A FAMILY CHRONICLE

The family of Mariola and Romuald Łukaszewicz

A family chronicle: where we come from



October 2026

This chronicle tells the story of the ancestors of Mariola and Romuald. Romuald's family comes from the Vilnius region, from the area around Podbrodzie, Święciany and Komaje. Mariola's family comes from Kashubia, from the area around Kartuzy. Each chapter about a family begins with a person we still remember and ends with the earliest ancestor whom we have been able to name.



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Contents

How this chronicle came about 7

How to read this chronicle 9

- The family tree chart 9
- The chronicle to listen to 9
- Chapters 10
- Documents and their translations 11
- Dates 11
- Place names 11

The Vilnius region: the land of Romuald's ancestors 12

- The Grand Duchy of Lithuania 12
- The 16th century: the time of Marek and Łukasz 13
- How easy it was to lose an estate 14
- The great war with Moscow and Sweden (1654-1667) 14
- The Great Northern War, hunger and plague (1700-1721) 14
- Peasant and lord 15
- Under the rule of the tsar (1795-1915) 15
- The 20th century: two wars and five changes of rule 16
- What this means for our family 17

The Łukaszewicz family 19

- Antoni Łukaszewicz (1925-1962) 20
- Jan Łukaszewicz (b. 1893) 26
- Stefan Łukaszewicz (b. 1855) 34
- Jakub Łukaszewicz (1816-1876) 36
- Jan Łukaszewicz (b. c. 1791) and Katarzyna née Wojciechowicz 42
- The Wojciechowicz family 43
- Kazimierz Łukaszewicz (b. c. 1759) and Magdalena née Paszuk 48
- The Paszuk family 50
- Andrzej Łukaszewicz and Łucja 54
- Peasants of the Stracza estate 54
- Traces in the area 54
- Sources 56

The Gaul family 57

- Zofia née Gaul (1894-1968) 58
- Antoni Gaul (b. 1854) 62
- Urszula née Błaszkiewicz (b. c. 1860) 66
- Józef Gaul (1816-1855) 67
- Bartłomiej Gaul and Ewa née Palulan 67
- Kazimierz Gaul and Teresa 73
- Stanisław Gaul and Marianna 73
- Sources 76

The Witkiewicz and Misiun families 77
Rozalia née Witkiewicz (b. 1857) 78
Kazimierz Witkiewicz (c. 1810-1862) 80
Anna née Misiun (d. 1897) 87
Józef Witkiewicz and Anna née Żejmo 88
Krzysztof Witkiewicz (b. c. 1730-1740) 92
Mateusz Misiun and Marianna née Szut 92
Zułów: the village, the manor and our family 94
Zułów: the owners of the estate and the Piłsudski family 96
Sources 101
The Czepułkowski and Kaczanowski families 102
Tekla née Czepułkowska (1830-1888) 102
Wincenty Czepułkowski (b. c. 1785) and Marianna née Kaczanowska (b. c. 1790) 107
Jan Czepułkowski called Mala (b. c. 1765) and Krystyna 109
Jan Czepułkowski the elder (b. before 1745) 113
Sources 114
The Markowicz and Trabuć families 115
Alina née Markowicz (1930-2014) 116
Dominik Markowicz (1897-1959) 124
Bolesław Markowicz (b. 1851) 127
Tadeusz Markowicz (b. 1814) 131
Stanisław Markowicz (d. 1827) and Agata née Trabuć (d. 1830) 138
The decree of the Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms, 1819 144
Bartłomiej Markowicz and Anna née Baniewicz, Stanisław's parents 149
Kazimierz Markowicz, Stanisław's grandfather 155
Łukasz Markowicz (mentioned under the year 1552) 156
What early writers said about Mayor Łukasz 161
Marek Pietrowicz (d. before 1530) and Dorota, Łukasz's parents 165
Piotr, Marek's father (15th century) 170
Queen Helena, from whom Marek received land 170
Antoni Trabuć and Marianna née Dauksza, Agata's parents 171
Jerzy Trabuć (baptised 1649) 179
Maciej Trabuć (living in 1672) 179
Andrzej Trabuć (living c. 1600) 180
The Jelita coat of arms of the Trabuć family 180
The Bończa coat of arms and the Markowicz family 182
Sources 183
The Walentynowicz, Dołmat, Puciata, Nielipowicz and Kisiel families 186
Zofia Markowicz née Walentynowicz (b. 1863) 187
Tomasz Antoni Walentynowicz (d. before 1915) 196

The Zagłoba coat of arms 197
Maria Walentynowicz née Dołmat (c. 1840-1915) 197
The Dołmat coat of arms, with a question mark 198
Urszula Markowicz née Puciata (b. 1822) 199
Maciej Puciata (c. 1782-1862) 201
The Puciata coat of arms, with a question mark 202
Teresa Puciata née Nielipowicz (c. 1793-1856) 203
The Prus coat of arms, with a question mark 204
Mikołaj Nielipowicz and Ewa née Kisiel 205
Andrzej Kisiel of Dzwiłany and his wife Teresa 207
The Kisiel coat of arms with a question mark 208
Sources 210

The Cybulski, Bojaruniec, Narkielun and Filipowicz families 211

Leokadia Markowicz née Cybulska (1900-1978) 213
Stanisław Cybulski (b. 1859) 219
Aniela Cybulska née Bojaruniec (b. c. 1856-1858) 221
Piotr Cybulski (b. 1830) and Krystyna née Narkielun (b. 1831) 222
Franciszek Bojaruniec (b. c. 1828) and Marianna née Filipowicz 226
Tomasz Cybulski (c. 1801-1847) and Dorota née Cybulski 228
Paweł Cybulski (c. 1782-1822) and Krystyna 230
Maciej Narkielun (b. 1803) and Agata née Talajun (d. 1837) 231
Andrzej Bojaruniec and Ewa née Bardzian 234
Michał Bojaruniec (b. c. 1763) and Katarzyna 235
Maciej Bojaruniec (b. c. 1710) and his father Samuel 236
Adam Filipowicz (b. 1808) and Konstancja née Mialisz (b. 1814) 237
Sources 242

Kashubia: the land of Mariola's ancestors 243

Who the Kashubians are 243
The Pomeranian dukes and the Teutonic Knights (until 1466) 244
Royal Prussia: three hundred years in Poland (1466-1772) 244
Under the King of Prussia (1772-1871) 246
In the German Empire (1871-1920) 246
In Poland again, but on the border (1920-1939) 247
The Second World War (1939-1945) 247
What this means for Mariola's family 248

The Bobkowski family and related families 249

How to read documents from Kashubia 249
Alojzy Bobkowski (1933-1994) 250
Władysław Bobkowski (1901-1966) 255
Aleksander Bobkowski (b. 1858) 256

Józef Bobkowski (c. 1820-1889) 259
Paweł Bobkowski (1779-1851) 261
Grzegorz Bobkowski (d. 1820) and Marianna née Złochowski 265
The Konkel and Stankowski families: the family of Ewa, Józef's wife 267
The Gronda family: the family of Łucja, wife of Aleksander 270
The Block and Kąkol families: the family of Julianna, Łucja's mother 273
The Bach family: the family of Helena, wife of Władysław 277
The Uzdrowski and Hebel families: the family of Franciszka, wife of Franciszek Bach 284
The Hirsch and Damps families: the family of Franciszka, wife of Jan Bach 288
Other Bobkowski families from around Mirachowo 295
Sources 295

The Rompa and Kreft families and related families 298

Teresa née Rompa (1934-1994) 299
Augustyn Rompa (1895-1966) 301
Helena née Kreft (1897-1992) 304
Franciszek Rompa (b. 1850) 305
Antonina née Meyer (1854-1905) 307
Jan Meyer (c. 1824-1859) and Józefa née Bach 309
Krystian Meyer (c. 1792-1824) and Barbara née Jankowska 310
Wojciech Bach (c. 1797-1867) and Elżbieta née Kwidzyńska 311
Jan Rompa (b. 1824) 312
Józefa née Potrykus (c. 1810-1876) 315
Franciszek Rompa and Katarzyna née Kreft (married 1804) 317
Marcin Potrykus and Ewa née Jankowska (married 1809) 318
Józef Kreft (1863-1897) 319
Franciszka Kreft (c. 1835-1915) 323
Jakub Kreft (c. 1797-1873) and Agata née Jugowska 324
Zuzanna née Draws (born 1865) 326
Jan Draws (c. 1827-1888) 327
Julianna née Cyrocka (c. 1828-1895) 328
One church, five generations 330
Sources 331

Places 333

The Vilnius region: the home of Romuald's family 333
Kashubia: the home of Mariola's family 336

Glossary 338

Picture credits 339

About this chronicle 341

How this chronicle came about

None of our early ancestors left letters or memoirs. Each of them had to be found in old registers, written by hand in four languages.

On Mariola's side the family knew her parents and grandparents. In June 2026 the son of Mariola and Romuald, began to search further.



Fig. 1. This is what one of the tens of thousands of photographs that had to be read looks like. It is a book of peasants' complaints from the Dubrowlany estate from 1766, kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. The edges of the pages are frayed and crumbling. On the right-hand page, at the top, are two complaints by Józef Paszuk. Magdalena née Paszuk, described in the chapter on the Łukaszewicz family, came from this family.

The old documents are kept today in archives and libraries in Vilnius, Warsaw, Gdańsk, Pelplin and Minsk. The archives have photographed most of them and put them on the internet, but nobody has transcribed what they say. They are photographs of pages written with a quill pen, often faded, stained or torn. Church registers in the Vilnius region were written in Latin, Polish and Russian. Those in Kashubia were written in Latin and German. A single register usually has several hundred pages, with anything from a few to a dozen or more entries on each.

To find a single ancestor, you first have to work out in which parish he might have been baptised, then find the register for the right years and read it page by page. Surnames were spelled differently every time. One village often had several people with the same first name and surname. That is why every

important entry had to be confirmed by a second document, such as a marriage record, a death record or a revision list[1].

For Romuald's family more than 430 registers and files were downloaded, about 132 thousand photographs of pages. So far more than 50 thousand of them have been read, containing more than 370 thousand entries. For Mariola's family about 2 thousand photographs and 6 thousand records were read.

then checked the most important entries himself, letter by letter.

Of the more than three hundred people on the family tree chart, the family knew twenty-three before 2026. The rest were found in these registers.

[1] A revision list was an official census of all inhabitants, taken in Russia every dozen or so years. The first in the Vilnius region took place in 1795.

How to read this chronicle

The chronicle is read together with the family tree chart. The chart shows who comes after whom. The chronicle tells who these people were and how we know it.

The family tree chart

The chart is a large sheet that shows the whole family at once: Mariola and Romuald in the middle, their ancestors on the right and their children and grandchildren on the left. Below is only a reduced picture of it, on which the writing cannot be read. To see the chart at full size and zoom in freely, go to the chart's page on the internet. The link and the code below the picture lead there.

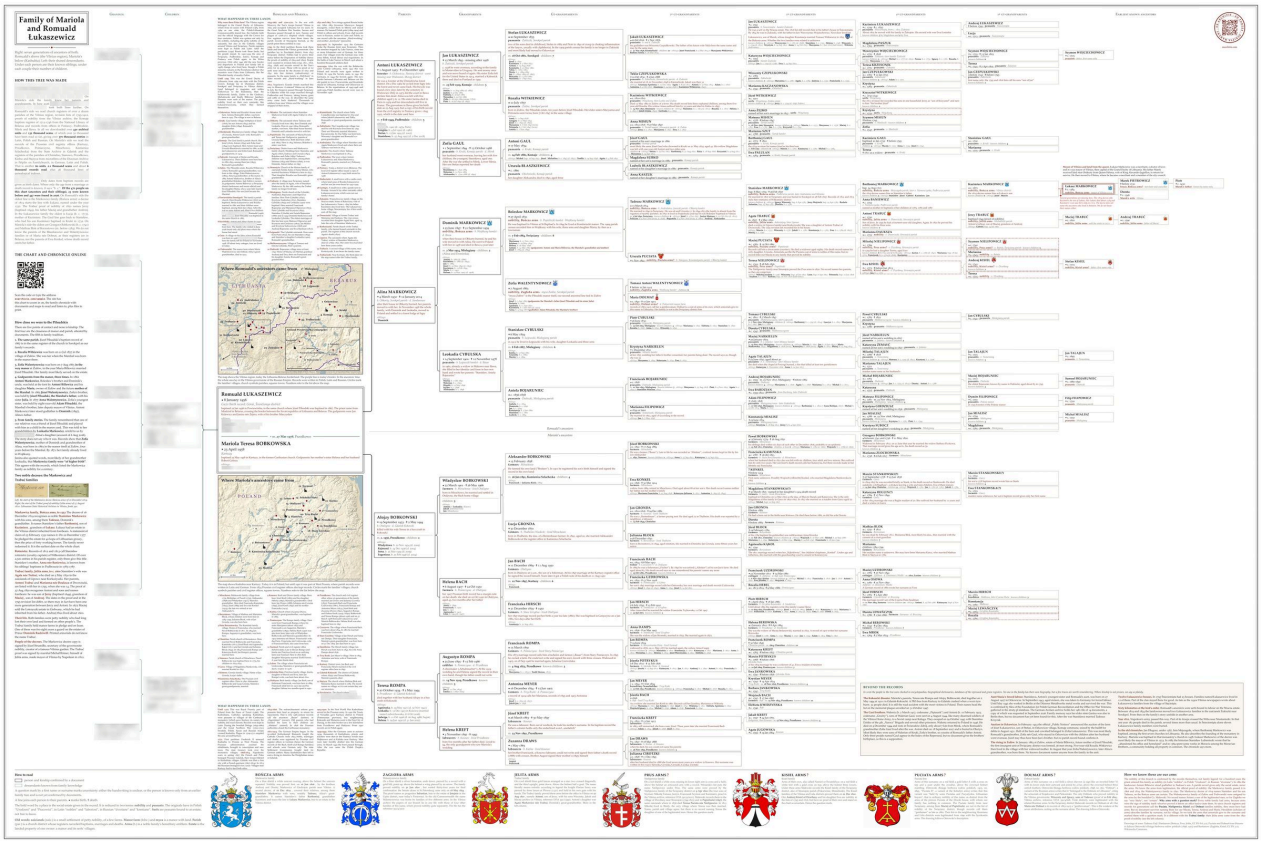


Fig. 2. The family tree chart of Mariola and Romuald Łukaszewicz, reduced.

To open the chart on a computer or phone, **click here** or scan the code below with your phone.

Fig. 3. The code leads to the family tree chart on the internet.

The chronicle to listen to

You can also listen to this chronicle. On the family's website the chronicle can be read on screen. Under the title of each section there is a “Listen” button. A narrator then reads the story of that person, while

the screen shows the documents and photographs being described. Together the recordings last more than four hours.

To read the chronicle or listen to it on a computer or phone, **click here** or scan the code below with your phone.

Fig. 4. The code leads to the chronicle on the internet, for reading and listening.

Chapters

The chronicle has two parts. The first tells the story of Romuald's family and the second that of Mariola's family. Each part begins with a chapter about the land on which that family lived: its wars, epidemics, changing borders and everyday life. It is worth reading it first, because it explains much of what later happens in the families.

Each following chapter describes one family. It opens with a diagram showing the successive generations from the oldest to the youngest. Then come the people, one after another, from the youngest to the oldest. Each has a box headed **In brief** with the most important dates, the story of his or her life and photographs of documents.

Chapter	Whose family it is
The Vilnius region: the land of Romuald's ancestors	what happened on this land from the 15th century to 1958 and what life was like there
The Łukaszewicz family	the ancestors of Antoni, Romuald's father, in the male line
The Gaul family	Zofia née Gaul, Romuald's grandmother, Antoni's mother
The Witkiewicz and Misiun families	Rozalia née Witkiewicz, Romuald's great-grandmother, Stefan's wife
The Czepułkowski and Kaczanowski families	Tekla née Czepułkowska, Stefan's mother
The Markowicz and Trabuć families	the ancestors of Alina, Romuald's mother, in the male line
The Walentynowicz, Dołmat, Puciata, Nielipowicz and Kisiel families	the wives of the Markowicz men: Zofia and Urszula
The Cybulski, Bojaruniec, Narkielun and Filipowicz families	Leokadia née Cybulska, Romuald's grandmother, Alina's mother
Kashubia: the land of Mariola's ancestors	what happened in Kashubia from the Middle Ages to 1945 and what life was like there
The Bobkowski family and related families	Mariola's father, Alojzy
The Rompa and Kreft families and related families	Mariola's mother, Teresa

Documents and their translations

With each document we show an extract from the original register. Below it is a box with the text transcribed letter by letter, together with the same text in translation. Church registers in the Vilnius region were written first in Latin, then in Polish and from the 1840s in Russian, because the tsarist authorities ordered it. In Kashubia, which belonged to Prussia, registers were written in Latin and German. That is why the same family appears in records in several languages.

In the original texts a question mark in square brackets marks a word that could not be read with certainty. An ellipsis in square brackets marks an omitted passage.

Dates

We give dates as they stand in the documents. In the registers of tsarist times the old calendar was in force. It ran twelve days behind today's calendar in the 19th century and thirteen days behind in the 20th century. In Kashubia today's calendar was used.

When we write “born about”, it means that we have no baptism record and have worked out the year from the age given in another document. Ages in old censuses and records were written down from memory, so they can be several years out.

Place names

We use the Polish names from the old documents. The places of Romuald's family lie today in Lithuania and Belarus, a few dozen kilometres north-east of Vilnius. The places of Mariola's family lie in Kashubia, west of Gdańsk. Maps and a description of the places are in a chapter near the end of the chronicle.

The Vilnius region: the land of Romuald's ancestors

Before we tell the story of the families, we need to tell the story of the land on which they lived. Romuald's ancestors lived around Vilnius from the 15th century until 1958. Over those five hundred years their home country changed rulers many times and foreign armies marched through it. Hunger and plague several times carried off a large part of the population. Knowing this makes it easier to understand why the descendants of a mayor of Vilnius were farming other people's land two hundred years later. It also explains why many ancestors left behind only a single entry in a register.

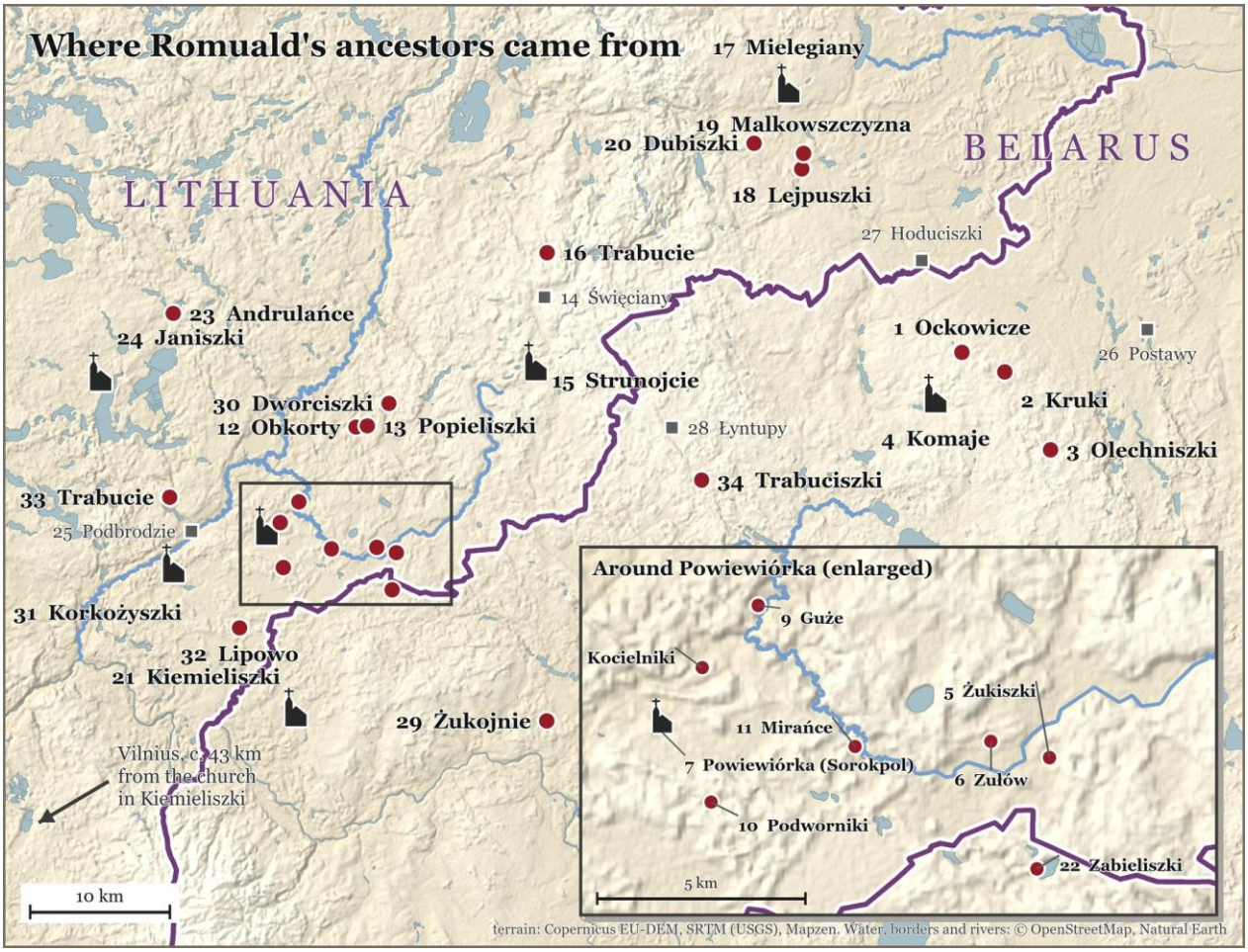


Fig. 1. The home country of Romuald's family, north-east of Vilnius. The numbers are explained in the chapter "Places" near the end of the chronicle. Base map: relief from Copernicus EU-DEM and SRTM data, water © OpenStreetMap.

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania

Vilnius was the capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In the Middle Ages it was a huge state that stretched from the Baltic almost to the Black Sea. The Lithuanians were the last pagan nation in Europe. In 1385 Grand Duke Jogaila made an agreement with Poland. He was baptised, married Queen Jadwiga and became King of Poland, while Lithuania accepted the Catholic faith. From then on the two states had a common ruler, although each kept its own army, treasury and laws.

In 1569 in Lublin Poland and Lithuania joined into one state, which we call the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The Lithuanian nobility received the same rights as the Polish nobility and over time adopted the Polish language and customs. The townspeople of Vilnius also began to speak Polish. In the

following centuries so did the inhabitants of the Catholic villages around the city. That is why our ancestors were Poles, even though they lived in Lithuania. The same was true of the Piłsudski family from neighbouring Zułów.

Many peoples lived side by side in the Grand Duchy. There were Lithuanians, Ruthenians (the ancestors of today's Belarusians), Poles, Jews, Tatars and Germans. Official documents were first written in Ruthenian. Ruthenian is not Russian. It was the speech of the old Ruthenians, from which today's Belarusian and Ukrainian languages grew. It was written in the Cyrillic alphabet and until the end of the 17th century it was the official language of the Grand Duchy. After that Polish and Latin replaced it. Russian appeared in offices only after the partitions and in church registers only in the 19th century. This can be seen in our family's documents. In 1567 Mayor Łukasz Markowicz wrote a letter in Ruthenian, the old official language. The will of his father Marek was confirmed in Latin. The church registers of the 18th century are already in Polish and Latin.

The 16th century: the time of Marek and Łukasz

The earliest ancestors we know by name are Marek Pietrowicz and his son Łukasz Markowicz. They lived in Vilnius in the 16th century. It was a century in which Lithuania was almost constantly at war with Moscow. Great wars were fought in 1500 to 1503, 1507 to 1508, 1512 to 1522 and 1534 to 1537. In 1514 Lithuania lost Smolensk and the Muscovite border moved towards Vilnius. Everyone who held land had to report on horseback for war when the ruler called. Whoever did not go paid a fine. Marek was given such a fine. King Sigismund the Old let him off it in 1509.

At that time Vilnius was growing fast. At the beginning of the 16th century it was surrounded by a wall meant to protect it against Tatar raids. Merchants from Ruthenia, Poland and Germany traded in the city. Marek was one of them and sat on the town council. The city, however, was almost entirely built of wood. Every dozen years or so it was destroyed by fire. In 1530 a large part of it burned down. Documents burned along with the houses. Without a document it was hard to prove one's rights to land.

In the middle of the 16th century King Sigismund Augustus ordered all the royal lands in Lithuania to be measured anew. The land was divided into equal plots called włóki. People's duties were set afresh. Anyone who sat on royal land and could not produce a document of grant lost it. That is what happened to Marek's land near Onikszty. He had received it from Queen Helena, but the officials joined it to the royal manor. Łukasz claimed it back in 1561 and 1564.

At the same time the Reformation[1] reached Vilnius. Many wealthy townspeople and many noblemen left the Catholic Church. Łukasz belonged to the Arians, the most radical group. Towards the end of the century the Catholic Church regained the upper hand. Life in Vilnius became harder and harder for those of other faiths. Łukasz quarrelled with the city authorities and lost his office, his house and his property. In 1572 he fled from Vilnius. His fate shows that even the mayor of the capital could lose everything within a few years.

[1] The Reformation was a religious movement of the 16th century. Its followers broke away from the Catholic Church and founded their own churches, called Protestant.

How easy it was to lose an estate

Today ownership of land is entered in the land register. No one can take it away without a court judgement. In the past it was different. An estate could be lost in many ways. Once lost, it rarely came back to the family.

- **Division among sons.** In Lithuania all the sons inherited land in equal shares. An estate that was enough for one family had to feed a dozen or more after three generations. This is how the petty nobility came into being: they had a coat of arms but walked behind the plough themselves.
- **Pledge.** Anyone who needed money handed land over to a creditor to use until the debt was repaid. If the debt was not repaid, the land stayed with the creditor. In this way Łukasz Markowicz gave up the family estate for forty kopa of groszy[2]. His descendants never redeemed it.
- **War and fire.** Armies took horses, cattle and grain. They often burned the village too. A farmer who had lost his livestock and his seed grain had to go into debt or sell his land.
- **Lack of documents.** Anyone who could not produce a document lost the dispute in court. Documents were lost in fires and in wartime.
- **Lawsuits.** Disputes over boundaries, inheritances and debts dragged on for decades and could swallow more than the land itself was worth.

All of this can be seen in our family. The Trabuć family sold the family estate in 1672, just after the great war. In the 16th century the Markowicz family had land near Vilnius and a house in the city. Two hundred years later the revision list of 1795 recorded Bartłomiej Markowicz among the nobility living on peasant land in someone else's estate. In 1816 the owner of that estate announced in a newspaper that Bartłomiej and his sons were his runaway serfs[3]. The family had to prove its nobility before the authorities. It did so in 1819.

The great war with Moscow and Sweden (1654-1667)

In 1654 the tsar's armies struck Lithuania. A year later the Swedes came in from the north. In Poland these years are called the Deluge. On 8 August 1655 Muscovite and Cossack troops took Vilnius. The city was looted and burned for many days. The inhabitants who had not managed to flee were killed. The Russians held Vilnius for six years. Hunger and plague followed the armies. Historians estimate that the Grand Duchy of Lithuania lost nearly half of its population in these years. Whole villages stood empty and forest grew over the fields.

The oldest information about the Trabuć family dates from this time. The proof of nobility[4] states that Jerzy Trabuć was baptised in 1649, five years before the war. It also states that his father Maciej sold the estate in 1672, five years after it ended. Most of the church registers also burned in this war. That is why we know so little about the people who lived before it.

The Great Northern War, hunger and plague (1700-1721)

The country had barely recovered from one war when the next began. For twenty years Swedish, Saxon and Russian armies marched through Lithuania in turn. Each of them lived on what it took from the

[2] A kopa is sixty pieces. The Lithuanian grosz was a silver coin of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

[3] A serf was a peasant bound to an estate. He could not leave it without the lord's consent. In Russia serfdom was abolished in 1861.

[4] A proof of nobility (wywód) was a document in which a family proved its noble descent before an office.

peasants and the nobility. In the winter of 1708 to 1709 frosts destroyed the crops and famine set in. Right after it came the plague[5], which lasted until 1711. In Vilnius alone tens of thousands of people died. Many villages died out to the last person.

People we know by name were already alive in these years. Samuel Bojaruniec was born between 1680 and 1690. Bartłomiej Markowicz was baptised in Mejszagoła in 1703. Łucja, the earliest known female ancestor in the Łukaszewicz family, was born about 1715, a few years after the plague. Each of them was the child of people who had survived the famine and the pestilence. Had even one of them died then, none of us would be here.

Peasant and lord

Most of Romuald's ancestors were not nobles but peasants. Until 1861 a peasant in Lithuania was a serf. This means that he belonged to the estate together with the land on which he lived. He could not move away or marry into another estate without the lord's consent. When an estate was sold, it was sold together with its people. The lord could also move a family from one village to another.

In return for the right to farm a piece of land, the peasant performed labour service[6]. Usually this meant several days a week with his own horse or ox. He worked his own field on the remaining days. On top of this came dues in grain, hens and eggs, as well as extra days of work at harvest time. The Łukaszewicz family lived like this on the Stracza estate. The Gaul family lived like this in the village of Kruki near Komaje.

Life was short. Roughly one child in three died before the age of five, most often of illnesses that today are cured in a few days or prevented by a vaccine. As late as the end of the 19th century Stefan Łukaszewicz buried two small sons. Women often died in childbirth. A widower with small children remarried within a few months, because a farm could not be run alone. That is why second wives and half-siblings appear so often in this chronicle.

Years of bad harvest came back every few years or every dozen or so. A peasant had no stores to last beyond the next harvest. When the grain failed, hunger began in spring, a time people called the przednówek, the hungry gap before the new harvest. People then ate bread mixed with chaff, bark and goosefoot.

Under the rule of the tsar (1795-1915)

In 1795 Russia, Prussia and Austria divided what was left of the Commonwealth among themselves. The Vilnius region fell to Russia for a hundred and twenty years. For our ancestors several things changed at once.

First, the nobility had to prove their nobility before a Russian authority. Those who had old documents received a decree and kept their rights. The Markowicz family did this in 1819 and the Trabuć family in 1820. Those who had no documents or could not afford the costs were, after 1831, re-registered by the authorities as peasants or as free farmers. In this way tens of thousands of families of the petty nobility lost their status within a single generation.

[5] Plague is a highly contagious disease for which there was no cure at the time. In the past it was called the pestilence.

[6] Labour service was a peasant's unpaid work in the lord's fields, usually several days every week.

Second, conscription came. Every village had to hand over a recruit from time to time. Service in the tsarist army lasted up to twenty-five years. The family said goodbye to such a boy as if he had died, because almost no one came back.

Third, a great war once again passed through these lands. In June 1812 Napoleon marched into Vilnius with an enormous army and set off for Moscow. His soldiers took horses, cattle and grain along the way. In December the same army came back shattered. Thousands of soldiers froze to death near Vilnius. The army left behind disease and stripped villages.

Twice the Poles took up arms against Russia, in 1831 and in 1863. Each uprising was followed by punishments. After 1863 Governor Muravyov had insurgents hanged, sent people into exile in Siberia and confiscated estates. The Polish language was banned in offices and schools. Church registers had already been ordered to be kept in Russian earlier, which is why the records of our ancestors from the second half of the 19th century are in Russian.

In 1861 the tsar abolished serfdom. The peasants became free people[7] and received as their own the land they farmed. They had to pay the state for it in instalments over several decades, however. There was little land and many children. A farm was divided among the sons until it was no longer enough to live on. That is why at the turn of the 20th century hundreds of thousands of people from the Vilnius region left for America to earn a living. In 1914 Zofia, Jan Łukaszewicz's sister, went there. Around 1928 Jan himself sailed across the ocean.

The 20th century: two wars and five changes of rule

In September 1915 the Germans broke through the Russian front near Święciany. The line of trenches came to a halt for three years at Lake Narocz, some fifteen kilometres east of Komaje. Our ancestors' villages found themselves just behind the German front. The army took over houses, seized horses and grain and drove people out to forced labour. In the battle of Lake Narocz in March 1916 about a hundred thousand soldiers were killed or wounded.

German troops were stationed in Komaje too. Behind the church the Germans laid out a war cemetery. The cemetery no longer exists. A memorial marker now stands in its place.

[7] Free people were not serfs of any manor and could change their place of residence.



Fig. 2. Komaje in the winter of 1917 on a German field post card. The church, the wall and soldiers beside a sledge can be seen. At that time there was a German war cemetery behind the church. From the collection of the "Kroki" foundation in Postawy, Bogdanov collection.

After the war Poland, Lithuania and Bolshevik Russia fought over these lands. In 1919 and 1920 the front swept through here several times. From 1922 the Vilnius region belonged to Poland. For the first time in over a hundred years children were taught in Polish schools and priests wrote parish records in Polish. The countryside was poor and overcrowded, though, so people kept leaving for lands across the ocean.

In September 1939 the Red Army marched in. The Soviet authorities deported officials, settlers, foresters and the better-off farmers, together with their families, deep into Russia. In June 1941 the Germans came. That autumn, at the military training ground near Nowe Święciany, they shot several thousand Jews from the surrounding small towns, including Podbrodzie and Święciany. Young people were sent to Germany as forced labourers.

In July 1944 the Red Army returned and stayed for good. Men were taken into the army or sent to work deep inside the Soviet Union. Antoni Łukaszewicz, then about nineteen years old, was also taken away at that time. The new border between Soviet Lithuania and Soviet Belarus cut the area in two. Powiewiórka and Kocielniki stayed on the Lithuanian side, while Komaje and Ockowicze ended up on the Belarusian side. The peasants' land was taken from them and merged into kolkhozes[8].

Poles were allowed to leave for Poland in two waves, in 1945 to 1948 and in 1956 to 1959. Those who left gave up their home, their land and the graves of their loved ones. Our family left in November 1958. Antoni and Alina took their five children and Alina's parents, Dominik and Leokadia Markowicz. The Markowicz family's land in Obkorty was left behind across the border.

What this means for our family

When reading the chapters that follow, it is worth keeping three things in mind.

First: survival was not something to be taken for granted. Every one of our ancestors lived through a childhood in which one child in three died. Many also lived through war, famine or epidemic. That the family line has not been broken for five hundred years is largely a matter of good fortune.

[8] A kolkhoz was a Soviet collective farm, into which the authorities took the farmers' land.

Second: wealth and standing were not given for ever. The same family could sit on the council of the capital in one century and work someone else's field in another. The Markowicz and Trabuć families were nobility with a coat of arms, yet in the 18th century they lived like peasants. This happened through divisions of land, debts and wars, not through anyone's fault.

Third: almost nothing remains of most people. A peasant left no letters or wills. What remained was an entry for his baptism, marriage and burial, if the register had not burned. That is why we know more about Mayor Łukasz of the 16th century than about his descendants of two hundred years ago. It is also why every entry that has been found is shown and translated in this chronicle.

The Łukaszewicz family

This is the family of Romuald's father, the paternal line from which the surname comes. The documents allow it to be traced through seven generations, from Andrzej and Łucja of the village of Śnieciemięta, who lived in the 18th century, to Antoni, who brought the family to Poland in 1958. For almost two hundred years they were peasants of the Vilnius region, first serfs of the Stracza estate, then farmers in the zaścianek[1] of Żukiszki and the village of Ockowicze.



Fig. 1. The diagram shows who was whose son, from Andrzej and Łucja down to Romuald.

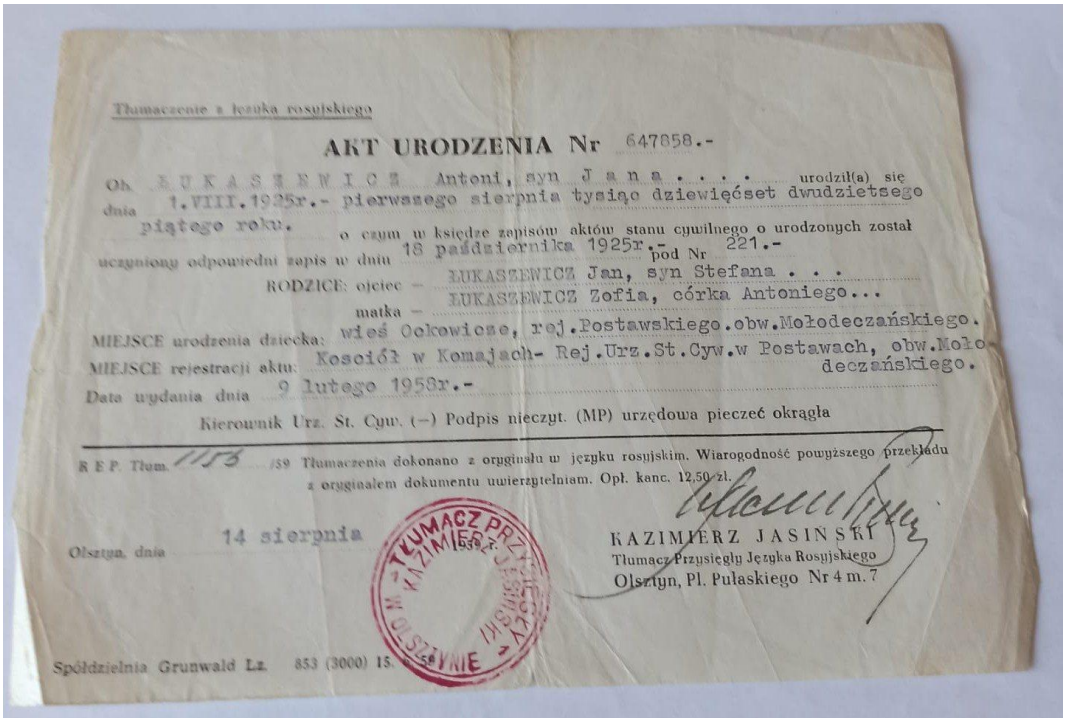
The chapter tells the family's story from the youngest to the oldest. It first describes Antoni, Romuald's father, then Antoni's father Jan, then his grandfather Stefan and great-grandfather Jakub. After that it goes back further still, to times from which no registers have survived.

[1] A zaścianek was a small settlement of a few houses of petty gentry, standing apart from the village.

