

Descendants of Michal Maciejewski (Maciones) ~

Generation No. 1

1. MICHAL¹ MACIEJEWSKI (MACIONES) ~ was born Abt. 1835 in Poland-Russia, and died 01 Apr 1900 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. He married MARIANNA SZCZEPANSKA ~. She was born in Poland-Russia.

Notes for MICHAL MACIEJEWSKI (MACIONES) ~:

Aldona Druseika (lithuanianroots@yahoo.com) wrote "Maciejewski name is very popular here and we found many files with the same name. But in exact place as Pilviskiai and exact date 1830-... nothing. As you know already many files are completely destroyed, left files are in a very bad quality which we looked over all very carefully...."

"We went directly to the place- Pilviskiai. First we visited church and meet a priest. He gave to us a registration book, where we found several Macijewski, unfortunately their book is from 1930-... Nothing else left as to meet directly Macijewski and talk, but as priest told every street has Macijewski family and who knows which has a direct connection with our researching family... In contrary to American people many Lithuanian people has not interest in their ancestors or family genealogical tree. So to find exact relatives would be very difficult..." [personal correspondence, 13 February 2001 - JTS].

Michal and his family appear to have changed their surname from Maciones to Maciejewski, a common practice, when they moved to Warsaw from that part of nineteenth century Poland-Russia which became southern Lithuania in the twentieth century. I've been told by sources in Poland that the two names are translations of one another.

Michal's daughter Adela's church marriage record indicates that he was a railway officer at the time of her marriage in 1882 (at which time both were still using Maciones as their surname) [correspondence with Jadwiga Weralska (igsver@friko6.onet.pl), 9 March 2000 - JTS]. Virgis Misiunas (v.misiunas@it.lt), in personal correspondence dated 30 October 2001, says that "railway officer" is an inaccurate translation: "Podrjadchik' doesn't mean 'officer. It means 'contractor'." When asked for clarification of what a "railway contractor" would be, she answered (on 6 November 2001): "A firm-owner. It means that contractor has the guaranteed long-time contract with the state office (the railway in this case) or large enterprise. This contract says that firm has to make constant or periodical work of some kind, or to provide some goods. This variety of business contracts was popular in the early capitalism, when the state was the richest an mightiest customer. They were a dream of many firm-owners in the Russian Empire: no worries about the marketing and the customer's solvency, the predicted and regular planing etc. The word 'contractor' says nothing about the size of the firm, because contracts took the wide scale of works."

Adela was born in Pilwizki, now Pilviskiai, Lithuania, in the 1860s. The railway line from St.Petersburg to Berlin had just been constructed in 1862, as a result of which Pilwizki had begun to develop. While it's possible that Michal originally came from the Pilwizki region, it's also possible that his presence there was due to the railroad.

Further information from Virgis Misiunas (v.misiunas@it.lt), 6 November 2001:

"Christian names came to the Lithuanian language in three ways: through Belarusan, Polish and German. Names Matthews and Michael came in all these ways and had probably most numerous variations (including diminutives) in the past. The name Maciej exists both in Belarusan and Polish, and the form Maciejus exists in Lithuanian dialects since 14th century until now. I can only suppose that variants Macjones, Mac(e)junas are older than Maciejewski in this family. It is rather incredible that a family of Polish origin Maciejewski could get the Lithuanian form (Macionis, Maciejunas etc.) and keep its original surname too, especially in 19th century. The Lithuanian-speaking community lost its assimilation ability in 17th century in general, when the majority of nobles and town-dwellers took the Polish as main language. Peasants could assimilate only resettled peasants, and they didn't keep old variants. But the contrary way was very common: Lithuanian surnames were transformed to Polish, especially when they contained Slavonic forms of Christian names. And many Maciunas, Motiejunas,

Macijonis and other variations were transformed to Maciejewski or Mackiewicz in official documents, and they were called Macijauskas or Mackevicius in voice. This process was most intensive exactly in 19th century. The Polish assimilation of Lithuanians was most intensive in that time too. By the way, it was the main reason of the hate between our nations, so closely related earlier. This hate lasted for a long time, and even now our oldest living generation (retired people) feel it. Fortunately, the hate is in the past generally. On the last quarter of 19th century the Lithuanian-speaking community restored its forces (it grew up the new intelligentsia of peasants' children and part of nobility, which kept the Lithuanian language) and reacted to this process. People started to write voice-forms of surnames and restore original forms. But assimilated heirs of Lithuanians used distorted surnames and even changed them to purely Polish. They wanted to demonstrate so that they have nothing in common with "litvomania" (disdainful Polish name of the Lithuanian national renaissance). It was very paradoxical situation: many Poles were proud having Lithuanian ancestors in the deep past. It was a "proof" of vitality, bravery and high morale of the family. But they treated Lithuanians only as the different "tribe" of the Polish nation currently (Adam Mickiewicz said sadly "The Lithuanian nation is completely in the past") and forced it to "join the nation fully". And people resistant to this assimilation were "dirty cattle not understanding the civilization" (untidy but exact translation). Very typical case happened in my native parish: in 1890ies our priest had a guest - a priest too, ethnical Lithuanian, but Polish-oriented. The visitor was embarrassed by Lithuanian prayers in the church and preached in his homily that "God doesn't understand Lithuanian". Our people were awakened already, they became indignant, and only our priest saved the guest from some injurance... But this phrase was said by many priests in many parishes... So even if your ancestor Macjones was an ethnical Lithuanian, not just a heir, then he wanted to assimilate himself in Warsaw and he had serious reasons to be as Polish as possible. But this distortion looks not very typical for this time. More like the end of 18th century. Or just a correctly pronounced Lithuanian surname, written "from ear" by a honest Polish clerk.

