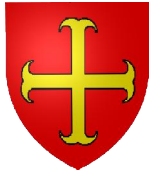


THE KALAGEORGIS IN RUSSIA



Coat of Arms - House of Villehardouin
Princes of Achaia, Greece

Christopher Stavrovich KALAGEORGI, descendant of Greek royalty from Empress Anna, relocated to Russia with his sons, Ivan and Pavel during the reign of Peter the Great (1689 - 1725).



EMPERESS Catherine II (the Great)

Born April 21, 1729, in Stettin, Poland, into the family of Prince Christian August of Anhalt-Zerbst. On February 9, 1744, she came to Russia as the bride of the heir to the throne, Peter Feodorovich. They married in St. Petersburg on August 21, 1745, and she was christened into the Orthodox Church as Ekaterina Alexeevna. Industrious, highly intelligent and strong-willed, she quickly mastered the Russian language. A reader of historical and philosophical works, she entered into correspondence with some of the greatest minds in Europe, including Voltaire. On June 28, 1762, with the support of the Imperial Guard, she overthrew her husband Peter III. She was crowned Empress of All Russia on September 22, 1762. Her rule was one of the most prosperous periods of the Russian Empire. She undertook a wide range of internal political reforms, waged two successful wars against the Ottoman Empire and occupied vast territories on Russia's southern boundaries. She died on November 6, 1796, and was buried in St. Petersburg.



Prince Giorgi Aleksandrovich POTESKIN

Russian statesman; born 24 September 1739 in the village of Chizhovo, Russia. As a member of the Chevalier Guard, he participated in the palace coup that ousted Peter III. By 1774 he had become a favorite of Catherine the Great, and for the next 17 years he was the most powerful man in the Russian Empire. He founded the Black Sea naval port of Sevastopol, effectively giving Russia a southern coast; established several towns, and other public works; built a formidable war fleet; induced hundreds of thousands of settlers to colonize Russia's new southern lands; launched agricultural and manufacturing enterprises; and generally performed one prodigious labor after another. Potemkin died 5 October 1791.



Sergei Nicolaevich NOVIKOV and Andrei Lvovich KALAGEORGI at Tretyakov Gallery w/Potemkin's portrait

Catherine made Russia the dominant power in south-eastern Europe after her first Russo-Turkish War against the Ottoman Empire (1768–1774), which saw some of the heaviest defeats in Turkish history, including the Battle of Chesma (5 July – 7 July 1770) and the Battle of Kagul (21 July 1770). After a war with the Ottoman Empire in 1768 a treaty was signed by which Russia acquired an outlet to the Black Sea and to incorporate the vast steppes of present-day southern Ukraine, where the Russians founded the new cities of Odessa, Nikolayev, Yekaterinoslav (the future Dnepropetrovsk), and Kherson. The Crimean Tatars were made independent from the Ottomans. In 1783 Catherine annexed Crimea, this sparked the next war with the Ottomans in 1787 and resulted with Russia expanding to the Dnestr River. Catherine's "GREEK PROJECT" was the complete expulsion of the Ottomans from Europe and the renewal of a Byzantine Empire in Greece under Russian control, by placing her nephew, the Grand Duke Constantin Pavlovich on the Byzantine/Greek throne. Ever conscious of her legacy, Catherine longed for recognition as an enlightened sovereign. She pioneered for Russia the role that Britain would later play throughout most of the nineteenth and early twentieth century – that of international mediator in disputes that could, or did, lead to war. Accordingly, she acted as mediator in the War of the Bavarian Succession (1778–1779) between Prussia and Austria. In 1780 she set up a League of Armed Neutrality designed to defend neutral shipping from the British Royal Navy during the American Revolution. From 1788 to 1790, Russia fought in the Russo-Swedish War against Sweden, instigated by Catherine's cousin, King Gustav III of Sweden. Expecting to simply overtake the Russian armies still engaged in war against the Ottoman Turks and hoping to strike Saint Petersburg directly, the Swedes ultimately faced mounting human and territorial losses when opposed by Russia's Baltic Fleet. After Denmark declared war on Sweden in 1788, things looked bleak for the Swedes. After the Battle of Svensksund in 1790, the parties signed the Treaty of Värälä (14 August 1790) returning all conquered territories to their respective owners, and peace ensued for 20 years. Catherine, throughout her long reign, took many lovers, however her affair with her lover and capable adviser Grigori Alexandrovich Potemkin resulted in a secret marriage and the birth of her sole legitimate daughter Elizaveta Gregorievna in 1774.