Antoni Łukaszewicz (1925-1962)

Birth	1 August 1925, the village of Ockowicze near Komaje, today in the Pastavy district of Belarus
Birth registered	18 October 1925 at the church in Komaje, entry no. 221
Parents	Jan Łukaszewicz and Zofia née Gaul
Siblings	Janina (1920), Longina (1922), Stefan (1924), Stanisława (1927)
Marriage	7 February 1949 in Podbrodzie, to Alina Markowicz of Obkorty
Children	[redacted] Romuald (1956), [redacted]
Occupation	in Poland a forest ranger at Sąpy near Iława
Death	went missing on 2 December 1962 in the forest between Sąpy and Wielowieś. The court in Iława declared him dead on 23 August 1973.

Antoni was born on 1 August 1925 in Ockowicze. It is a village near the small town of Komaje, in the former Święciany district, today on the Belarusian side of the border. He was the fourth of Jan and Zofia's five children. He was baptised in the church at Komaje, because Ockowicze belonged to that parish. He was about three years old when his father left for lands across the ocean and never came back. He was brought up by his mother, who was left alone with five children on a small farm.



Tłumaczenie z języka rosyjskiego

AKT URODZENIA Nr 647858.-

Ob. ŁUKASZEWICZ Antoni, syn Jana . . . . urodził(a) się dnia 1.VIII.1925r.- pierwszego sierpnia tysiąc dziewięćset dwudziestego piątego roku.

o czym w księdze zapisów aktów stanu cywilnego o urodzonych został uczyniony odpowiedni zapis w dniu 18 października 1925r. pod Nr 221.-

RODZICE: ojciec – ŁUKASZEWICZ Jan, syn Stefana . . .

matka – ŁUKASZEWICZ Zofia, córka Antoniego...

MIEJSCE urodzenia dziecka: wieś Ockowicze, rej.Postawskiego.obw.Mołodeczańskiego.

MIEJSCE rejestracji aktu: Kościół w Komajach- Rej.Urz.St.Cyw.w Postawach, obw.Mołodeczańskiego.

Data wydania dnia 9 lutego 1958r.-

Kierownik Urz. St. Cyw. (–) Podpis nieczyt. (MP) urzędowa pieczeć okrągła

R E P. Tłum. 1153 /59 Tłumaczenia dokonano z oryginału w języku rosyjskim. Wiarogodność powyższego przekładu z oryginałem dokumentu uwierzytelniam. Opł. kanc. 12,50 zł.

Olsztyn, dnia 14 sierpnia 1959 r.

TŁUMACZ PRZYSIĘGŁY KAZIMIERZ JASIŃSKI W OLSZTYNIE

KAZIMIERZ JASIŃSKI
Tłumacz Przysięgły Języka Rosyjskiego
Olsztyn, Pl. Pułaskiego Nr 4 m. 7

Spółdzielnia Grunwald Lz. 853 (3000) 15.

Fig. 2. Antoni's birth record in an official translation from Russian. The copy was issued in 1958 by the office in Postawy and translated in Olsztyn in August 1959, after the family had already arrived in Poland.

Antoni's birth record, translation of 1959

Original text (Polish): *Tłumaczenie z języka rosyjskiego. Akt urodzenia Nr 647858. Ob. Łukaszewicz Antoni, syn Jana, urodził się dnia 1.VIII.1925 r., pierwszego sierpnia tysiąc dziewięćset dwudziestego piątego roku, o czym w księdze zapisów aktów stanu cywilnego o urodzonych został uczyniony odpowiedni zapis w dniu 18 października 1925 r. pod Nr 221. Rodzice: ojciec Łukaszewicz Jan, syn Stefana, matka Łukaszewicz Zofia, córka Antoniego. Miejsce urodzenia dziecka: wieś Ockowicze, rej. Postawskiego, obw. Mołodeczańskiego. Miejsce rejestracji aktu: Kościół w Komajach, Rej. Urz. St. Cyw. w Postawach, obw. Mołodeczańskiego. Data wydania dnia 9 lutego 1958 r.*

In English: Translation from the Russian. Birth record No. 647858. Citizen Łukaszewicz Antoni, son of Jan, was born on 1.VIII.1925, the first of August nineteen hundred and twenty-five, of which a corresponding entry was made in the register of civil status records of births on 18 October 1925 under No. 221. Parents: father Łukaszewicz Jan, son of Stefan, mother Łukaszewicz Zofia, daughter of Antoni. Place of birth of the child: the village of Ockowicze, Postawy district, Mołodeczno region. Place of registration of the record: the Church in Komaje, District Civil Registry Office in Postawy, Mołodeczno region. Date of issue: 9 February 1958.

This single document confirms three generations at once: Antoni, his father Jan and both his grandfathers, Stefan Łukaszewicz and Antoni Gaul. The family grave in Iława bears a different date of birth for Antoni, 25 August 1925. The true date, 1 August, is given in the birth record.

Deportation and return

We know about Antoni's youth from the account of his daughter who heard it from her mother Alina and her grandmother Zofia. At the end of the war, in 1944-1945, when Soviet rule returned to the Vilnius region, Antoni was about nineteen and liable to be called up into the Soviet army. He did not want to go and hid in the forests. Once he came home to sleep in a bed for a single night. Someone informed on him. Two armed men from the local Soviet auxiliary militia, known as "striebki", came into the cottage. Antoni hid under the bed. They asked his mother where her son was. When they began to reload their rifles, his nerve broke and he came out. They beat him with flails in the barn and took him away.

The family said he was deported to Siberia. He was away from home for about a year. He walked back from exile. On the way he was found barely alive in a gateway and taken to hospital. When he finally reached home his mother did not recognise him, he was so emaciated. Zofia saved her son by feeding him in very small portions. Many boys who came back in such a state at that time died because they threw themselves on food straight away.

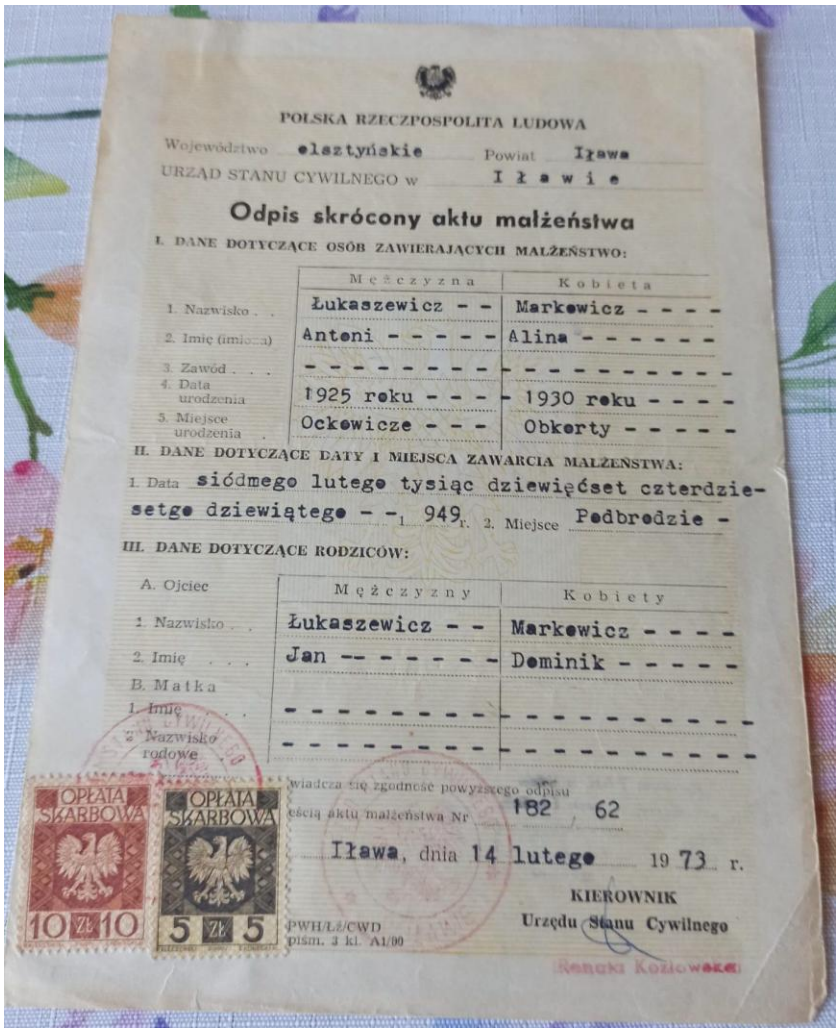
From exile Antoni brought back a song, which he sang for the rest of his life. He played no instrument, but he had a beautiful voice. His daughter remembered the words and sang them in August 2026.

- There where the Polish soil is stained with blood, there is my homeland and my very own home. There where my thoughts fly off far into the wide world, there is my homeland of my young years.
- Every day I see you in the golden morning mist, as you stood before the cottage and bade me farewell. Your rosy lips were tenderly smiling.
- My heart weeps with pain and yearns for you. And I must live here and love you from afar.
- So let us not lose heart, let us not bow our heads. The storm will pass and Poland will return again.

Marriage and children

On 7 February 1949 Antoni married eighteen-year-old Alina Markowicz from the zaścianek of Obkorty near Podbrodzie. The marriage was registered at the office in Podbrodzie. The young couple settled in

Kocielniki, a village in the parish of Sorokpol, whose church stands in Powiewiórka. were born there. Between the middle of 1954 and the end of 1955 the family moved to Guże, a village on the river Mera two and a half kilometres from Kocielniki, right beside a military training ground. Romuald were born in Guże. All the children were baptised in the church at Powiewiórka.



POLSKA RZECZPOSPOLITA LUDOWA

Województwo olsztyńskie Powiat Iława

URZĄD STANU CYWILNEGO w Iławie

Odpis skrócony aktu małżeństwa

I. DANE DOTYCZĄCE OSÓB ZAWIERAJĄCYCH MAŁŻEŃSTWO:

	Mężczyzna	Kobieta
1. Nazwisko	Łukaszewicz	Markowicz
2. Imię (imiona)	Antoni	Alina
3. Zawód	-	-
4. Data urodzenia	1925 roku	1930 roku
5. Miejsce urodzenia	Ockowicze	Obkorty

II. DANE DOTYCZĄCE DATY I MIEJSCA ZAWARCIA MAŁŻEŃSTWA:

1. Data siódmego lutego tysiąc dziewięćset czterdziesetgo dziewiątego - - 1949 r. 2. Miejsce Podbrodzie -

III. DANE DOTYCZĄCE RODZICÓW:

	Mężczyzny	Kobiety
A. Ojciec		
1. Nazwisko	Łukaszewicz	Markowicz
2. Imię	Jan	Dominik
B. Matka		
1. Imię	-	-
2. Nazwisko rodowe	-	-

OPŁATA SKARBOWA 10 zł 10

OPŁATA SKARBOWA 5 zł 5

Poświadcza się zgodność powyższego odpisu z treścią aktu małżeństwa Nr 182/62

Iława, dnia 14 lutego 1973 r.

KIEROWNIK
Urzędu Stanu Cywilnego

PWH/Ł/CWD pism. 3 kl. A1/80

Fig. 3. Short copy of Antoni and Alina's marriage record. It was issued by the civil registry office in Iława on 14 February 1973, two weeks before the application to have Antoni declared dead was filed in court.

Short copy of Antoni and Alina's marriage record, issued in 1973

Original text (Polish): *Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa. Województwo olsztyńskie. Powiat Iława. Urząd Stanu Cywilnego w Iławie. Odpis skrócony aktu małżeństwa. I. Dane dotyczące osób zawierających małżeństwo. Mężczyzna: nazwisko Łukaszewicz, imię Antoni, data urodzenia 1925 roku, miejsce urodzenia Ockowicze. Kobieta: nazwisko Markowicz, imię Alina, data urodzenia 1930 roku, miejsce urodzenia Obkorty. II. Dane dotyczące daty i miejsca zawarcia małżeństwa. Data: siódmego lutego tysiąc dziewięćset czterdziesetgo [tak w odpisie] dziewiątego, 1949 r. Miejsce: Podbrodzie. III. Dane dotyczące rodziców. Ojciec mężczyzny: Łukaszewicz Jan. Ojciec kobiety: Markowicz Dominik. Poświadcza się zgodność powyższego odpisu z treścią aktu małżeństwa Nr 182/62. Iława, dnia 14 lutego 1973 r.*

In English: Polish People's Republic. Olsztyn Voivodeship. Iława District. Civil Registry Office in Iława. Short copy of a marriage record. I. Details of the persons contracting the marriage. Man: surname Łukaszewicz, first name Antoni, date of birth 1925, place of birth Ockowicze. Woman: surname Markowicz, first name Alina, date of birth 1930, place of birth Obkorty. II. Details of the date and place of the marriage. Date: the seventh of February nineteen hundred and fourty [sic in the copy] nine, 1949. Place: Podbrodzie. III. Details of the parents. Father of the man: Łukaszewicz Jan. Father of the woman: Markowicz Dominik. It is certified that the above copy agrees with the content of marriage record No. 182/62. Iława, 14 February 1973.

Child	Year of birth	Place of birth	Godparents

The children's baptism certificates and Antoni and Alina's wedding portrait are in the chapter on the Markowicz family.

The road to Poland

In 1955-1959 Poles from the Vilnius region could leave for Poland for the last time. According to family tradition, what made the family decide to go was a fire at the new house of Alina's parents in Obkorty. Alina dealt with all the documents. Antoni did not want to go round the Soviet offices and told his wife only this: "when you've sorted the papers, we'll go". His daughter supposes that after what he had been through in his youth he was simply afraid of officialdom.

Alina's parents, Dominik and Leokadia, left first, in October 1958. Antoni, Alina and the five children set off soon after them, in November. The youngest, and Romuald not quite three. They went first to the reception centre for repatriates[2] in Zielona Góra. From there Antoni travelled round the country with his brother Stefan, looking for work and a home. He found a post as forest ranger under the forester Kosiński of Chmielówka and a renovated former German house in the settlement of Sąpy near Iława. The family got off the train at Samborowo and their belongings were taken to Sąpy by lorry. Antoni brought with him a Junak motorcycle with a sidecar.



Fig. 4. The town hall in Iława in the early 1980s. After the war the building was rebuilt without its tower and shops were set up inside. The family grave is in Iława. Photographer unknown, Iławska Kronika Cyfrowa, collections of the Municipal Public Library in Iława.

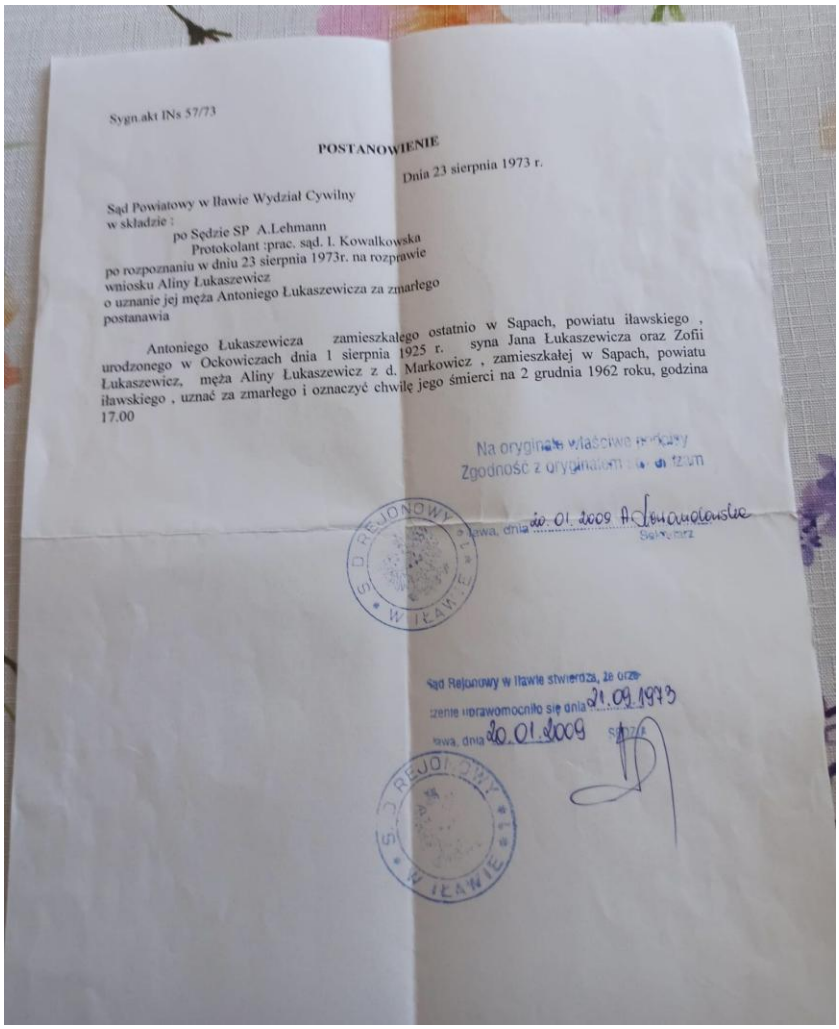
[2] A repatriate is a person who returns to the homeland. This was the name for Poles resettled after the war from the lands taken by the Soviet Union.

2 December 1962

On Sunday 2 December 1962, around midday, Antoni left home on his bicycle. Alina later wrote in her application to the court that he was going about his duties as a forest ranger in the Chmielówka forest district. His daughter remembers that he was to arrange with carters in Wielowieś to bring in wood for the winter. He did not come home. A few days later a carter brought back his bicycle, which had been found on the road by the cemetery in Wielowieś, in what was then the Morąg district. Fresh snow had fallen, then came a thaw and the tracks disappeared. remembers a militiaman brushing the matter aside with the words: “he drank, he drinks, he'll turn up”.

The inquiry was conducted by the District Prosecutor's Office in Morąg under number DS 848/62. Alina wrote in her application that the circumstances pointed to murder. The inquiry was discontinued. Antoni's body was never found. The family ruled out suicide. Antoni was thirty-seven years old.

For Alina this meant not only grief but also poverty. With no body there was no death record. Without a death record Alina was not entitled to a widow's pension. She was left alone with five children. Only on 1 March 1973, more than ten years after he disappeared, did she apply to the court to have her husband declared dead. As witnesses she named Stanisław Kuczyński and Aleksander Cieplicki of Urowo and Wacław Antkowiak of Sąpy. The District Court in Iława issued its decision on 23 August 1973. On that basis the civil registry office in Iława drew up death record number 18 of 1973.



Sygn.akt INs 57/73

POSTANOWIENIE

Dnia 23 sierpnia 1973 r.

Sąd Powiatowy w Iławie Wydział Cywilny
w składzie :
po Sędzie SP A.Lehmann
Protokolant :prac. sąd. I. Kowalkowska
po rozpoznaniu w dniu 23 sierpnia 1973r. na rozprawie
wniosku Aliny Łukaszewicz
o uznanie jej męża Antoniego Łukaszewicza za zmarłego
postanawia

Antoniego Łukaszewicza zamieszkałego ostatnio w Sąpach, powiatu iławskiego , urodzonego w Ockowiczach dnia 1 sierpnia 1925 r. syna Jana Łukaszewicza oraz Zofii Łukaszewicz, męża Aliny Łukaszewicz z d. Markowicz , zamieszkałej w Sąpach, powiatu iławskiego , uznać za zmarłego i oznaczyć chwilę jego śmierci na 2 grudnia 1962 roku, godzina 17.00

Na oryginale właściwe podpisy
Zgodność z oryginałem

Iława, dnia 20.01.2009

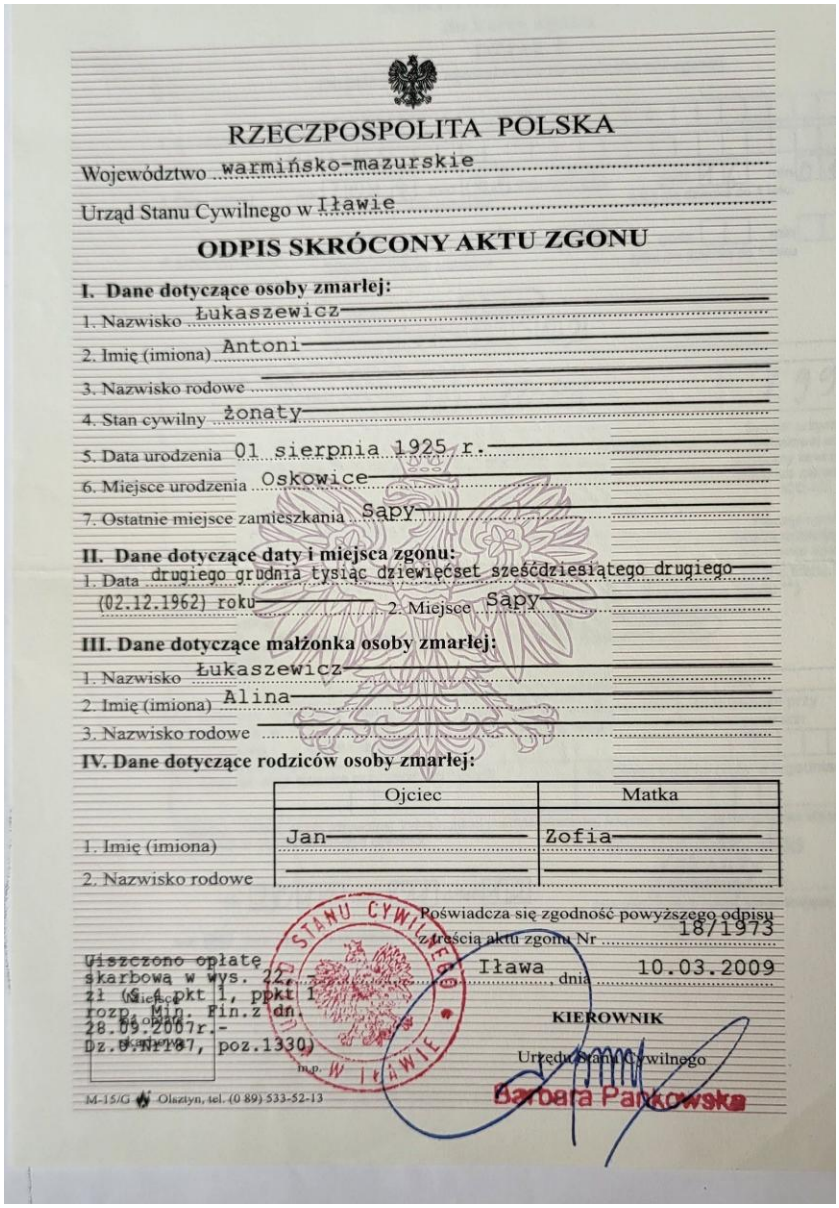
Sąd Rejonowy w Iławie stwierdza, że orze-
czenie uprawomocniło się dnia 21.09.1973
Iława, dnia 20.01.2009

Fig. 5. Decision of the District Court in Iława of 23 August 1973 declaring Antoni dead. Copy issued to the family in 2009.

Court decision declaring Antoni dead, 1973

Original text (Polish): *Sygn. akt INs 57/73. Postanowienie. Dnia 23 sierpnia 1973 r. Sąd Powiatowy w Iławie Wydział Cywilny […] po rozpoznaniu w dniu 23 sierpnia 1973 r. na rozprawie wniosku Aliny Łukaszewicz o uznanie jej męża Antoniego Łukaszewicza za zmarłego postanawia Antoniego Łukaszewicza zamieszkałego ostatnio w Sąpach, powiatu iławskiego, urodzonego w Ockowiczach dnia 1 sierpnia 1925 r. syna Jana Łukaszewicza oraz Zofii Łukaszewicz, męża Aliny Łukaszewicz z d. Markowicz, zamieszkałej w Sąpach, powiatu iławskiego, uznać za zmarłego i oznaczyć chwilę jego śmierci na 2 grudnia 1962 roku, godzina 17.00. [Pieczęć:] Sąd Rejonowy w Iławie stwierdza, że orzeczenie uprawomocniło się dnia 21.09.1973*

In English: Case ref. INs 57/73. Decision. On 23 August 1973 the District Court in Iława, Civil Division […], having examined at the hearing on 23 August 1973 the application of Alina Łukaszewicz for her husband Antoni Łukaszewicz to be declared dead, decides to declare dead Antoni Łukaszewicz, last resident at Sąpy, Iława district, born at Ockowicze on 1 August 1925, son of Jan Łukaszewicz and Zofia Łukaszewicz, husband of Alina Łukaszewicz née Markowicz, resident at Sąpy, Iława district and to fix the moment of his death at 2 December 1962, 17.00 hours. [Stamp:] The District Court in Iława certifies that the ruling became final on 21.09.1973



RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA

Województwo warmińsko-mazurskie

Urząd Stanu Cywilnego w Iławie

ODPIS SKRÓCONY AKTU ZGONU

I. Dane dotyczące osoby zmarłej:

1. Nazwisko Łukaszewicz
2. Imię (imiona) Antoni
3. Nazwisko rodowe
4. Stan cywilny żonaty
5. Data urodzenia 01 sierpnia 1925 r.
6. Miejsce urodzenia Oskowice
7. Ostatnie miejsce zamieszkania Sapy

II. Dane dotyczące daty i miejsca zgonu:

1. Data drugiego grudnia tysiąc dziewięćset sześćdziesiątego drugiego (02.12.1962) roku 2. Miejsce Sapy

III. Dane dotyczące małżonka osoby zmarłej:

1. Nazwisko Łukaszewicz
2. Imię (imiona) Alina
3. Nazwisko rodowe

IV. Dane dotyczące rodziców osoby zmarłej:

	Ojciec	Matka
1. Imię (imiona)	Jan	Zofia
2. Nazwisko rodowe		

Poświadcza się zgodność powyższego odpisu z treścią aktu zgonu Nr 18/1973

Iława, dnia 10.03.2009

KIEROWNIK

Urzędu Stanu Cywilnego

Barbara Pankowska

Uiszczono opłatę skarbową w wys. 22 zł (§ 4 pkt 1, ppkt 1 rozp. Min. Fin. z dn. 28.09.2007 r. Dz. U. Nr 187, poz. 1330)

m.p. USC W IŁAWIE

M-15/G Olsztyn, tel. (0 89) 533-52-13

Fig. 6. Short copy of Antoni's death record, record number 18 of 1973. The civil registry office in Iława issued this copy to the family on 10 March 2009.

Short copy of Antoni's death record, record 18 of 1973

Original text (Polish): *Rzeczpospolita Polska. Województwo warmińsko-mazurskie. Urząd Stanu Cywilnego w Iławie. Odpis skrócony aktu zgonu. I. Dane dotyczące osoby zmarłej: 1. Nazwisko Łukaszewicz. 2. Imię (imiona) Antoni. 4. Stan cywilny żonaty. 5. Data urodzenia 01 sierpnia 1925 r. 6. Miejsce urodzenia Oskowice. 7. Ostatnie miejsce zamieszkania Sąpy. II. Dane dotyczące daty i miejsca zgonu: 1. Data drugiego grudnia tysiąc dziewięćset sześćdziesiątego drugiego (02.12.1962) roku. 2. Miejsce Sąpy. III. Dane dotyczące małżonka osoby zmarłej: 1. Nazwisko Łukaszewicz. 2. Imię (imiona) Alina. IV. Dane dotyczące rodziców osoby zmarłej: Ojciec Jan. Matka Zofia. Poświadcza się zgodność powyższego odpisu z treścią aktu zgonu Nr 18/1973. Iława, dnia 10.03.2009.*

In English: Republic of Poland. Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship. Civil Registry Office in Iława. Short copy of a death record. I. Details of the deceased: 1. Surname Łukaszewicz. 2. First name(s) Antoni. 4. Marital status married. 5. Date of birth 01 August 1925. 6. Place of birth Oskowice. 7. Last place of residence Sąpy. II. Details of the date and place of death: 1. Date the second of December nineteen hundred and sixty-two (02.12.1962). 2. Place Sąpy. III. Details of the spouse of the deceased: 1. Surname Łukaszewicz. 2. First name(s) Alina. IV. Details of the parents of the deceased: Father Jan. Mother Zofia. It is certified that the above copy agrees with the content of death record No. 18/1973. Iława, 10.03.2009.

In this copy the official entered “Oskowice” as the place of birth. It is a misspelling of the name Ockowicze.

Antoni has no grave of his own. His name is carved on the family grave in Iława, where Alina and her parents are buried.

Alina née Markowicz (1930-2014)

Antoni's wife was born on 4 March 1930 in Obkorty, the daughter of Dominik Markowicz and Leokadia née Cybulski. She died on 12 January 2014 in Samborowo. Her life, her parents and her more distant ancestors are described in the chapter on the Markowicz family.

Jan Łukaszewicz (b. 1893)

Birth	15 March 1893, the zaścianek of Żukiszki, Sorokpol parish
Baptism	30 March 1893, the church at Sorokpol, that is in Powiewiórka
Parents	Stefan Łukaszewicz and Rozalia née Witkiewicz
Godparents	Antoni Paszuk and Miss Zofia Łukaszewicz
Marriage	23 February 1919 at the church in Komaje, to Zofia Gaul of Kruki
Children	Janina (1920), Longina (1922), Stefan (1924), Antoni (1925), Stanisława (1927)
Later life	left for lands across the ocean c. 1928, according to the family for Montevideo in Uruguay. The date and place of his death are unknown

Jan was the youngest of the seven children of Stefan and Rozalia recorded in the registers. He was born in Żukiszki, a small zaścianek in the parish of Sorokpol, where his father and all his brothers and sisters were also born. He was baptised two weeks later in the church at Powiewiórka.



Fig. 7. The church in Powiewiórka, formerly known as the Sorokpol church. Here, for a century and a half, the Łukaszewicz family were baptised, married and buried. Photo: Juste, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

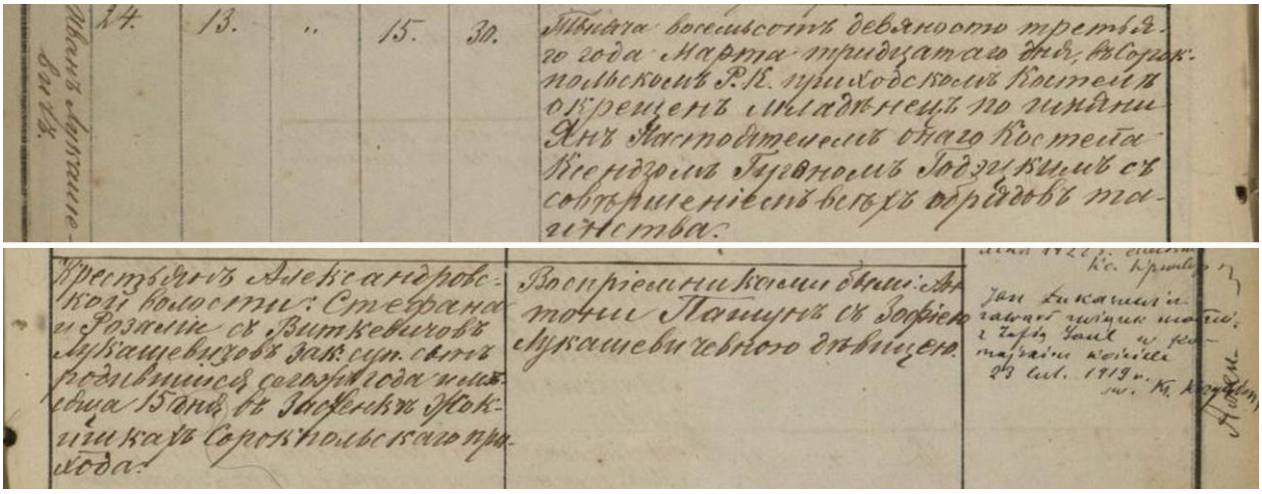


Fig. 8. Jan's baptism record, Sorokpol parish register, entry 24 of 1893. At the top is the left-hand page of the register and below it the right-hand page. In the right margin the priest later added a note in Polish about Jan's marriage to Zofia Gaul.

Jan's baptism record, 1893

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ девяносто третьяго года Марта тридцатаго дня, въ Сорокпольскомъ Р.К. приходскомъ Костелѣ окрещенъ младенецъ по имени Янъ Настоятелемъ онаго Костела Ксендзомъ Геронимомъ[?] Годзюкинымъ съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ таинства. Крестьянъ Александровской волости: Стефана и Розаліи съ Виткевичевъ Лукашевичевъ зак. суп. сынъ родившійся сего года мѣсяца 15 дня въ Застѣнкѣ Жукишкахъ Сорокпольскаго прихода. Воспріемниками были: Антоній Пашукъ съ Софіею Лукашевичевною дѣвицею. [Dopisek:] Jan Łukaszewicz zawarł związek małżeń. z Zofją Gaul w komajskim kościele 23 lut. 1919 r.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, on the thirtieth day of March, in the Sorokpol Roman Catholic parish church, the parish priest of this church, Father Hieronim Godziukin, baptised an infant named Jan, completing all the rites of the sacrament. He is the son of peasants of the Aleksandrowska commune, Stefan and Rozalia née Witkiewicz, lawful spouses bearing the surname Łukaszewicz, born on the 15th day of this month of this year in the zaścianek of Żukiszki in the parish of Sorokpol. The godparents were Antoni Paszuk and Miss Zofia Łukaszewicz. Added note: Jan Łukaszewicz contracted marriage with Zofia Gaul in the Komaje church on 23 February 1919.

The godfather, Antoni Paszuk, bore the same surname as Jan's great-great-grandmother, Magdalena née Paszuk, of whom we write below.

The priest made the note about the marriage in 1919 in the margin of the old parish record. Thanks to it we know that Jan of Żukiszki is the same man who married Zofia Gaul. After the wedding the young couple settled in Ockowicze in the parish of Komaje, in Zofia's home area. There Antoni was born in 1925 and Stanisława in 1927.



Fig. 9. The church of St John the Baptist in Komaje, today in Belarus. Jan and Zofia were married in this church on 23 February 1919. Photo: Futureal, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

Child	Birth	Later life
Janina	1920	According to the family she was a forced labourer in Berlin during the war and later settled in France. She married twice, first Jan Bernard, then Ferdynand Dhuadt. She died in 1979 in Paris.
Longina	4 July 1922	She was disabled and remained in the family's care for the rest of her life. She died on 22 January 1980 in Wołów.
Stefan	15 January 1924	After the war he settled in Lower Silesia and worked at the Rokita works. His wife was Aleksandra née Miśnik. He died on 8 January 2002 in Wołów.
Antoni	1 August 1925	Romuald's father
Stanisława	27 August 1927	In September 1943 she was deported to Berlin as a forced labourer. After the war she married Tadeusz Krzyżak. She died on 2 December 2018 and is buried in Gdańsk.

Across the ocean

Around 1928 Jan left for South America to earn a living. At home there was great poverty: a small cottage and five children, the youngest of whom was one year old. Thousands of people from the Vilnius region were leaving at that time for Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, hoping to earn money and bring their families over or come back with savings.

Jan sent his wife money only once. After that nothing more was ever heard of him. No one in the family ever learned whether he died, was killed or started his life afresh. His granddaughter recalls that

Uruguay or Paraguay was mentioned. The name Montevideo recurs in the family's notes. It is the capital of Uruguay. That single money transfer was most probably sent from there.



Fig. 10. Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, in a press photograph from 1928. In the background is the port where ships carrying emigrants from Europe arrived. In the foreground a photographer stands on the roof of a tall building. Pacific and Atlantic agency, collections of the National Library of France, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

Zofia née Gaul (1894-1968)

Jan's wife was born on 1 September 1894 in the village of Kruki in the parish of Komaje, the daughter of Antoni Gaul and Urszula née Błaszkiewicz. After her husband left, she brought up their five children in Ockowicze on her own. After the war she found herself in Poland. She died on 15 October 1968 in Mirsk in Lower Silesia. Her life and her ancestors are described in the chapter on the Gaul family.

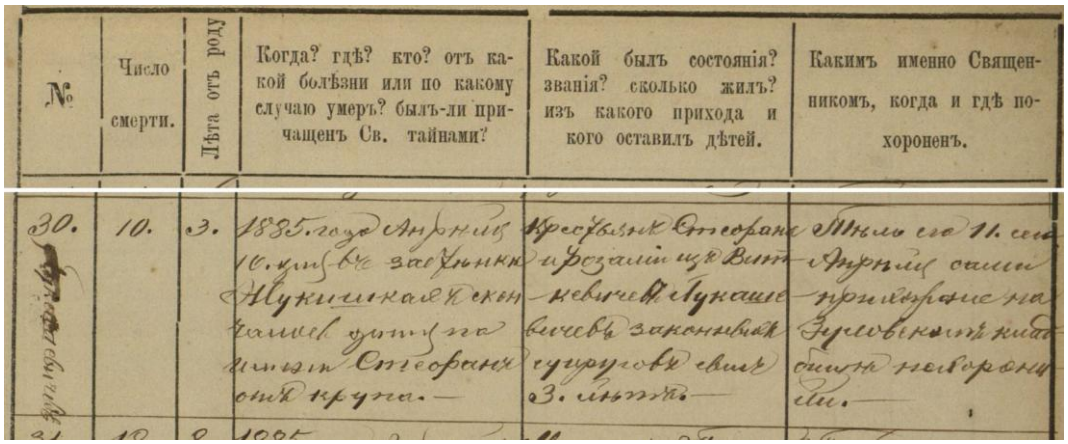
Jan's brothers and sisters

Stefan and Rozalia had seven children recorded in the registers of the parish of Sorokpol. All of them were born in Żukiszki. Two sons died in childhood of croup[3], a choking inflammation of the larynx.

Child	Birth	Later life
Stefan	11 August 1882	died of croup on 10 April 1885 in Żukiszki and was buried in the cemetery at Zułów
Judyta	9 December 1883	baptised on 18 December 1883
Elżbieta	26 January 1885	baptised on 3 February 1885
Weronika	20 October 1886	baptised on 2 November 1886
Zofia	28 April 1889	In 1914 she left for the United States and took her husband's surname, Kalesnick. She died in Portland in 1959.
Piotr	16 July 1891	died of croup on 16 August 1892 in Żukiszki
Jan	15 March 1893	Romuald's grandfather

[3] Croup is a choking inflammation of the larynx in children, usually with diphtheria.

The eldest of the children, Stefan, was named after his father. His death record survives in the register of the parish of Sorokpol.



№	Число смерти.	Лѣта отъ роду	Когда? гдѣ? кто? отъ какой болѣзни или по какому случаю умеръ? былъ-ли причащенъ Св. тайнами?	Какой былъ состоянія? званія? сколько жилъ? изъ какого прихода и кого оставилъ дѣтей.	Какимъ именно Священникомъ, когда и гдѣ похороненъ.
30.	10.	3.	1885. года Апрѣля 10. дня въ застѣнкѣ Жукишкахъ скончался дитя по имени Стефанъ отъ крупа.—	Крестьянъ Стефана и Розаліи изъ Витковичевъ Лукашевичевъ законныхъ супруговъ сынъ 3. лѣтъ.—	Тѣло его 11. сего Апрѣля сами прихожане на Зуловскомъ кладбищѣ похоронили.—

Fig. 11. Death record of little Stefan, death register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 30 of 1885. The heading of the same register page has been pasted above the record so that the column names can be seen.