"In other hand, the wedding record (daughter Adela's) provides two variants of the surname. They are rather different and have in common only the same form (or close forms) of name Matthews and Lithuanian suffixes. It can show that Michal Macjones understood the meaning of his surname, but the surname was not stable at all (most of Polish and Lithuanian surnames come from 15th-17th centuries, but some of them varied even until the last quarter of 19th century, mostly in some secluded provinces). This variant is argumented by the later surname Maciejewski, which is correctly transformed from this name... In the Suwalki province 9 of 10 Poles have Lithuanian roots."

Michal's death certificate, filed on 2 April 1900, says that he had lived in Illinois for 40 years. Other evidence makes this doubtful, since this would place his arrival in the United States in about 1860, when (according to that same document) he would have been 25 years old. If that is the case, there is at least clear evidence that he returned to Europe at least once, since he signed his daughter's wedding document in Warsaw in 1882 and passenger lists indicate that he sailed to the U.S. with her in 1892 (see below). There also would need to be accounted for the fact that his daughter was born in Pilwizki sometime in the 1860s. Most likely is that the death certificate is wrong about when he came to the US.

I (JTS) do have records, though, of a Michael Maciejewski (32 yrs old) arriving in New York on the ship Adler from Bremen on 24 May 1864 with his wife Rosaia (28 yrs) and three children (Astasia, 4 yrs; Johann, 2 yrs; and Magdalene, 9 mos). He is listed as having resided in Bromberg, in West Prussia (modern Bydgoszcz, Poland), and being bound for Wisconsin. His occupation is listed as "brick maker". I continue to presume that this is another person altogether, but the idea raised in the death certificate that Michal had been in the country for 40 years makes the coincidence a bit more interesting. While the name Maciejewski is quite common both in Poland and among US immigrants, the given name Michal among Maciejewskis appears to be rare. Further evidence against the idea that the 1864 immigrant is the right Michael Maciejewski is that the right Michal seems still to have been using the name "Maciones" at the time of his daughter's marriage in 1882.

Whether he had been in the country previously or not, Michal definitely departed 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. His name was listed as "Michael". He arrived in New York on 20 August 1892, accompanied by his daughter, Adela Strzyzowska (from the Hamburg Passenger Lists, index to direct lists, Jan-Aug 1892, LDS microfilm 0473096, Band 44). He was passenger #01.0312 on passage #A1892.0300, and listed his profession as "Arbeiter". He named his place of residence as Warschau and his state of origin as Russland. He gave his age as 55.

From <http://www.fortunecity.com/littleitaly/amalfi/13/shipdf.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].

For whatever it may be worth, a Michael Maciones, age 48, sailed on 11 April 1894 from Hamburg to New York on the steamship Rhaetia of the Hamburg-America Line, commanded by Captain Spliedt. He was passenger #01.0031 on passage #A1894.0412, and listed his profession as "Arbeiter". He named his place of residence as Warschau and his state of origin as Russland. If this was the father of Adela Maciejewska, he would have had to travel back to Europe from the U.S. some time between August 1892 and April 1894.

Michal was listed in the 1898 Chicago Directory, under the name of Michael, as living at 215 W. North Ave., an address that his son-in-law Branislaw had listed in the Directory as being associated with his work as a druggist since 1897. That same address is listed as Michal's on his death certificate in 1900.

Michal's occupation is listed as "clk" in the 1898 Directory. I suppose that means he was a clerk.

Michal died of chronic gastritis, according to his death certificate. He was buried at Graceland Cemetery in Chicago on 3 April 1900, block 22 plot 362. There is no headstone [visited the cemetery and found the plot 4 September 1999 -- JTS].

More About MICHAL MACIEJEWSKI (MACIONES) ~:

Burial: 03 Apr 1900, Graceland Cemetery in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, block 22 plot 362. There is no headstone [visited the cemetery and found the plot 4 September 1999 -- JTS].

Notes for MARIANNA SZCZEPANSKA ~:

The church death record of Marianna's daughter, Adela, suggests that Marianna may also have been called Marta.