Ivan Christopher
KALAGEORGI
1766 - 1841



KALAGEORGI Family Crest

During the reign of Paul I (1796-1801), Ivan Christopher was bestowed with the **KALAGEORGI** family crest and the Imperial document (the Golden Book), documenting all of his contributions in the service of his new country, signed by the Emperor and sealed with the Imperial Crest in a gold-plated silver box encrusted with diamonds with ribbons of St. George. The Crest is recorded in Book 7 (1745-1890) of the High Russian Nobility Crests



Elizaveta Gregorievna
TEMKINA
1774 - 1860

Elizaveta Grigorievna was the daughter of Empress Catherine II and Field Marshall Prince Gregory Potemkin. At birth she was given the family name of Temkin for political reasons. She was raised in St. Petersburg by Count Alexandre Samoilov, Lt. General and hero of Ochakova & Ismailov campaigns. He was one of the witnesses to the secret marriage of her parents. In 1794 she married Ivan Kalageorgi.

Ivan KALAGEORGI, a member of Greek Nobility grandson of the Ruler of Rahovnitz. He fought in the Ruso-Turkish war and was given land in the Chernogorsk Region near Nezhinom . In 1781, he was invited by Catherine the Great to come to the Russian Court to tutor her nephew, the Grand Duke Constantine, in the Greek culture and language for his eligibility to the Greek throne. He took an active battle role in the **Russo-Swedish war of 1788 - 90**. In 1807 he was nominated as governor of the Hertzon province and in 1817 as governor of Ekaterinoslavsk (now Dnieperpetrovsk).

They lived at their residence called "Mezhgorsk" and had (4) sons (Alexander b.1799), Grigori (b.1800), Constantine (b.1814)and Nicolai (b. 1817). Also (6) daughters (Barbara b.1795), Catherine and Sofia (b 1798), Anastasia (b. 1801), Nadezhda (b.1796), Vera (b.1810) . They were visited by many notable people including Alexander Pushkin and Count Raefsky. On Christmas of 1821, Ivan Cristophorovich, on his way to St.Petersburg, stopped over in Warsaw to visit the Grand Duke Constantine Pavlovich and his old friend the general Count D.D.Kuruta. After the traditional New Year's parade he had a stroke. After a recovery , the Emperor sent him to a spa with healing waters in the Caucus Mountains. This illness affected his career since his memory started to fail and he retired from public service.

In 1812 ,Napoleon made a major misstep when, following a dispute with **Tsar Alexander I**, he launched an invasion of the tsar's realm. The campaign was a catastrophe. Although Napoleon's Grande Armée made its way to Moscow, the Russians' scorched-earth strategy prevented the invaders from living off the country. After Russia and its allies defeated Napoleon, Alexander became known as the 'savior of Europe,' and he presided over the redrawing of the map of Europe at the Congress of Vienna (1815), which made Alexander the monarch of Congress Poland. In 1824, Russia agreed to abandon the requirements of Tsar Alexander's ukaz of 1821 on Russian monopoly on fur hunting, fishing, and trading in their **Alaskan area** and reopened its Pacific ports to U.S. ships. Once this Convention was ratified in 1825, it became the first treaty concluded between Russia and the United States. The relatively liberal tsar was replaced by his younger brother, **Nicholas I (1825-1855)**, who at the onset of his reign was confronted with an uprising. The background of this revolt lay in the Napoleonic Wars, when a number of well-educated Russian officers traveled in Europe in the course of the military campaigns, where their exposure to the liberalism of Western Europe encouraged them to seek change on their return to autocratic Russia. The result was the **Decembrist Revolt (December 1825)**. The revolt was easily crushed, leading Nicholas to turn away from

**Sons of Elizaveta Grigorievna and Ivan Christaforovich
KALAGEORGI**

**Daughters of Elizaveta Grigorievna
and Ivan Christaforovich
KALAGEORGI**

Alexander and Grigori (the 2 oldest sons) studied at the 1st St.Petersburg Cadet Corps. and on graduation were assigned to the Cavalry Palace Guard along with the Crown Prince Constantine Pavlovich as sons of his tutor. The Director of the Cadet Corps, Lt.General Klingortz would write a monthly report on the progress, health and behavior of Cadets **KALAGEORGI I** and **KALAGEORGI II** to the Crown Prince.

Grigori Ivanovich
KALAGEORGI
1800 - 1848

Ulan, retired in 1823 to run the Mezhgorsk Estate in the Kiev Province.
Married MELCHATOVA

Constantine Ivanovich
KALAGEORGI
1814 - 1885

Lt- General of Artillery. In 1831 was assigned as Court Page. Married Alexandra Pavlovna MONICHAPOV (1822-1842). In 1855 was in Crimea as Commander of a reserve artillery division. In 1884 he retired to Herzon. His son, Nicolai Constantinovich (1842-1906) was an international judge and author of "Journey to the Milky River" in 1878.

Nicolai Ivanovich
KALAGEORGI
1817 - ?

