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Graves next to the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Radruż

Photo by Tadeusz Budziński

Historical sketch of the graves of the Andruszewskis and Zofia Krynicka née Zawadzka next to the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Radruż 1871–2022

On July 12, 1871, the estate in Radruż was jointly purchased from Jan Biberstein Starowiejski (Stanisław Jan Starowiejski of the Biberstein coat of arms, owner of estates in Bratkówka and Korabniki) by Ignacy Mogiła Andruszewski (Andrósowski of the Mogiła coat of arms), who also owned estates in Czerlany and Stodółki, and his son Kazimierz Mogiła Andruszewski, with the property being shared $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ respectively.

On January 23, 1876, Ignacy Andruszewski transferred his share of the property in the estate in Radruż to Kazimierz Andruszewski. Ignacy Andruszewski died on February 27, 1876 and was buried in Porzecze, Gródek Jagielloński District. Before his death he transferred the rest of his property to his sons and daughters: Ksawery, Wincenty, Leon, Klementyna Kawecka née Andruszewska and Ignacya Kotkowska née Andruszewska. The Radruż-Smolín family line originates from Kazimierz and Józefa Andruszewski because in 1887 Józefa Andruszewska née Krynicka acquired a forest estate in Smolín and the Smolín hamlet in the neighbourhood of Radruż.

During the years 1871–1890, Kazimierz Andruszewski – ex officio patron of the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Radruż – had responsibility for taking care of the tserkva and of the parish and at the same time received the right to sit on the rectory bench and kiss the paten during mass.

Around 1880, according to the will of Kazimierz Andruszewski, two gravestones were placed in the churchyard of the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Radruż and a tomb was built.

The first representative of the family to be buried in Radruż near the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva was Zofia Krynicka née Zawadzka (born in 1806 – died on December 24, 1887 on the Smolín estate of the Andruszewskis). She was the mother of Józefa Andruszewska née Krynicka.

At the end of the 19th century, Maria Wiśniewska (?–?), the housekeeper of the Andruszewski manor in Radruż, was buried in the crypt of the Andruszewski tomb.

On November 13, 1889, Kazimierz and Józefa sold the ownership rights to the property in Radruż to Waclaw Toczyński and settled in Smolín for good.

In 1911, the son of Ignacy Andruszewski, Kazimierz Mogiła Andruszewski (born in 1837), patron of the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Radruż, owner of estates, founder of the school foundation in Jaworów, brewer and hunter, was buried in the crypt of the Andruszewski tomb.

In 1932, the son of Kazimierz Andruszewski, Zygmunt Mogiła-Andruszewski (born in 1867), owner of estates, treasury counselor in Kosów and hunter, was buried in the crypt of the Andruszewski tomb.

In 1933, Józefa Andruszewska (born in 1843), née Krynicka, owner of estates, widow of Kazimierz Andruszewski, was buried in the crypt of the Andruszewski tomb.

Up until the beginning of the Second World War, Radruż was mainly inhabited by Ruthenians (Ukrainians). At that time relations between the Polish and Ukrainian communities of Horyniec and Radruż were close and harmonious. This is evidenced by the joint celebration of church holidays in the spirit of



Ignacy Andruszewski, (1806–1876).
Painting by Wincenty Siffert (Professor of the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków in 1835). Photo by Wojciech Plewiński.



Zofia Krynicka née Zawadzka, «Babcunia»
(1806–1887)



Józefa Andruszewska née Krynicka (1843–1933)
and Kazimierz Andruszewski (1837–1911)

respect for their common history and traditions (see the description of the June procession to Horyniec and Radruż: Jan Andruszewski. Sen Kiryły (s. 26 and next) [in:] *Z ziemi łąz i piękna*. Lwów: Księgarnia Narodowa 1905).

Around 1950, Zygmunt Andruszewski Jr., at his own expense, restored the tombstones of Andruszewski and Zofia Krynicka née Zawadzka in Radruż, which were damaged by Ukrainian partisans during the war.

On May 16, 1979 the communist authorities of the Polish People's Republic, in the person of the voivodeship conservator of monuments in Przemyśl, confirmed the right of the Andruszewski family to be buried at the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Radruż and granted permission for further burials in the Andruszewski grave.