Death record of Stefan Łukaszewicz, son of Stefan and Rozalia, 1885

Original text (Russian): *№ 30. Число смерти: 10. Лѣта отъ роду: 3. 1885 года Апрѣля 10 дня въ застѣнкѣ Жукишкахъ скончался дитя по имени Стефанъ отъ крупа. Крестьянъ Стефана и Розаліи изъ Витковичевъ Лукашевичевъ законныхъ супруговъ сынъ 3 лѣтъ. Тѣло его 11 сего Апрѣля сами прихожане на Зуловскомъ кладбищѣ похоронили.*

In English: Entry 30. Day of death: 10. Age: 3 years. In the year 1885, on the 10th day of April, in the zaścianek of Żukiszki, a child named Stefan died of croup. He was the three-year-old son of the peasants Stefan and Rozalia née Witkiewicz, lawful spouses bearing the surname Łukaszewicz. His body was buried on 11 April of that year by the parishioners themselves in the cemetery at Zułów.

Zofia Kalesnick, the sister in America

Jan's elder sister Zofia was born on 28 April 1889. Her godparents were Konstanty Łukaszewicz and Miss Marianna Łukaszewicz, most probably the child's uncle and aunt, that is, her father's brother and sister. In Russia the registers were kept according to the old calendar, which was then twelve days behind. By the calendar we use today, Zofia was born on 10 May. This is the birthday she later gave in America.

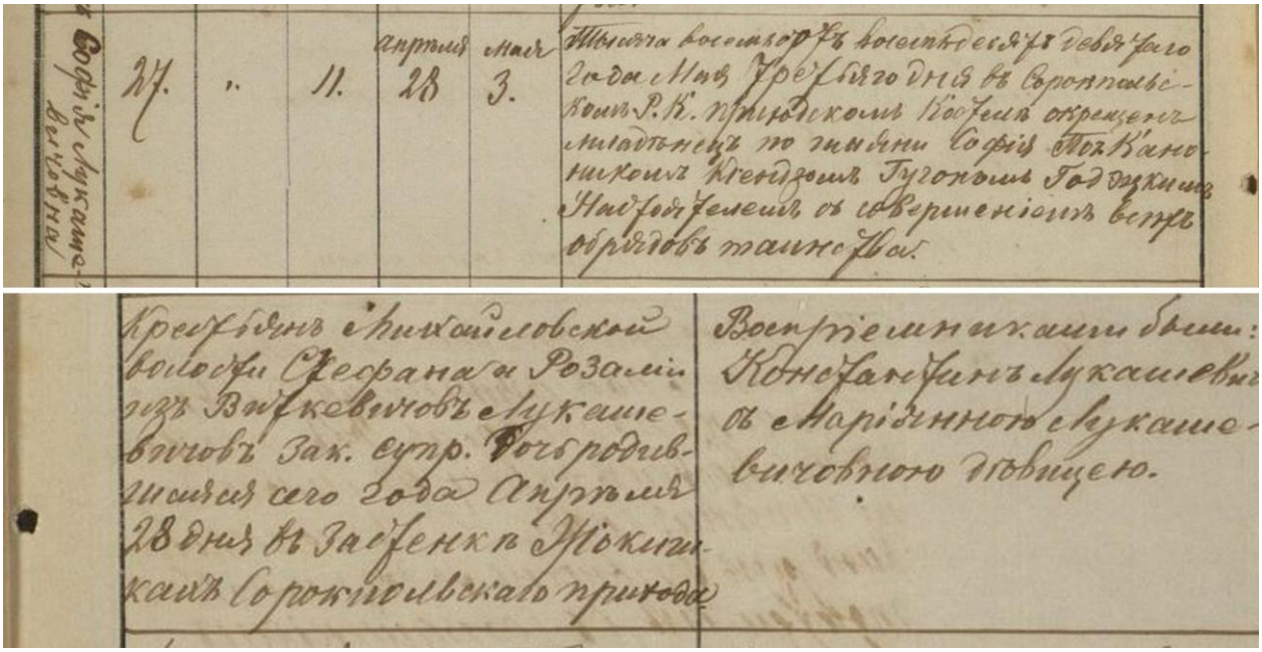


Fig. 12. Baptism record of Zofia, register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 27 of 1889. The left-hand page of the register is shown at the top, with the right-hand page below it.

Baptism record of Zofia Łukaszewicz, 1889

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ восемьдесятъ девятаго года Мая третьяго дня въ Сорокпольскомъ Р. К. приходскомъ Костелѣ окрещенъ младенецъ по имени Софія Поч. Каноникомъ Ксендзомъ Гугономъ Годзишкимъ Настоятелемъ съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ таинства. Крестьянъ Михайловской волости Стефана и Розаліи изъ Виткевичовъ Лукашевичовъ зак. супр. дочь родившаяся сего года Апрѣля 28 дня въ застѣнкѣ Жукишкахъ Сорокпольскаго прихода. Воспріемниками были: Константинъ Лукашевичъ съ Маріанною Лукашевичовною девицею.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, on the third day of May, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Sorokpol, the parish priest and honorary canon, Father Hugo Godziszki, baptised an infant named Zofia with all the rites of the sacrament. She is the daughter of the peasants of the Michałowo commune, Stefan and Rozalia née Witkiewicz, lawful spouses bearing the surname Łukaszewicz, born on 28 April of this year in the zaścianek of Żukiszki in the parish of Sorokpol. The godparents were Konstanty Łukaszewicz and Miss Marianna Łukaszewicz.

On 17 June 1914, a few weeks before the outbreak of the First World War, Zofia sailed from Hamburg to New York on the great steamship Imperator. She travelled in the cheapest class, third class. The passenger list recorded her as unmarried, a servant and a Russian subject, with her place of residence given as „Bockewicze", that is Bucewicze, the village next to Ockowicze. She said she was twenty, although she was twenty-five.

She settled in Portland, Maine. There, on 23 October 1915, she married Michał Kalesnick, a twenty-six-year-old newcomer from the Polish lands under the Russian partition. The wedding was conducted by Father John Sciokalski in the Polish church. In the marriage record Zofia gave her parents' names: Stephen Lukaszewicz and Rosalia Witkiewicz. Thanks to this we know for certain that Sophie Kalesnick of Portland is our Zofia from Żukiszki.

Child of Zofia and Michał	Years	Notes
Lenore Therese	1916-1998	married name Higgins, lived in Cape Elizabeth, Maine
Zenon Joseph	1917-1962	lived in Gardena, California
Joseph	1919-1926	died aged seven
Archie	1923-1970	lived in Portland

The 1920 census noted that Zofia did not speak English and that her mother tongue was Polish. In 1940 the family lived at 58 Clark Street in Portland. Zofia kept house and belonged to the women's societies of St Louis's church. Michał died in 1952. Zofia died suddenly at home on 30 January 1959. She was buried on 2 February in the Catholic Calvary Cemetery in South Portland. The local newspaper wrote that she left two daughters, two sons and eighteen grandchildren. So descendants of Stefan and Rozalia still live in the United States today. They are distant cousins of Romuald.



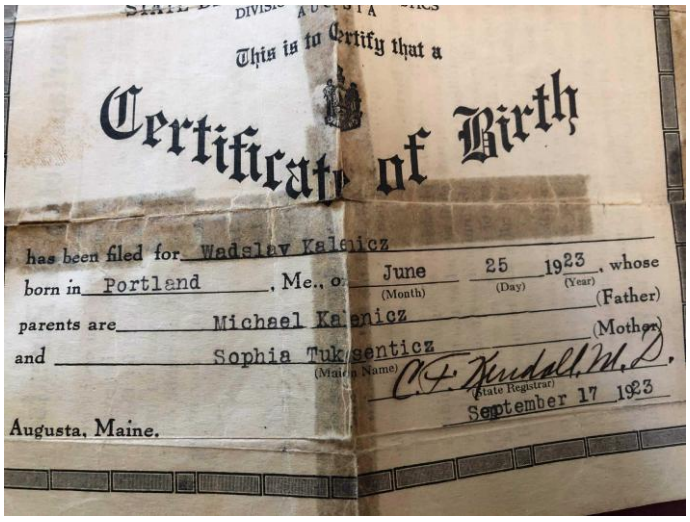
Fig. 13. Zofia Kalesnick in America. The man beside her is not named. The photograph in an oval frame was shared on Ancestry by the user jbburke2. Only this small copy of the photograph is available online.



Fig. 14. The Kalesnick family gravestone in Calvary Cemetery, South Portland. From the top: Michael J. Kalesnick (1893-1952), his wife Sophie B. Kalesnick (1892-1959), their sons Joseph (1919-1926) and Zenia J. (1917-1962), their son-in-law John M. Higgins (1917-2013) with his wife Lenore T. (1916-1998) and Thomas P. Higgins (b. 1938). Photo by LB, Find a Grave.

The gravestone gives 1892 as Zofia's year of birth. The register of the parish of Sorokpol, in which her baptism was recorded, gives the year 1889, however.

Zofia's family kept the birth certificate of her son, issued on 17 September 1923 in Augusta, the capital of Maine. The boy was born on 25 June 1923 in Portland and was given the Polish name Władysław, which the clerk wrote down as Wadslav. The year of birth shows that this was the same son who was later called Archie. The clerk typed the mother's maiden name as „Tuk…senticz". That is how the name Łukaszewicz looked to him: he took the letter Ł for a T.


This is to Certify that a

Certificate of Birth

has been filed for Wadslav Kalenicz

born in Portland, Me., on June (Month) 25 (Day) 1923 (Year), whose

parents are Michael Kalenicz (Father)

and Sophia Tuksenticz (Maiden Name) (Mother)

C. F. Kendall M.D. (State Registrar)

September 17 1923

Augusta, Maine.

Fig. 15. Birth certificate of the son of Zofia and Michał, 1923. The photograph of the document was shared on Ancestry by the user jbburke2.

Birth certificate, State of Maine, 17 September 1923

Original text (angielski): *Certificate of Birth. This is to Certify that a […] has been filed for Wadslav Kalenicz born in Portland, Me., on June 25, 1923, whose parents are Michael Kalenicz (Father) and Sophia Tuk[…]senticz (Maiden Name) (Mother). […] State Registrar. Augusta, Maine. September 17, 1923.*

In English: Birth certificate. This is to certify that […] was filed for Wadslav Kalenicz, born in Portland, Maine, on 25 June 1923, whose parents are Michael Kalenicz (father) and Sophia Tuk[…]senticz (maiden name) (mother). […] registrar of vital statistics of the State of Maine. Augusta, Maine, 17 September 1923.

Stefan Łukaszewicz (b. 1855)

Birth	20 September 1855, in the evening, zaścianek of Żukiszki
Baptism	16 October 1855, church in Sorokpol
Parents	Jakub Łukaszewicz and Tekla née Czepułkowski
Marriage	18 October 1881 in Sorokpol, to Rozalia Witkiewicz, born in Zułów
Children	Stefan (1882), Judyta (1883), Elżbieta (1885), Weronika (1886), Zofia (1889), Piotr (1891), Jan (1893)
Status	peasant, farmer in Żukiszki
Death	date and place unknown. The registers mention him for the last time in March 1893, at the baptism of his son Jan

Stefan was the third son of Jakub and Tekla. He was born in Żukiszki and spent nearly forty years in that same zaścianek. Żukiszki lies in the former district of Święciany, today on the border between Lithuania and Belarus.

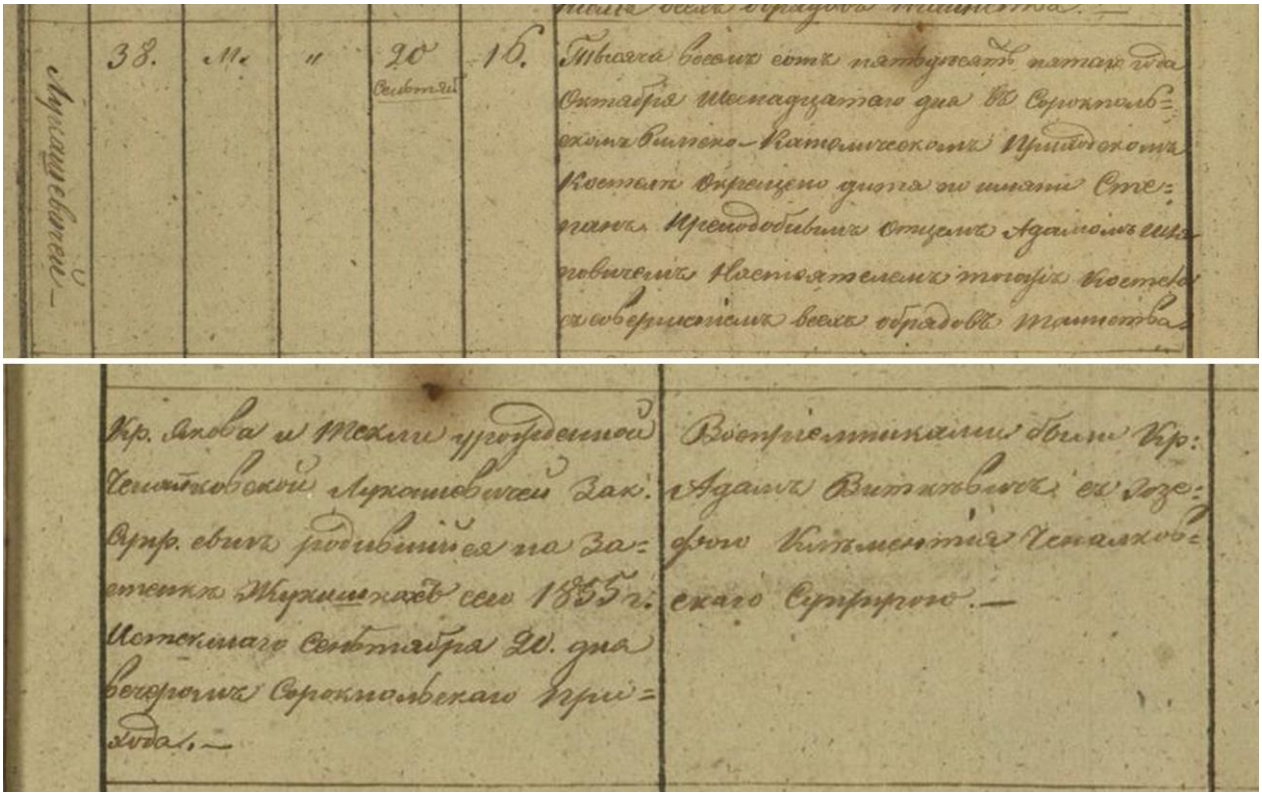


Fig. 16. Baptism record of Stefan, register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 38 of 1855. The left-hand page of the register is shown at the top, with the right-hand page below it.

Baptism record of Stefan Łukaszewicz, 1855

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемь сотъ пятьдесятъ пятаго года Октября шестнадцатаго дня въ Сорокпольскомъ Римско-Католическомъ Приходскомъ Костелѣ окрещено дитя по имени Стефанъ Преподобнымъ Отцемъ Адамомъ Шляповичемъ[?] Настоятелемъ тогожъ Костела съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ таинства. Кр. Якова и Текли урожденной Чепулковской Лукашевичей Зак. Супр. сынъ родившійся на Застѣнкѣ Жукишкахъ сего 1855 г. истекшаго Сентября 20 дня вечеромъ Сорокпольскаго Прихода. Воспріемниками были Кр. Адамъ Витанвичъ[?] съ Розою[?] Климентія Чепулковскаго Супругою.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, on the sixteenth day of October, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Sorokpol, the Reverend Father Adam Szlapowicz, parish priest of this church, baptised a child named Stefan with all the rites of the sacrament. He is the son of the peasants Jakub and Tekla née Czepułkowska, lawful spouses bearing the surname Łukaszewicz, born in the zaścianek of Żukiszki on 20 September of this year 1855 in the evening, in the parish of Sorokpol. The godparents were the peasants Adam Witanwicz and Róża, wife of Klemens Czepułkowski.

In August 1880 Stefan was a witness at the wedding of his elder brother Kazimierz, who married Aniela Kulesza from the village of Ockowicze in the church at Komaje. This is the first trace of the family's link with Ockowicze, where a generation later Stefan's son Jan lived.

A year later, on 18 October 1881, Stefan married Rozalia Witkiewicz. The marriage record gives his age as 25, although according to his baptism record he was already 26. The record names the parents of both bride and groom, together with the mothers' maiden names. A single document thus links four families: the Łukaszewicz, Czepułkowski, Witkiewicz and Misiun families.

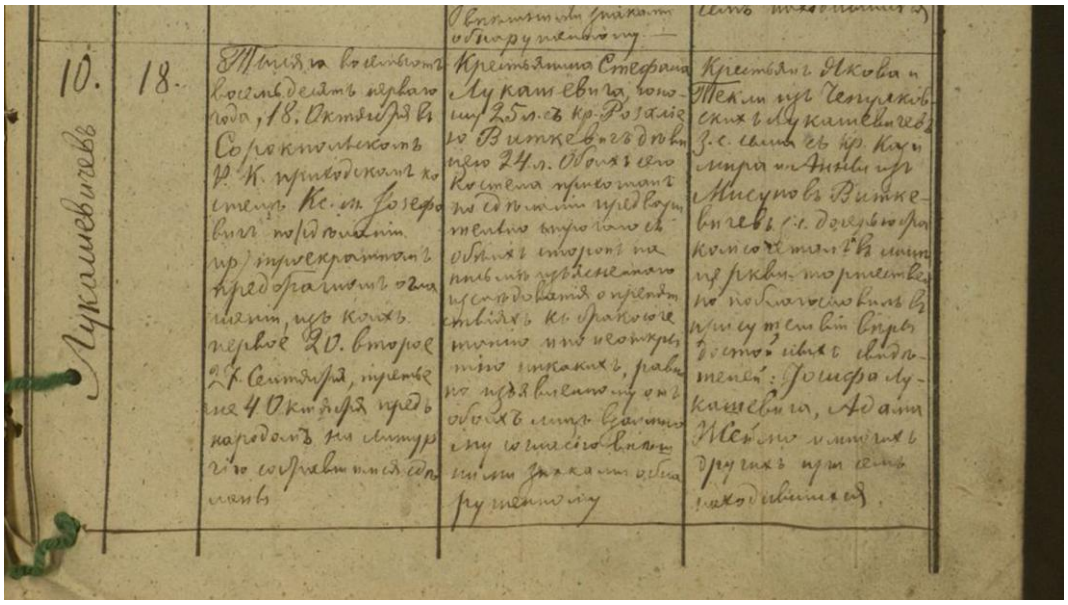


Fig. 17. Marriage record of Stefan and Rozalia, marriage register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 10 of 1881.

Marriage record of Stefan Łukaszewicz and Rozalia Witkiewicz, 1881

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ восемьдесятъ перваго года, 18. Октября въ Сорокпольскомъ Р.К. приходскомъ костелѣ Кс. М. Іозефовичъ по сдѣланіи при троекратномъ предбрачномъ оглашеніи, изъ конхъ первое 20. второе 27. Сентября, третье 4. Октября предъ народомъ на литургію собравшимся, Крестьянина Стефана Лукашевича, холостаго 25 л. съ кр. Розаліею Виткевичъ дѣвицею 24 л. Обоихъ сего костела прихожанъ, по сдѣланіи предварительно строгаго съ обѣихъ сторонъ на письмѣ представленнаго изслѣдованія о препятствіяхъ къ бракосочетанію ими неоткрытымъ никакихъ, равно по изъявленному отъ обоихъ ихъ взаимному согласію внѣшними знаками обнаруженному, Крестьянъ Якова и Текли изъ Чепулковскихъ Лукашевичевъ з.с. сына съ кр. Казимира и Анны изъ Мисуновъ Виткевичевъ з.с. дочерью бракосочетавъ въ лицѣ церкви торжественно поблагословилъ въ присутствіи вѣры достойныхъ свидѣтелей: Іосифа Лукашевича, Адама Жеймо и многихъ другихъ при семъ находившихся.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, on 18 October, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Sorokpol, Father M. Józefowicz, after three banns announced to the people gathered for divine service on 20 September, 27 September and 4 October, joined in marriage the peasant Stefan Łukaszewicz, a bachelor aged 25, with the peasant woman Rozalia Witkiewicz, a maiden aged 24, both parishioners of this church. Beforehand a careful written inquiry into impediments to the marriage had been made on both sides and none was found. Both expressed their mutual consent by visible signs. He is the son of the peasants Jakub and Tekla née Czepułkowska, lawful spouses. She is the daughter of the peasants Kazimierz and Anna née Misiun Witkiewicz, lawful spouses. The priest solemnly blessed them before the Church in the presence of trustworthy witnesses: Józef Łukaszewicz, Adam Żejma and many others present.

The witness Józef was most probably the groom's eldest brother. For the next twelve years Stefan and Rozalia farmed in Żukiszki, where their seven children were born. In the parish census[4] of March 1909 Stefan and Rozalia are no longer in Żukiszki. So between 1893 and 1909 the family moved out of the parish. Their grandchildren were born in Ockowicze near Komaje.

Rozalia née Witkiewicz (b. 1857)

Stefan's wife was born on 10 July 1857 in the village of Zułów, beside the estate where Józef Piłsudski was born ten years later. She was the daughter of Kazimierz Witkiewicz and Anna née Misiun. Rozalia and her ancestors have their own chapter in this chronicle, on the Witkiewicz family.

Jakub Łukaszewicz (1816-1876)

Birth	22 July 1816, zaścianek of Żukiszki, parish of Sorokpol
Baptism	25 July 1816, church in Sorokpol
Parents	Jan Łukaszewicz and Katarzyna née Wojciechowicz
Godparents	Wincenty Czepułkowski and Helena Jasiewicz
Marriage	21 November 1848 in Kiemieliszki, to Tekla Czepułkowska of Zabieliszki
Children	ten, including Stefan (1855)
Status	peasant, farmer in Żukiszki
Death	1 November 1876 in Żukiszki, of a fever. Buried on 4 November in the parish cemetery

Jakub was the younger son of Jan and Katarzyna. He was born in July 1816 and was baptised three days later by Father Kazimierz Godlewski.

[4] A parish census is a list of all the inhabitants of a parish, house by house, written by the priest.

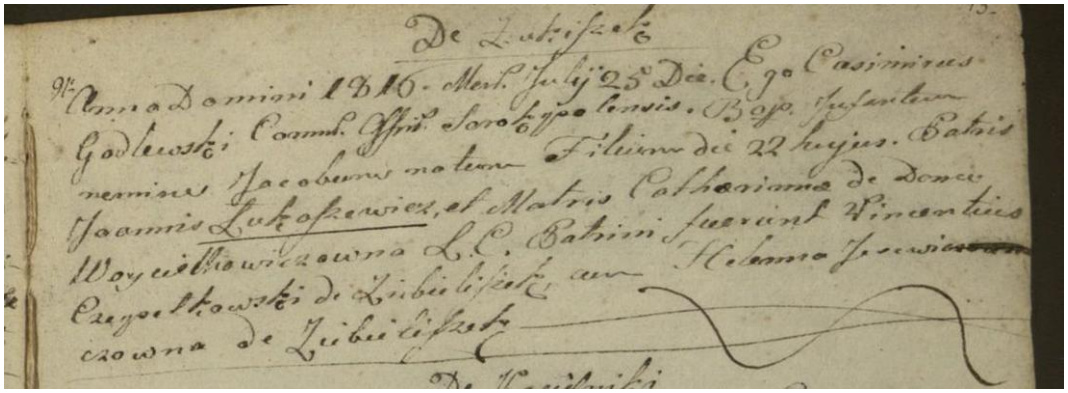


Fig. 18. Baptism record of Jakub, register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 91 of 1816.

Baptism record of Jakub Łukaszewicz, 1816

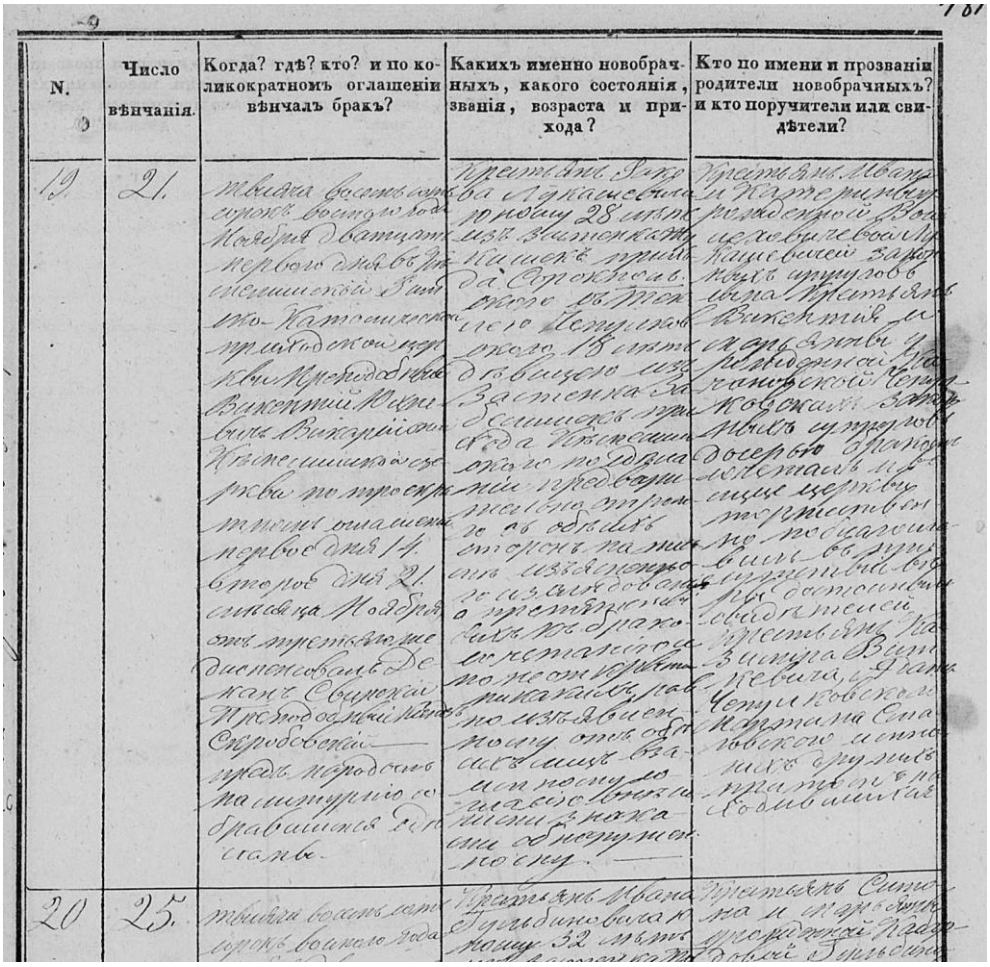
Original text (Latin): *De [Ż]ukiszki. 91. Anno Domini 1816. Mens. July 25 Die. Ego Casimirus Godlewski Comm. Offic. Sorokpolensis. Bap. Infantem nomine Jacobum natum Filium die 22 hujus. Patris Joannis Łukaszewicz, et Matris Catharinae de domo Woyciechowiczowna L.C. Patrini fuerunt Vincentius Czepułkowski de Zubieliszki cum Helena J[a]siewiczowna de Zubieliszki.*

In English: From Żukiszki (the first letter of the name is unclear in the record). Entry 91. In the year of the Lord 1816, on the 25th day of July, I, Kazimierz Godlewski, commendary serving in Sorokpol, baptised an infant named Jakub, a son born on the 22nd day of this month. The father is Jan Łukaszewicz and the mother Katarzyna née Wojciechowicz, lawful spouses. The godparents were Wincenty Czepułkowski and Helena Jasiewicz, both of Zabieliszki (in the record: Zubieliszki).

Wincenty Czepułkowski had also been godfather to Jakub's elder brother. Thirty-two years later he became Jakub's father-in-law, as told in the chapter on the Czepułkowski family.

As a child Jakub moved with his parents from one settlement to another. The revision list of August 1834 recorded him, aged seventeen, in the zaścianek of Żukiszki. Jakub lived in Żukiszki for the rest of his life. In the parish census of 20 March 1843 he is twenty-seven years old and lives in one house with his parents and with the family of his elder brother Franciszek.

On 21 November 1848 Jakub married Tekla Czepułkowska from the zaścianek of Zabieliszki. The wedding took place in the church at Kiemieliszki, in the bride's parish.



N.	Число вѣнчанія.	Когда? гдѣ? кто? и по коликократномъ оглашеніи вѣнчалъ бракъ?	Какихъ именно новобрачныхъ, какого состоянія, званія, возраста и прихода?	Кто по имени и прозванію родители новобрачныхъ? и кто поручители или свидѣтели?
19	21.	Тысяча восемьсотъ сорокъ восьмаго года Ноября двадцать перваго дня въ Кемелишской Римско-Католической приходской церкви Преподобный Викентій Ю[?]кевичъ Викарій Кемелишской церкви по трехкратномъ оглашеніи первое дня 14. второе дня 21. сего Ноября отъ третьяго же диспенсовалъ Деканъ Свирскій Преподобный Іоаннъ Скробовскій[?] предъ народомъ на литургію собравшимся.	Крестьянъ Якова Лукашевича юношу 28 лѣтъ изъ Жукишекъ прихода Сорокпольскаго съ Теклею Чепулковскою около 18 лѣтъ дѣвицею изъ застѣнка Забелишекъ прихода Кемелишскаго […]	Крестьянъ Ивана и Катерины рожденной Войцеховичевой Лукашевичей законныхъ супруговъ сына, Крестьянъ Викентія и Марьяны рожденной Качановской Чепулковскихъ законныхъ супруговъ дочерью вѣнчалъ въ присутствіи вѣроятія достойныхъ свидѣтелей крестьянъ Казимира Виткевича, Адама Чепулковскаго, Игната Стан[к]овскаго[?] и многихъ другихъ при томъ находившихся.
20	25.	Тысяча восемьсотъ сорокъ восьмаго года	Крестьянъ Ивана Турбиновича	Крестьянъ Симона и Марьяны урожденной Падо

Fig. 19. Marriage record of Jakub and Tekla, copy of the marriage register of the parish of Kiemieliszki, entry 19 of 1848.

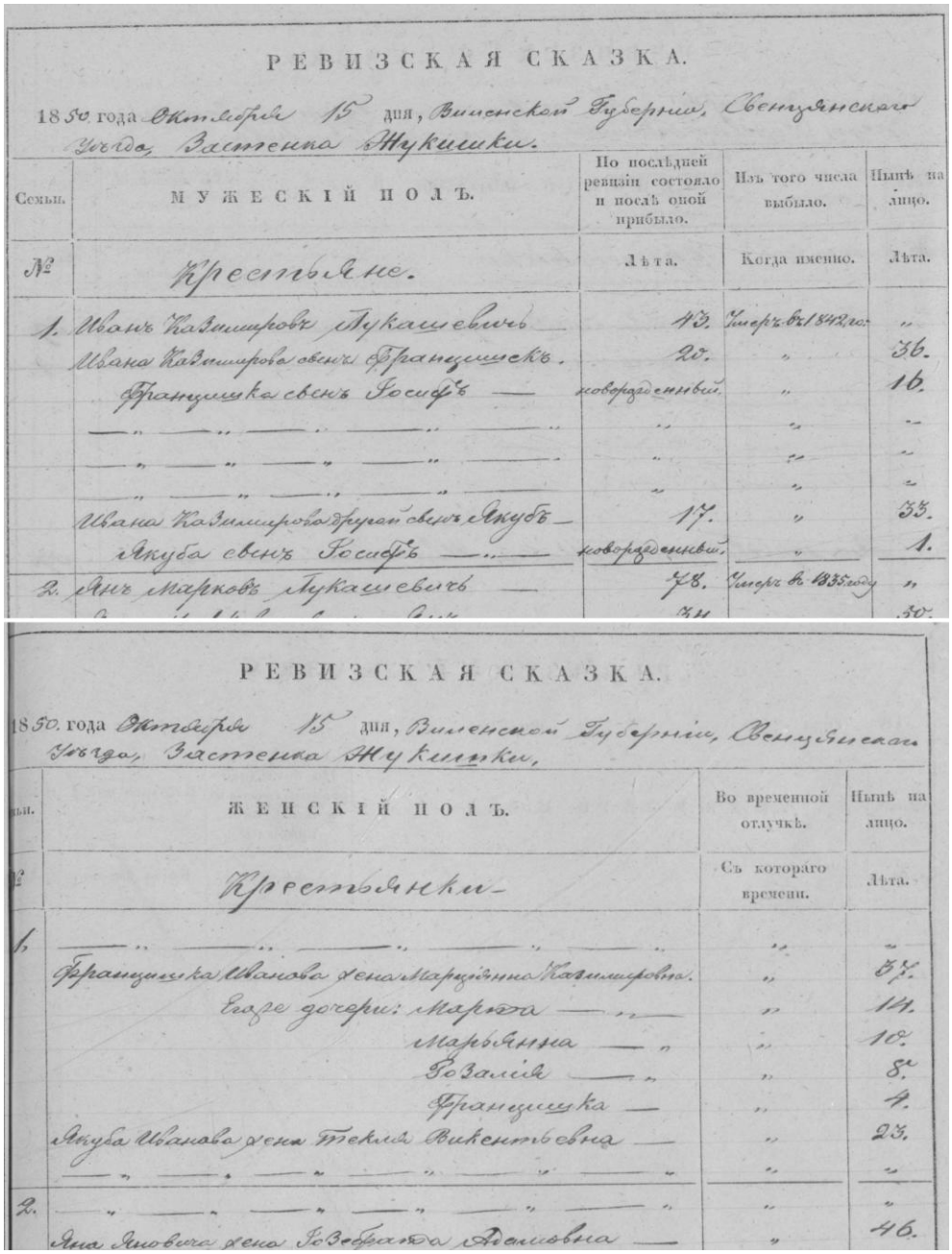
Marriage record of Jakub Łukaszewicz and Tekla Czepułkowska, 1848

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ сорокъ восьмаго года Ноября двадцать перваго дня въ Кемелишской Римско-Католической приходской церкви Преподобный Викентій Ю[?]кевичъ Викарій Кемелишской церкви, по трехкратномъ оглашеніи первое дня 14, второе дня 21 мѣсяца Ноября, отъ третьяго же диспенсовалъ Деканъ Свирскій Преподобный Іоаннъ Скробовскій[?], предъ народомъ на литургію собравшимся. Крестьянъ Якова Лукашевича юношу 28 лѣтъ изъ Жукишекъ прихода Сорокпольскаго съ Теклею Чепулковскою около 18 лѣтъ дѣвицею изъ застѣнка Забелишекъ прихода Кемелишскаго […] Крестьянъ Ивана и Катерины рожденной Войцеховичевой Лукашевичей законныхъ супруговъ сына, Крестьянъ Викентія и Марьяны рожденной Качановской Чепулковскихъ законныхъ супруговъ дочерью вѣнчалъ въ присутствіи вѣроятія достойныхъ свидѣтелей крестьянъ Казимира Виткевича, Адама Чепулковскаго, Игната Стан[к]овскаго[?] и многихъ другихъ при томъ находившихся.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, on the twenty-first day of November, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Kiemieliszki, the Reverend Wincenty Juchniewicz, curate of this church, after banns announced on 14 and 21 November to the people gathered for divine service and after dispensation from the third banns by the dean of Świr, the Reverend Jan Skrobowski, joined in marriage the peasant Jakub Łukaszewicz, a bachelor aged 28 from Żukiszki in the parish of Sorokpol, with Tekla Czepułkowska, a maiden of about 18 from the zaścianek of Zabieliszki in the parish of Kiemieliszki […] He is the son of the peasants Jan and Katarzyna née Wojciechowicz, lawful spouses. She is the daughter of the peasants Wincenty and Marianna née Kaczanowska, lawful spouses Czepułkowski. The witnesses were the peasants Kazimierz Witkiewicz, Adam Czepułkowski, Ignacy Stankowski and many others present.

The priest wrote down the groom's age as 28, although according to his baptism record Jakub was already 32. At that time ages in marriage records were given by guesswork. The witnesses Kazimierz Witkiewicz and Adam Czepułkowski bore the names of Tekla's brother-in-law and brother. The father of Rozalia, Stefan's future wife, was also called Kazimierz Witkiewicz, but he was a different man.

The revision list of October 1850 shows the young couple in Żukiszki. It recorded Jakub, his wife Tekla and their one-year-old son Józef. Beside Tekla's name it was noted that she was the daughter of Wincenty. Under the same roof lived Jakub's brother Franciszek with his wife Marcjanna and their children. All of Jakub and Tekla's children grew up in Żukiszki.



РЕВИЗСКАЯ СКАЗКА.

1850 года Октября 15 дня, Виленской Губерніи, Свенцянскаго Уѣзда, Застенка Жукишки.

Семьи.	МУЖЕСКІЙ ПОЛЪ.	По послѣдней ревизіи состояло и послѣ оной прибыло.	Изъ того числа выбыло.	Нынѣ на лицо.
№	Крестьяне.	Лѣта.	Когда именно.	Лѣта.
1.	Иванъ Казимировъ Лукашевичъ	43.	Умеръ въ 1842 го.	„
	Ивана Казимирова сынъ Францишекъ.	20.	„	36.
	Францишка сынъ Іосифъ —	новорожденный.	„	16.
	— „ — „ — „ —	„	„	—
	— „ — „ — „ —	„	„	—
	— „ — „ — „ —	„	„	—
	Ивана Казимирова другой сынъ Якубъ —	17.	„	33.
	Якуба сынъ Іосифъ — „ —	новорожденный.	„	1.
2.	Янъ Марковъ Лукашевичъ —	78.	Умеръ въ 1835 году	„
				30.

РЕВИЗСКАЯ СКАЗКА.