Major-General, Court Page. From 1844 served in the Lithuanian Dragoons. Married Baroness Julia Robertovna ENGELHART (b. 1822). In 1861 was nominated as Commander of the Belgorod Ulan Division.



Barbara Ivanovna
KALAGEORGI
1795 - 1891



Great-Great-Grandmother of Sergei Nicolaevich NOVIKOV whom we met in Moscow in 2007. See Novikov Family Tree

No Photo Available

Alexander Ivanovich
KALAGEORGI
1799 - 1865

General-Major. In 1837 was the Commander of the Elizavet Ulan Division. In 1835 he married Princess Catherine Manvelov. In 1860 he retired and was head of the "Mezhnogorsk" Kalageorgi estate near Kiev.



Princess Catherine Nicolaevna
MANVELOV
1814 - 1899

Princess Catherine Nicolaevna. For 35 years she was Head Mistress of the School for Noble Ladies. They had (2) sons and (3) daughters



Prince Nicolai
MANVELOV
1784 - 1849
Catherine's Father

Father of Catherine. Lt.General, descendent from Georgian Nobility originally from the province of Guria. Family got title of Prince by the Georgian King Vakhtanga VI of Karti who was "in exile" in Russia in the 1720s. In 1738, they became Russian citizens and were named as Princes Manvelov. Original name Manvelishvili.

Nadezhda Ivanovna
KALAGEORGI
1796 - ?

Ekaterina Ivanovna
KALAGEORGI
1798 - ?

Sophia Ivanovna
KALAGEORGI
1798 - ?

Anastasia Ivanovna
KALAGEORGI
1801 - ?

Vera Ivanovna
KALAGEORGI
1810 - ?

No Data Available

Although the Russian Empire would play a leading political role in the next century, secured by its defeat of Napoleonic France, its retention of serfdom precluded economic progress of any significant degree. In the second half of the 18th century, Russia began to lag ever farther behind the European Industrial revolution, creating new problems for the empire. Russia's status as a great power obscured the inefficiency of its government, the isolation of its people, and its economic backwardness. Following the defeat of Napoleon, Alexander I (1801-1825) had been ready to discuss constitutional reforms, but though a few were introduced, no thoroughgoing changes were attempted. Tsar Alexander II, who succeeded Nicholas I in 1855, was a conservative who saw no alternative but to implement change. He initiated substantial reforms in education, the government, the judiciary, and the military. In 1861 he proclaimed the emancipation of about 20 million privately held serfs by giving them land and limited freedom. The serfs usually remained in the village commune, but were required to make redemption payments to the government over a period of fifty years. The government compensated former owners of serfs by issuing them bonds. The regime had envisioned that the 50,000 landlords would thrive without serfs and would continue to provide loyal administrative leadership in the countryside. The government also had expected that peasants would produce sufficient crops for their own consumption and for export sales. Neither of the were realistic, and emancipation left both former serfs and their former owners dissatisfied. The peasants soon fell behind in their payments to the government because the land they had received was poor and because Russian agricultural methods were inadequate. The former owners often had to sell their lands to remain solvent because most of them could neither farm nor manage estates without their former serfs. In 1864 the regime implemented the great judicial reform. In major towns, it established Western-style courts with juries. In general, the judicial system functioned effectively, but the government lacked the finances and cultural influence to extend the court system to the villages, where traditional peasant justice continued to operate with minimal interference from provincial officials.



Nicolai Alexandrovich KALAGEORGI
1844 - 1895

Graduated from the St.Petersburg Cadet Academy as a Sergeant-Major and is listed on the marbled honor board. He attained the rank of Colonel in the Imperial Guard. Personal Adjutant to General Dragomirov, Commander of the Kiev Military Troop



Elizaveta Alexandrovna KALAGEORGI
1847 - 1914

Married Lt. General Sergei Alexandrovich STREMOULOV. Daughter Ekaterina



Grigori Alexandrovich KALAGEORGI as a young Ulan Calvary Officer ~ 1867



Alexandra Alexandrovna KALAGEORGI
? - ?

Married Nicolai Alexandrovich SCHMITT. Children - Ekaterina, Nicolai and Sergei



Sophia Alexandrovna KALAGEORGI
? - ?

Married Ivan Ivanovich FEDEROV Children - Ekaterina, Ivan, Nicolai, Sergei, Sophia

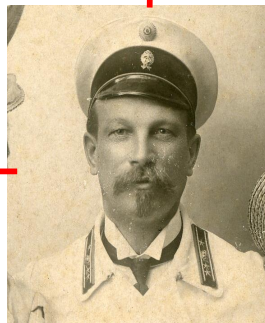


General Alexander Franz RODENDORF
1805 - 1885
Olga's Father



Olga Alexandrovna KALAGEORGI
1848 - 1915

was the daughter of General Alexander Franz Rodendorf of Prussian ancestry. She married Gregory KALAGEORGI in 1870. They had (2) sons and (4) daughters



Grigori Alexandrovich KALAGEORGI
1849 - 1914

Born on Jan 8. Graduated from the Nicolievsk Calvary Academy. Served in the Vladimir Uhlan regiment till 1869 under Lt. General Komarov. Left the military for health reasons and became an Imperial Court Advisor and Director in Financial Affairs. Married Olga Rodendorf in 1870. Died in Riga in 1914.