In November 1987, Stanisława Andruszewska, née Rudeńska (born in 1913), wife of Zygmunt Andruszewski Jr., granddaughter of Teofil Piotr Modelski (1839–1922, participant in the January Uprising), niece of Major General Izydor Modelski (1889–1962) and Professor Teofil Emil Modelski (1881–1967), a graduate of the Sisters of Notre Dame School in Lviv, was buried in the crypt of the Andruszewski tomb.

In April 1988 Zygmunt Andruszewski Jr. (born in 1903), Zygmunt's son, a graduate of the Academy of Agriculture in Dublany, soldier of the Home Army, owner of estates, Deputy Director of the Voivodeship Society of State Farms in Rzeszów, a hunter was buried in the crypt of the Andruszewski tomb.

In the final years of the Polish People's Republic, the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Radruż was deprived of proper care and support. In 1987, Wojciech Andruszewski (great-grandson of Kazimierz Andruszewski) installed a steel lock on the main gate of the tserkva and partially restored the interior of the crypt of the Andruszewski tomb.

Around 2000, Barbara s.v. Bąkowska, p.v. Witkowska, née Andruszewska, the great-granddaughter of Kazimierz Andruszewski, founded a marble tablet on the Andruszewski tomb.

In May 2011, Wojciech Mogiła Andruszewski (born in 1944), son of Zygmunt Jr., long-time Director and then Administrator of the State Fisheries in Ruda Różaniecka and hunter, was buried in the Andruszewski crypt.

uszewski family and the grave of Zofia Krynicka, née Zawadzka, which includes, among other rights, the right to cherish the memory of the Andruszewski family members who died and were buried there, as well as the right to care for the graves and the tomb and to be buried in the aforementioned graves.

In 2011, the Andruszewski family co-financed the publication of the Radruż album *Kresowe Dziedzictwo* (published by Muzeum Kresów w Lubaczowie. Lubaczów 2011), which is entirely dedicated to the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Radruż.

On October 13, 2013, great-great-grandsons of Kazimierz Andruszewski founded the Smolin Andruszewski Foundation. One of the Foundation's statutory goals is „caring for the graves of the Andruszewski family in Poland and Ukraine, and especially caring for Andruszewski tomb and the grave of Zofia Krynicka née Zawadzka, which are located on land belonging to the Tserkva in Radruż” – learn more at www.smolin.pl

The decision of the First Civil Chamber of the District Court in Przemyśl dated May 28, 2018 No. IC 644/17 established the right of the great-great-grandsons of Kazimierz Andruszewski to the burial ground of the Andruszewski family and the grave of Zofia Krynicka, née Zawadzka, which includes, among other rights, the right to cherish the memory of the Andruszewski family members who died and were buried there, as well as the right to care for the graves and the tomb and to be buried in the aforementioned graves.



