>9</sup> KUROCHKINA (*NINA<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER FEDOROVICH<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRZYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 30 Dec 1956. She married (1) SERGEI NIKOLEOVICH FEDOSEEV Bef. 1980. He was born 1953, and died Feb 2006. She met (2) PIOTR PETROVICH PETROV Aft. 1980. He was born 1958.

More About SERGEI FEDOSEEV and ELENA KUROCHKINA:

Marriage: Bef. 1980

More About PIOTR PETROV and ELENA KUROCHKINA:

Unknown-Begin: Aft. 1980

Child of ELENA KUROCHKINA and SERGEI FEDOSEEV is:

- i. KONSTANTIN SERGEIVICH<sup>10</sup> FEDOSEEV, b. 16 Jun 1980.

Child of ELENA KUROCHKINA and PIOTR PETROV is:

- ii. ELENA PETROVNA<sup>10</sup> FEDOSEEVA, b. 27 Sep 1994.

**61.** DMITRY NIKOLAIOVICH<sup>9</sup> LOKTAEV (*NINA<sup>8</sup> MOSHCHANSKAYA, ELENA FEDOROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 08 Oct 1974. He married OLGA ?. She was born 1958.

Child of DMITRY LOKTAEV and OLGA ? is:

- i. MARIA<sup>10</sup> LOKTAEVA, b. 31 Oct 2000.

**62.** VADIM VIACHESLAVOVICH<sup>9</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY (*VIACHESLAV VADIMOVICH<sup>8</sup>, VADIM FEDOROVICH<sup>7</sup>, FIODOR EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 05 Jul 1960. He married LARISSA MIKHAELOVNA GRISHINA. She was born 09 Jun 1962.

Child of VADIM STRZHIZHOVSKY and LARISSA GRISHINA is:

- i. VIACHESLAV VADIMOVICH<sup>10</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, b. 13 Jul 1982.

#### *Generation No. 10*

**63.** VLADIMIR LEONIDOVICH<sup>10</sup> KRAVETZ (*ELENA GIORGOVNA<sup>9</sup> URBANOVICH, VALENTINA GRIGORIEVNA<sup>8</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, GRIGORI ALEXANDROVICH<sup>7</sup>, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup>, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1975. He married OLGA ?.

Child of VLADIMIR KRAVETZ and OLGA ? is:

- i. MARINA VLADIMIROVNA<sup>11</sup> KRAVETZ, b. 1997.

**64.** PAVEL ALEXANDROVICH<sup>10</sup> ULANOV (*IRINA ANATOLIEVNA<sup>9</sup> ANTONOVA, NATALYA SERGEEVNA<sup>8</sup> GOVOROVA, SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1975. He married OLGA GENADIEVNA ZIMINA. She was born 1974.

Child of PAVEL ULANOV and OLGA ZIMINA is:

- i. PAVEL PAVELOVICH<sup>11</sup> ULANOV, b. 1996.

**65.** ELENA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>10</sup> ULANOVA (*IRINA ANATOLIEVNA<sup>9</sup> ANTONOVA, NATALYA SERGEEVNA<sup>8</sup> GOVOROVA, SOFIA ALEXANDROVNA<sup>7</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKAYA, ALEXANDER EDUARDOVICH<sup>6</sup> STRZHIZHOVSKY, EDWARD WLADISLAW<sup>5</sup> STRYZOWSKI, AUGUSTYN TADEUSZ<sup>4</sup>, MICHAL<sup>3</sup>, ANDRZEJ<sup>2</sup>, ALEKSANDER<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1984. She married SERGEI FILENKO.

Child of ELENA ULANOVA and SERGEI FILENKO is:

- i. ALEXANDER SERGEEVICH<sup>11</sup> FILENKO, b. 2003.