Grigori and Olga with four of their children - Lilia, Olga, Keti, Nicolai and Sophia. Alexander was on a military tour of duty at the time of the photo in 1910.

In 1881 revolutionaries assassinated Alexander II. His son Alexander III (r. 1881-1894) initiated a period of political reaction, which intensified a counter reform movement that had begun in 1866. He strengthened the security police, reorganizing it into an agency known as the Okhrana, and placed it under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Dmitriy Tolstoy, Alexander's minister of internal affairs, instituted the use of land captains, who were noble overseers of districts. In their attempts to "save" Russia from "modernism," they revived religious censorship, persecuted non-Orthodox and non-Russian populations, fostered anti-Semitism, and suppressed the autonomy of the universities. Their attacks on liberal and non-Russian elements alienated large segments of the population. The nationalities, particularly Poles, Finns, Latvians, Lithuanians, and Ukrainians, reacted to the regime's efforts to Russify them by intensifying their own nationalism. Many Jews emigrated or joined radical movements. Secret organizations and political movements continued to develop despite the regime's efforts to quell them.



Alexander
Grigorievich
KALAGEORGI
1873 - 1931

Married **Alexandera Yakovlena AUNOVIKOVA**, daughter of a priest. Children - Nicolai, Sergei, Giorgi and Vera.



Ekaterina (Ketie)
Grigorievna
KALAGEORGI
1875 - 1942

Married **Alexander Grigorievich DILIGENTSKY**. Children - Dimitri, Iraida, Ludmila and Alexander (killed in WWII).



Sophia
Grigorievna
KALAGEORGI
1879 - 1942

Married **Alexander Andreevich KRIVTSOV**. Children - Maria, Mihail, Ksenia and ???. All died during the siege of Leningrad in 1942



Elizaveta (Lilia)
Grigorievna
KALAGEORGI
1878 - 1958

Married **Alexander Yakovlich ZAMIATIN**. Children - Marina, Nikita (died from exposure in 1918), and Galina. Lived in Moscow after 1920). Resumed correspondence with Nicolai Grigorievich in 1956



Olga
Grigorievna
KALAGEORGI
1882 - 1930

Married **Foma Yakimovich PERKOVSKY**. No children. Died from a stroke in 1930



Alexander Grigorievich's children - Nicolai (killed in the Civil War), Sergei (also), Giorgi (served in the Anna regiment in 1918 - disappeared), Vera (died from breast cancer) and niece Marina (Lilia's daughter).

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were times of crisis for Russia. Technology and industry developed rapidly in the West, new, dynamic, competitive great powers appeared on the world scene: Otto von Bismarck united Germany in 1871, the post-Civil War United States grew in size and strength, and a modernized Japan emerged from the Meiji Restoration of 1868. Russia could not generate enough capital to support rapid industrial development to compete with advanced countries on a commercial basis. Russia's dilemma was that accelerated domestic development risked upheaval at home, but slower progress risked full economic dependency on the faster-advancing countries to the east and west. In fact, political ferment, particularly among the intelligentsia, accompanied the transformation of Russia's economic and social structure, but so did impressive developments in literature, music, the fine arts, and the natural sciences. Industrial growth was significant, but unsteady, and not extensive. . By 1890 Russia had about 32,000 kilometers of railroads . The state budget had more than doubled. Foreign trade was inadequate to meet the empire's needs. Until the state introduced high industrial tariffs in the 1880s, it could not finance trade with the West.



The ZAMIATINS with children Marina, Nikita and Galina ~ 1908

In 1893 Nicholas II appointed Sergi Witte, a successful railway executive, as his Minister of Finance. He encouraged the expansion of the Trans-Siberian Railway and organized the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Witte played an important role in helping to increase the speed of Russia's industrial development and by 1900 there were around 2.3 million industrial workers in Russia. Conditions in Russian factories were well below those in Europe. They worked on average an 11 hour day (10 hours on Saturday). Conditions in the factories were extremely harsh and little concern was shown for the workers' health and safety. Trade Unions were illegal in Russia and industrial workers found it difficult to improve their standard of living. Strikes were also prohibited and when they took place the Army was called to deal with the workers. Life in Russia in the early 1900s was extremely hard for the peasants. Their houses were cramped and lacked insulation making the peasants prone to diseases like pneumonia which were lethal at that time. Life for the proletariat was hard and full of discontent. It was very mechanical and artificial. Tsar Nicholas II was an autocratic ruler and did nothing to improve these conditions. The peasants were impoverished, oppressed and despised. They were not regarded as human beings and had no say in how taxes were spent. They lived in an endless cycle of poverty and they had to put on an unbearable workload. It was a primitive way to live which emphasized the fact that Russia, although very big and full of rich resources, was very backward.