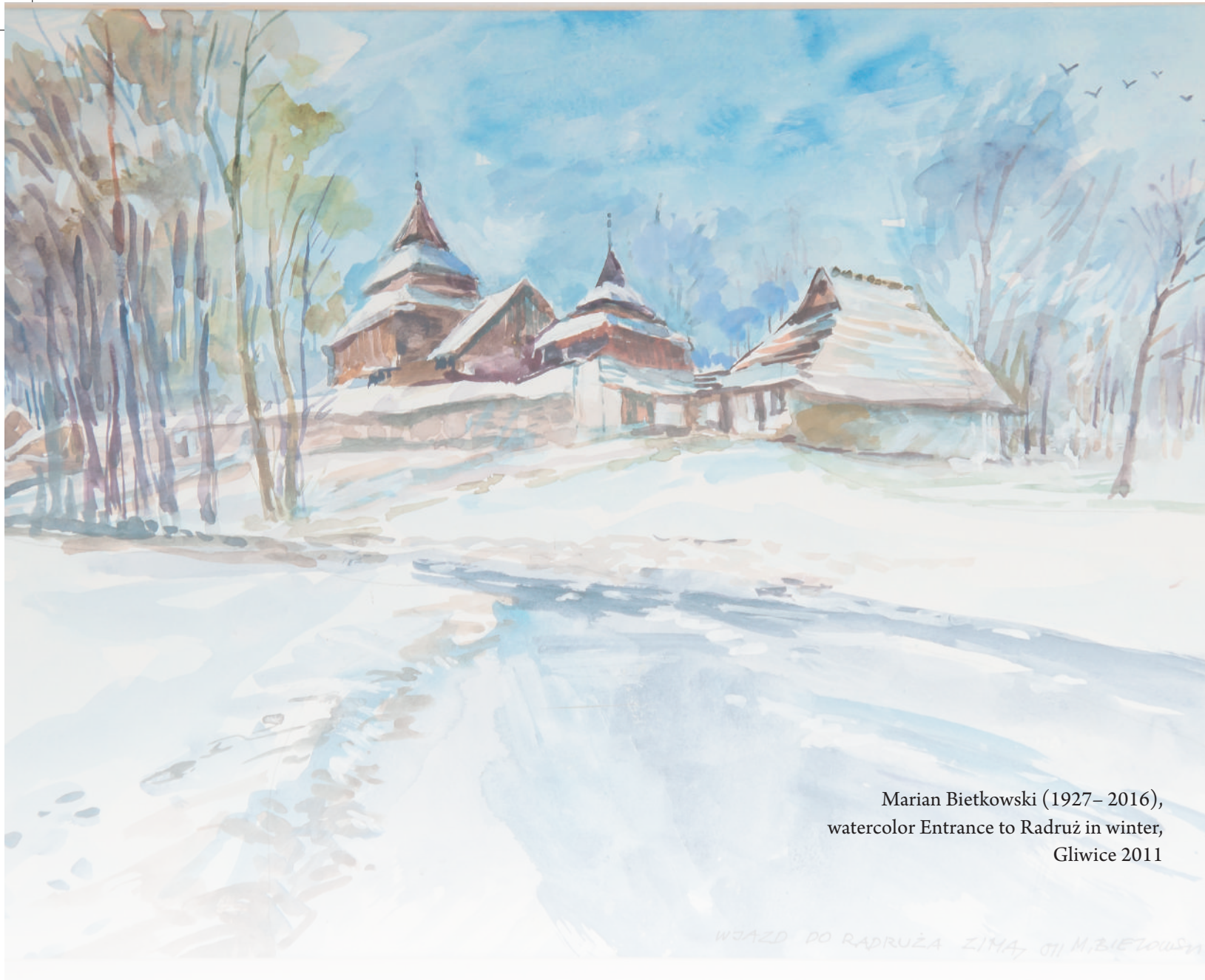
Zygmunt Andruszewski senior (1867–1932)



Zygmunt Andruszewski junior (1903–1988)
and Stanisława Andruszewska née Rudeńska (1913–1987)



Wojciech Andruszewski (1944–2001)



Marian Bietkowski (1927– 2016),
watercolor Entrance to Raduż in winter,
Gliwice 2011

In 2019, a team of preservationists led by Professor Janusz Smaza from the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw inventoried and examined the gravestones, determined the location of the crypt under the tomb of the Andruszewski family, and made an argument that a similar crypt is also under the tombstone of the grave of Zofia Krynicka née Zawadzka.

On November 14, 2022, the crypt of the tomb of the Andruszewski family was opened and the grave of Zofia Krynicka née Zawadzka was inspected. After the inspection and study of the graves, Professor Janusz Smaza presented the results of the complex conservatorship examination and Professor Jan Widacki drew up and signed the protocol of the opening of the graves. The expertise of Professor Janusz Smaza finally refuted the thesis about the existence of a crypt under the tombstone of Zofia Krynicka née Zawadzka.

Cezary Andruszewski
Rzeszów, December 30, 2022



Jan Andruszewski (1866–1930) – doctor and writer;
buried at the cemetery in Niemirów (Ukraine).
The son of Kazimierz Andruszewski, the patron of
the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Raduż.



Photo by Tadeusz Budziński

Excerpt from the opinion on the conservation of the tombs

TOMB OF THE ANDRUSZEWSKIS

The tomb is built of Brusno stone, a sedimentary organogenic limestone, in particular shell limestone, with a parallel and non-directional texture. The main ingredient is calcium carbonate CaCO_3 in the form of calcite with various additives including hematite and clay. This is tinted with shades of white, yellow, grey and rust.

The stone blocks have different shapes and sizes. Some are regular – oblong and flat, measuring from 5 to 20 cm high and from 10 to 30 cm wide. They were formed as a result of fracturing in the deposit or the flaking

(wedging) of large blocks along layers of sedimentation, i.e. cleavage planes, and often with scarring (separation) across cleavage planes. The remainder of the blocks are of irregular shape and size. Their planes are obtained as a result of mechanical processing using the methods of cutting, gouging or tearing of the surface.