1850 года Октября 15 дня, Виленской Губерніи, Свенцянскаго Уѣзда, Застенка Жукишки,

ьи.	ЖЕНСКІЙ ПОЛЪ.	Во временной отлучкѣ.	Нынѣ на лицо.
ѣ	Крестьянки.	Съ котораго времени.	Лѣта.
1.	— „ — „ — „ — „ — „ —	„	—
	Францишка Иванова жена Марціанна Казимирова.	„	57.
	Ея дочери: Марыся — „ —	„	14.
	Марьянна — „	„	10.
	Розалія — „	„	8.
	Францишка —	„	4.
	Якуба Иванова жена Текля Викентьевна —	„	23.
	— „ — „ — „ — „ — „ —	„	—
2.	— „ — „ — „ — „ — „ —	„	—
	Яна Яновича жена Зофія Адамовна —	„	46.

Fig. 20. Revision list of the Stracza estate of 15 October 1850, zaścianek of Żukiszki. The extract shows the family recorded under number one. The page with the men is at the top, with the page with the women below it. On the men's page the first column of figures gives the age in the 1834 revision list and the last column the age in 1850.

The household of Jakub and his brother in the revision list of 1850, zaścianek of Żukiszki

Original text (Russian): *1850 года Октября 15 дня, Виленской Губерніи, Свенцянскаго Уѣзда, Застѣнка Жукишки. Крестьяне. 1. Иванъ Казиміровъ Лукашевичъ 43, Умеръ въ 1842 го. Ивана Казимірова сынъ Францишекъ 20, 36. Францишка сынъ Іосифъ новорожденный, 16. Ивана Казімірова другой сынъ Якубъ 17, 33. Якуба сынъ Іосифъ новорожденный, 1. Крестьянки. Францишка Иванова жена Марціянна Казиміровна 37. Его же дочери: Марта 14, Марьянна 10, Розалія 8, Францишка 4. Якуба Иванова жена Текля Викентьевна 23.*

In English: On the 15th day of October 1850, governorate of Vilnius, district of Święciany, zaścianek of Żukiszki. Peasants. Family one: Jan Łukaszewicz, son of Kazimierz, aged 43 in the previous revision, died in 1842. Jan's son Franciszek, previously aged 20, now 36. Franciszek's son Józef, newborn at the time of the previous revision, now aged 16. Jan's second son Jakub, previously aged 17, now 33. Jakub's son Józef, newborn, now 1 year old. Peasant women. Franciszek's wife Marcjanna, daughter of Kazimierz, aged 37. His daughters: Marta aged 14, Marianna 10, Rozalia 8, Franciszka 4. Jakub's wife Tekla, daughter of Wincenty, aged 23.

The revision list gives 1842 as the year of Jan's death, although the parish priest still recorded him among the living in March 1843. Jan therefore died after March 1843 and before October 1850.

Child	Birth	Later life
Józef	1850	married Michalina Stanowicz of Żukiszki on 12 September 1876 in Sorokpol
Kazimierz	2 March 1853	He served in the Russian army. He married Aniela Kulesza of Ockowicze on 17 August 1880 in Komaje.
Stefan	20 September 1855	Romuald's great-grandfather
Antoni	19 August 1858	alive in 1888
Konstanty	23 May 1860	Alive in 1888. Most probably he was the godfather of his niece Zofia in 1889.
Tekla	1 December 1862	no longer named in her father's death record of 1876
Marta	c. 1864	on 18 February 1886 married Sylwester Barin, a widower and former soldier from Podguzki
Jan	4 May 1865	died of smallpox on 20 August 1867 and was buried in the cemetery at Zabieliszki
Wincenty	13 October 1867	alive in 1888
Marianna	1 September 1874	Alive in 1888. Most probably she was the godmother of her niece Zofia in 1889.

The eldest son, Józef, married on 12 September 1876 in the church at Sorokpol. The witness was Franciszek Łukaszewicz.

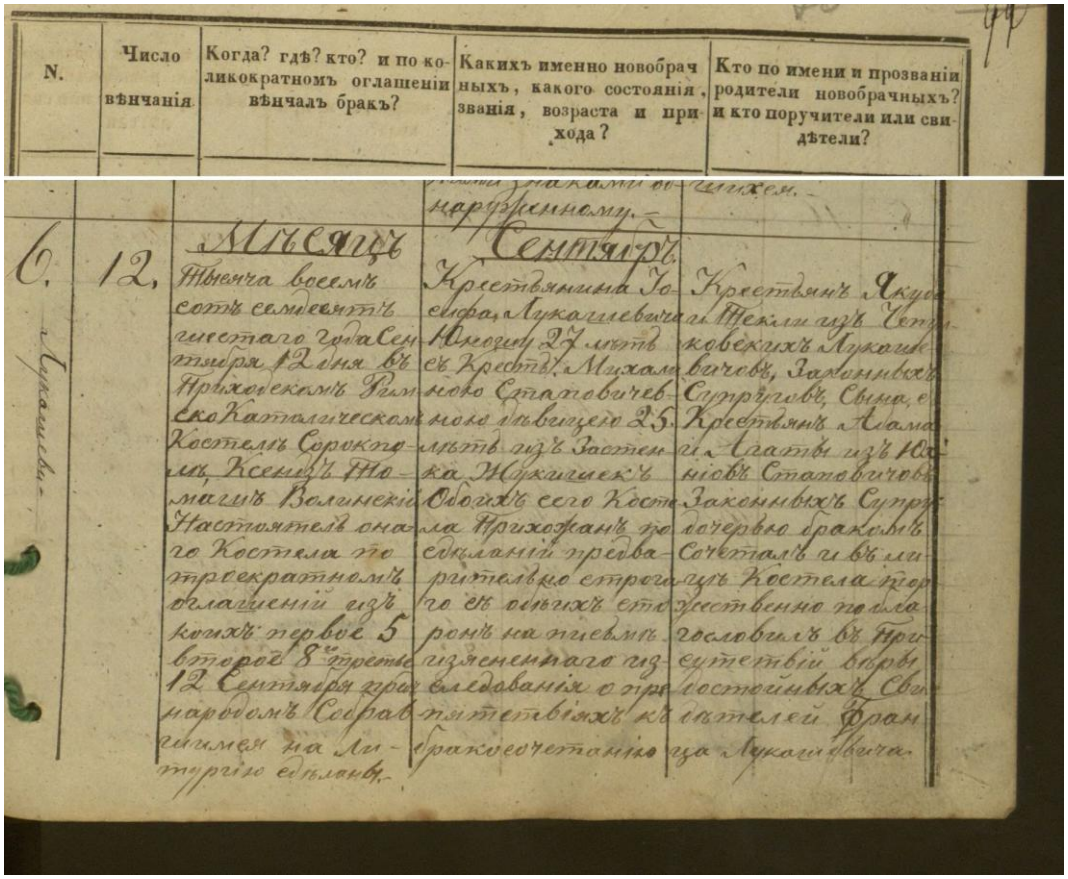


Fig. 21. Marriage record of Józef, Stefan's brother, marriage register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 6 of 1876. The heading of the same register page has been pasted above the record. The record stands at the very bottom of the page. The clerk carried its ending over to the next page of the register.

Marriage record of Józef Łukaszewicz and Michalina, 1876

Original text (Russian): *N. 6. Число вѣнчанія 12. Мѣсяцъ Сентябрь. Тысяча восемь сотъ семдесятъ шестаго года Сентября 12 дня въ Приходскомъ Римско-Католическомъ Костелѣ Сорокполь, Ксендзъ Томашъ Волинскій Настоятель онаго Костела по трехкратномъ оглашеній изъ коихъ первое 5, второе 8, третье 12 Сентября предъ народомъ Собравшимся на литургію сдѣланы. Крестьянина Іосифа Лукашевича Юношу 27 лѣтъ съ Крест. Михалиною Сталовичевною[?] дѣвицею 25 лѣтъ изъ Застенка Жукишекъ. Обоихъ сего Костела Прихожанъ […] Крестьянъ Якуба и Текли изъ Чепулковскихъ Лукашевичовъ, Законныхъ Супруговъ, Сына, съ Крестьянъ Адама и Агаты изъ Юновичовъ[?] Сталовичовой дочерью бракомъ сочеталъ […] въ Присутствіи вѣры достойныхъ Свидѣтелей Франца Лукашевича […]*

In English: Entry 6. Day of marriage: 12. Month: September. In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, on 12 September, in the Roman Catholic parish church in Sorokpol, Father Tomasz Woliński, parish priest of this church, after three banns announced on 5, 8 and 12 September to the people gathered for divine service, joined in marriage the peasant Józef Łukaszewicz, a bachelor aged 27, with the peasant woman Michalina Stanowicz (the surname is barely legible), a maiden aged 25 from the zaścianek of Żukiszki, both parishioners of this church […] He is the son of the peasants Jakub and Tekla née Czepułkowska, lawful spouses. She is the daughter of the peasants Adam and Agata née Junowicz (the surname is barely legible), lawful spouses Stanowicz […] The witness was Franciszek Łukaszewicz […]

Jakub died of a fever on 1 November 1876 in Żukiszki, not quite two months after his eldest son's wedding. He left his wife Tekla, six sons and two daughters. The youngest, Marianna, was then two years old and Stefan was twenty-one. Three days later Father Woliński buried Jakub in the parish cemetery.

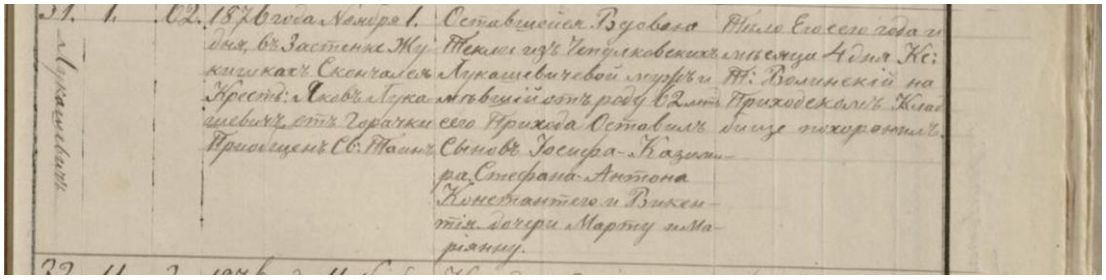


Fig. 22. Death record of Jakub, copy of the death register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 31 of 1876. The three narrow columns on the left give the entry number, the day of death and the age of the deceased.

Death record of Jakub Łukaszewicz, 1876

Original text (Russian): *№ 31. Число смерти: 1. Лѣта отъ роду: 62. 1876 года Ноября 1. дня, въ Застѣнкѣ Жукишкахъ Скончался Крест: Яковъ Лукашевичъ, отъ Горячки Пріобщенъ Св. Таинъ. Оставшейся Вдовою Тэклы изъ Чепулковскихъ Лукашевичевой мужъ имѣвшій отъ роду 62 лѣтъ сего Прихода Оставилъ Сыновъ Іосифа-Казиміра, Стефана-Антона Константего и Викентія. дочери Марту и Маріянну. Тѣло Его сего года и мѣсяца 4 дня Кс: Т: Волинскій на Приходскомъ Кладбищѣ похоронилъ.*

In English: Entry 31. Day of death: 1. Age: 62 years. On the 1st day of November 1876, in the zaścianek of Żukiszki, the peasant Jakub Łukaszewicz died of a fever, fortified with the holy sacraments. He was the husband of the surviving widow Tekla née Czepułkowska, aged 62, of this parish. He left sons Józef, Kazimierz, Stefan, Antoni, Konstanty and Wincenty and daughters Marta and Marianna. His body was buried on the 4th day of the same month and year by Father T. Woliński in the parish cemetery.

The record says Jakub was 62. According to his baptism record he was 60, because priests wrote down the age of the dead only approximately.

Tekla née Czepułkowska (1830-1888)

Jakub's wife was born on 12 October 1830 in the zaścianek of Zabieliszki in the parish of Kiemieliszki, the daughter of Wincenty Czepułkowski and Marianna née Kaczanowska. She was widowed in 1876 and outlived her husband by twelve years. She died on 2 June 1888 in Żukiszki. Her death record, her life and her ancestors are shown in the chapter on the Czepułkowski family.

Jan Łukaszewicz (b. c. 1791) and Katarzyna née Wojciechowicz

Jan	born c. 1791 in the village of Śnieciemięta, son of Kazimierz and Magdalena née Paszuk. Alive in March 1843, died before October 1850.
Katarzyna	born c. 1793, daughter of Wawrzyniec Wojciechowicz and Teresa née Krzesonik. Alive in March 1843, died before October 1850.
Marriage	c. 1813
Children	Józef Franciszek (1814), Jakub (1816), Barbara Teresa (1819)
Status	peasants bound to labour service, serfs of the Stracza estate
Places	Śnieciemięta, Żukojnie, zaścianek of Żukiszki

Jan and Katarzyna lived at a time when a peasant belonged to the estate and could not leave it without the landowner's consent. Their lord was the owner of the Stracza estate, in 1834 Władysław Paszkiewicz. Stracza lies in the former parish of Świr, today in Belarus. The estate included more than twenty villages and zaścianki, among them Śnieciemięta, Żukojnie and Żukiszki near Sorokpol, a dozen or so kilometres from Żukojnie.

Every dozen or so years Russian officials listed all the serfs of every estate, house by house, with their father's name and their age. Thanks to these revision lists we can follow Jan's path. In 1795 he is a four-year-old boy in his father's house in Śnieciemięta. In 1811 he is twenty and still lives with his father. In August 1816 the revision list records him in his father's house already with a family of his own: Jan aged 25, his wife Katarzyna aged 23 and their two-year-old son Franciszek.

The sons of Jan and Katarzyna were born in the parish of Sorokpol. Józef Franciszek was born on 9 March 1814 and Jakub on 22 July 1816 in Żukiszki. Three years later the family was living in the village of Żukojnie, Katarzyna's home village. There, on 26 March 1819, a daughter, Barbara Teresa, was born. She was baptised on 30 March in the church at Świranki. Her godparents were Jakub Wojciechowicz and Miss Krystyna Wojciechowicz, who bore the mother's family name.

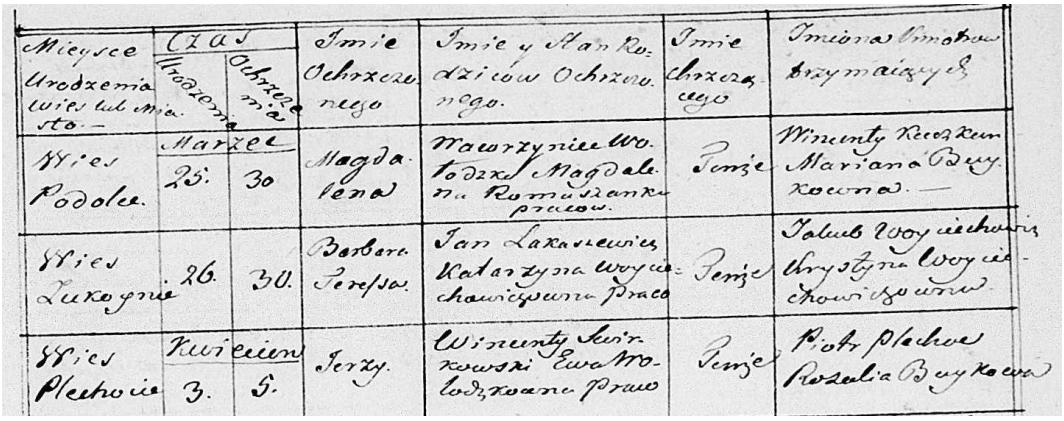


Fig. 23. Baptism entry of Barbara Teresa, register of the parish of Świranki, 1819. The entry is in the second row of the table and begins with the words "Wieś Żukoynie". From left to right, the columns give the place of birth, the day of birth, the day of baptism, the child's name, the parents and their status, the priest and the godparents.

Baptism entry of Barbara Teresa, register of the parish of Świranki, 1819

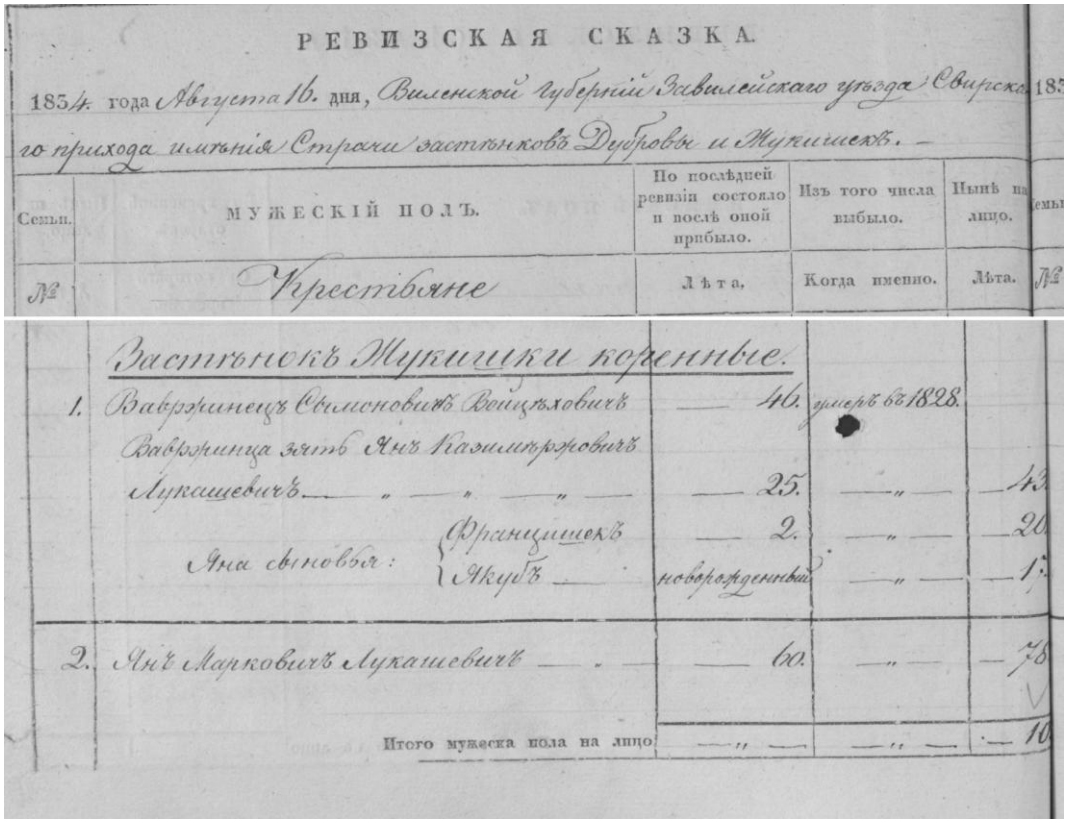
Original text (Polish): *Wieś Żukoynie. [Marzec] 26. 30. Barbara Teressa. Jan Łukaszewicz Katarzyna Woyciechowiczowna Praco. Tenże. Jakub Woyciechowicz, Krystyna Woyciechowiczowna*

In English: In the village of Żukojnie, on 26 March, Barbara Teresa was born. She was baptised on 30 March. She is the daughter of the labouring Jan Łukaszewicz and Katarzyna née Wojciechowicz. She was baptised by the same priest as the previous child in the register. The godparents were Jakub Wojciechowicz and Miss Krystyna Wojciechowicz.

At that time priests used the word "labouring" to mean peasants.

The move to Żukiszki

Between 1819 and 1834 the family of Wawrzyniec Wojciechowicz, Jan's father-in-law, settled in the zaścianek of Żukiszki, which belonged to the same Stracza estate. Jan, Katarzyna and their sons lived there in one house with the Wojciechowicz family. In the neighbouring house in Żukiszki lived another family named Łukaszewicz: Jan, son of Marek, with his sons. The documents do not say whether they were related to ours. The revision list of 16 August 1834 shows both houses.



РЕВИЗСКАЯ СКАЗКА.

1834 года Августа 16. дня, Виленской губерніи Завилейскаго уѣзда Свирско-
го прихода имѣнія Стрэчи застѣнковъ Дубровы и Жукишекъ. –

Семьи.	МУЖЕСКІЙ ПОЛЪ.	По послѣдней ревизіи состояло и послѣ оной прибыло.	Изъ того числа выбыло.	Нынѣ на лицо.
№	Крестьяне	Лѣта.	Когда именно.	Лѣта.
	Застѣнокъ Жукишки коренные.			
1.	Вавржинецъ Сымоновичъ Войцѣховичъ	46.	умеръ въ 1828.	
	Вавржинца зятъ Янъ Казимѣржовичъ Лукашевичъ	25.		43
	Яна сыновья: Францишекъ	2.		20
	Якубъ	новорожденный		17
2.	Янъ Марковичъ Лукашевичъ	60.		78
	Итого мужеска пола на лицо			10

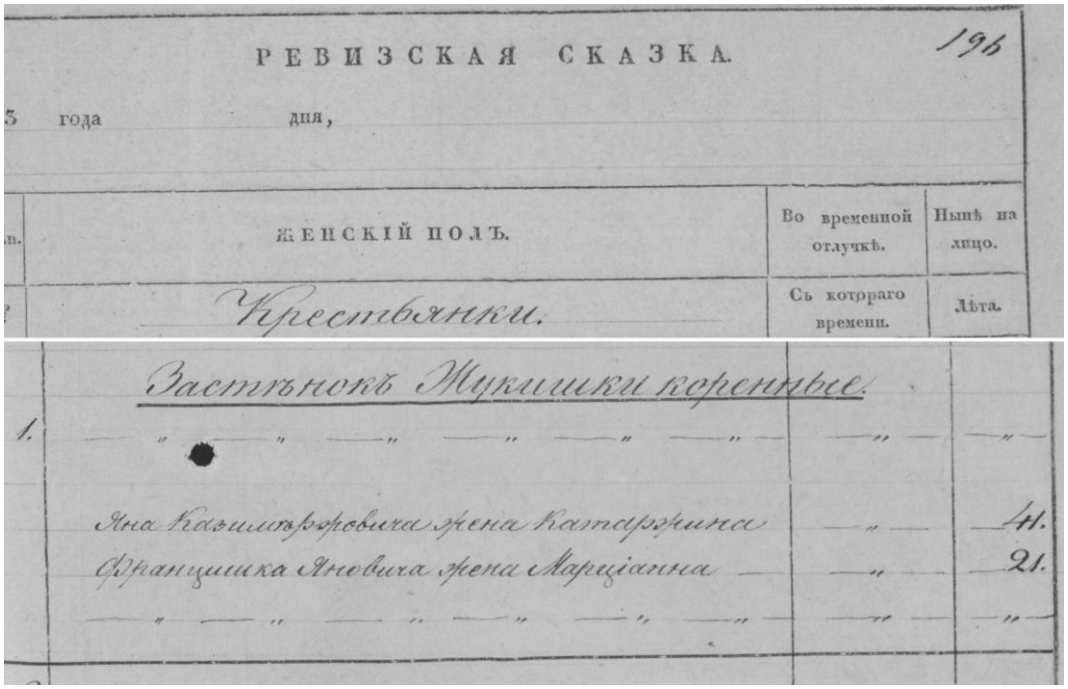
Fig. 24. Revision list of the Stracza estate, 16 August 1834, the zaścianek of Żukiszki. The extract shows the page with the men. The heading of the same page has been pasted above it. The first column of figures gives the age in the previous revision list of 1816 and the last gives the age in 1834.

The zaścianek of Żukiszki in the revision list of 1834

Original text (Russian): *Застѣнокъ Жукишки коренные. 1. Вавржинецъ Сымоновичъ Войцѣховичъ 46, умеръ въ 1828. Вавржинца зятъ Янъ Казимѣржовичъ Лукашевичъ 25, 43. Яна сыновья: Францишекъ 2, 20. Якубъ новорожденный, 17. 2. Янъ Марковичъ Лукашевичъ 60, 78.*

In English: The zaścianek of Żukiszki, permanent residents. First family: Wawrzyniec Wojciechowicz, son of Szymon, aged 46 in the previous revision list, died in 1828. Wawrzyniec's son-in-law, Jan Łukaszewicz, son of Kazimierz, aged 25 in the previous list, now 43. Jan's sons: Franciszek, previously 2 years old, now 20. Jakub, newborn at the time of the previous list, now 17. Second family: Jan Łukaszewicz, son of Marek, previously aged 60, now 78.

The revision list of 1834 is the most important document in the history of this family. In a single line it names Jan as the son of Kazimierz and the son-in-law of Wawrzyniec Wojciechowicz. Below him it lists his sons Franciszek and Jakub. On the facing page, kept for the women, is Katarzyna, Jan's wife, aged 41. Below her is Marcjanna, Franciszek's wife, aged 21. In the column for the previous list Jan is 25 and his son Franciszek is 2. Exactly the same ages were recorded for both of them in 1816 in the house of Kazimierz in the village of Śnieciemięta. Thanks to this match we know that Jan of Żukiszki is the son of Kazimierz of Śnieciemięta and that he came from there.


РЕВИЗСКАЯ СКАЗКА. 196

3 года дня,

	ЖЕНСКІЙ ПОЛЪ.	Во временной отлучкѣ.	Нынѣ на лицо.
	Крестьянки.	Съ котораго времени.	Лѣта.
	Застънокъ Жукишки коренные.		
1.	— " — " — " — " — " — " —	— " —	— " —
	Яна Казимѣржовича жена Катаржина	— " —	41.
	Францишка Яновича жена Марціанна	— " —	21.
	— " — " — " — " — " — " —	— " —	— " —

Fig. 25. The same revision list of 16 August 1834, the zaścianek of Żukiszki. The extract shows the page with the women. The heading of the same page has been pasted above it. The number on the right of each row gives the woman's age.

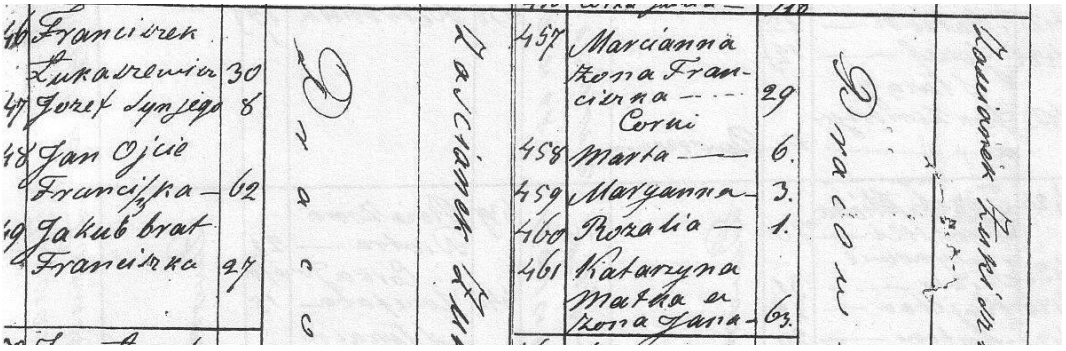
Women of Jan's household in the revision list of 1834, the zaścianek of Żukiszki

Original text (Russian): *Женскій полъ. Крестьянки. Застънокъ Жукишки коренные. 1. Яна Казимѣржовича жена Катаржина 41. Францишка Яновича жена Марціанна 21.*

In English: Women. Peasant women. The zaścianek of Żukiszki, permanent residents. First family: Katarzyna, wife of Jan, son of Kazimierz, aged 41. Marcjanna, wife of Franciszek, son of Jan, aged 21.

The parish census of 1843

On 20 March 1843 the parish priest of Sorokpol made a list of all his parishioners. In Żukiszki he recorded the house of Franciszek, where his parents and his brother Jakub also lived.


46 Franciszek Łukaszewicz 30
47 Jozef Synjego 8
48 Jan Ojcie
Franciszka — 62
49 Jakub brat
Franciszka 47

457 Marcianna Zona Franciszka — 29 Corui
458 Marta — 6.
459 Maryanna — 3.
460 Rozalia — 1.
461 Katarzyna Matka a Zona Jana — 63.

The Łukaszewicz household in the parish census of 1843

Original text (Polish): *Franciszek Łukaszewicz 30, Józef Syn jego 8, Jan Ojciec Franciszka 62, Jakub brat Franciszka 27. Pracowici. Zaścianek Żukiszki. Marcianna żona Franciszka 29, Corki Marta 6, Maryanna 3, Rozalia 1, Katarzyna Matka a żona Jana 63. Pracowite.*

In English: Franciszek Łukaszewicz, aged 30. His son Józef, aged 8. Jan, Franciszek's father, aged 62. Jakub, Franciszek's brother, aged 27. All are peasants from the zaścianek of Żukiszki. Women, recorded as peasant women: Marcjanna, Franciszek's wife, aged 29. Daughters Marta, 6 years, Marianna, 3 years, Rozalia, one year. Katarzyna, Franciszek's mother and Jan's wife, aged 63.

The parish priest gave Jan's age as 62 and Katarzyna's as 63. That is ten years more than the four official revision lists show, in which Jan's age rises steadily from 4 in 1795 to 43 in 1834. In those days older people were often given a guessed age that was too high.

The parish census of 1843 is the last document that names Jan and Katarzyna as living. The revision list of October 1850 already records Jan as dead. Katarzyna does not appear in it at all. By then the farm in Żukiszki was run by their sons, Franciszek and Jakub.

Child	Birth	Later life
Józef Franciszek	9 March 1814	In the documents he was usually written simply as Franciszek. His wife was Marcjanna née Witkiewicz. He farmed in Żukiszki and was still alive in 1850.
Jakub	22 July 1816	Romuald's great-great-grandfather
Barbara Teresa	26 March 1819	born in Żukojnie

The Wojciechowicz family

Katarzyna, Jan's wife, came from the Wojciechowicz family of the village of Żukojnie. Żukojnie lies in the former parish of Świranki, today in the Astravets district of Belarus. The village belonged to the same Stracza estate as Śnieciemięta. The Wojciechowicz family, like the Łukaszewicz family, were peasants bound to labour service.



Fig. 27. The diagram shows who was whose child, from Szymon Wojciechowicz to Jakub Łukaszewicz.

Szymon Wojciechowicz and Teresa

Szymon	son of Szymon, born c. 1735, died 13 January 1805 in the settlement of Kayminy
Teresa	born c. 1745, died 7 April 1805 in Żukojnie
Children	Wawrzyniec, Michał, Ignacy, Teresa, Rozalia, Marianna

The revision list of 1795 recorded in Żukojnie the house of Szymon Wojciechowicz, son of Szymon. The head of the household was 60 years old and his wife Teresa was 50. With them lived their sons Wawrzyniec (25, already married), Michał (18) and Ignacy (13), as well as their daughters Teresa (16), Rozalia (10) and Marianna (5). There was also a three-year-old grandson, Jan, son of Wawrzyniec.

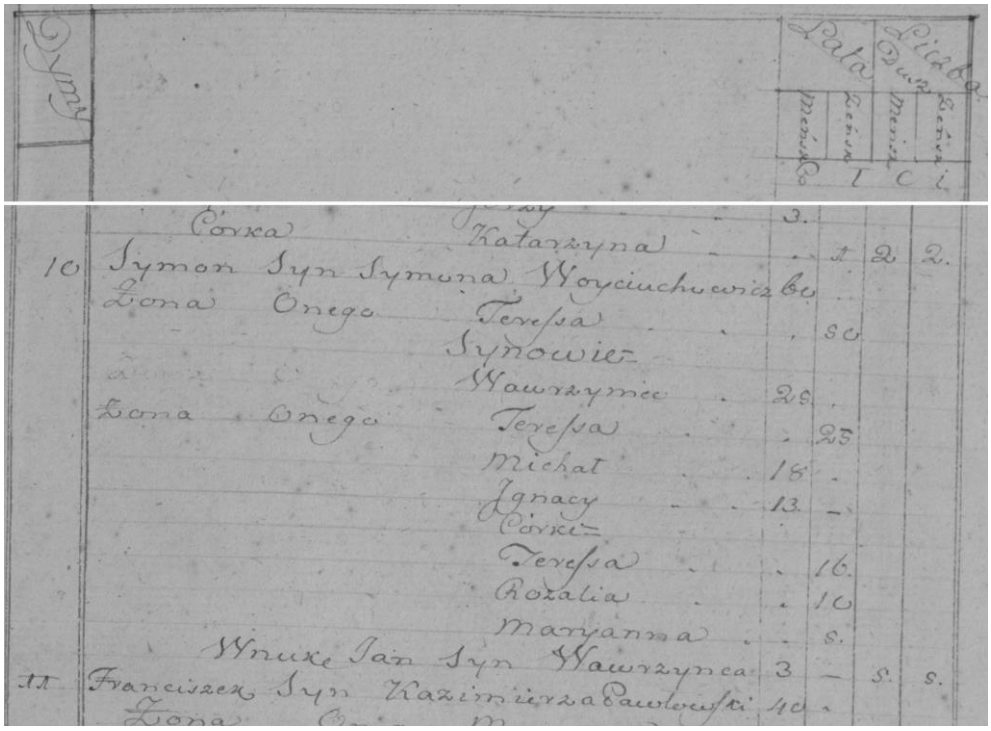

Dymy
Lata
Liczba
Dusz
Męzkie
Żeńskie
Męzkie
Żeńskie
Córka Katarzyna . . 3.
10 Szymon Syn Symona Woyciuchowicz 60 . . .
Żona Onego Teressa . . . 50
Synowie
Wawrzyniec . 25 .
Żona Onego Teressa . . 23
Michał . 18 .
Ignacy . . 13 .
Córki
Teressa . . 16.
Rozalia . . 10
Maryanna . . 5.
Wnuk Jan Syn Wawrzyńca 3 . . 3. 3.
11 Franciszek Syn Kazimierza Pawłowski 40 .
Żona

Fig. 28. Revision list of 1795, the village of Żukojnie in the parish of Świranki, house number 10. The heading of the same page has been pasted above the entry. The first column of figures gives the men's ages, the second the women's ages.

The house of Szymon Wojciechowicz in the revision list of 1795

Original text (Polish): *10. Symon Syn Symona Woyciuchowicz 60. Żona Onego Teressa 50. Synowie: Wawrzyniec 25, Żona Onego Teressa 23[?], Michał 18, Ignacy 13. Córki: Teressa 16, Rozalia 10, Maryanna 5. Wnuk Jan Syn Wawrzyńca 3.*

In English: Tenth house: Szymon Wojciechowicz, son of Szymon, aged 60. His wife Teresa, aged 50. Sons: Wawrzyniec, aged 25, with his wife Teresa, aged 23 (figure unclear), Michał, aged 18, Ignacy, aged 13. Daughters: Teresa, aged 16, Rozalia, aged 10, Marianna, aged 5. Grandson Jan, son of Wawrzyniec, 3 years.

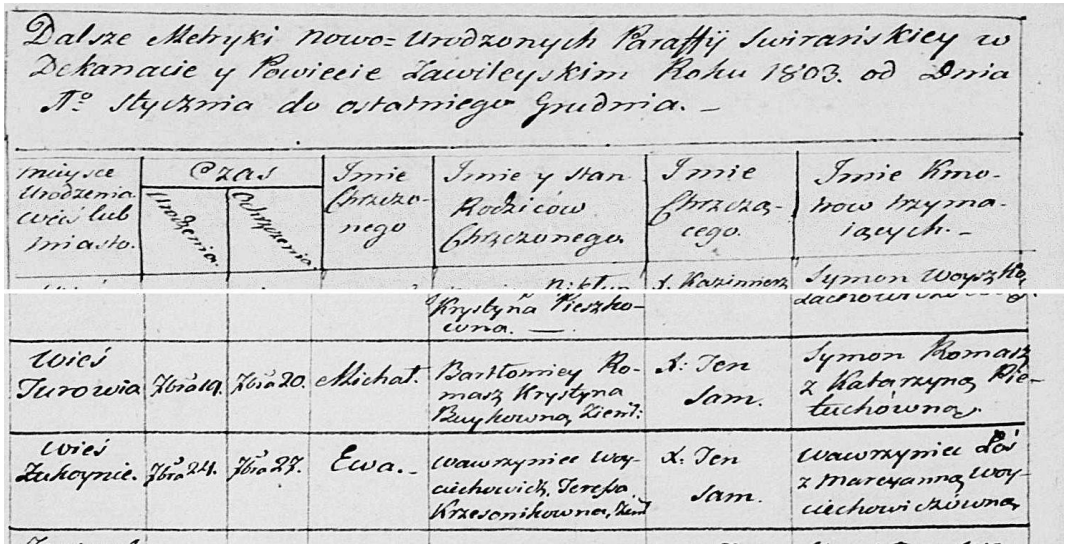
The next revision list, of 1811, tells what became of this family. Little Jan died in 1798. In the same year sixteen-year-old Ignacy ran away from the estate. Michał died in 1802. Old Szymon died on 13 January 1805. His wife Teresa died less than three months later, on 7 April. Wawrzyniec remained on the farm.

Wawrzyniec Wojciechowicz and Teresa née Krzesonik

Wawrzyniec	son of Szymon and Teresa, born c. 1770, died in 1828
Teresa	née Krzesonik, living in 1816
Children	Jan (c. 1792-1798), Katarzyna (c. 1793), Ewa (1803)

Wawrzyniec was Katarzyna's father and Jan's father-in-law. He spent most of his life working the lord's land in Żukojnie. In 1816 the revision list recorded him there with his wife Teresa and his daughter Ewa, whose age it gave as ten. His elder daughter Katarzyna was already married by then and lived with her husband. Wawrzyniec died in 1828. The revision list of 1834 records his family already in Żukiszki, with his son-in-law Jan as head of the household.

The maiden name of Wawrzyniec's wife is given in the baptism entry of their younger daughter Ewa from September 1803.



Dalsze Metryki nowo-Urodzonych Parafiy Swiranskiey w Dekanacie y Powiecie Zawileyskim Roku 1803. od Dnia 1.o Stycznia do ostatniego Grudnia. –

miejsce urodzenia wieś lub miasto.	Czas Urodzenia	Czas Chrztu	Imie Chrzto-nego	Imie y Stan Rodzicow Chrzczonego.	Imie Chrzcz-cego.	Imie Krno-trow trzyma-iacych. –
				Krystyna Kieszko-wna. —		Symon Woyszko
Wieś Turowia	Zbra 19.	Zbra 20.	Michał.	Bartłomiey Ro-masz Krystyna Woyciechowna, Ziem:	X: Ten Sam.	Symon Romasz z Katarzyną Woy-ciechowną.
Wieś Żukoynie.	Zbra 24.	Zbra 27.	Ewa. –	Wawrzyniec Woy-ciechowicz, Teressa Krzesonikowna, Ziem	X: Ten Sam.	Wawrzyniec Łoś z Marcyanną Woy-ciechowiczowną.

Fig. 29. Baptism entry of Ewa, register of the parish of Świranki, 1803. The entry is in the last full row and begins with the words "Wieś Żukoynie". The heading of the same page has been pasted above it.