Sophia Vassilievna
GORBATOV
1885 - 1913



Nicolai Grigorievich
KALAGEORGI
1888 - 1967

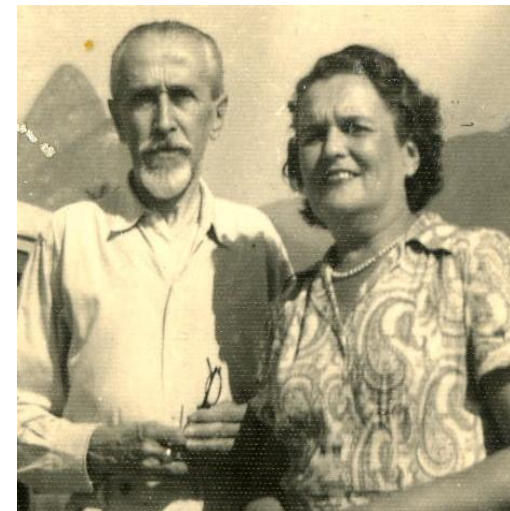


Evdokeia Pavlovna
KARTASHOV
1897 - 1967



Sophia and her brother Alexander
GORBATOV with Nicolai Grigorievich in
Warsaw - 1910

Nicolai Grigorievich was born on 6th March, 1888 in Belostok (then Russia). In 1908 he graduated from the Suvorov Cadet Corps in Warsaw and served as a Courier-Page at the Imperial Palace "The Tsar's Nest" in St.Petersburg. In 1909 he married Sofia Gorbатов. In 1910 he resigned from his "Tsar's nest" duty and military service and went to Omsk to become an administrator on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. In 1913, Sofia passed away in Barnaul leaving him a widower with (2) children. On 21st January, 1917 he married Evdokeia Kartashova and they had (2) children expanding his progeny to a total of (2) sons and (2) daughters. As the Civil War started he was recalled to military service and served under Admiral Kolchak until 1920, when Kolchak was killed and the White Army was disbanded. He was fortunate to escape with his entire family from Siberia in his official rail car to Harbin, China where he got an administrative job in the Chinese Eastern Rail Road (K.V.Zh.D). He worked there till his retirement in 1949 when the Railroad was taken over by the Chinese Communist Government. In 1950 he moved to Shanghai and in 1953 to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He passed away in Sao Paulo on March 14th, 1967.



Nicolai Grigorievich and Evdokeia Pavlovna
in Rio de Janeiro - 1957.

The Russian Revolution is the collective term for the series of revolutions in Russia in 1917, which destroyed the Tsarist autocracy and led to the creation of the Soviet Union. In the first revolution of February 1917 (March in the Gregorian calendar) the Czar was deposed and replaced by a Provisional government. In the second revolution of October that year the Provisional Government was removed and replaced with a Bolshevik (Communist) government. The February Revolution (March 1917) was a spontaneous popular revolution focused around St Petersburg. Czar Nicholas II of Russia, abdicated, leaving the Provisional Government in power. The February Revolution took place in the context of heavy military setbacks during the First World War, which left much of the army in a state of mutiny. When the Provisional Government chose to continue fighting the war with Germany, the Bolsheviks and other socialist factions campaigned for the abandonment of the war effort. The Bolsheviks formed workers militias under their control into the Red Guards (later the Red Army) over which they exerted substantial control. In the October Revolution (November on the Gregorian calendar), the Bolshevik party, led by Vladimir Lenin, and the workers' Soviets, overthrew the Provisional Government in Petrograd (St.Petersburg). The Bolsheviks appointed themselves as leaders of various government ministries and seized control of the countryside, establishing the Cheka (KGB) to ruthlessly quash dissent. To end the war, the Bolshevik leadership signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany in March 1918. However a brutal civil war erupted between the "Red" (Bolshevik), and "White" (anti-Bolshevik), factions, which was to continue for several years, with the Bolsheviks ultimately victorious. In this way the Revolution paved the way for the USSR. While many notable historical events occurred in Moscow and Petrograd, there was also a broadly-based movement in cities throughout the state, among national minorities throughout the empire, and in the rural areas, where peasants took over and redistributed land.