Aldona Druseika (lithuanianroots@yahoo.com) wrote "As regards Szczepanski family we found that such family came from the IGLAUKE place Suwalki too, near Pilviskiai. This datas we found in the Dictionary of Lithuanian names.... Additionally too in Lithuanian archives there are left files period 1824-1915 from this Suwalki place as Iglauke" [personal correspondence, 13 February 2001 - JTS].

Child of MICHAL MACIEJEWSKI (MACIONES) and MARIANNA SZCZEPANSKA is:

2. i. ADELA² MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) ~, b. Abt. Dec 1862, Pilwizki, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia; d. 04 Oct 1903, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

Generation No. 2

2. ADELA² MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) ~ (*MICHAL¹ MACIEJEWSKI (MACIONES) ~*) was born Abt. Dec 1862 in Pilwizki, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia, and died 04 Oct 1903 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. She married BRANISLAW FRANCISZEK STRYZOWSKI ~ 08 Jul 1882 in Warszawa, Warszawskie Province (?), Poland-Russia, son of JULIAN STRYZOWSKI and PELAGIA BABIANSKA. He was born Abt. 03 Mar 1858 in Wladyslawow, Suwalki Province, Poland-Russia, and died 18 Feb 1907 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

Notes for ADELA MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) ~:

Pilwizki, 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). 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 *Slownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów slowianskich*, 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 Ejtakuny [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 Sapiezyski [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 [Bartinkai], 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], Wójty [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 *empfiteutyeczny*) - 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 Pilwizki, 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 Vilkaviškio 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 Pilvishes 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 Furst 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/shipdf.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

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].

Władysławów 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 Dobrovol'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 Władysławów 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, Władysław 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 [włoka - 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 Chelmino lan was 16.8-17.0 hectares; and in the Kingdom of Poland the New Polish włoka 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 włoka 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 Žemaičiai, 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 Szyszupa river separates the county from that of Pilkaly 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 Szyszupa, at an elevation of 277 feet. A slightly elevated wooded area stretches over the northern half, and its waters drain to the Szyszupa 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 Szyszupa near the village of Ponowie [Panoviai]. From the northeastern part of the county, which is elevated and wooded, three small rivers flow to the Szyszupa: the Wysoka [Višakis], the Milippa [Milupe] (at Tumpeje [Tumpai]) and the Nienuppa [Nenupe] (at Narwojcie [Norvaišiai]). The right tributaries of the Szyszupa 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, Wladyslawów and Szaki, as well as 11 gminas: Blogoslawienstwo, Dobrowola [Dabrowole], Gielgudyszki, Gryszkabuda, Kidule [Kiduliai], Lesnictwo, Swiatoszyn, Syntowty, Szylgale [Šilgaliai], Tomaszbuda [Tamošbudis], and Zypke [Zipliai]. [Branislaw Chlebowski]-Volume XIV, pp. 692-693].

"[Note: for those with Jewish ancestors from Wladyslawów, 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 and 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, Bažnycios 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 (igsw@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 (igsw@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 Szykowski, 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.

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

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 Pilwizski 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 STRZYZOWSKI 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 ADELA MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) and BRANISLAW STRZYZOWSKI are:

- i. KAZIMIERZ³ STRZYZOWSKI.
- ii. ZOFIA STRZYZOWSKA.

Notes for ZOFIA STRZYZOWSKA:

Zofia was known as "Zasha".

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

Generation No. 3

3. EDWARD JULIAN³ SANDERS (STRZYZOWSKI) ~ (ADELA² MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) ~, MICHAL¹ MACIEJEWSKI (MACIONES) ~) 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 (STRYZOWSKI) and ELIZABETH BEREMAN:

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

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

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

4. i. JOHN THEODORE⁴ SANDERS ~, b. 29 Dec 1945, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

Generation No. 4

4. JOHN THEODORE⁴ SANDERS ~ (*EDWARD JULIAN³ SANDERS (STRYZOWSKI) ~, ADELA² MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) ~, MICHAL¹ MACIEJEWSKI (MACIONES) ~*) 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). 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:

5. i. KEITH EDWARD⁵ SANDERS ~, b. 05 Dec 1975, Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island.
6. ii. ERICA NICOLE SANDERS ~, b. 05 Dec 1975, Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island.

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

- iii. DYLAN KEATON⁵ SANDERS ~, b. 08 May 1985, Rochester, Monroe County, New York.

Notes for DYLAN KEATON SANDERS ~:
Dylan was born in Highland Hospital.

Generation No. 5

5. KEITH EDWARD⁵ SANDERS ~ (*JOHN THEODORE⁴, EDWARD JULIAN³ SANDERS (STRYZOWSKI) ~, ADELA² MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) ~, MICHAL¹ MACIEJEWSKI (MACIONES) ~*) 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 SANDERS⁶ 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].

6. ERICA NICOLE⁵ SANDERS ~ (*JOHN THEODORE⁴, EDWARD JULIAN³ SANDERS (STRYZOWSKI) ~, ADELA² MACIEJEWSKA (MACIONES) ~, MICHAL¹ MACIEJEWSKI (MACIONES) ~*) 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 COLETTE⁶ 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.