Baptism entry of Ewa Wojciechowicz, register of the parish of Świranki, 1803

Original text (Polish): *Wieś Żukoynie. 7bra 24. 7bra 27. Ewa. Wawrzyniec Woyciechowicz, Teressa Krzesonikowna, Ziem: X. Ten Sam. Wawrzyniec Łoś z Maryanną Woyciechowiczowną*

In English: In the village of Żukojnie, on 24 September, Ewa was born. She was baptised on 27 September. She is the daughter of Wawrzyniec Wojciechowicz and Teresa née Krzesonik. She was baptised by the same priest as the previous child in the register. The godparents were Wawrzyniec Łoś and Miss Marianna Wojciechowicz.

The Krzesonik family

All we know about Teresa's family is what this single entry tells us: that her maiden name was Krzesonik. Wawrzyniec's wife is called Teresa in every record from 1795 to 1816, so we take it that Teresa née Krzesonik was the mother of both daughters, Katarzyna and Ewa.

Kazimierz Łukaszewicz (b. c. 1759) and Magdalena née Paszuk

Kazimierz	son of Andrzej and Łucja, born c. 1759 in Śnieciemięta. Living in August 1834 in Żukojnie, died c. 1837
First wife	Magdalena née Paszuk, born c. 1765, living in 1805
Second wife	Ewa Łoś from the village of Łosie, married 10 August c. 1813
Children with Magdalena	Wawrzyniec, Jan, Stanisław, Helena, Wincenty, Krystyna, Anna
Status	peasant bound to labour service, a serf of the Stracza estate

Kazimierz was born in Śnieciemięta and spent the first half of his life there. It is a large village in the parish of Niestaniszki, four and a half kilometres from the church, now called Sięcinięta, in the Smarhon district of Belarus. In 1795 it had 23 houses. In as many as 12 of them lived families named Łukaszewicz. Before the estate passed to the Paszkiewicz family, the village belonged to Leokadia Mikoszyna, wife of the Lithuanian wojski[5], who in 1780 had her own manor chapel at Stracza. Earlier still, in February 1763, Stracza was owned by Szymon Jacynicz. Leon Jacynicz held the estate from him on lease[6]. We know of both men from a statement of claim[7] in which the neighbouring manor of Dubrowlany accused the leaseholder of imprisoning and severely beating one of its serfs.

The revision list of 1795 recorded the house of Kazimierz as number 23. The head of the household, son of Andrzej, was 36. His wife Magdalena was 30. At that time they had three sons: Wawrzyniec (14), Jan (4) and Stanisław (2). Kazimierz's mother, the eighty-year-old Łucja, lived with them.

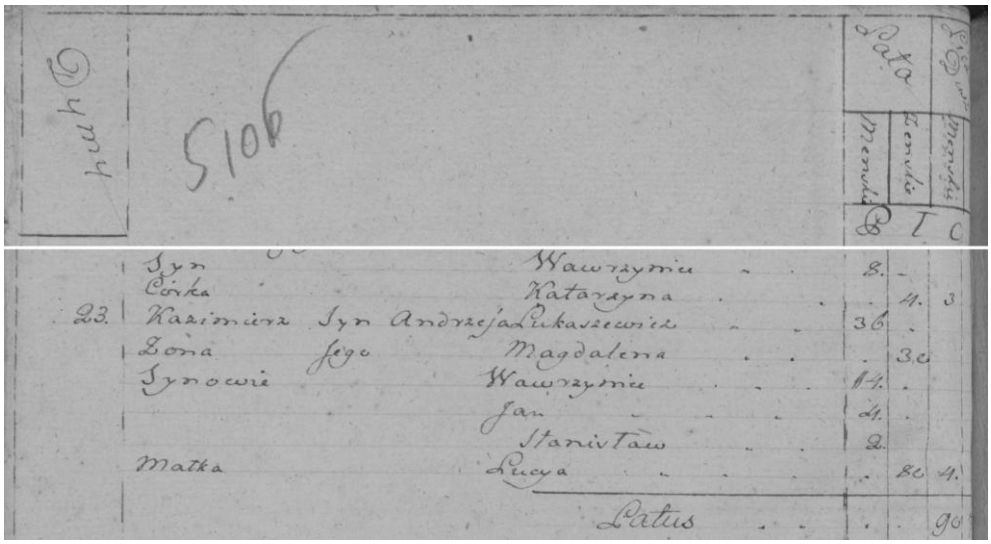


Fig. 30. Revision list of 3 December 1795, the village of Śnieciemięta, house number 23. The heading of the same page has been pasted above the entry. The first column of figures gives the men's ages, the second the women's ages.

The house of Kazimierz in the revision list of 1795, the village of Śnieciemięta

Original text (Polish): *23. Kazimierz Syn Andrzeja Łukaszewicz 36. Zona Jego Magdalena 30. Synowie Wawrzyniec 14, Jan 4, Stanisław 2. Matka Lucya 80.*

In English: Twenty-third house: Kazimierz Łukaszewicz, son of Andrzej, aged 36. His wife Magdalena, aged 30. Sons: Wawrzyniec, aged 14, Jan, aged 4, Stanisław, 2 years. Mother Łucja, aged 80.

We know Magdalena's maiden name from the baptism record of her daughter Helena from April 1798.

[5] A wojski was an old district official. When the nobility went off to war, the wojski stayed behind and kept order. By the 18th century it was only an honorary title.

[6] A lease means farming someone else's land for a payment to the owner.

[7] A statement of claim is the document that opens a case in court.

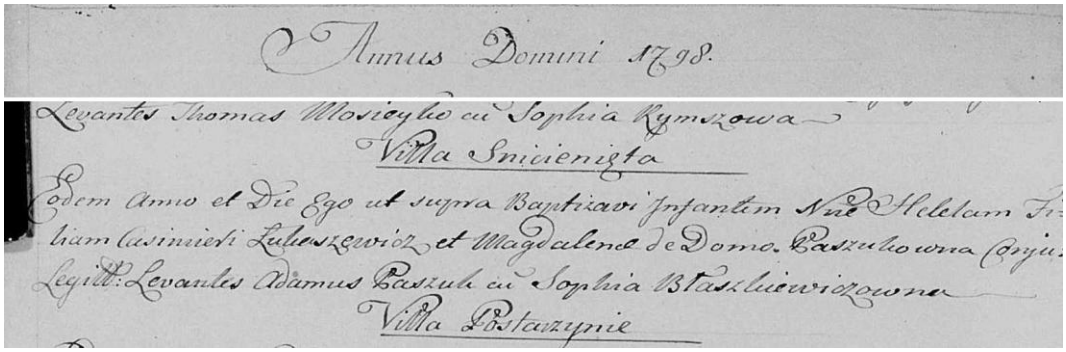

Anno Domini 1798.
Levantes Thomas Moszczyło cu Sophia Kymszowa
Villa Snicienięta
Eodem Anno et Die Ego ut supra Baptizavi Infantem Nne Helenam Fi
liam Casimieri Łukaszewicz et Magdalenae de Domo Paszukowna Conju
Legitt: Levantes Adamus Paszuk cu Sophia Staszkiewiczowna
Villa Postarzynie

Fig. 31. Baptism record of Helena, register of the parish of Niestaniszki, 1798, entry under the heading "Villa Śnicienięta". The heading of the page, which shows the year, has been pasted above the entry.

Baptism record of Helena Łukaszewicz, register of the parish of Niestaniszki, 1798

Original text (Latin): *Villa Śnicienięta. […] Baptizavi Infantem Nne Helenam Filiam Casimiri Łukaszewicz et Magdalenae de Domo Paszukowna Conjug: Legitt: Levantes Adamus Paszuk cu Sophia [Staszkiewiczowna]*

In English: The village of Śnieciemięta. I baptised an infant named Helena, daughter of Kazimierz Łukaszewicz and Magdalena née Paszuk, lawful spouses. The godparents were Adam Paszuk with Miss Zofia Staszkiewicz.

Magdalena came from the Paszuk family, peasants of the neighbouring Dubrowlany estate. A separate part of this chapter, entitled "The Paszuk family", tells of her family.

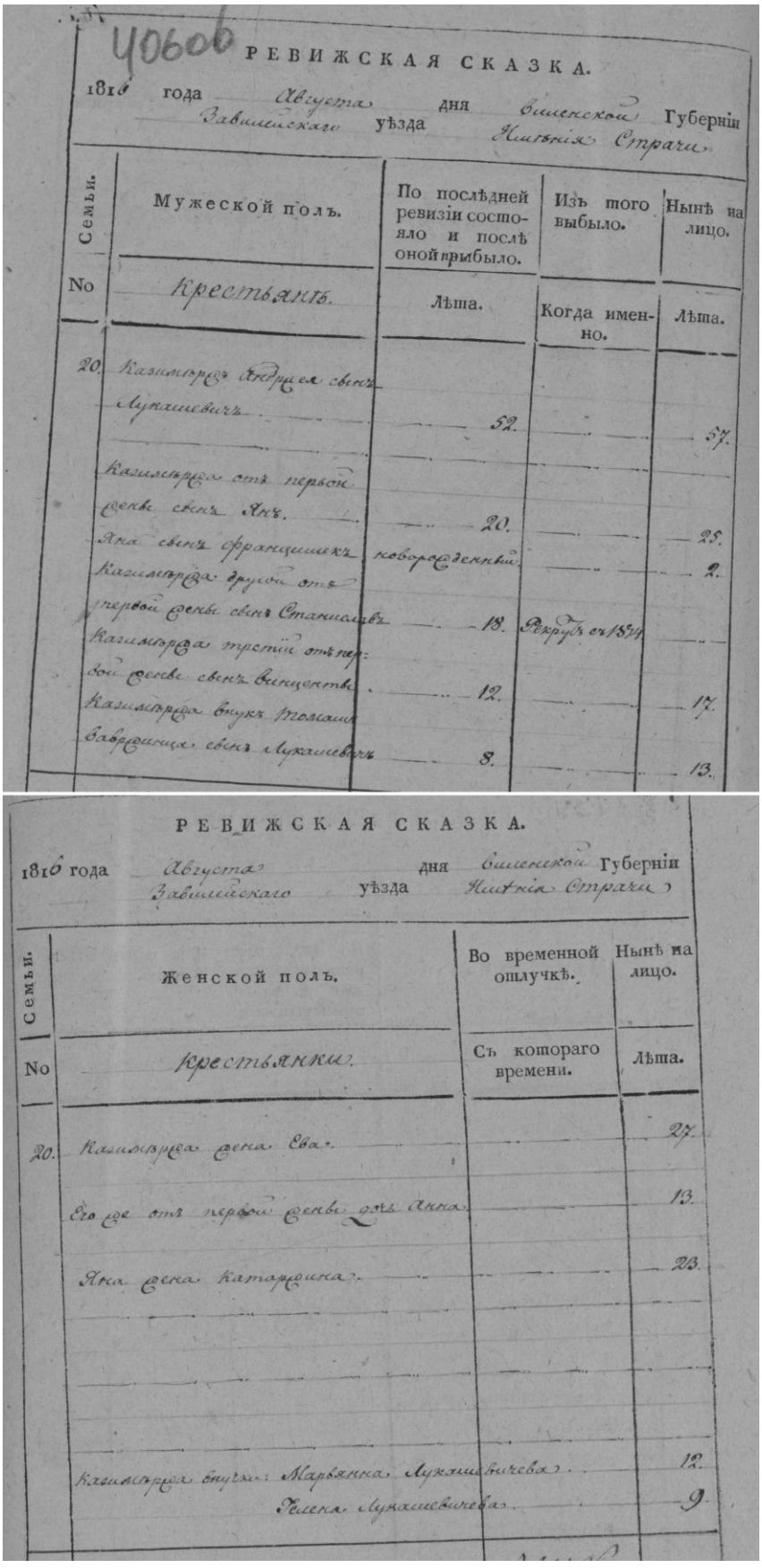
Child of Kazimierz and Magdalena	Birth	Later life
Wawrzyniec	c. 1781	died 23 December 1808 in Śnieciemięta, left a son, Tomasz
Jan	c. 1791	father of Jakub
Stanisław	c. 1793	taken into the army as a recruit in 1814
Helena	April 1798	
Wincenty	c. 1799	died in 1831
Krystyna	24 September 1802	baptised 28 September 1802 in Niestaniszki
Anna	24 February 1805	baptised 26 February 1805 in Niestaniszki, in 1816 living in her father's house

Around 1805 Kazimierz moved with his family from Śnieciemięta to Żukojnie, a village of the same estate where the Wojciechowicz family lived. The official revision lists of 1811 and 1816 still recorded his family in the village of Śnieciemięta, but in the registers of the parish of Świranki the family appears in Żukojnie.

The year 1812 was a terrible one for these parts. Napoleon's army marched through the Vilnius region that year. In that one year 182 people died in the parish of Niestaniszki, whereas in other years between 35 and 100 died. In Śnieciemięta alone eleven people named Łukaszewicz died.

Magdalena died after 1805. Kazimierz married a second time, to Ewa Łoś from the village of Łosie. The wedding took place on 10 August around 1813. The witnesses were Józef Łukaszewicz, Bartłomiej Tumkiewicz and Maciej Łukaszewicz. In August 1816 the revision list names everyone living in the house. They were Kazimierz, aged 57, his wife Ewa, aged 27, his son Jan with his wife Katarzyna and two-year-old Franciszek, his son Wincenty, aged 17, his daughter Anna, aged 13, as well as three grandchildren: Marianna, Helena and Tomasz, son of the late Wawrzyniec. Beside his son Stanisław it

was noted that in 1814 he had gone as a recruit, meaning that he had been taken into the army. Service in the Tsar's army then lasted twenty-five years and few came back from it.



Ч0606

РЕВИЖСКАЯ СКАЗКА.

1816 года Августа дня Виленской Губерніи
Завилейскаго уѣзда Нитѣнія Страчи

Семьи. No	Мужеской полъ. Крестьянъ.	По послѣдней ревизіи состояло и послѣ оной прибыло. Лѣта.	Изъ того выбыло. Когда именно.	Нынѣ на лицо. Лѣта.
20.	Казимиръ Андрѣевъ сынъ Лукашевичъ	52.		57.
	Казимиръ отъ первой семьи сынъ Янъ.	20.		25.
	Яна сынъ Францишекъ	коворасженный		2.
	Казимира другой отъ первой семьи сынъ Станиславъ	18.	Рекрутъ съ 1814	
	Казимира третій отъ первой семьи сынъ Викентій	12.		17.
	Казимира внукъ Томашъ Завадскихъ сынъ Лукашевичъ	8.		13.

РЕВИЖСКАЯ СКАЗКА.

1816 года Августа дня Виленской Губерніи
Завилейскаго уѣзда Нитѣнія Страчи

Семьи. No	Женской полъ. Крестьянки.	Во временной отлучкѣ. Съ котораго времени.	Нынѣ на лицо. Лѣта.
20.	Казимира сестра Ева.		27.
	Ева же отъ первой семьи дочь Анна.		13.
	Яна сестра Катарина.		23.
	Казимира внучки: Марьянна Лукашевичева.		12.
	Елена Лукашевичева.		9.

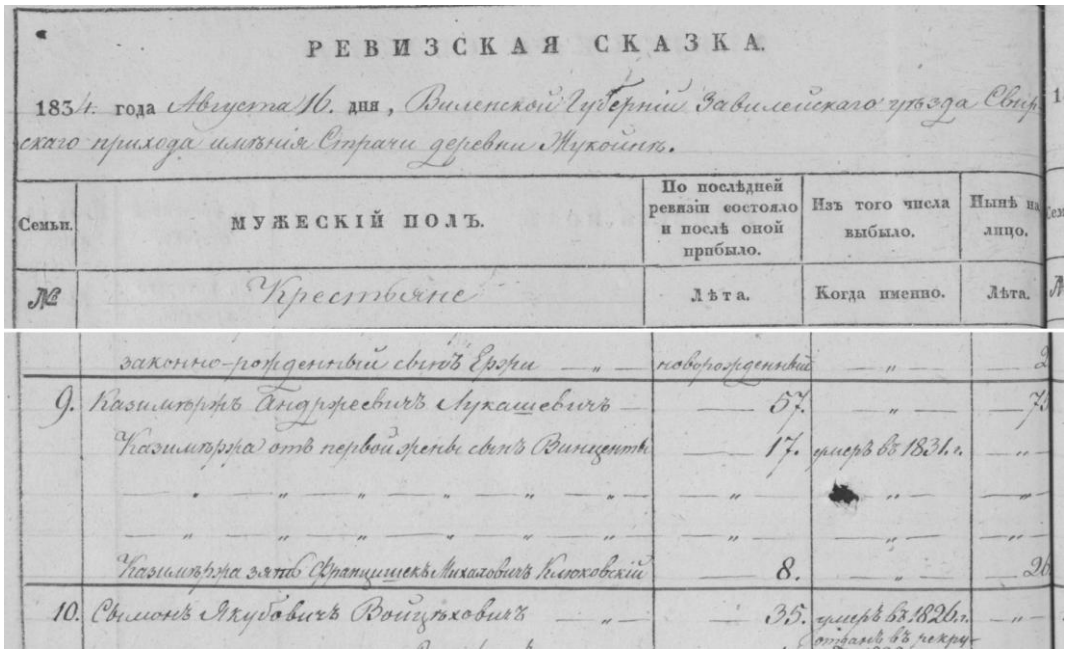
Fig. 32. Revision list of the Stracza estate, August 1816, the village of Śnieciemięta, family number 20. At the top is the page with the men and below it the page with the women. On the men's page the first column of figures gives the age in the revision list of 1811 and the last gives the age in 1816.

The house of Kazimierz in the revision list of 1816, the village of Śnieciemięta

Original text (Russian): *Мужеской полъ. 20. Казимѣржъ Андржея сынъ Лукашевичъ 52, 57. Казимѣржа отъ первой жены сынъ Янъ 20, 25. Яна сынъ Францишекъ новорожденный, 2. Казимѣржа другой отъ первой жены сынъ Станиславъ 18, Рекрутъ съ 1814. Казимѣржа третій отъ первой жены сынъ Винценты 12, 17. Казимѣржа внукъ Томашъ Вавржинца сынъ Лукашевичъ 8, 13. Женской полъ. 20. Казимѣржа жена Ева 27. Его же отъ первой жены дочь Анна 13. Яна жена Катаржина 23. Казимѣржа внучки: Марьянна Лукашевичева 12, Гелена Лукашевичева 9.*

In English: Men. Twentieth family: Kazimierz Łukaszewicz, son of Andrzej, aged 52 in the previous list, now 57. Kazimierz's son by his first wife, Jan, previously aged 20, now 25. Jan's son, Franciszek, newborn, now 2 years. Kazimierz's second son by his first wife, Stanisław, previously aged 18, a recruit since 1814. Kazimierz's third son by his first wife, Wincenty, previously aged 12, now 17. Kazimierz's grandson, Tomasz, son of Wawrzyniec, previously aged 8, now 13. Women. Twentieth family: Kazimierz's wife, Ewa, aged 27. His daughter by his first wife, Anna, aged 13. Jan's wife, Katarzyna, aged 23. Kazimierz's granddaughters: Marianna, aged 12, Helena, aged 9.

By 1834 Kazimierz's family was living apart, in three settlements of the Stracza estate. Jan lived in Żukiszki, his grandson Tomasz in Śnieciemięta. The seventy-five-year-old Kazimierz lived in Żukojnie, together with his son-in-law.



РЕВИЗСКАЯ СКАЗКА.

183[illegible] года Августа 16. дня, Виленской губерніи Завилейскаго уѣзда Свир[illegible] скаго прихода имѣнія Страчи деревни Жукойнь.

Семьи.	МУЖЕСКІЙ ПОЛЪ.	По послѣдней ревизіи состояло и послѣ оной прибыло.	Изъ того числа выбыло.	Нынѣ на[illegible] лицо.
№	Крестьяне	Лѣта.	Когда именно.	Лѣта.
	законно-рожденный сынъ Ерэми — " —	новорожденный	— " —	— 2
9.	Казимѣржъ Андржеевичъ Лукашевичъ —	— 57.	— " —	— 75
	Казимѣржа отъ первой жены сынъ Винценты	— 17.	умеръ въ 1831 г.	— "
	— " — " — " — " —	— "	— " —	— "
	— " — " — " — " —	— "	— " —	— "
	Казимѣржа зять Францишекъ Михаловичъ Клюковскій	— 8.	— " —	— 26
10.	Симонъ Якубовичъ Войцѣховичъ — " —	— 35.	умеръ въ 1826 г.	— "

Fig. 33. Revision list of the Stracza estate, 16 August 1834, the village of Żukojnie, family number 9. The extract shows the page with the men. The heading of the same page has been pasted above it. The first column of figures gives the age in the previous revision list of 1816 and the last gives the age in 1834.

The house of Kazimierz in the revision list of 1834, the village of Żukojnie

Original text (Russian): *9. Казимѣржъ Андржеевичъ Лукашевичъ 57, 75. Казимѣржа отъ первой жены сынъ Винценты 17, умеръ въ 1831 г. Казимѣржа зять Францишекъ Михайловичъ Клюковскій 8, 26.*

In English: Ninth family: Kazimierz Łukaszewicz, son of Andrzej, aged 57 in the previous list, now 75. Kazimierz's son by his first wife, Wincenty, aged 17 in the previous list, died in 1831. Kazimierz's son-in-law, Franciszek Klukowski, son of Michał, aged 8 in the previous list, now 26.

The revision list of 1850 states that Kazimierz died in 1837. He thus lived to nearly eighty. His widow Ewa went on living in Żukojnie with Franciszek Klukowski and his wife Maria, Kazimierz's daughter.

The Paszuk family

Magdalena, Kazimierz's first wife and Jan's mother, came from the Paszuk family. The godfather of her daughter Helena in 1798 was Adam Paszuk, probably a close relative.

The Paszuk family were peasants of the neighbouring Dubrowlany estate, which bordered on Stracza. The oldest record of them dates from 27 August 1685. An inventory of the estate then lists, near the Dubrowlany manor, a farmer named Stefan Paszuk with three sons: Krzysiek, Hryszko and Mikuć. He paid the manor three kopa of groszy in rent each year.

Eighty years later the Paszuk family were living in several villages of this estate. In April 1766 an envoy of Prince Sanguszko, then the owner of Dubrowlany, wrote down the peasants' complaints against the leaseholder, who for three years had made them work more than he was allowed to demand. Five Paszuks appear in these complaints: Jakub in the village of Podzborze, Józef in Zawidzienięta, Kazimierz in Chocitki, Michał in one of the zaścianki and a farmer recorded only as "Pasuk by the manor". Józef complained that he had had to carry a barrel of vodka to Poszumień for the leaseholder and then cart glass there as well, while the manor's cattle grazed his meadow, which would have given him two cartloads of hay. Jakub counted ten journeys with a cart beyond his duty. Michał counted eleven.

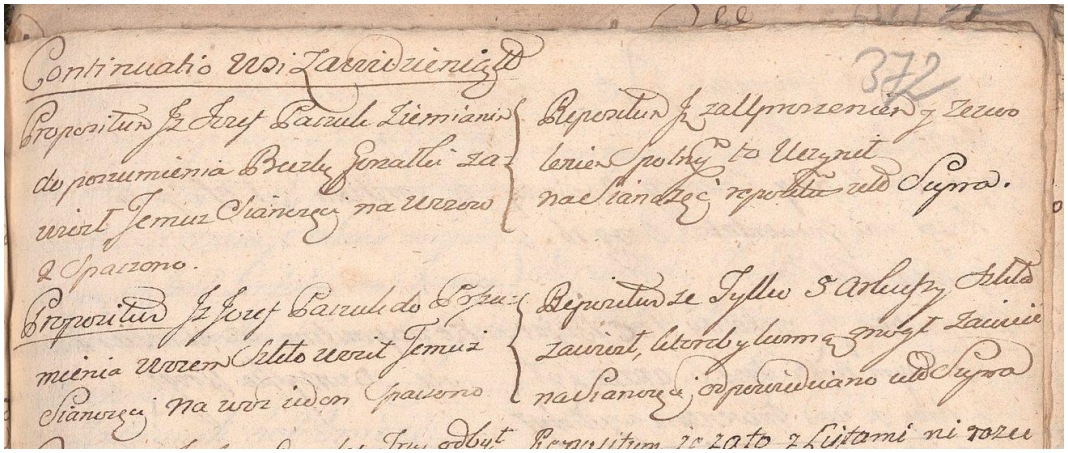


Fig. 34. Two complaints of Józef Paszuk of the village of Zawidzienięta, written down on 22 April 1766. The complaints are written on the left and the leaseholder's answers on the right. Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, Tyzenhauz Archive.

Complaints of Józef Paszuk, village of Zawidzienięta, 22 April 1766

Original text (Polish): *Continuatio wsi Zawidzieniątt. Propositum Jż Jozef Paszuk Ziemianin do poszumienia Beczkę Gorzałki zawiozł Jemuż Sianożęci na wozow 2 spaszono. Repositum Jż za uproszeniem[?] y zezwoleniem społnym[?] to uczynił, na Sianożęć repositum utt Supra. Propositum Jż Jozef Paszuk do Poszumienia wozem Szkło woził Jemuż Sianożęci na woz ieden spaszono. Repositum że Tylko 5 Arkuszy Szkła zawiozł, ktoreby konną mogł zawieść, na Sianożęć odpowiedziano utt Supra.*

In English: Continuation of the village of Zawidzienięta. Complaint: Józef Paszuk, farmer, carried a barrel of vodka to Poszumień. The same man had his meadow grazed, which would have given two cartloads of hay. The leaseholder's answer: he did it on request and by common consent. As to the meadow, the answer is as above. Complaint: Józef Paszuk carted glass to Poszumień. The same man had his meadow grazed, which would have given one cartload of hay. The leaseholder's answer: he carried only five panes of glass, which he could have taken on horseback. As to the meadow, the answer was as above.

In 1777 Jakub Paszuk was already living in the village of Krzywonosy and Maciej Paszuk in the village of Łyłojcie. The Paszuk family still lived in these two villages of the parish of Niestaniszki when

Magdalena was Kazimierz's wife. The estate inventories name only the heads of households, without wives or daughters, so the names of Magdalena's parents are not in them.

The revision list of 1795 recorded in Krzywonosy the family of Jakub Paszuk, son of Krzysztof. Jakub was then 60 and lived with his wife Marianna and their fourteen-year-old son Adam. It is possible that Jakub and Marianna were Magdalena's parents.

Andrzej Łukaszewicz and Łucja

Andrzej	lived in Śnieciemięta, died before 1795
Łucja	born c. 1715, in 1795 living in the house of her son Kazimierz
Children	one son is known, Kazimierz (born c. 1759)

Andrzej is the earliest ancestor in the male line whom we know by name. He himself does not appear in any document. We know of him because Russian officials recorded every man together with his father's name. His son is recorded in the revision lists of 1795, 1811, 1816 and 1834 as Kazimierz, son of Andrzej. By 1795 Andrzej was no longer alive.

His wife Łucja was eighty years old in 1795 and lived with her son. She was therefore born about 1715, in the reign of King Augustus II the Strong. She is the oldest person in this whole line about whom we know anything for certain. After the family moved to Żukojnie, the register of the parish of Świranki recorded in 1805 the death of Łucja Łukaszewicz of Żukojnie, whose age the priest gave as a hundred years. This was probably Kazimierz's mother.

The registers of the church at Niestaniszki from before 1797 do not survive. That is why what can be read about the Łukaszewicz family in the documents ends with Andrzej and Łucja.

Peasants of the Stracza estate

In no record from 1798 to 1893 does the Łukaszewicz family bear a noble title. Wherever a priest or an official wrote down which estate of society they belonged to, he called them peasants. Priests writing in Latin used the word “laboriosi”, in Polish “pracowici” (labouring) and in Russian “krestyane”, meaning peasants.

Until 1861 they were peasants bound to labour service. They worked the landowner's land and could not leave the estate without his permission. The landowner could move them from village to village. He also chose the recruits for the army. After serfdom was abolished in 1861, Jakub and his sons farmed in Żukiszki as free peasants.

Traces in the area

A list of Polish graves in Lithuania, kept in the collections of the Vilnius Archive, records a gravestone in the cemetery at Powiewiórka inscribed Kajetan Łukaszewicz with the years 1839-1915. This was most likely Kajetan from Żukiszki, son of Ignacy from the other Łukaszewicz family, which lived in the neighbouring house and is mentioned above. Kajetan's death record gives January 1915 and an age of 73. That points to a birth year of about 1842, three years later than the one carved on the stone. The same list of graves names, without dates, three other graves of the Łukaszewicz family, in which Adam, Franciszek and Michał are buried. Those were exactly the names of Kajetan's brothers.

In December 1919 two soldiers of the 5th Legions Infantry Regiment died of illness in Powiewiórka: Michał Nowak (7 December) and Stanisław Mistygać (26 December). In the same weeks, from November 1919 to January 1920, more than twenty soldiers died in nearby Nowe Święciany. This is recorded in the "List of losses of the Polish army. Killed and died in the wars of 1918-1920", published in Warsaw in 1934. Powiewiórka is the same place in whose church Stefan, Rozalia and their son Jan were baptised.

In July 1579 King Stefan Batory gathered his army near Świr before the campaign against Polotsk. Świr lies a dozen or so kilometres from Śnieciemięta and Żukojnie, the villages the Łukaszewicz family came from.



Fig. 35. King Stefan Batory in a portrait of 1586, painted in the circle of Marcin Kober, the king's court painter. Wikimedia Commons, public domain.



Fig. 36. The Church of St Nicholas in Świr in a photograph from c. 1900. The Stracza estate lay in the parish of Świr. Photographer unknown, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

Sources

Document	Where it is held
Birth record of Antoni (1925), translation of 1959	family documents, from [redacted] of Iława
Copy of the marriage record of Antoni and Alina (1949)	family documents. Civil Registry Office in Iława, record 182/62
Alina's application of 1 March 1973 and the court decision of 23 August 1973	family documents. District Court in Iława, archival reference I Ns 57/73
Death record of Antoni	Civil Registry Office in Iława, record 18/1973
Memories of Antoni, Jan and Zofia	conversation with [redacted] Iława, 29 August 2026
Baptisms: Jan (1893), Zofia (1889), Piotr (1891)	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, registers of Sorokpol parish, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 12
Baptisms: Stefan (1855)	ibid., fond 772, inventory 1, volume 6, entry 38
Marriage of Stefan and Rozalia (1881)	ibid., fond 772, inventory 1, volume 10, entry 10
Baptisms: Jakub (1816), Józef Franciszek (1814)	ibid., fond 772, inventory 1, volume 1, Jakub's baptism is entry 91
Marriage of Jakub and Tekla (1848)	ibid., copies of the registers of the Świr deanery, FamilySearch microfilm 007715254, frame 519
Marriage of Józef (1876)	ibid., fond 772, inventory 1, volume 10, entry 6
Death of little Stefan (1885)	ibid., fond 772, inventory 1, volume 11, entry 30
Death of Jakub (1876)	ibid., fond 604, inventory 37, volume 103 (copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery), scan 638, entry 31
Parish census of Sorokpol parish of 20 March 1843	copy on the website podbrodzie.info.pl, page 24
Revision list of the Stracza estate of 16 August 1834	Lithuanian State Historical Archives, fond 515, inventory 15, volume 640, fols 187 and 195
Revision list of the Stracza estate of 15 October 1850	ibid., fond 515, inventory 15, volume 904
Revision lists of 1795, 1811 and 1816 (Śnieciemięta, Żukojnie)	ibid., fond 515, inventory 15, volumes 47, 42, 217 and 336
Baptism of Helena (1798), register of Niestaniszki parish	FamilySearch microfilm 7790320
Baptisms of Ewa (1803) and Barbara Teresa (1819), register of Świranki parish	Lithuanian State Historical Archives, fond 604, inventory 10, volume 159, FamilySearch microfilm 7792340
List of serfs of the Dubrowlany estate of 1685	Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilnius, manuscript F43-8035
Zofia Kalesnick: passenger list from Hamburg (1914), marriage record (1915), censuses (1920, 1940), obituary (1959)	Ancestry and Find a Grave collections, Portland Press Herald of 1 February 1959

The Gaul family

The Gaul family were peasants from the village of Kruki in the parish of Komaje. Zofia came from this family. She was the wife of Jan Łukaszewicz and Romuald's grandmother on his father's side. The registers of the church in Komaje allow us to go back six generations in this family, to Stanisław Gaul, who lived in Kruki in the 1720s.



Fig. 1. The diagram shows who followed whom in the Gaul family, from Stanisław Gaul to Antoni, Romuald's father.

All the places in this story lie close to one another, today in Belarus, in the Pastavy district. Komaje is a small town with a parish church. Kruki lies about six kilometres north-east of Komaje and about three kilometres from Ockowicze, the village of the Łukaszewicz family. Olechniszki, where Urszula née Błaszkiewicz came from, lies about nine kilometres east of Komaje.



Fig. 2. The church in Komaje in a photograph from 1916. It was built at the beginning of the 17th century. It has thick walls and two round towers, because it was also meant to serve for defence. The Gaul family of Kruki were baptised in this church from the time of Stanisław and Marianna. Photographer unknown, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

The surname was written in various ways: Gaul, Gawul, Gawuł and in Russian Гауль. In the records the family is always described as peasants. In Latin they were called "laboriosi", in Polish "pracowici" (hard-working) and in Russian "крестьяне". All three words mean the same thing: peasants.

Zofia née Gaul (1894-1968)

Birth	1 September 1894, village of Kruki, parish of Komaje
Parents	Antoni Gaul and Urszula née Błaszkiewicz, peasants from Kruki
Siblings	Bronisława (1884), Walerian (1885), Aleksandra (1888, died in 1890)
Marriage	23 February 1919 in the church in Komaje, her husband was Jan Łukaszewicz from Żukiszki
Children	Janina (1920), Longina (1922), Stefan (1924), Antoni (1925), Stanisława (1927)
Death	15 October 1968 at 3.30 pm in Mirsk in Lower Silesia

Zofia was born on 1 September 1894 in Kruki. She was the youngest known child of Antoni Gaul and Urszula née Błaszkiewicz. She had a sister Bronisława, ten years older. She also had a brother Walerian, nine years older. Her other sister, Aleksandra, died as a small child four years before Zofia was born. Zofia's date and place of birth and the names of her parents are given in the death record from Mirsk.

On 23 February 1919, aged twenty-four, Zofia married in the church in Komaje. Her husband was Jan Łukaszewicz, a year and a half older, born in the zaścianek of Żukiszki in the neighbouring parish of Sorokpol. The wedding took place in the bride's parish, as was the custom. The parish priest of Sorokpol later added a note in Polish in the margin of Jan's baptism record: "Jan Łukaszewicz married Zofja Gaul in the church of Komaje on 23 Feb. 1919."

Within eight years they had five children: Janina, Longina, Stefan, Antoni and Stanisława. The two youngest were born in Ockowicze, three kilometres from Zofia's home village of Kruki. The family went on living in Ockowicze later as well. What became of all five is set out in the table in the chapter on the Łukaszewicz family.

Alone with five children

In about 1928 Jan went overseas, to South America. In the family it was said that he went to earn a living, because there was great poverty at home. Zofia stayed in Ockowicze with five children. The eldest, Janina, was then about eight and the youngest, Stanisława, about one. Jan sent his wife money only once. After that nothing more was ever heard of him. Zofia remained his wife to the end of her life. Her death record, too, states that she was married.

The farm in Ockowicze is mentioned in an official notice of February 1933. A bailiff put up for auction land owned by Józef Łukaszewicz, son of Stefan, in the village of Ockowicze in the commune of Komaje. The farm covered 14.17 hectares with buildings and had been seized for debt on 1 August 1931. The notice states that the auction did not include the barn and the cowshed, because half of them belonged to Zofia Łukaszewicz. This was most likely our Zofia.

The war

The war split the family apart. In September 1943 the Germans deported sixteen-year-old Stanisława for forced labour. Until May 1945 she worked in Berlin at the Dürener Metallwerke metal works. According to family memories the eldest daughter Janina was in Berlin too. Zofia's granddaughter, still has in Iława a photograph of the two sisters by a monument in Berlin.

Towards the end of the war, in 1944-1945, the younger son Antoni hid in the forests to avoid being conscripted into the Soviet army. He was about nineteen. He was caught at his mother's house, beaten and taken away. He came back on foot after about a year, so emaciated that Zofia did not recognise him. She nursed her son back to health by feeding him very small portions. The whole story is told in the chapter on the Łukaszewicz family.

The last years

After the war Zofia's family scattered across the world. Janina settled in France. Stefan and Stanisława ended up in Poland, Stefan in Wołów in Lower Silesia and Stanisława in Gdańsk. Antoni came to Poland with his wife Alina and five children in the autumn of 1958 and became a forester at Sąpy near Iława.



Fig. 3. The town hall in Wołów in Lower Silesia. Stefan, Zofia's son, settled in this town after the war. Photo Mzopw, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

On 2 December 1962 Antoni disappeared in the forest. Antoni's daughter, recalls that the families of Stefan and Stanisława then took over the care of Zofia and of Longina, who was disabled. In the end Zofia went to an old people's home in Mirsk, a small town in Lower Silesia at the foot of the Jizera Mountains. remembered that the cemetery could be seen from the window of that home.



Fig. 4. Mirsk at the foot of the Jizera Mountains. Zofia spent the last years of her life in this small town. Photo Pankrzysztoff, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0 PL.

Zofia died in Mirsk on 15 October 1968 at 3.30 pm. She was seventy-four. The death was reported at the registry office by Stefan Łukaszewicz, most likely her son from Wołów. Her daughter-in-law Alina, Antoni's widow, was then bringing up five children on her own and could not afford the journey to the funeral.