Nicolai Grigorievich and Sophia Vasilievna - 1908 in Warsaw during his courtship. At that time he was serving at the Court of the Emperor Nicolas II at the "Tsar's Nest" Palace (now called Pushkino) near St.Petersburg. He had many personal contacts with His Highness and even exchanged the 3 traditional kisses on Easter Sunday. He and the other younger officers often observed the four Royal Princesses during their daily stroll in the palace garden and once played "catch the ball" with the Heir Apparent Alexis.

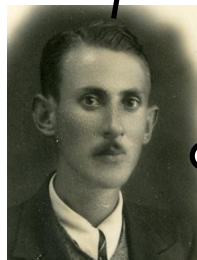


Sophia Vasilievna's brother, Alexander Vasilievich GORBATOV (1891-1973). Fought in WWI. Joined the Red Army and became a General in 1919. Was bestowed with the Red Banner Medal for bravery in the Revolutionary War. In the "Great Purge" of the '30's was arrested and exiled to Kolma in Siberia as an "Enemy of the People". In 1941 he was completely "re-habilitated" and return to full rank. He led his Red Army regiment all the way to Berlin. In 1945 he was assigned as the Commander of the Soviet Army in the city of Berlin



Nicolai Grigorievich in his cabinet at K.V.Zh.D - 1908. He was head of the Billing Section of the Accounting Department.

The Russian Civil War (1917–1923) was a multi-party war that occurred within the former Russian Empire after the Russian provisional government collapsed and the Soviets under the domination of the Bolshevik party assumed power, first in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) and then in other places. The principal fighting occurred between the Bolshevik Red Army, often in temporary alliance with other leftist pro-revolutionary groups, and the forces of the White Army, the loosely-allied anti-Bolshevik forces. Many foreign armies warred against the Red Army, notably the Allied Forces, yet many volunteer foreigners fought in both sides of the Russian Civil War. The most intense fighting took place from 1918 to 1920. Major military operations ended on 25 October 1922 when the Red Army occupied Vladivostok. A loose confederation of anti-Bolshevik forces aligned against the Communist government, including land-owners, middle-class citizens, reactionaries, pro-monarchists, army generals, and non-Bolshevik socialists who still had grievances, voluntarily united only in their opposition to Bolshevik rule. Their military forces, bolstered by foreign influence and led by General Yudenich, Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin, became known as the "White Army", they controlled significant parts of the former Russian empire for most of the war.



Giorgi Nicolaevich KALAGEORGI
1911 - 1984



Galina Feodorovna MOSCALEVA
1923 - 1985



Valentina Nicolaevna KALAGEORGI
1912 - 1998



Prince Vassily Vladimirovich GOLITZIN
1910 - 1968



Ekaterina Nicolaevna KALAGEORGI
1918 - 1985



Platon Lvovich BURLAKOV-TZIN
1913 - 1952



Pavel Nicolaevich KALAGEORGI
1924 - 1970



Maria Armando SOUZA
1928 - 1969

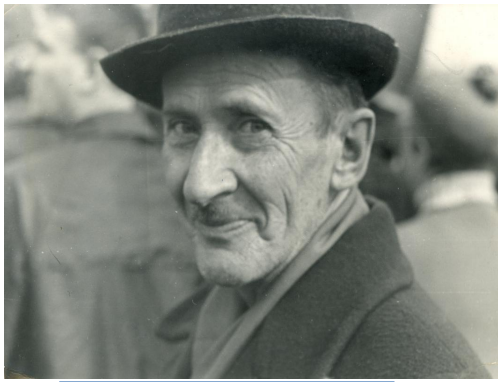
Giorgi Nicolaevich was born on 5th July, 1911. During the turbulent years of 1914 to 1920, there were many re-locations to Riga, Chita, Barnaul and finally to Harbin, China. His teen and young adult years were good ones - he came from a prestigious noble family, was good looking, carried himself well and very popular with the girls. However, WWII arrived in Harbin and shortly after came the Red Army. Along with many others he was incarcerated and shipped in unheated, closely-packed rail cargo cars to Siberia. He arrived in the Ural Mountains, where he shared a room with Platon TZIN, loading lumber into boxcars. In 1949 he relocated to Taishet and married Galina MOSCALEVA on Sept 1, 1955. He resumed communication with his father Nicolai Grigorievich on 18th December, 1958. He worked in Taishet as an artist/illustrator and was considered very talented. He passed away in 1984 from gangrene in his legs, probably caused by the hardships that he underwent while being incarcerated and doing hard labor under severe weather conditions in the Urals. His wife Galina met with Leo KALAGEORGI during his 1st visit to the USSR in June 1968