The slab lying in the tomb is processed by the stonemasonry techniques of gouging, hewing and tearing. (...)

THE GRAVE OF ZOFIA KRYNICKA NÉE ZAWADZKA

According to research, there are records that the tombstone of the grave of Zofia Krynicka née Zawadzka was built around 1880.

Zofia Krynicka née Zawadzka was buried in the tserkva cemetery in 1887. The installation of the tombstone should be dated to that year or later.

During the initial surface research carried out in 2019 (among others the analysis of the surface shape and vegetation) and soil penetration of the area around the tombstone with sharp steel rods, there was a resistance from boulders (or stone blocks) present in the ground at various depths and in different places. At the same time, a theory had been put forward about the possible existence of a crypt under the grave.

Thorough research of the area (in November 2022) by the above mentioned method and direct sounding in two places refuted this thesis.

As a result of the first probing directly near the tombstone on the western side (similar to that of the crypt of the tomb of the Andruszewski family), all that was found was stone grit laid under the base of the tombstone at a depth of more than 40 cm.

As a result of probing at a second location on the eastern side of the tombstone, an irregularly shaped stone block with no traces of processing was found at a depth of about 60 cm.

As a result, no further such searching was carried out. (...)

*Professor Janusz Smaza
Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw
Radruż–Warsaw, 2022*



Mieczysław Andruszewski (1871–1931) – doctor, lieutenant colonel in the Polish Army; buried at the Łyczakowski cemetery in Lviv. Son of Kazimierz Andruszewski, patron of the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Radruż
Photo from his time of service in the Halytsky Lancers Regiment No. 3



Photo by Tadeusz Budziński

Excerpt from the protocol of the opening of the tomb

Crypt of the Andruszewski family near the Tserkva of St. Paraskeva in Radruż.

*Horyniec-Zdrój Commune, Lubaczów County,
Podkarpackie Voivodeship, Republic of Poland*

After excavating the entrance, the crypt of the Andruszewski family tomb was opened. The crypt was entered by: Cezary Andruszewski (son of Krzysztof Andruszewski, grandson of Zygmunt Andruszewski, Jr.), as well as Professor Jan Widacki, Professor Janusz Smaza, Agnieszka Karolina Andruszewski (Cezary's wife) and Jan Andruszewski (Cezary's son).

STWIERDZONO.

The crypt is in good condition. The vault is barrel-shaped, covered with a mineralised limestone coating. To the left of the entrance, on a stone slab (description follows), there are remains of earth, the remains of coffins and old fittings, as well as bones.

To the right is a wooden coffin with a brass crucifix on the lid and with metal handles and curtains in good condition. The lid of the coffin was not opened. The surface of the coffin was covered with condensation. The coffin was placed on a stone slab made of Brusno stone measuring 2 x 1 m.

To the right of the coffin described above there are two decaying coffins with fallen lids. (...)

(...) the coffins were not dislocated. The coffins did not lie on the floor, but were on cross bars. (...)

According to verbal account provided by Zygmunt Andruszewski Jr., the interior of the crypt was broken into during the Second World War and the grave cross was overturned. Zygmunt Andruszewski Jr. put the cross in its place in the 1950s. Those present in the crypt did not notice any recent traces of plunder.

On the lintel above the entrance there is the inscription „11.VIII.1987”. This date records the day of the reconstruction of the entrance to the crypt which was carried out by Wojciech Andruszewski (son of Zygmunt Andruszewski Jr.). The entrance pillars to the crypt were reinforced with bricks and a new concrete lintel reinforced with steel bars was installed. The entrance cover is made of a reinforced concrete slab.

No changes have been made to the crypt. No items found there have been removed.

The protocol was completed and signed in the presence of participants.

*Professor Jan Widacki
Radruż, November 14, 2022*



Photo by Tadeusz Budziński



Marian Bietkowski (1927– 2016),
watercolour Radruż in autumn, Gliwice 2011



Photo by Tadeusz Budziński



The Tserkva of St. Paraskeva
in Radruż – Branch of
the Borderland Museum
in Lubaczów



„Gente Ruthenus, natione
Polonus. The Legacy of Jan
Andruszewski of Smolin”
Project Facebook profile

Copy of a map fragment of the Military Geographical Institute (Warsaw, 1935). Scale 1:100 000

GRAVES NEXT TO THE TSERKVA OF ST. PARASKEVA IN RADRUŻ

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