Rzeczpospolita Polska

USC/OZ/3e

Województwo DOLNOŚLĄSKIE
URZĄD STANU CYWILNEGO MIRSK

Oznaczenie aktu: 0212043/00/AZ/1968/102584
Data sporządzenia: 17 PAŹDZIERNIKA 1968 Miejsce sporządzenia: MIRSK

Odpis zupełny aktu zgonu

1. Dane osoby zmarłej

Imię pierwsze	ZOFIA
Imię drugie	-
Imiona kolejne	-
Nazwisko	ŁUKASZEWICZ
Nazwisko rodowe	GAUL
Stan cywilny	ZAMĘŻNA
Data urodzenia	1 WRZEŚNIA 1894
Miejsce urodzenia	KRUKI

2. Czas i miejsce zgonu / znalezienia zwłok

Data zgonu	PIĘTNASTY PAŹDZIERNIKA TYSIĄC DZIEWIĘĆSET SZEŚĆDZIESIĄTY ÓSMY (15.10.1968)
Godzina zgonu	15:30
Miejsce zgonu	MIRSK
Data znalezienia zwłok	-
Godzina znalezienia zwłok	-
Miejsce znalezienia zwłok	-

3. Dane małżonka osoby zmarłej

Imię (imiona)	JAN
Nazwisko	ŁUKASZEWICZ
Nazwisko rodowe	-

4. Dane rodziców osoby zmarłej

	Ojciec	Matka
Imię (imiona)	ANTONI	URSZULA
Nazwisko	GAUL	GAUL
Nazwisko rodowe	-	-

5. Dane podmiotu, który zgłosił zgon

Imię	STEFAN
Nazwisko	ŁUKASZEWICZ
Nazwa podmiotu	-

RP Odpis zupełny aktu zgonu strona 1/2

Fig. 5. Full copy of Zofia's death record, Civil Registry Office in Mirsk. The record was drawn up on 17 October 1968 and the copy was issued in June 2026.

Death record of Zofia, 1968

Original text (Polish): *Imię pierwsze: ZOFIA. Nazwisko: ŁUKASZEWICZ. Nazwisko rodowe: GAUL. Stan cywilny: ZAMĘŻNA. Data urodzenia: 1 WRZEŚNIA 1894. Miejsce urodzenia: KRUKI. Data zgonu: PIĘTNASTY PAŹDZIERNIKA TYSIĄC DZIEWIĘĆSET SZEŚĆDZIESIĄTY ÓSMY (15.10.1968). Godzina zgonu: 15:30. Miejsce zgonu: MIRSK. Dane małżonka osoby zmarłej: JAN ŁUKASZEWICZ. Dane rodziców osoby zmarłej: ojciec ANTONI GAUL, matka URSZULA GAUL. Dane podmiotu, który zgłosił zgon: STEFAN ŁUKASZEWICZ.*

In English: First name: ZOFIA. Surname: ŁUKASZEWICZ. Family name at birth: GAUL. Marital status: MARRIED. Date of birth: 1 SEPTEMBER 1894. Place of birth: KRUKI. Date of death: FIFTEENTH OF OCTOBER NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT (15.10.1968). Time of death: 15:30. Place of death: MIRSK. Details of the spouse of the deceased: JAN ŁUKASZEWICZ. Details of the parents of the deceased: father ANTONI GAUL, mother URSZULA GAUL. Details of the person who reported the death: STEFAN ŁUKASZEWICZ.

A copy of this record was ordered in June 2026 from the Civil Registry Office in Mirsk by [redacted] Romuald's daughter and Zofia's great-granddaughter. The record names five members of the family. They are Zofia, her husband Jan Łukaszewicz, her father Antoni Gaul, her mother Urszula and Stefan Łukaszewicz, who reported the death. On the second page there is also the name of the head of the office who registered the death in 1968. His name was Cerolewicz.

This one document opened the way to the history of the Gaul family. The record gave the day of her birth, the village of Kruki and the names of both her parents. With this information it was possible to find the Gaul family in the registers of Komaje parish. There the marriage of Antoni and Urszula of 1880 was found. After it came further generations, all the way back to Stanisław and Marianna, who lived in Kruki at the beginning of the 18th century.

The Gaul brothers of the Home Army

Seven kilometres from Mirsk, in the old cemetery in Świeradów-Zdrój, lies Walenty Gaul. He was born on 2 March 1917 and died on 9 December 1994. Walenty went by the code name “Piętaszek” (Man Friday). His brother Antoni, born on 10 February 1923, went by the code name “Groźny” (the Fearsome). Both were sons of Walerian Gaul. On 4 August 1944 both were sent to a Soviet camp near Kaluga, together with many disarmed soldiers of the Vilnius Home Army. On 29 October 1945 they escaped from there together with Stanisław Dziśka of the 4th “Narocz” Brigade and several other prisoners. Walenty returned to Poland in 1946. Antoni died on 18 September 2007 and is buried in Olsztyn.

They were probably the sons of Walerian from Kruki, Zofia's brother, which would make them her nephews and cousins of Antoni, Romuald's father.

Husband: Jan Łukaszewicz

Jan was born on 15 March 1893 in the zaścianek of Żukiszki in the parish of Sorokpol. His parents were Stefan Łukaszewicz and Rozalia née Witkiewicz. His life and the history of his ancestors are told in the chapter on the Łukaszewicz family.

Antoni Gaul (b. 1854)

Birth	17 May 1854, village of Kruki, parish of Komaje
Baptism	23 May 1854, church in Komaje, baptised by the curate, Father J. Taszkiewicz
Parents	Józef Gaul and Magdalena née Subko, peasants from Kruki
Siblings	Michał (1841), Michalina (c. 1847, died in 1851), Teofila (1848), Agata (1851), Józef
Marriage	24 February 1880 in Komaje, his wife was Urszula Błaszkiewicz from Olechniszki
Children	Bronisława (1884), Walerian (1885), Aleksandra (1888), Zofia (1894)
Death	date unknown

Antoni was Romuald's great-grandfather. He was born on 17 May 1854 in Kruki, the youngest known child of Józef Gaul and Magdalena née Subko. Six days later he was baptised in the church in Komaje. His godparents were the peasant Michał Trafun and Miss Kulesza. The Kulesza family had lived in Kruki next to the Gaul family for more than a hundred years and they appear many times in this family's records.

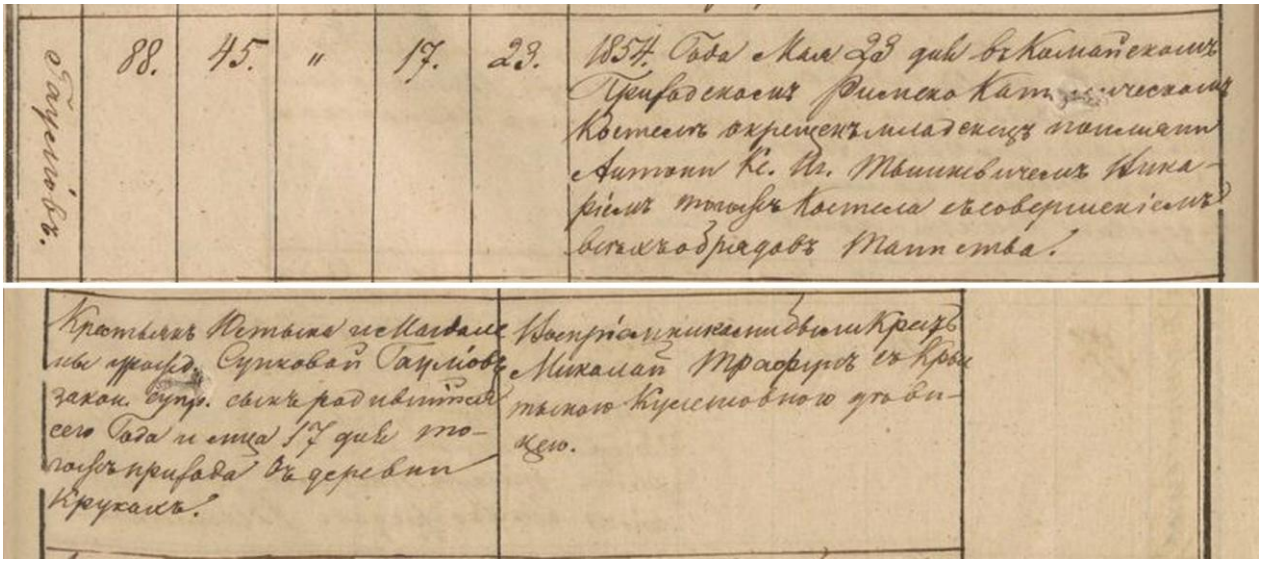


Fig. 6. Baptism record of Antoni Gaul, parish of Komaje, entry 88 of 1854. At the top the left-hand page of the register, below it the right-hand page. In the left margin the surname "Гаулевъ" is written in Russian, meaning the Gaul family.

Baptism record of Antoni Gaul, 1854

Original text (Russian): *1854 Года Мая 23 дня въ Комайскомъ Приходскомъ Римско-Католическомъ Костелѣ окрещенъ младенецъ по имени Антонъ Ке. Ю. Ташкевичемъ Викаріемъ тогоже Костела съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ Таинства. Крестьянъ Іосифа и Магдалины урожд. Субковой Гаульовъ закон. супр. сынъ родившійся сего Года и мѣсяца 17 дня тогоже прихода въ деревни Крукахъ. Воспріемниками были крест. Михаилъ Трафунъ съ крестьянкою Кулешовною дѣвицею.*

In English: In the year 1854, on the 23rd day of May, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Komaje, an infant named Antoni was baptised by Father J. Taszkiewicz, curate of the said church, with all the rites of the sacrament fulfilled. Son of the lawfully wedded peasants Józef and Magdalena née Subko Gaul, born in this year and month on the 17th day, in this same parish in the village of Kruki. The godparents were the peasant Michał Trafun with the peasant woman Kuleszówna, a maiden.

Antoni could not have remembered his father. He was one year and four days old when his father Józef Gaul drowned in Kruki. Magdalena was left a widow with several children, the eldest of whom, Michał, was thirteen.

On 24 February 1880 Antoni married Urszula Błaszkiewicz from the village of Olechniszki in Komaje. The marriage was performed by the parish priest, Father Mateusz Piotrowski, after three banns announced on 10, 17 and 24 February. The record states that the groom was 25 and the bride 20. It also names the parents of both, so a single document links three generations of two families. The first witness was Piotr Subko, who bore the maiden name of the groom's mother.

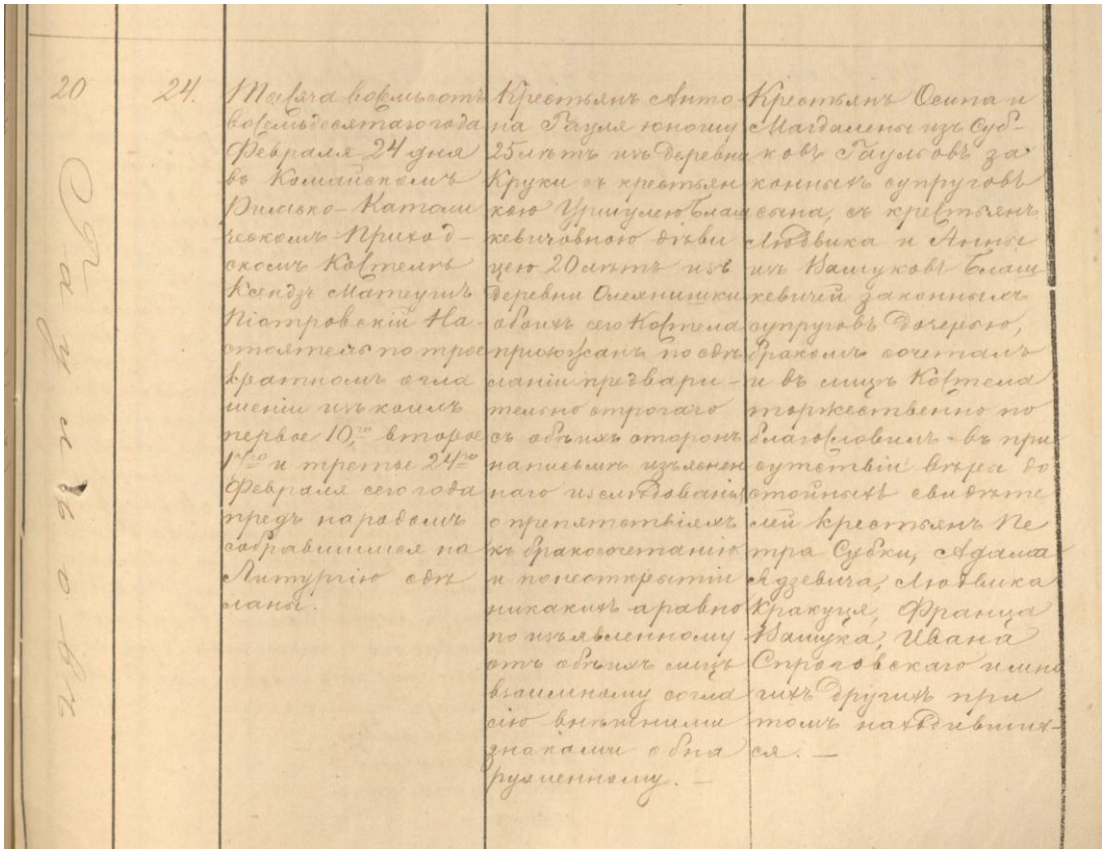


Fig. 7. Marriage record of Antoni Gaul and Urszula Błaszkiewicz, parish of Komaje, entry 20 of 1880. On the left are the entry number and the day of the wedding, followed by three columns of text.

Marriage record of Antoni and Urszula, 1880

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ восемьдесятаго года Февраля 24 дня въ Комайскомъ Римско-Католическомъ Приходскомъ Костелѣ Ксендзъ Матеушъ Піотровскій Настоятель по трекратномъ оглашеніи изъ коихъ первое 10го, второе 17го и третье 24го Февраля сего года предъ народомъ собравшимся на Литургію обвѣнчалъ. Крестьянъ Антона Гауля юношу 25 лѣтъ изъ деревни Круки съ крестьянкою Уршулею Блашкевичовною дѣвицею 20 лѣтъ изъ деревни Олехнишки, обоихъ сего Костела прихожанъ, по совершеніи предварительно строгаго съ обѣихъ сторонъ письменнаго и словеснаго изслѣдованія о препятствіяхъ къ бракосочетанію и по неоткрытіи никакихъ, а равно по изъявленному отъ обѣихъ лицъ взаимному согласію внѣшними знаками обнаруженному. Крестьянъ Осипа и Магдалены изъ Субковъ Гаулевъ законныхъ супруговъ сына, съ крестьянъ Людвика и Анны изъ Кашуковъ Блашкевичей законныхъ супруговъ дочерью, бракомъ сочеталъ и въ лицѣ Костела торжественно по благословилъ въ присутствіи вѣры достойныхъ свидѣтелей крестьянъ Петра Субки, Адама Адзевича, Людвика Кракуца, Франца Башука, Ивана Строговскаго и многихъ другихъ при томъ находившихся.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, on the 24th day of February, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Komaje, Father Mateusz Piotrowski, parish priest, after three announcements, the first on the 10th, the second on the 17th and the third on the 24th of February of this year, made before the people gathered at divine service, performed a marriage. The marriage was contracted by the peasant Antoni Gaul, a bachelor aged 25 from the village of Kruki, together with the peasant woman Urszula Błaszkiewiczówna, a maiden aged 20 from the village of Olechniszki, both parishioners of this church, after a strict prior examination, in writing and orally, of both parties for impediments to marriage and none having been found, also after mutual consent expressed by both by outward signs. The priest joined in marriage the son of the lawfully wedded peasants Józef and Magdalena née Subko Gaul with the daughter of the lawfully wedded peasants Ludwik and Anna née Kaszuk Błaszkiewicz. He blessed them solemnly before the Church, in the presence of trustworthy witnesses, the peasants Piotr Subko, Adam Adziewicz, Ludwik Krakuc, Franciszek Baszuk, Jan Strogowski and many others present.

Antoni's age agrees with his baptism record: on his wedding day he was 25 years and nine months old. Urszula's age is known only from this record, which is why we write that we was born about 1860.

The couple settled in Kruki, Antoni's home village. The baptism records of their children describe them as peasants of the commune of Komaje. Over fourteen years they had four children.

Child	Birth	Baptism	Godparents and later life
Bronisława	1 June 1884, Kruki	3 June 1884	godparents: Ludwik Kranc and Miss Paulina Kuliszówna
Walerian	12 November 1885, Kruki	24 November 1885	godparents: Antoni Romanowski and Miss Agata Pamolachnówna
Aleksandra	1 June 1888, Kruki		died in Kruki in 1890 as a small child
Zofia	1 September 1894, Kruki		Romuald's grandmother, died in 1968 in Mirsk



Fig. 8. Baptism record of Walerian Gaul, Zofia's brother, parish of Komaje, entry 206 of 1885, together with the column headings. At the top the left-hand page of the register, below it the right-hand page. The second line of the right-hand page names the parents: Antoni and Urszula née Błaszkiewicz.

Baptism record of Walerian Gaul, 1885

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ восемьдесятъ пятого года Ноября 24 дня въ Комайскомъ Римско Католическомъ Приходскомъ Костелѣ окрещенъ младенецъ по имени Валеріанъ Ксендзомъ Іоанномъ Даукшею Настоятелемъ онаго Костела съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ таинства. Крестьянъ Комайской волости Антона и Уршули урожденной Блашкевичевой Гаулевъ законныхъ супруговъ сынъ, родившійся сего года и мѣсяца 12 дня того Прихода въ деревни Круки. Воспріемниками были: Кресть. Антонъ Романовскій съ Агатою Памоляхновною дѣвицею.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, on the 24th day of November, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Komaje, an infant named Walerian was baptised by Father Jan Dauksza, parish priest of this church, with all the rites of the sacrament fulfilled. Son of Antoni and Urszula née Błaszkiewicz Gaul, peasants of the commune of Komaje, lawfully wedded, born in this year and month on the 12th day, in this parish in the village of Kruki. The godparents were the peasant Antoni Romanowski with Agata Pamolachnówna, a maiden.

Walerian's godfather, Antoni Romanowski, was the husband of Michalina née Błaszkiewicz from Olechniszki. Michalina may have been Urszula's sister.

Urszula née Błaszkiewicz (b. c. 1860)

Birth	c. 1860, on her wedding day she lived in the village of Olechniszki in the parish of Komaje
Parents	Ludwik Błaszkiewicz and Anna née Kaszuk, peasants
Marriage	24 February 1880 in Komaje, her husband was Antoni Gaul from Kruki
Children	Bronisława, Walerian, Aleksandra, Zofia
Death	date unknown

Urszula was Romuald's great-grandmother. Before her marriage she lived in Olechniszki, a village by the estate of the same name. After the wedding she moved to her husband's home in Kruki and there gave birth to four children. Her name is repeated in the death record of her daughter Zofia, written in Mirsk eighty-eight years after her wedding.

Urszula's maiden name was recorded in four records: her marriage record of 1880, Bronisława's baptism record of 1884, Walerian's baptism record of 1885 and Aleksandra's death record of 1890. Each time it reads the same: Błaszkiewicz.

Ludwik Błaszkiewicz and Anna née Kaszuk

Urszula's parents are known from only one document, the record of her marriage to Antoni Gaul. The priest wrote them down as "*Людвика и Анны изъ Кашуковъ Блашкевичей*", that is, Ludwik and Anna née Kaszuk Błaszkiewicz. He called them peasants and lawfully wedded spouses. They were Romuald's great-great-grandparents. Among the wedding witnesses is Franciszek Baszuk. His surname sounds almost the same as the maiden name of the bride's mother, so he may have been a relative of Anna.

In the 1830s and 1840s several Błaszkiewicz families lived in this area.

Józef Gaul (1816-1855)

Birth	18 May 1816, village of Kruki
Baptism	25 May 1816, church in Komaje
Parents	Bartłomiej Gaul and Ewa née Palulan
Siblings	Stefan (1802), Bartłomiej (1805), Róża (1808), Krzysztof (1811), Marianna (1813)
Wife	Magdalena née Subko, married before September 1841
Children	Michał (1841), Michalina (c. 1847), Teofila (1848), Agata (1851), Antoni (1854), Józef
Death	drowned on 21 May 1855 in Kruki, buried on 23 May in the village cemetery

Józef was Romuald's great-great-grandfather. In Russian records his name was written “Іосифъ” or “Осипъ”. He was born in Kruki as the youngest of the six known children of Bartłomiej and Ewa.

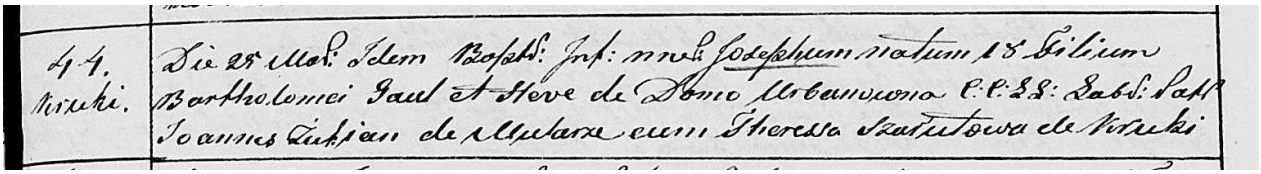


Fig. 9. The baptism entry of Józef Gaul in the baptism register of Komaje parish, entry 44 of 1816. On the left the entry number and the name of the village, Kruki, are written.

Baptism entry of Józef Gaul, 1816

Original text (Latin): *44. Kruki. Die 25 Maii Idem Bapt. Inf. nomine Josephum natum 18 filium Bartholomei Gaul et Evae de Domo Urbanowna C.C. L.L. S.S. Laboriosorum. Patrini Joannes Cukian de Mularze cum Theressa Szatutowa de Kruki.*

In English: Entry 44, the village of Kruki. On the 25th day of May the same priest baptised an infant named Józef, born on the 18th, son of Bartłomiej Gaul and Ewa née Urbanówna, lawful spouses, peasants. The godparents were Jan Cukian of Mularze and Teresa Szatutowa of Kruki.

In this one entry the priest recorded the mother as Urbanówna. In five other records of this family, from the marriage in 1791 to the son's marriage in 1827, the wife of Bartłomiej Gaul of Kruki is called Ewa née Palulan. The clerk made a mistake in the surname here.

Józef married Magdalena née Subko. Their first known child, Michał, was born in September 1841. Michał's baptism record is written in Polish, because church registers in this area were kept in Polish until the 1840s.

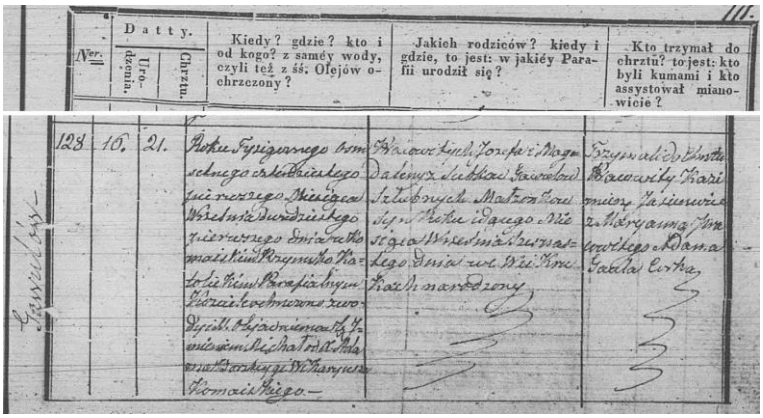


Fig. 10. Baptism record of Michał Gaul, Komaje parish, entry 128 of 1841, together with the column headings. The surname “Gawułow” is written in the left margin.

Baptism record of Michał Gaul, Józef's eldest son, 1841

Original text (Polish): *Roku Tysięcznego osmsetnego czterdziestego pierwszego Miesiąca Września dwudziestego pierwszego dnia w Komaiskim Rzymsko Katolickim Parafialnym Kościele ochrzczono z wody i SS. Olejów niemowlę Imieniem Michał od X. Adama Bor[.]kiego Wikaryusza Komaiskiego. Pracowitych Jozefa i Magdaleny z Subkow Gawułow Ślubnych Małżonków Syn Roku idącego Miesiąca Września szesnastego dnia we Wsi Krukach narodzony. Trzymali do Chrztu Pracowity Kazimierz Jasiewicz z Maryanną Pracowitego Adama Gauła Corką.*

In English: On 21 September 1841, in the parish church in Komaje, the curate of Komaje, Father Adam (the surname is hard to read), baptised with water and holy oils an infant named Michał. The boy was born on 16 September of that year in the village of Kruki. He is the son of the peasants Józef and Magdalena née Subko Gaul, spouses married in church. He was held at the font by the peasant Kazimierz Jasiewicz and Marianna, daughter of the peasant Adam Gaul.

Child	Birth	Godparents and later life
Michał	16 September 1841, Kruki	godparents: Kazimierz Jasiewicz and Marianna Gaul, daughter of Adam. Michał was still alive in 1855.
Michalina	c. 1847	died of whooping cough on 25 April 1851 in Kruki
Teofila	19 September 1848, Kruki	baptised on 25 September, godparents: Piotr Subko and Justyna, wife of Mateusz, whose surname is illegible
Agata	4 February 1851, Kruki	baptised on 11 February 1851 by the parish priest, Father Zygmunt Łochwicki
Antoni	17 May 1854, Kruki	Zofia's father
Józef	before 1855	named in his father's death record between Michał and Antoni

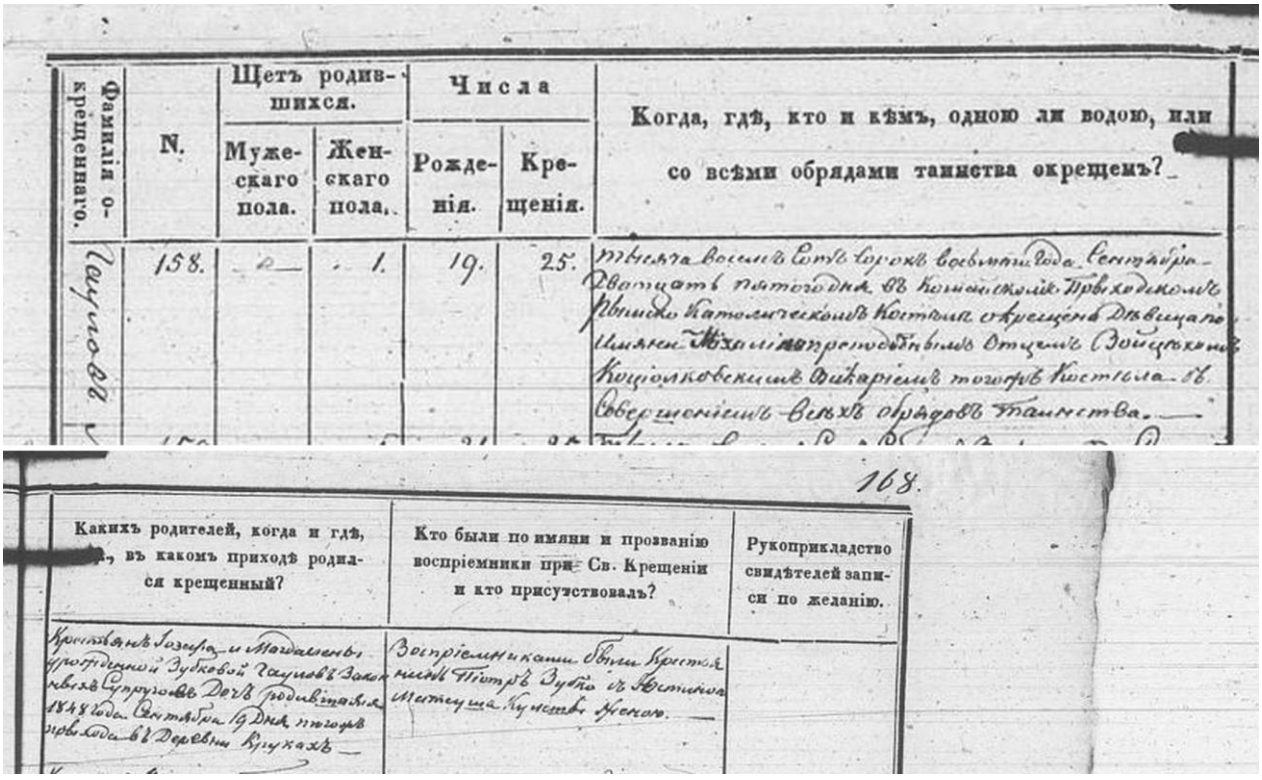


Fig. 11. Baptism record of Teofila Gaul, Antoni's sister, Komaje parish, entry 158 of 1848, together with the column headings of the register. The left-hand page is at the top, the right-hand page below it.

Baptism record of Teofila Gaul, 1848

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча Восемь Сотъ Сорокъ восьмаго Года Сентября Двадцать пятого дня въ Комайскомъ Прыходскомъ Римско Католическомъ Костелѣ окрещена Дѣвица по Имяни Тэофилія преподобнымъ Отцемъ Войцѣхомъ Коціолковскимъ Викаріемъ тогожъ Костела съ Совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ Таинства. Крестьянъ Іозефа и Магдалены урожденной Зубковой Гауловъ Законныхъ Супруговъ Дочь родившаяся 1848 Года Сентября 19 Дня тогожъ прыхода въ Деревни Крукахъ. Воспріемниками были Крестьянинъ Піотръ Зубко съ Юстиною Матеуша Ку[nazwisko nieczytelne] Женою.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Komaje, a girl named Teofila was baptised by the Reverend Father Wojciech Kociołkowski, curate of that church, with all the rites of the sacrament. Daughter of the peasants Józef and Magdalena née Zubko Gaul, lawful spouses, born on 19 September 1848, of the same parish, in the village of Kruki. The godparents were the peasant Piotr Zubko with Justyna, wife of Mateusz, whose surname begins with the letters "Ku" and is illegible after that.

In this record the mother's surname is written with a "Z": Zubko. It is the same family that other records call Subko or Supko.

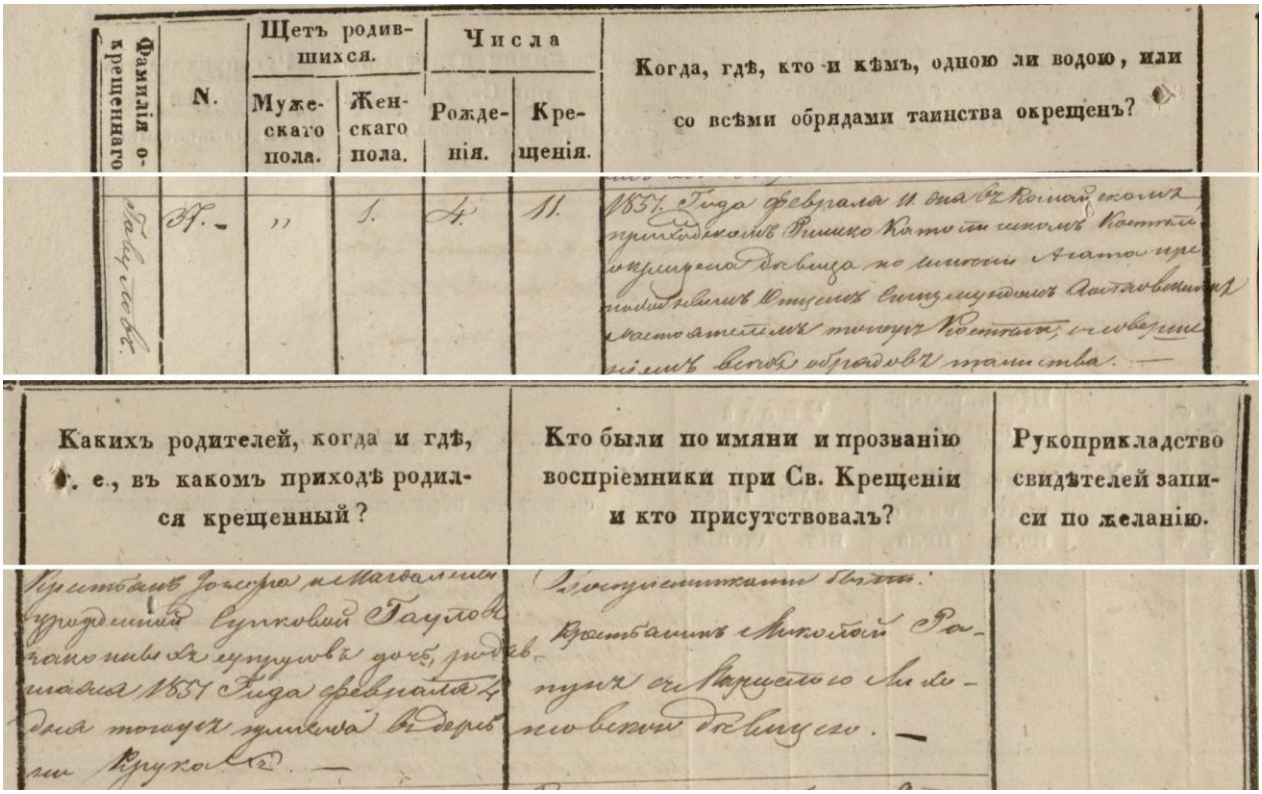


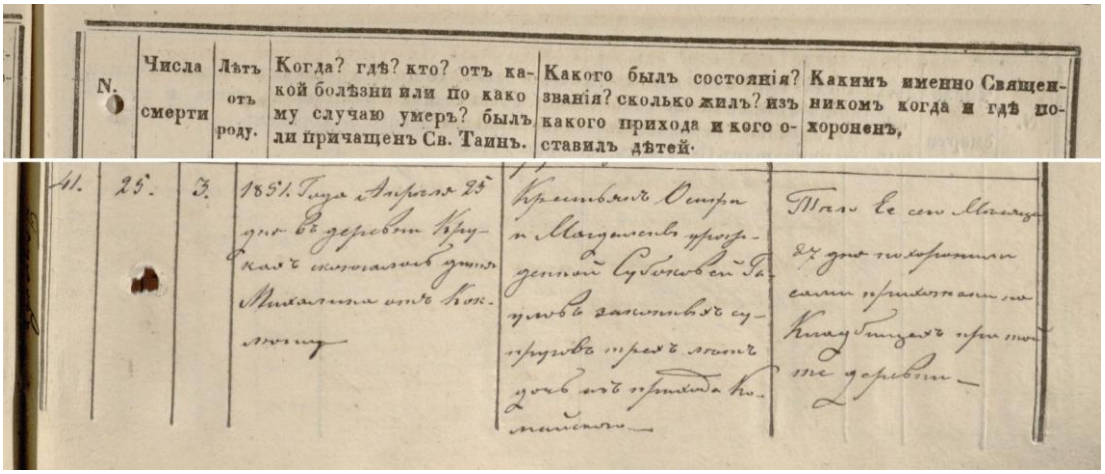
Fig. 12. Baptism record of Agata Gaul, Antoni's sister, Komaje parish, entry 37 of 1851, together with the column headings. The left-hand page of the register is at the top, the right-hand page below it. The last column of the right-hand page names the godparents.

Baptism record of Agata Gaul, 1851

Original text (Russian): *1851 Года февраля 11 дня въ Комайскомъ приходскомъ Римско-Католическомъ Костелѣ окрещена дѣвица по имени Агата преподобнымъ Отцемъ Сигизмундомъ Лохвицкимъ настоятелемъ тогоже Костела, съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ таинства. Крестьянъ Іосифа и Магдалены урожденной Субковой Гауловъ законныхъ супруговъ дочь, родившаяся 1851 Года февраля 4 дня тогоже прихода въ деревни Крукахъ. Воспріемниками были: Крестьянинъ Миколай Ра[п?]унъ съ Марцеллою Леле[кі?]овною дѣвицею.*

In English: In the year 1851, on the 11th day of February, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Komaje, a girl named Agata was baptised by the Reverend Father Zygmunt Łochwicki, parish priest of that church, with all the rites of the sacrament. Daughter of the peasants Józef and Magdalena née Subko Gaul, lawful spouses, born in the year 1851 on the 4th day of February, of the same parish, in the village of Kruki. The godparents were the peasant Mikołaj Rapun[?] with Miss Marcela Lelekówna[?].

In the spring of 1851 Józef and Magdalena lost their three-year-old daughter Michalina. She died of whooping cough, an infectious disease dangerous to small children. The record says that the parishioners themselves buried her in the cemetery by the village.



N.	Числа смерти	Лѣтъ отъ роду.	Когда? гдѣ? кто? отъ какой болѣзни или по какому случаю умеръ? былъ ли причащенъ Св. Таинъ.	Какого былъ состоянія? званія? сколько жилъ? изъ какого прихода и кого оставилъ дѣтей.	Какимъ именно Священникомъ когда и гдѣ похороненъ,
41.	25.	3.	1851. Года Апрѣля 25 дня въ деревни Крукахъ скончалось дитя Михалина отъ коклюшу	Крестьянъ Осипа и Магдалены урожденной Субковой Гауловъ законныхъ супруговъ трехъ лѣтъ дочь изъ прихода Комайскаго	Тѣло Ея сего Мѣсяца 27 дня похоронили сами прихожане на Кладбищѣ при тойже деревни

Fig. 13. Death record of Michalina Gaul, Komaje parish, entry 41 of 1851, together with the column headings. On the left the entry number, the day of death and the child's age are written.

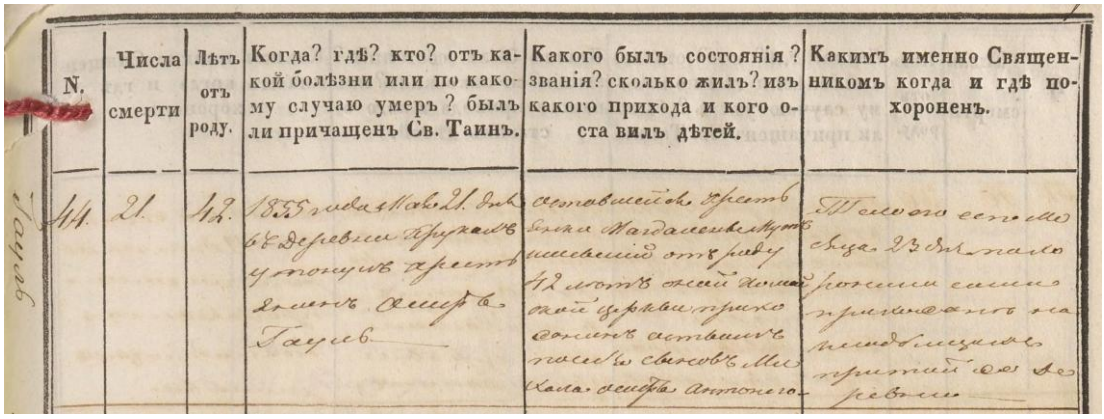
Death record of Michalina Gaul, 1851

Original text (Russian): *1851. Года Апрѣля 25 дня въ деревни Крукахъ скончалось дитя Михалина отъ коклюшу. Крестьянъ Осипа и Магдалены урожденной Субоковой Гауловъ законныхъ супруговъ трехъ лѣтъ дочь изъ прихода Комайскаго. Тѣло Ея сего Мѣсяца 27 дня похоронили сами прихожане на Кладбищѣ при тойже деревни.*

In English: In the year 1851, on the 25th day of April, in the village of Kruki, the child Michalina died of whooping cough. The three-year-old daughter of the peasants Józef and Magdalena née Subko Gaul, lawful spouses, of Komaje parish. On the 27th of that month her body was buried by the parishioners themselves in the cemetery by that village.