Valentina Nicolaevna was born on 15th August, 1912 and like her older brother, Giorgi, went through the difficult years of the Revolution. Her life in Harbin was also very good being a desirable debutante she frequented my balls, celebrations, played tennis and went yachting. In 1931, she married Prince Vassily Vladimirovich GOLITZIN and accompanying him on many formal banquets and occasions. All this ended with the arrival of the Red Army in 1945, when Prince GOLITZIN with many others was arrested and shipped like cattle to the USSR for nearly 10 years at hard labor in Siberia. He resumed communications with her in 1957. In 1950 she moved to Shanghai with her father and step-mother and in 1953 accompanied them to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She gave Russian lessons for a living and passed away on Dec 1, 1998, just 11 months after Leo, Bev and Kyra KALAGEORGI's visit

Ekaterina Nicolaevna KALAGEORGI was born on 19th September in Novo-Nicolaevsk (now Novo-Sibirsk), Siberia. She came to Harbin, China as an infant in 1920. In 1934 she married Platon TZIN and they had a son, Lev Platonovich in 1935, however she got separated from Platon in 1938. In 1942, they got officially divorced and she with her son legally reverted their family name to KALAGEORGI and were so known in all official documents henceforth. In 1944 she and her son relocated to Shanghai, China where she on 19th August, 1943 she joined the "Showtrust Opera/Ballet troupe as a ballerina. After the hardships of the WWII years and the Communist "Liberation" of Shanghai, in 1953 they left for Hong Kong where after nearly a year they moved on to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From December 1954 till May 1957, she was employed by the Joint US-Brazil Military Commission. In 1956, she received word that her ex-husband, Platon, expired in 1952, one year before the amnesty under unknown circumstances. In 1957 she moved to Sao Paulo. In 1976, she immigrated to San Francisco to join her son after a 10-year separation. After a final re-location to the Detroit area she expired on 10th September, 1985 from colon cancer.

Pavel Nicolaevich KALAGEORGI was born on 30th July, 1924. He was the youngest and was catered to by all of the family. He had a wonderful resonant baritone and performed in the opera at Harbin. He was also very handsome and eligible, this caused some problems with alcoholism which he battled all his life. He was lucky not to get shipped to Siberia in 1945 due to his aging parents and in 1950 accompanied them to Shanghai and later to Brazil. On 30th June 1950 he married Maria Armando SOUZA. They have three sons - Nicolai (b 1951), Raymond (b 1952) and Rudolph (b 1953). Nicolai accompanied his father to Rio de Janeiro in 1953, with his grandparents. Maria returned to Macau to join them later. That did not happen. Pavel worked various menial jobs in Brazil but finally died from alcoholism in 1970.

When Sun Yat Sen declared the Republic of China on October 10, 1911, China embarked on 40 years of internal struggle and civil war. Warlords quickly took over sections of the country and ruled them as individual fiefdoms. In 1926, Chiang Kai Shek took control of the Kuomintang Party and the Army. He began a campaign to overthrow them. He was allied with the Communist Chinese, but in 1928, the Communists and the Kuomintang were engaged in open warfare. From 1930 to 1934 the Kuomintang tried repeatedly to encircle Mao Zedong and his communists, driving them 6,000 miles to the Yanan Province. Seeing China embroiled in internal strife, Japan decided to advance on Manchuria in 1931. They easily conquered the province, installed Chinese Emperor Pu-Yi and renamed it Manchukuo. Chiang was caught between the communists and the Japanese, and focused on defeating his Chinese political rivals. In 1936 he was subjected to an abortive coup, which the Communists extricated him from in exchange for promises to fight the Japanese. Mao Zedong was getting money and supplies from the Soviet Union in response to the anti-comintern pact. The Japanese attacked China on July 7, 1937, attempting to occupy the five Western provinces and create another state like Manchukuo. They occupied Peking and Shanghai. In December 1937 they took Nanjing, the Kuomintang capital. Chiang and his followers relocated to Chungking. By 1939, as war started in Europe, China had been fighting a forgotten war for eight years. There were more than 2,000,000 Chinese casualties, widespread disease and famine. The Japanese declared China conquered, but the reality was that neither side could gain an upper hand. Chiang distrusted the Communists, and sent his army against them as often as he attacked the Japanese. On August 8, 1945, the Soviet Union attacked, occupying most of Manchuria by the armistice on August 14th. The Soviets regained the rights they had lost during the first Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. The Soviets occupied Manchuria until 1949, when the Communists took control of the country. During this occupation, the Soviet KGB arrested all of the "White Russians" between the ages of 16 to 60 and shipped them to various "New Lands" in Siberia for hard labor. Many died from exposure and the remnants were released in 1953 after Stalin's death and general amnesty for political prisoners.



Uncle George in Taishet ~ 1980



Valentina Nicolaevna and Vassily Vladimirovich GOLITZIN - Harbin in 1932



Aunt Galia and Uncle George - 1973



Lilia Grigorievna and Prince Golitzin in Moscow - 1957, she passed away the following year.