The death of Józef

On 21 May 1855 Józef Gaul drowned in Kruki. Two days later the parishioners buried him in the village cemetery, the same one in which his daughter Michalina had been laid to rest four years earlier. Józef left his wife Magdalena and three sons: Michał, Józef and Antoni. The youngest, Antoni, the future father of Zofia, had turned one four days earlier.



N.	Числа смерти	Лѣтъ отъ роду.	Когда? гдѣ? кто? отъ какой болѣзни или по какому случаю умеръ? былъ ли причащенъ Св. Таинъ.	Какого былъ состоянія? званія? сколько жилъ? изъ какого прихода и кого оста вилъ дѣтей.	Какимъ именно Священникомъ когда и гдѣ похороненъ.
44	21.	42.	1855 года Мая 21. дня въ деревни Крукахъ утонулъ крестьянинъ Осипъ Гауль.	оставшей крестьянки Магдалены мужъ, имѣвшій отъ роду 42 лѣтъ, оной Комайской церкви прихожанинъ, оставилъ послѣ себя сыновъ Михала, Осифа, Антонего.	Тѣло его сего мѣсяца 23 дня похоронили сами прихожане на кладбищѣ при той же деревни.

Fig. 14. Death record of Józef Gaul, Komaje parish, entry 44 of 1855, together with the column headings. On the left the entry number, the day of death and the age of the deceased are written.

Death record of Józef Gaul, 1855

Original text (Russian): *1855 года Мая 21 дня въ деревни Крукахъ утонулъ крестьянинъ Осипъ Гауль. Оставившей крестьянки Магдалены мужъ, имѣвшій отъ роду 42 лѣтъ, оной Комайской церкви прихожанинъ, оставилъ послѣ себя сыновъ Михала, Осифа, Антонего. Тѣло его сего мѣсяца 23 дня похоронили сами прихожане на кладбищѣ при той же деревни.*

In English: In the year 1855, on the 21st day of May, in the village of Kruki, the peasant Józef Gaul drowned. Husband of the surviving peasant woman Magdalena, aged 42, a parishioner of the church of Komaje, he left sons Michał, Józef and Antoni. On the 23rd of that month his body was buried by the parishioners themselves in the cemetery by that village.

According to the death record Józef was 42. His baptism record of 1816 shows that he was 39. The difference arises because ages in death records were written down approximately.

Magdalena née Subko

Józef's wife and Romuald's great-great-grandmother came from the Subko family. Her maiden name was written in six records, each time a little differently: Subko, Zubko, Subokowa. People of this name appear alongside the family for decades. Piotr Subko held Teofila at her baptism in 1848 and was a witness at Antoni's wedding in 1880. Magdalena was widowed in 1855.

Bartłomiej Gaul and Ewa née Palulan

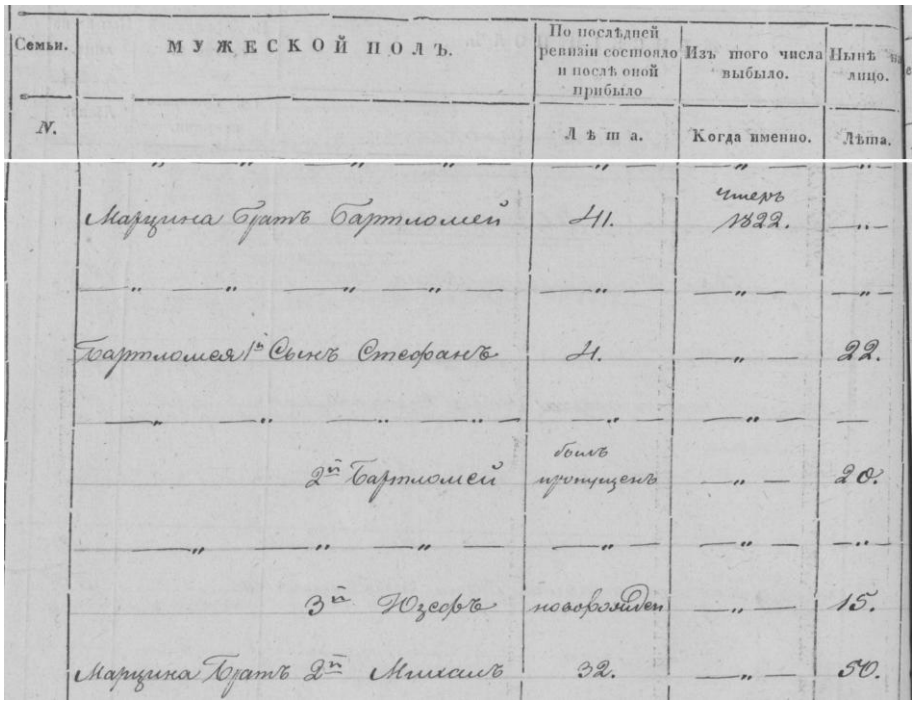
Bartłomiej	son of Kazimierz and Teresa, born c. 1775, lived in Kruki, died in 1822
Ewa	née Palulan, born c. 1784, still alive in 1834
Marriage	February 1791, Kruki, Komaje parish
Children	Stefan (1802), Bartłomiej (1805), Róża (1808), Krzysztof (1811), Marianna (1813), Józef (1816)
Bartłomiej's siblings	Marcin (born c. 1765), Katarzyna (c. 1782), Michał (c. 1784)

Bartłomiej and Ewa were Józef's parents, Antoni's grandparents and Zofia's great-grandparents. They married in February 1791. The Latin marriage record calls them “Bartholomeum Gawul” and “Evam Palulanowna”. One of the witnesses was Maciej Urbanajc. The Palulans were a large peasant family of the same parish, most of whom lived in the village of Romaszkiewicze.

Child	Birth	Godparents and later life
Stefan	25 December 1802, Kruki	married in 1827
Bartłomiej	31 August 1805, Kruki	baptised on 3 September, godparents: Jan Skarmak and Anna Klipowa. Married Katarzyna Kulesza in 1833
Róża	18 September 1808, Kruki	baptised on 20 September, godparents: Jan Skarmak and Katarzyna Klipowa
Krzysztof	9 August 1811, Kruki	
Marianna	19 April 1813, Kruki	
Józef	18 May 1816, Kruki	baptised on 25 May, father of Antoni

We also know Bartłomiej from two official revision lists. In 1795 he was still living in the house of his mother, the widow Teresa. In November 1811 the revision list recorded him in the same house, with his elder brother Marcin, who had become head of the household. According to the 1795 list Bartłomiej was 20. According to the 1811 list he was 36. Ages in the lists were given approximately. Bartłomiej had married as early as 1791, so he must have been a few years older than recorded.

The revision list of 25 April 1834 shows the Gaul house in Kruki after Bartłomiej's death. The village then belonged to the Rozalin estate. The head of the household had earlier been Bartłomiej's elder brother Marcin, whom the list calls the son of Kazimierz. Marcin died in 1827. Next to Bartłomiej the official noted that he had died in 1822. Bartłomiej's three sons remained in the house: Stefan, Bartłomiej and Józef. The widow Ewa, whose age was recorded as 50, lived with them. Józef, the future father of Antoni, is listed as Bartłomiej's third son.



Семьи.	МУЖЕСКОЙ ПОЛЪ.	По послѣдней ревизіи состояло и послѣ оной прибыло	Изъ того числа выбыло.	Нынѣ [illegible] лицо.
N.		Лѣта.	Когда именно.	Лѣта.
	Марцина братъ Бартломей	41.	Чиеръ 1822.	
	Бартломея 1го Сынъ Стефанъ	11.		22.
	2го Бартломей	былъ пропущенъ		20.
	3й Юзефъ	новорожденъ		15.
	Марцина братъ 2й Миханъ	32.		50.

Fig. 15. Revision list of the Rozalin estate of 25 April 1834, the village of Kruki, the Gaul house, the page with the men. The printed column headings can be seen at the top. The first number is the age in the previous revision of 1816, the last is the age in 1834.

Bartłomiej Gaul's sons in the revision list, 1834

Original text (Russian): *Марцина Братъ Бартломей 41, умеръ 1822. Бартломея 1й Сынъ Стефанъ 4, 22. 2й Бартломей, былъ пропущенъ, 20. 3й Юзефъ, новорожденъ, 15. Марцина Братъ 2й Михалъ 32, 50.*

In English: Marcin's brother Bartłomiej was 41 in the previous revision and died in 1822. Bartłomiej's first son, Stefan, was 4 and is 22. The second son, Bartłomiej, was omitted from the previous revision and is 20. The third son, Józef, was born after the previous revision and is 15. Marcin's second brother, Michał, was 32 and is 50.

Józef was born in May 1816, so in 1834 he was almost 18, not 15. Ages in the lists were given approximately.

Kazimierz Gaul and Teresa

Kazimierz	baptised on 20 January 1732 in Komaje, son of parents from Kruki, died before 1795
Kazimierz's parents	Stanisław Gaul and Marianna of Kruki
Kazimierz's siblings	Maciej (1725), Anna (1729), Józef (1742)
Teresa	maiden name unknown, died a widow in Kruki in 1811
Children	Marcin (c. 1765), Bartłomiej, Katarzyna (c. 1782), Michał (c. 1784)

Kazimierz was Antoni Gaul's great-grandfather. His baptism was entered in the baptism register of the church in Komaje, kept in Latin in the years 1715-1746. On 20 January 1732 the priest baptised Kazimierz, son of Stanisław and Marianna Gaul of Kruki. In the whole register, nearly five hundred pages long, this is the only baptism of a Kazimierz Gaul from this village.

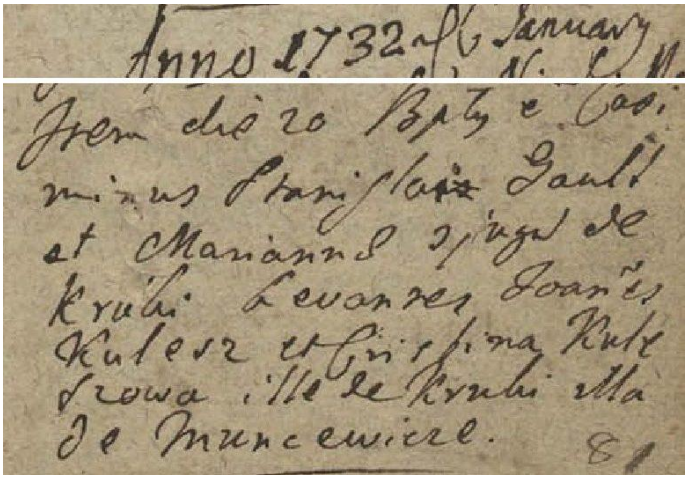


Fig. 16. The baptism entry of Kazimierz Gaul in the baptism register of Komaje parish, entry number 81. At the top is the heading from the same page with the year 1732 and the month of January, with the entry below it.

Baptism entry of Kazimierz Gaul, January 1732

Original text (Latin): *Anno 1732 Januarij. Item die 20 Baptisatus est Casimirus Stanislai Gaull et Mariannae Conjugum de Kruki. Levantes Joannes Kulesz et Cristina Kuleszowa, ille de Kruki, illa de Muncewicze. 81.*

In English: The year 1732, in January. Also on the 20th day Kazimierz was baptised, son of Stanisław Gaul and Marianna, spouses of Kruki. He was held at the font by Jan Kulesz and Krystyna Kuleszowa, he of Kruki, she of Muncewicze. Entry 81.

In 1795, after the Third Partition of Poland, the Russian authorities made a revision list of the population of the whole governorate[1]. Kazimierz was no longer alive by then. In Kruki the official began the list with house number 1. Living in it was Kazimierz's widow, Teresa Gawulowa, with four children, a daughter-in-law and three grandchildren.

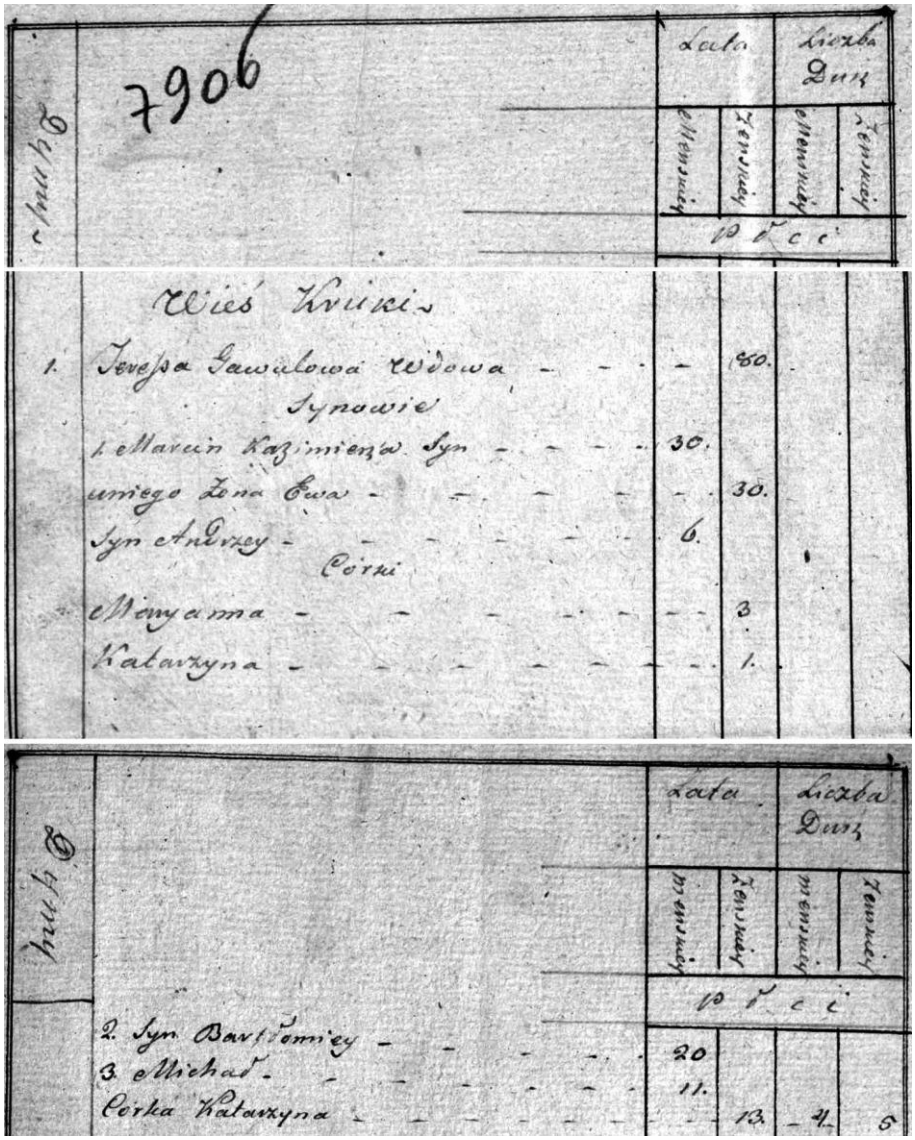


Fig. 17. House number 1 in the village of Kruki in the revision list of 1795. At the top are the column headings and the bottom of the sheet with the beginning of the entry, below them the top of the next sheet with its continuation. The numbers on the right are the ages of the men and women.

Teresa Gaul's house in the revision list of 1795

Original text (Polish): *Wieś Kruki. 1. Teressa Gawulowa Wdowa 80. Synowie: 1. Marcin Kazimierza Syn 30, u niego Żona Ewa 30, Syn Andrzey 6, Córki Maryanna 3, Katarzyna 1. 2. Syn Bartlomiey 20. 3. Michal 11. Corka Katarzyna 13.*

In English: The village of Kruki, house number 1. Teresa Gaulowa, widow, aged 80. Her sons: the first, Marcin, son of Kazimierz, aged 30. With him his wife Ewa, aged 30, son Andrzej, aged 6, daughter Marianna, aged 3 and daughter Katarzyna, aged one. The second son, Bartłomiej, aged 20. The third son, Michał, aged 11. Daughter Katarzyna, aged 13.

[1] A governorate (gubernia) was in the old Russian Empire what a province is today.

The list gives the name of Teresa's late husband next to the eldest son: Marcin is “Kazimierz's son”. Sixteen years later, in the revision list of 1811, Marcin is recorded the same way: “Marcin Kazimierza Syn Gaul” (Marcin, son of Kazimierz, Gaul).

Kruki then belonged to Feliks Kozieł, a former colonel of the Polish army. The Gaul family were his hereditary serfs. This meant that they could not leave the village without their lord's consent. In return for the land they farmed they worked on the lord's fields or paid rent. Serfdom was abolished by the Russian authorities only in 1861.

Teresa died in Kruki in 1811. She was buried the next day in the village cemetery. According to the register of the dead she was 77, while the revision list made sixteen years earlier had given her age as 80. The ages of elderly people were written down by guesswork, which is why the two figures differ so much.

Stanisław Gaul and Marianna

Stanisław	peasant of Kruki, lived in the years 1725-1742
Marianna	maiden name unknown, lived in the years 1725-1742
Children	Maciej (baptised 25 February 1725), Anna (20 March 1729), Kazimierz (20 January 1732), Józef (11 March 1742)

Stanisław and Marianna are Zofia's oldest known ancestors in the Gaul family. They lived in Kruki in the reigns of Kings Augustus II and Augustus III, more than half a century before the partitions. Everything we know about them comes from the baptism entries of their children.

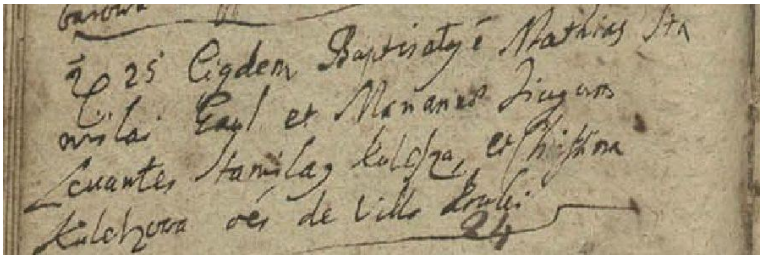


Fig. 18. The baptism entry of Maciej Gaul in the baptism register of Komaje parish, February 1725, entry number 24.

Baptism entry of Maciej Gaul, eldest son of Stanisław and Marianna, 1725

Original text (Latin): *25 Ejusdem Baptisatus est Mathias Stanislai Gaul et Marianae Jugum. Levantes Stanislaus Kulesza et Christina Kuleszowa omnes de villa Kruki.*

In English: On the 25th day of this month Maciej was baptised, son of Stanisław Gaul and Marianna, spouses. He was held at the font by Stanisław Kulesza and Krystyna Kuleszowa, all of the village of Kruki.

The godparents of Stanisław's children were members of the Kulesza family: in 1725 Stanisław and Krystyna of Kruki, in 1732 Jan of Kruki and Krystyna of Muncewicze. The Kulesza family were still holding Gaul children at the font a hundred years later. Antoni Gaul's godmother in 1854 was also a Kulesza.

The same register records Stanisław Gaul of Kruki as early as March 1722, with his wife Anna and the same godparents. Marianna was therefore probably his next wife, married before 1725.

In those years another Gaul family also lived in Kruki, the family of Mikołaj and Zofia. Other members of the Gaul family lived in neighbouring Ciabuty. The family was therefore already long settled in Komaje parish at the beginning of the 18th century. From Maciej's baptism in 1725 to Zofia's birth in 1894 the Gaul family of our line lived in one village for almost one hundred and seventy years.

Sources

Document	Where it is held
Revision list of the Rozalin estate of 25 April 1834, the village of Kruki	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 515, inventory 15, volume 638
Death record of Zofia Łukaszewicz née Gaul, 1968	Civil Registry Office in Mirsk, record 0212043/00/AZ/1968/102584
Annotation of the marriage of Jan and Zofia on 23 February 1919	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 12, baptism record of Jan, no. 24 of 1893
Notice of an auction in Ockowicze, 1933	"Obwieszczenia Publiczne" (Public Notices), volume 17, no. 14 of 18 February 1933, page 19, National Library of Poland in Warsaw (Polona)
Memories of Antoni's daughter	conversation recorded in Iława on 29 August 2026
Stanisława as a forced labourer in Berlin	the straty.pl database of the Institute of National Remembrance
The brothers Walenty and Antoni Gaul	the Index of the Repressed, the database of soldiers of the Home Army Museum, lists of graves in Świeradów-Zdrój and Olsztyn
Marriage record of Antoni and Urszula, 1880	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 108, Komaje parish, entry 20
Baptism record of Antoni, 1854	the same archive, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 75, Komaje parish, entry 88
Baptism records of Bronisława (1884) and Walerian (1885)	the same archive, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 112, entry 120 and volume 113, entry 206
Baptism record of Michał, 1841	the same archive, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 59, Komaje parish, entry 128
Baptism record of Teofila, 1848	the same archive, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 68, Komaje parish, entry 158
Baptism record of Agata and death record of Michalina, 1851	the same archive, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 72, Komaje parish, baptisms entry 37, deaths entry 41
Death record of Józef, 1855	the same archive, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 76, Komaje parish, deaths entry 44
Baptisms of the children of Bartłomiej and Ewa, 1802-1816, death of Teresa, 1811	registers of Komaje parish for 1802-1819, FamilySearch microfilm no. 007792306
Marriage of Bartłomiej and Ewa, 1791	marriage register of Komaje parish, FamilySearch microfilm no. 007790320
Revision list of 1795, the village of Kruki	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 515, inventory 15, volume 45
Revision list of 1811, the village of Kruki	the same archive, fond 515, inventory 15, volume 221
Baptism register of Komaje parish, 1715-1746	National Library of Belarus in Minsk, manuscript 091/224K

The Witkiewicz and Misiun families

This is the family of Rozalia née Witkiewicz, wife of Stefan Łukaszewicz and Romuald's great-grandmother. The Witkiewicz family were peasants from Zułów, a village by the manor in which Józef Piłsudski was born in 1867. The Misiun family, the family of Rozalia's mother, were peasants from the zaścianek of Tartak in the neighbouring parish of Strunojcie.



Fig. 1. Line of descent: from Krzysztof Witkiewicz to Romuald.



Fig. 2. Line of descent: the family of Rozalia's mother.

Rozalia née Witkiewicz (b. 1857)

Birth	10 July 1857, in the evening, the village of Zułów in Sorokpol parish
Baptism	14 July 1857, the church in Sorokpol (today Powiewiórka), baptised by Father Joachim Makowski
Parents	Kazimierz Witkiewicz and Anna née Misiun, peasants from Zułów
Godparents	Jakub Żejmo and Marcela, wife of Jerzy Misiun
Marriage	18 October 1881 in the church in Sorokpol, her husband was Stefan Łukaszewicz from the zaścianek of Żukiszki
Children	Stefan (1882), Judyta (1883), Elżbieta (1885), Weronika (1886), Zofia (1889), Piotr (1891), Jan (1893)
Last record	March 1897, when her mother died in Zułów

Rozalia was born in Zułów as the youngest known child of Kazimierz and Anna. Her mother was then about forty. Rozalia's eldest sister was nineteen years older than her. Four days after the birth her parents took her to be baptised at the church in Sorokpol, eight kilometres west of Zułów. The place with this church is called Powiewiórka today.

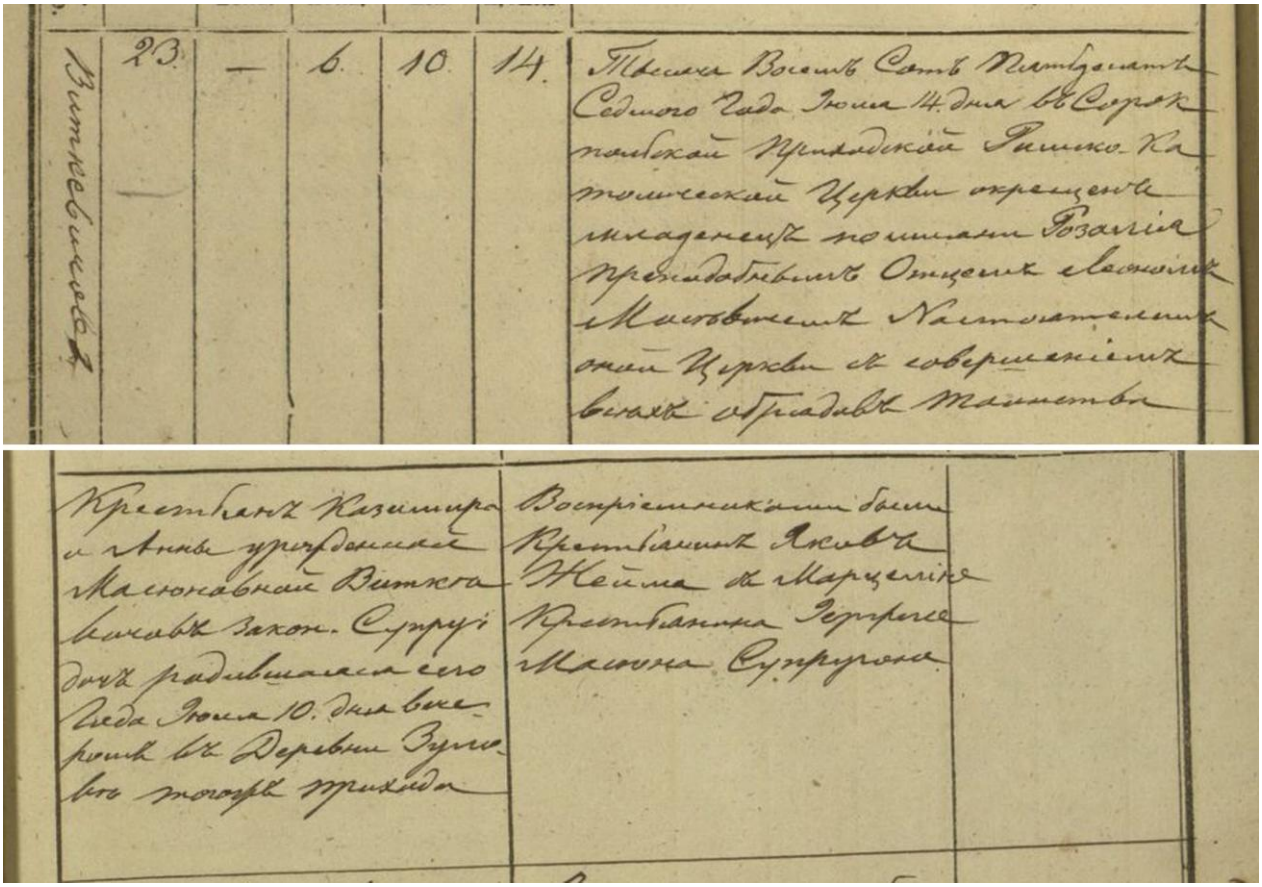


Fig. 3. Baptism record of Rozalia Witkiewicz, register of Sorokpol parish, entry 23 of 1857. The left-hand page of the register is at the top. Below it is the right-hand page of the same entry.

Baptism record of Rozalia Witkiewicz, 1857

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча Восемь Сотъ Пятьдесятъ Седмого Года Іюля 14. дня въ Сорокпольской Приходской Римско-Католической Церкви окрещено младенецъ по имени Розалія Преподобнымъ Отцемъ Іоахимомъ Маковскимъ Настоятелемъ оней Церкви съ совершеніемъ всьхъ обрядовъ Таинства. Крестьянъ Казимира и Анны урожденной Масюновной Виткевичевъ законъ. Супругъ дочь родившаяся сего года Іюля 10. дня вечеромъ въ Деревни Зулово тогожъ прихода. Воспріемниками были Крестьянинъ Яковъ Жейма съ Марцеллею[?] Крестьянина Георгія Масюна Супругою.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, on the 14th day of July, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Sorokpol, the Reverend Father Joachim Makowski, parish priest of this church, baptised an infant named Rozalia with all the rites of the sacrament. She is the daughter of the peasants Kazimierz and Anna née Misiun, lawful spouses Witkiewicz, born this year on 10 July in the evening in the village of Zułów of the same parish. The godparents were the peasant Jakub Żejmo and Marcela [first name uncertain], wife of the peasant Jerzy Misiun.

The priest wrote the mother's maiden name in Russian as “Masiunowna” and the surname of the godmother's husband as “Masiun”. This is the Russian spelling of the surname **Misiun**. Rozalia's mother was recorded in the same way, with the surname Misiun, in her parents' marriage record of 1837, in Rozalia's own marriage record of 1881 and in her mother's death record of 1897. The godfather was called Jakub Żejmo, the same name as the husband of Helena, the sister of Rozalia's father. The godmother was Marcela, wife of Jerzy Misiun.

Rozalia was not yet five when her father died of fever on 15 May 1862. The death record names the three children he left: a son Ansgary and daughters Marianna and Rozalia. Rozalia was therefore brought up by her widowed mother, who outlived her husband by thirty-five years and lived in Zułów until her death.

Rozalia's childhood and youth fell in the years when the Piłsudski family lived in the manor at Zułów. She was ten when Józef Piłsudski was born there. She was seventeen when the manor burned down in 1874 and its owners left. A separate part of this chapter tells the story of Zułów.

On 18 October 1881, in the church in Sorokpol, Rozalia married. Her husband was Stefan Łukaszewicz, son of Jakub and Tekla née Czepułkowski, a peasant from the zaścianek of Żukiszki. Żukiszki lies a kilometre and a half east of Zułów. The marriage record says that the groom was 25 and the bride 24. The banns were read in church three times: on 20 September, 27 September and 4 October. The wedding was conducted by Father Józefowicz. The witnesses were Józef Łukaszewicz and Adam Żejmo. The record names the parents of both bride and groom. It gives Rozalia's parents as Kazimierz and Aniela née Misiun. In all other documents her mother's name is Anna. The marriage record is shown in the chapter on the Łukaszewicz family.

After the wedding Rozalia went to live with her husband in Żukiszki. There, over eleven years, she gave birth to seven children. All of them were baptised in the church at Sorokpol.

Child	Birth	Later life
Stefan	1882, Żukiszki	eldest son
Judyta	9 December 1883, Żukiszki	baptised 18 December 1883
Elżbieta	26 January 1885, Żukiszki	
Weronika	20 October 1886, Żukiszki	
Zofia	28 April 1889, Żukiszki	left for America in 1914, her married name was Kalesnick, died 30 January 1959 in Portland, Maine
Piotr	4 August 1891, Żukiszki	died 16 August 1892 in Żukiszki of croup, a choking inflammation of the larynx
Jan	15 March 1893, Żukiszki	Romuald's grandfather, married Zofia Gaul in 1919

When Zofia married in America in 1915, she gave the official her parents' names: Stefan and Rozalia née Witkiewicz. The last document that mentions Rozalia as living is the death record of her mother from March 1897. Rozalia was 39 at the time. In the parish census of 1909 the family of Stefan and Rozalia is no longer in Żukiszki.

Other girls named Rozalia Witkiewicz

There were a great many Witkiewiczes in Zułów and the neighbouring villages. The name Rozalia was often given. The same registers contain three more girls named Rozalia Witkiewicz who do not belong to our family. The first was born in Zułów in 1819, the daughter of Justyn and Agata. The second was born in Zułów on 31 August 1856, less than a year before our Rozalia. The father of this second Rozalia was Antoni Witkiewicz, a soldier discharged from service. Her mother was Justyna. The third was born in 1863 in the village of Bałule, the daughter of another Kazimierz Witkiewicz. We recognise our Rozalia by the names of her parents. They were Kazimierz and Anna née Misiun. We also recognise her by her date of birth, 10 July 1857.

Stefan Łukaszewicz, Rozalia's husband

Stefan was born on 20 September 1855 in Żukiszki, the son of Jakub and Tekla née Czepułkowski. His life and his ancestors are described in the chapter on the Łukaszewicz family.

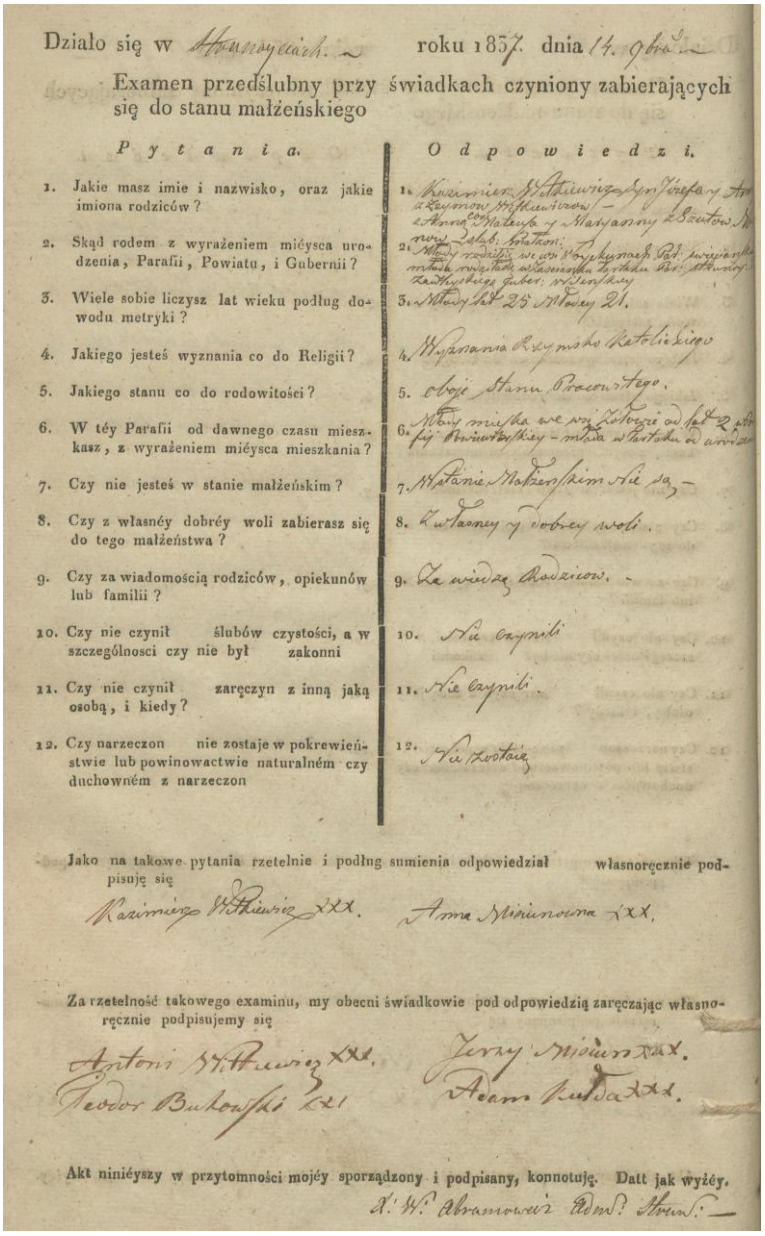
Kazimierz Witkiewicz (c. 1810-1862)

Birth	c. 1810-1812, the village of Wojtkuny on the Zułów estate
Parents	Józef Witkiewicz and Anna née Żejmo
Siblings	Stanisław (b. c. 1803, d. 1813), Helena (b. c. 1823, from 1843 the wife of Jakub Żejmo)
Marriage	14 November 1837 in the church at Strunojcie, to Anna Misiun from the zaścianek of Tartak
Children	seven: Anna, Ansgary, Józef, the twins Marianna and Petronela, Aniela, Rozalia
Death	15 May 1862 in Zułów, of fever. Buried on 18 May in the parish cemetery at Sorokpol

Kazimierz was born in Wojtkuny, a village belonging to the Zułów estate. His family was not free. The Witkiewiczes were serfs, that is peasants bound to the estate, who worked the landowner's land and

could not move away without his permission. The revision list of 1811 recorded Kazimierz as a boy of one in the house of his uncle Jerzy, together with his father Józef and his eight-year-old brother Stanisław. At that time the estate belonged to Prince Antoni Giedroyć. The next revision list, from 1816, gives Kazimierz's age as six and says that his brother Stanisław died in 1813.

Around 1835 the family moved from Wojtkuny to Zułów. Two documents tell us so. In the record of the pre-marriage interview that the priest at Strunojcie held with the engaged couple in November 1837, Kazimierz stated that he was born in Wojtkuny and had lived in Zułów for two years. The marriage record of his sister Helena from 1843 states that she was born in Wojtkuny and had lived in Zułów for seven years. Old documents write the name of the village as Woyckuny or Woyszkuny. It is the same Wojtkuny where Dominik Markowicz, Alina's father, was born in 1897.



Działo się w Strunajciach. roku 1837. dnia 14. Obra

Examen przedślubny przy świadkach czyniony zabierających się do stanu małżeńskiego

P y t a n i a.	*O d p o w i e d z i.*
1. Jakie masz imie i nazwisko, oraz jakie imiona rodziców?	1. Kazimierz Witkiewiczówny Józefa y Anny z Szymonowiczów – z Anną Misiunówną z Matejka y Marjanny z Szeutow M.
2. Skąd rodem z wyrażeniem miéysca urodzenia, Parafii, Powiatu, i Gubernii?	2. Mieszkańcy we wsi Woyckunach Pat. powiatu mińskiego, gubernii wileńskiego, Parafii Stołowickiej Zułowskiego Gubern. Wileńskiey
3. Wiele sobie liczysz lat wieku podług dowodu metryki?	3. Mam lat 25 Miesy 21.
4. Jakiego jesteś wyznania co do Religii?	4. Wyznania Rzymsko Katolickiego
5. Jakiego stanu co do rodowitości?	5. oboje Stanu Włościańskiego.
6. W téy Parafii od dawnego czasu mieszkasz, z wyrażeniem miéysca mieszkania?	6. Mieszkamy we wsi Zołozie od lat 2 w Parafii Mniuszyckiey – mieszkał w Parafii od urodzenia
7. Czy nie jesteś w stanie małżeńskim?	7. W stanie Małżeńskim nie są –
8. Czy z własnéy dobréy woli zabierasz się do tego małżeństwa?	8. Z własney y dobrey woli.
9. Czy za wiadomością rodziców, opiekunów lub familii?	9. Za wiedzą Rodziców. –
10. Czy nie czynił ślubów czystości, a w szczególnosci czy nie był zakonni	10. Nie czynili
11. Czy nie czynił zaręczyn z inną jaką osobą, i kiedy?	11. Nie czynili.
12. Czy narzeczon nie zostaje w pokrewieństwie lub powinowactwie naturalném czy duchownem z narzeczon	12. Nie zostaią

Jako na takowe pytania rzetelnie i podług sumienia odpowiedział własnoręcznie podpisuję się

Kazimierz Witkiewicz XXX. Anna Misiunowna XXX.