Currently in Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil. Working on a ranch. Has a daughter Alessandra and a granddaughter Lais.



Currently in Macau, China. Working in a Bank. Unmarried, no children



Currently in Macau, China. Has his own musical band. Further details unknown.



Headquarters of the Green Triad - most powerful "Tong" in Shanghai. Leo KALAGEORGI lived just 100 feet away.

The civil war in China re-started soon after the war against the Japanese was over. Mao had carefully cultivated support in the areas he controlled, whereas, the Kuomintang, lead by Chiang Kai-shek, controlled the major cities. Chiang did not believe in democracy. He supported the view that society was best served by one supreme leader supported by the military. He was called the "Generalissimo" and, like other dictators, he had his secret police to enforce law and order – the Blueshirts. Their job was to hunt down communists, they tended to brutalise society into obedience. In this sense, Chiang tried to enforce his authority by force – something that Hitler and Mussolini tried to do. The people supported the Communists and the People's Red Army began to counterattack Kuomintang scattered in various cities. In January 1949 Chang resigned. In the negotiation for peace the Communists required the Kuomintang to surrender unconditionally. But the Kuomintang refused and the People's Red Army started an all-out attack. They occupied big cities such as Nanjing and Shanghai, cornering Kuomintang in the south. In December the People's Red Army occupied all the main land except Taiwan. Chang fled into Taiwan with a following of five hundred thousand soldiers.

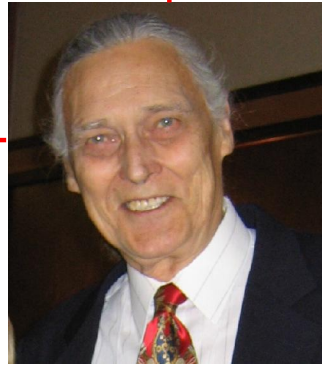
"Without a doubt it is one of the most remarkable example that the smaller but devoted and well-organized troop beat the troop which was the larger but with declined morale and popularity."

In 1949, the People's Republic of China was established. Mao declared that China is against imperialism, feudalism, bureaucracy, and struggle for independence, democracy, peace and unity. The new government started reconstruction to fix such problems as the Inflation and low production. The Government first enforced land reform, improving the past feudal system. As a result, agriculture and industry became increased over the level to what it was before the war in 1950.

Due to the Korean war, which broke out just after the republic was established, a lot of Chinese sacrificed and suffered serious damage in their life. The relationship with the USA got worse and China attained the needed support from the Soviet Union. Under the Korean War people's patriotism became strong, and the war effort took precedent over other affairs.



Irene Semonovna
SAPELKIN
1940



Leo Plato
KALAGEORGI
1935



Beverly Joyce
QUALLS
1943

Born in Harbin on 9th September. Moved to Shanghai in 1939. Studied with the Jesuits till 1951 and got fluent in English, Russian and French. In 1954 moved to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil where he went to work with Standard Electric and became fluent in Portuguese. In 1960 joined General Motors and moved to San Francisco. Married Irene SAPELKIN in November 23rd, 1963, divorced in 1979. Two sons - Igor (b1965) and Andrei (b 1967). Married Beverly Qualls on March 22, 1986 and they have a daughter, Kyra Catrina (b 1989). Worked for General Motors for 43 years, over 20 years overseas in Europe, Brazil, Iran and Russia. Retired from General Motors in 2004. Beverly was born in Ypsilanti, MI. Is an RN and Cosmetologist. Worked for 25 years in Oncology and other areas of nursing. While on the Russian assignment with Leo, she initiated a Russian American Cultural Center, Camp, English Library and taught "American English" at a prestigious academy. Speaks good Russian. Retired from Nursing in 2007.



Leo KALAGEORGI with his children
Rockville, MY - October, 2000



Igor Lvovich
KALAGEORGI
1965

Born on 17th March, 1965 in San Francisco, currently living in Rockville MY. MBA from Wharton in Financial Mgnt. Owner of Kamkin Bookstore. Fluent in English, Russian, French and Farsi.



Andrei Lvovich
KALAGEORGI
1967

Born on June 1st, 1967 in San Francisco, currently living in Paris, France. Works for a French firm as a Stock Trader. Fluent in English, Russian, French and Farsi. Accomplished Guitarist.



Kyra Catrina Lvovna
KALAGEORGI
1989

Born on February 25th in Royal Oak, MI. Associate Degree in Creative Arts from Oakland Community College. Currently a Junior at Michigan State University - Majoring in Linguistics. Fluent in English, Russian and Spanish. Accomplished Guitarist and Artist



Beverly, Kyra and Leo KALAGEORGI in
Rochester, MI - October, 2006