Za rzetelność takowego examinu, my obecni świadkowie pod odpowiedzią zaręczając własnoręcznie podpisujemy się

Antoni W. Kiewicz XXX. Jerzy Misiun XXX.
Teodor Bukowski XXX Adam Kuba XXX.

Akt niniéyszy w przytomności mojéy sporządzony i podpisany, konnotuję. Datt jak wyżéy.
X. W. Abramowicz Adm? Strun.

Fig. 4. Record of the pre-marriage interview of Kazimierz Witkiewicz and Anna Misiun, Strunojcie, 14 November 1837. On the left are the printed questions, on the right the answers written in the priest's hand. At the bottom are the marks made by the couple and the witnesses.

Pre-marriage interview of Kazimierz and Anna, 1837

Original text (Polish): *1. Kazimierz Witkiewicz Syn Józefa y Ann[y] z Żeymow Witkiewiczow, z Anną cor. Mateusza y Maryanny z Szutow Mi[siu]now ślub. Małżon. 2. Młody rodził się we wsi Woyszkunach Par. Święciańskiey, młoda rodziła się w Zaścianku Tartaku Par. Strunoy. 3. Młody lat 25, Młodey 21. […] 5. oboje Stanu Pracowitego. 6. Młody mieszka we wsi Żołowie od lat 2 w Parafii Powiewiórskiey, młoda w Tartaku od urodzenia. […]*

In English: Answer 1: Kazimierz Witkiewicz, son of Józef and Anna née Żejmo Witkiewicz, with Anna, daughter of Mateusz and Marianna née Szut Misiun, lawfully married spouses. Answer 2: The groom was born in the village of Wojtkuny in the parish of Święciany, the bride was born in the zaścianek of Tartak in the parish of Strunojcie. Answer 3: The groom is 25 years old, the bride 21. […] Answer 5: Both are of peasant status. Answer 6: The groom has lived in the village of Zułów for 2 years, in the parish of Powiewiórka, the bride in Tartak since birth. […]

On 14 November 1837 Kazimierz married Anna Misiun in the church at Strunojcie. According to the record the groom was 25 and the bride 21. The wedding took place in the bride's parish, sixteen kilometres north-east of Zułów. On the same day in the same church another bachelor from Zułów was married, Stanisław Witkiewicz, son of Jakub and Agata. The word “industrious”, which the priest used in the record for both families, meant a peasant in the registers of that time.



Fig. 5. The present parish church at Strunojcie (in Lithuanian Naujasis Strūnaitis). Photo: Juste, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

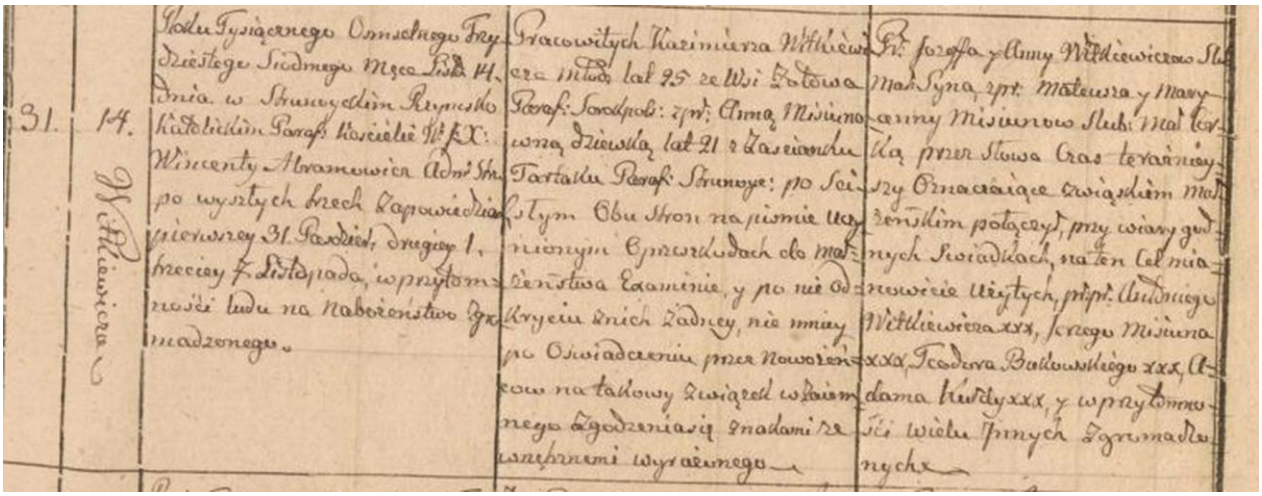


Fig. 6. Marriage record of Kazimierz Witkiewicz and Anna Misiun, register of Strunojcie parish, entry 31 of 1837.

Marriage record of Kazimierz Witkiewicz and Anna Misiun, 1837

Original text (Polish): *Roku Tysiącznego Ośmsetnego Trzydziestego Siódmego Mca Listopada 14 dnia, w Strunayckim Rzymsko Katolickim Paraf. Kościele W.J.X. Wincenty Abramowicz Adm: Str. po wyszłych trzech Zapowiedziach pierwszey 31 Października, drugiey 1., trzeciey 7. Listopada, w przytomności ludu na Nabożeństwo zgromadzonego. Pracowitych Kazimierza Witkiewicza Młodz: lat 25 ze Wsi Żołowa[?] Paraf: Sorokpol: z pnn: Anną Misiunowną dziewicą lat 21 z Zaścianku Tartaku Paraf: Strunoyc: […] Pr. Józefa y Anny Witkiewiczow Ślub: Mał: Syna, z pnt. Mateusza y Maryanny Misiunow Ślub: Mał: Corką […] przy wiary godnych Świadkach […] iako to: Andrzeiego Witkiewicza, Jerzego Misiuna, Teodora Bołkowskiego, Adama Kurdy[?].*

In English: On the 14th day of November 1837, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Strunojcie, the Reverend Wincenty Abramowicz, administrator of this church, after three banns announced on 31 October, 1 November and 7 November before the people gathered for divine service, joined the industrious Kazimierz Witkiewicz, a bachelor aged 25 from the village of Zułów in the parish of Sorokpol, with the industrious Anna Misiun, a maiden aged 21 from the zaścianek of Tartak in the parish of Strunojcie. […] He is the son of the industrious Józef and Anna Witkiewicz, lawfully married spouses. She is the daughter of the industrious Mateusz and Marianna Misiun, lawfully married spouses. […] The witnesses were Andrzej Witkiewicz, Jerzy Misiun, Teodor Bołkowski and Adam Kurda [surname uncertain].

The young couple settled on the Zułów estate. They lived sometimes in Lutów and sometimes in Zułów. These are two neighbouring villages of the same estate. Their first child, Anna, was born in September 1838 in Lutów. The parish census of 20 March 1843 also recorded this household in Lutów. Living in it were Kazimierz Witkiewicz, who was 32, his wife Anna, his sister Gertruda, who was 18, two servants from the Żejmo family, little Franciszek Kulewicz and a twelve-year-old servant girl, Julianna Żejmo. Three days before the census their son Ansgary was born. His baptism record gives the village of Zułów as his place of birth. The twins Marianna and Petronela came into the world in 1847 in Lutów. Aniela in 1849 and Rozalia in 1857 were born in Zułów.

Child	Birth	Godparents and later life
Anna	11 September 1838, Lutów	godparents: her mother's brother Jerzy Misiun from Tartak and Leonora Witkiewicz from the manor at Lutów
Ansgary	17 March 1843, Zułów	godparents: Jerzy Misiun and Stefania Witkiewicz. Still living in 1897
Józef	c. 1845	died 23 January 1855 in Zułów of scarlet fever, aged 10
Marianna	7 October 1847, Lutów	twin sister of Petronela. Godparents: Jerzy Misiun and Marcjanna Łukaszewicz. Still living in 1862
Petronela	7 October 1847, Lutów	twin sister of Marianna. Godparents: Franciszek Łukaszewicz and Franciszka Misiun
Aniela	1 November 1849, Zułów	baptised 6 November 1849
Rozalia	10 July 1857, Zułów	wife of Stefan Łukaszewicz, Romuald's great-grandmother

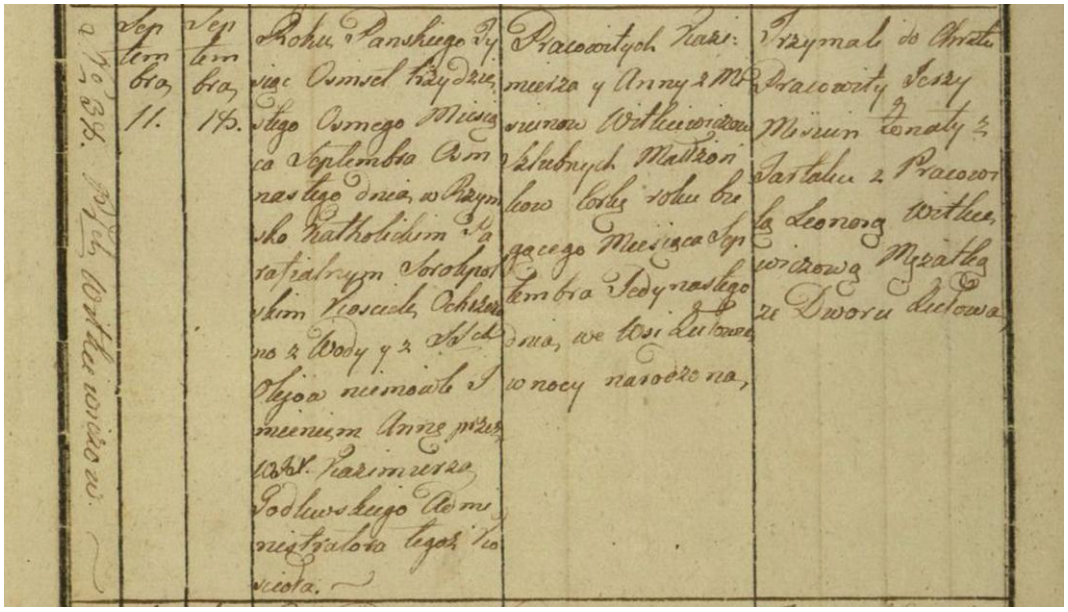


Fig. 7. Baptism record of Anna Witkiewicz, the eldest child of Kazimierz and Anna, register of Sorokpol parish, entry 38 of 1838.

Baptism record of Anna Witkiewicz, 1838

Original text (Polish): *Roku Panskiego Tysiąc Osmset trzydziestego Osmego Miesiąca Septembra Czternastego dnia, w Rzymsko Katholickim Parafialnym Sorokpolskim Kosciele, Ochrzczono z Wody y z SS. Olejow niemowlę Imieniem Anna przez WJKs. Kazimierza Podlewskiego Administratora tegoż Kościoła. Pracowitych Kazimierza y Anny z Misiunow Witkiewiczow ślubnych Małżonkow Corka roku bieżącego Miesiąca Septembra Jedenastego dnia, we Wsi Lutowie w nocy narodzona. Trzymali do Chrztu Pracowity Jerzy Misiun żonaty z Tartaku z Pracowitą Leonorą Witkiewiczową Mężatką ze Dworu Lutowa.*

In English: On the 14th day of September 1838, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Sorokpol, the Reverend Kazimierz Podlewski, administrator of this church, baptised with water and the holy oils an infant named Anna. She is the daughter of the industrious Kazimierz and Anna née Misiun Witkiewicz, lawfully married spouses, born on the 11th of September of this year at night in the village of Lutów. She was held at the font by the industrious Jerzy Misiun, a married man from Tartak and the industrious Leonora Witkiewicz, a married woman from the manor at Lutów.

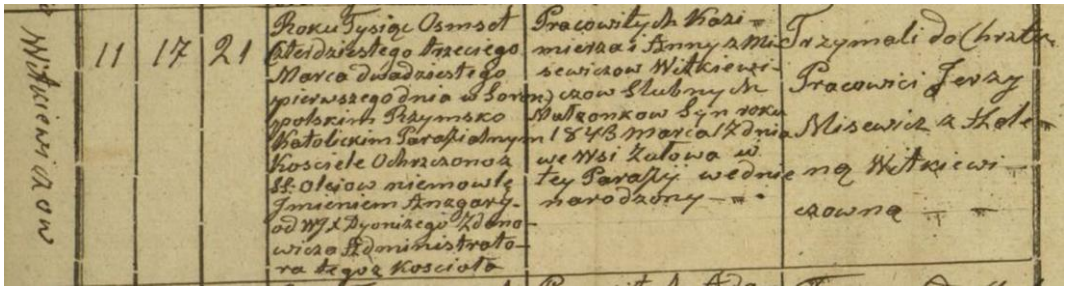


Fig. 8. Baptism record of Ansgary Witkiewicz, register of Sorokpol parish, entry 11 of 1843.

Baptism record of Ansgary Witkiewicz, 1843

Original text (Polish): *Roku Tysiąc Osmset Czterdziestego Trzeciego Marca dwadziestego pierwszego dnia w Sorokpolskim Rzymsko Katolickim Parafialnym Kosciele Ochrzczono z SS. Olejow niemowlę Jmieniem Ansgary od WJX Dyonizego Zdanowicza Administratora tegoż Kosciota. Pracowitych Kazimierza i Anny z Misiewiczow Witkiewiczow ślubnych Małżonkow Syn roku 1843 Marca 17 dnia we Wsi Żułowa w tey Parafij w dzień narodzony. Trzymali do Chrztu Pracowici Jerzy Misiewicz z Stefanną Witkiewiczowną.*

In English: On the 21st day of March 1843, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Sorokpol, the Reverend Dionizy Zdanowicz, administrator of this church, baptised with the holy oils an infant named Ansgary. He is the son of the industrious Kazimierz and Anna née Misiewicz Witkiewicz, lawfully married spouses, born on the 17th of March 1843 by day in the village of Zułów in this parish. He was held at the font by the industrious Jerzy Misiewicz and Stefania Witkiewicz.

In Ansgary's record the priest wrote the surname of the mother and of the godfather as Misiewicz. These are the same people whom the record of 1838 calls Misiun.

At the baptism of the twins in October 1847 the priest added the word “twins” in the margin. Among the godparents were Marcjanna and Franciszek Łukaszewicz. So the Witkiewiczes of Zułów and the Łukaszewicz family from nearby Żukiszki knew each other long before Rozalia and Stefan married. The mother's brother, Jerzy Misiun from Tartak, was godfather to three of the children of Kazimierz and Anna: in 1838, 1843 and 1847.

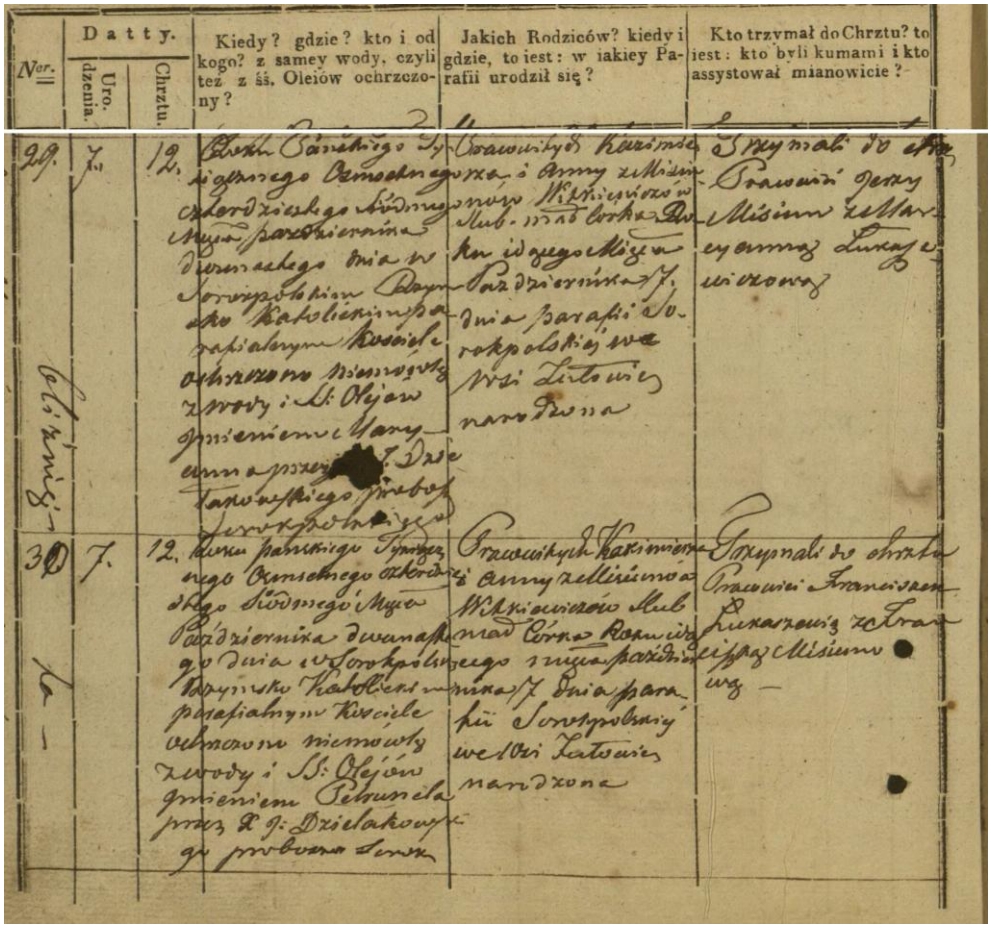


Fig. 9. Baptism of the twins Marianna and Petronela Witkiewicz, register of Sorokpol parish, entries 29 and 30 of 12 October 1847. The table heading from the same page has been added at the top.

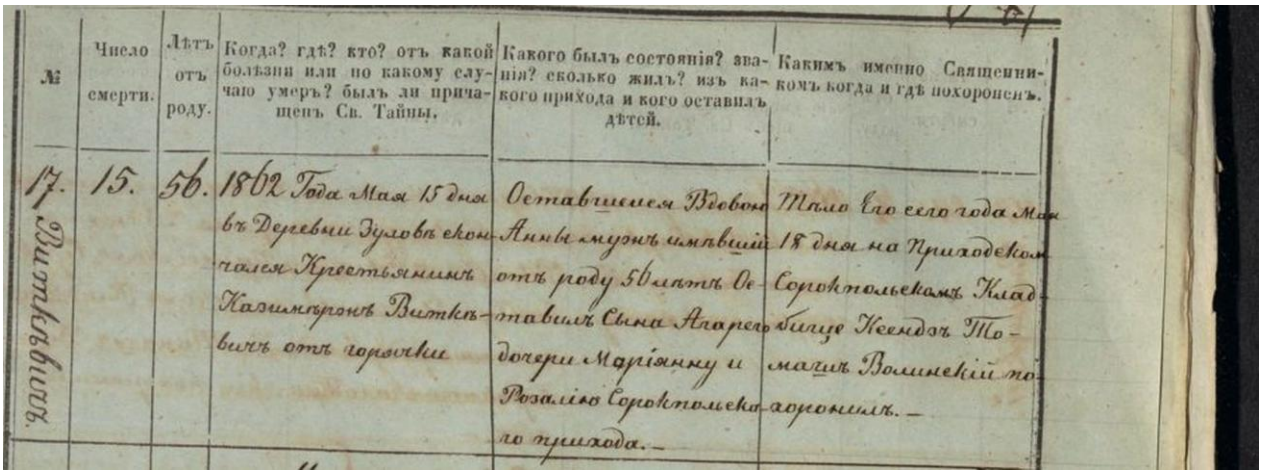
Baptism records of the twins Marianna and Petronela, 1847

Original text (Polish): *Roku Panskiego Tysiącznego Osmsetnego czterdziestego Siodmego Miesiąca Pazdziernika dwunastego dnia w Sorokpolskim Rzymsko Katolickim parafialnym Kosciele ochrzczono niemowlę z wody i SS. Olejow Jmieniem Maryanna przez X. J. Dziełakowskiego prowosza Sorokpolskiego. Pracowitych Kazimierza i Anny z Misiunow Witkiewiczow ślub. mał. Corka Roku idącego Miesiąca Pazdziernika 7 dnia parafii Sorokpolskiey we Wsi Lutowie narodzona. Trzymali do chrztu Pracowici Jerzy Misiun z Marcyanną Łukaszewiczową. […] ochrzczono niemowlę z wody i SS. Olejow Jmieniem Petronela […] we Wsi Lutowie narodzona. Trzymali do chrztu Pracowici Franciszek Łukaszewicz z Franciszką[?] Misiunową.*

In English: On the 12th day of October 1847, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Sorokpol, the Reverend J. Dziełakowski, parish priest of Sorokpol, baptised with water and the holy oils an infant named Marianna. She is the daughter of the industrious Kazimierz and Anna née Misiun Witkiewicz, lawfully married spouses, born on the 7th of October of this year in the village of Lutów in the parish of Sorokpol. She was held at the font by the industrious Jerzy Misiun and Marcjanna Łukaszewicz. […] On the same day an infant named Petronela, also born in the village of Lutów, was baptised with water and the holy oils. […] She was held at the font by the industrious Franciszek Łukaszewicz and Franciszka [first name uncertain] Misiun.

In January 1855 scarlet fever swept through Zułów. Within a few weeks several children in the village died, among them, on 23 January, ten-year-old Józef, the son of Kazimierz and Anna.

Kazimierz died on 15 May 1862 in Zułów. The priest wrote that the cause of death was fever and that the deceased was 56. Priests gave the ages of the dead only approximately. The revision lists of 1811 and 1816 and the marriage record show that Kazimierz was about 51 when he died. He was buried three days later in the parish cemetery at Sorokpol.



№	Число смерти.	Лѣтъ отъ роду.	Когда? гдѣ? кто? отъ какой болѣзни или по какому случаю умеръ? былъ ли причащенъ Св. Тайны.	Какого былъ состоянія? званія? сколько жилъ? изъ какого прихода и кого оставилъ дѣтей.	Какимъ именно Священникомъ когда и гдѣ похороненъ.
17. Витковскій.	15.	56.	1862 Года Мая 15 дня въ Деревни Зуловъ скончался Крестьянинъ Казимиръ Витковичъ отъ горячки	Оставшемся Вдовою Анны мужъ имѣвшій отъ роду 56 лѣтъ. Оставилъ Сына Ансгарего дочери Маріянну и Розалію Сорокпольскаго прихода.	Тѣло Его сего года Мая 18 дня на Приходскомъ Сорокпольскомъ Кладбищѣ Ксендзъ Томашъ Волинскій похоронилъ.

Fig. 10. Death record of Kazimierz Witkiewicz, register of deaths of Sorokpol parish, entry 17 of 1862. The table heading is visible at the top.

Death record of Kazimierz Witkiewicz, 1862

Original text (Russian): *1862 Года Мая 15 дня въ Деревни Зуловъ скончался Крестьянинъ Казимиръ Витковичъ отъ горячки. Оставшемся Вдовою Анны мужъ имѣвшій отъ роду 56 лѣтъ. Оставилъ Сына А[нс]гарего, дочери Маріянну и Розалію, Сорокпольскаго прихода. Тѣло Его сего года Мая 18 дня на Приходскомъ Сорокпольскомъ Кладбищѣ Ксендзъ Томашъ Волинскій похоронилъ.*

In English: In the year 1862, on the 15th day of May, in the village of Zułów, the peasant Kazimierz Witkiewicz died of fever. He was the husband of Anna, now widowed. He was 56 years old. He left a son Ansgary and daughters Marianna and Rozalia. He was a parishioner of Sorokpol. His body was buried by the Reverend Tomasz Woliński on the 18th of May of this year in the parish cemetery at Sorokpol.

Father Tomasz Woliński, who buried Kazimierz, baptised Józef Piłsudski in the same church five years later.

Anna née Misiun (d. 1897)

Birth	c. 1812-1816, the zaścianek of Tartak in Strunojcie parish
Parents	Mateusz Misiun and Marianna née Szut
Siblings	Jerzy (b. c. 1810), Marcjanna (b. 1821)
Marriage	14 November 1837 in Strunojcie, to Kazimierz Witkiewicz
Death	27 March 1897 in Zułów, of old age. Buried on 30 March in the village cemetery in Zułów

Anna came from Tartak, a zaścianek in Strunojcie parish. In the record of the pre-marriage interview of 1837 she stated that she was born in Tartak and had lived there since birth. After the wedding she moved to her husband's home and spent the rest of her life, sixty years, on the Zułów estate.

In most documents her name is Anna. Only in her daughter's marriage record of 1881 did the priest write her down as Aniela. Her maiden name was also written in various ways: Misiunówna, in Russian Masiunowna and in two records from 1843 and 1855 Misiewiczówna. It is always the same woman, the wife of Kazimierz from Zułów.

Anna was widowed in 1862, when she was about 48. She was left with three children, the youngest of whom, Rozalia, was not yet five. She never remarried. In January 1863, when Anna had been a widow for eight months, the first unit of the 1863 uprising in the district of Święciany gathered in Zułów.

Anna died on 27 March 1897 in Zułów. The death record gives her age as 85. At her wedding in 1837 she was recorded as 21, so at her death she was more likely about 81. She was buried by the parishioners themselves, without a priest, in the village cemetery in Zułów. The record names two living children: her son Ansgary and her daughter Rozalia. It also gives the name of her father Mateusz and the name of Józef, her husband's father. A single document thus confirms three generations of the family.

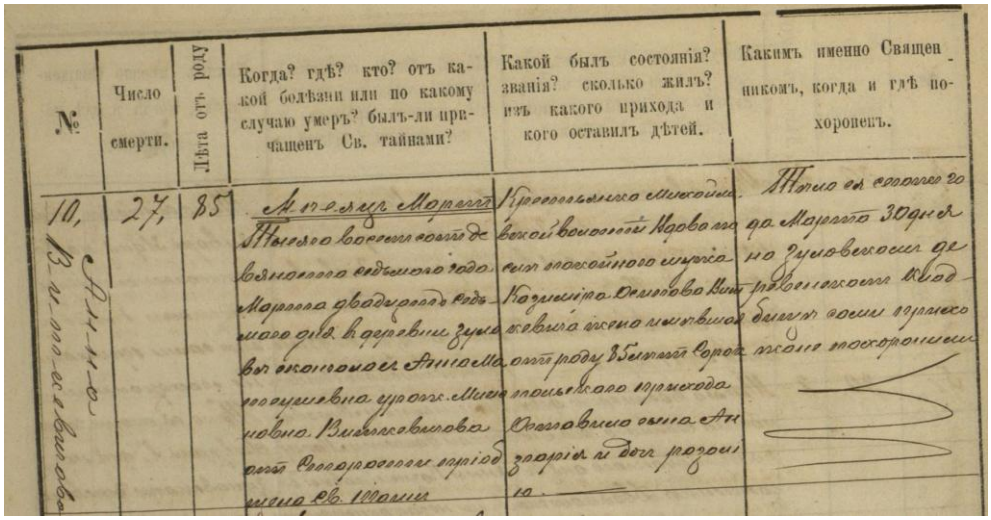


Fig. 11. Death record of Anna Witkiewicz née Misiun, register of deaths of Sorokpol parish, entry 10 of 1897. The table heading is visible at the top.

Death record of Anna Witkiewicz née Misiun, 1897

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ девяносто седьмого года Марта двадцать седьмого дня въ деревни Зуловъ скончалась Анна Матеушевна урож. Мисюновна Виткевичова отъ Старости пріобщена Св. Таинъ. Крестьянка Михайловской волости Вдова по смерти покойнаго мужа Казиміра Осипова Виткевича жена имѣвшая отъ роду 85 лѣтъ Сорокпольскаго прихода. Оставила сына Ан[сг]арія [?] и дочь Розалію. Тѣло ея сего года Марта 30 дня на Зуловскомъ деревенскомъ кладбищѣ сами прихожане похоронили.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, on the twenty-seventh day of March, in the village of Zułów, Anna, daughter of Mateusz, née Misiun, Witkiewicz, died of old age, fortified with the holy sacraments. She was a peasant of the Michałów rural district, widow of her late husband Kazimierz Witkiewicz, son of Józef, was 85 years old and belonged to the parish of Sorokpol. She left a son Ansgary [first name uncertain] and a daughter Rozalia. Her body was buried on the 30th of March of this year in the village cemetery in Zułów by the parishioners themselves.

Dates in the records of those years were given according to the calendar used in Russia, which in the 19th century was twelve days behind ours. By today's calendar Anna died on 8 April 1897.

Józef Witkiewicz and Anna née Żejmo

Józef	b. c. 1771, son of Krzysztof, serf of the Zułów estate. Still living in January 1843
Anna	née Żejmo, named at her son's wedding in 1837 and at her daughter's wedding in 1843
Home	the village of Wojtkuny, from c. 1835 Zułów
Children	Stanisław (c. 1803-1813), Kazimierz (c. 1810-1862), Rozalia (b. c. 1817), Helena (c. 1823), Gertruda (c. 1825)
Józef's brother	Jerzy, b. c. 1759, d. 9 November 1848 in Zułów

Józef is Rozalia's grandfather. The revision list of 1811 recorded him in Wojtkuny, in the first household of the village, among the serfs of Prince Antoni Giedroyć. The head of the household was his elder brother Jerzy, who was then 52. Józef was 40 at the time and had two sons: eight-year-old Stanisław and one-year-old Kazimierz. Those lists recorded only men, which is why Józef's wife does not appear in them. In the list of 1816 the brothers are still farming together. Jerzy is 57 in it, Józef is 45. Next to Stanisław the official added that the boy died in 1813.

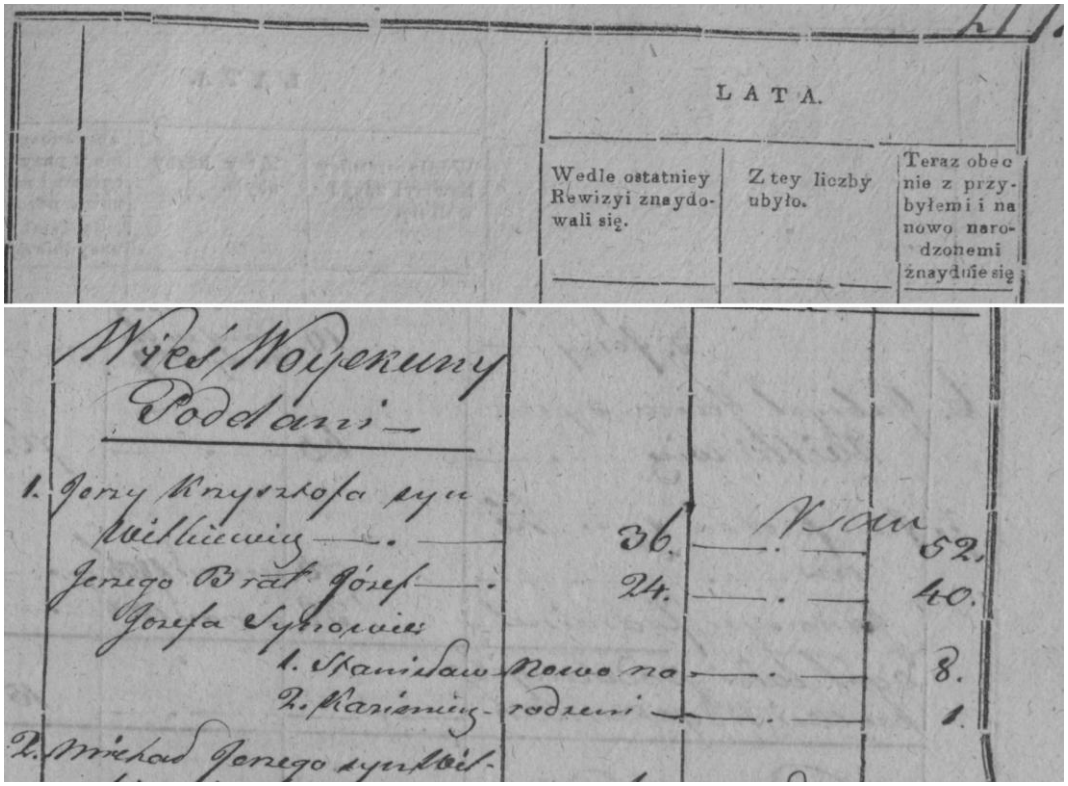


Fig. 12. Revision list of 1811, the village of Wojtkuny, the first household of serfs. The table heading from the same page has been added at the top. The first number next to a name is the age recorded in the previous list of 1795. The last is the age in 1811.

The household of Jerzy and Józef Witkiewicz in the revision list of 1811

Original text (Polish): *Wieś Woyckuny. Poddani. 1. Jerzy Krzysztofa syn Wietkiewicz 36, 52. Jenego Brat Józef 24, 40. Józefa Synowie: 1. Stanisław, nowonarodzeni, 8. 2. Kazimierz, 1.*

In English: The village of Wojtkuny, serfs. First household: Jerzy Witkiewicz, son of Krzysztof, in the previous list aged 36, now aged 52. His brother Józef, in the previous list aged 24, now aged 40. Józef's sons, both born after the previous list: the first, Stanisław, aged 8, the second, Kazimierz, 1 year.

The revision list of 9 April 1834 shows this household together with the women for the first time. By then the Zułów estate belonged to Wiktor Michałowski. Jerzy was still head of the household. Józef lived with him together with his wife Anna, who was recorded as 56. Józef's son Kazimierz was 23. Józef's daughters were seventeen-year-old Rozalia, twelve-year-old Helena and nine-year-old Gertruda. Three years later Kazimierz married Anna Misiun.

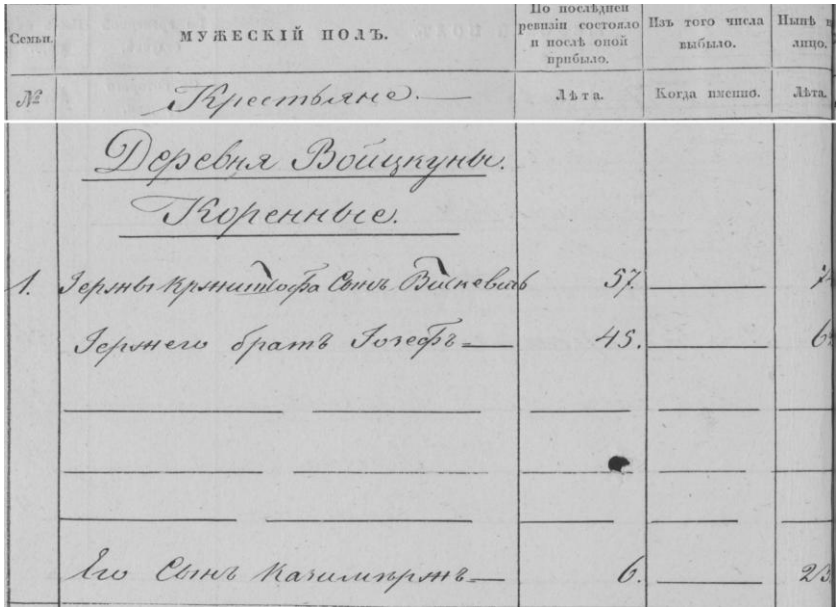


Fig. 13. Revision list of the Zułów estate of 9 April 1834, the village of Wojtkuny, the first household, the page with the men. The page heading is visible at the top. The first number is the age in the previous list of 1816. The last is the age in 1834.

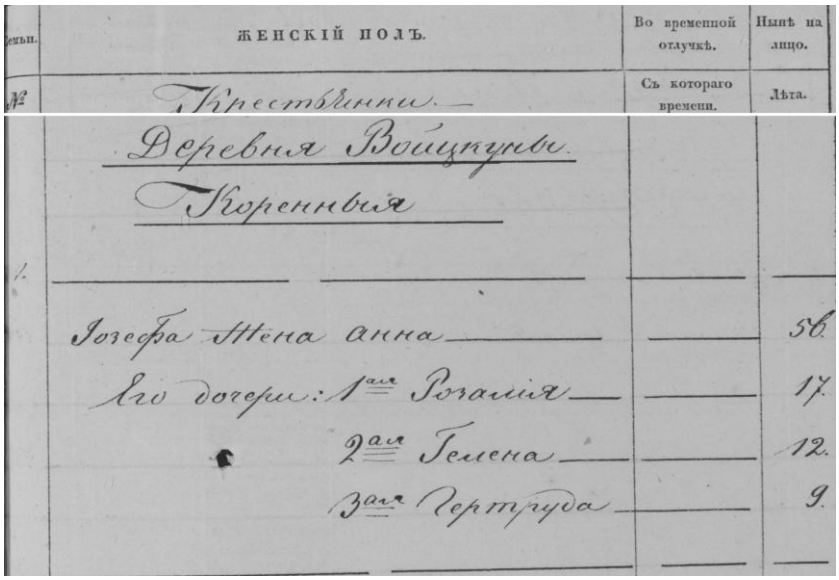


Fig. 14. The same household on the facing page of the list, where the women were recorded.

The household of Jerzy and Józef Witkiewicz in the revision list of 1834

Original text (Russian): *Деревня Войцкуны. Коренные. 1. Іержы Кржиштофа Сынъ Виткевичъ 57. Іержего братъ Іозефъ 45. Его Сынъ Казимѣржъ 6, 23. Іозефа Жена Анна 56. Его дочери: 1ая Розалія 17, 2ая Гелена 12, 3ая Гертруда 9.*

In English: The village of Wojtkuny, long-settled inhabitants. First household: Jerzy Witkiewicz, son of Krzysztof, was 57 in the previous list. Jerzy's brother Józef was 45 in the previous list. His son Kazimierz was 6 and is 23. Józef's wife Anna is 56. His daughters: the first, Rozalia, is 17, the second, Helena, 12, the third, Gertruda, 9.

We know the first name of Józef's wife from Kazimierz's marriage record of 1837 and her maiden name from two other documents. The record of Kazimierz's pre-marriage interview calls him the son of "Józef and Anna née Żejmo Witkiewicz". Helena's marriage record of 17 January 1843 calls her the daughter of "Józef and Anna née Żejmo Witkiewicz". Alongside the Witkiewiczes, the Żejmo family was the other large peasant family of Zułów. Helena, too, married a Żejmo, twenty-one-year-old Jakub. At Helena's wedding her father Józef was one of the witnesses. He was then about 72.

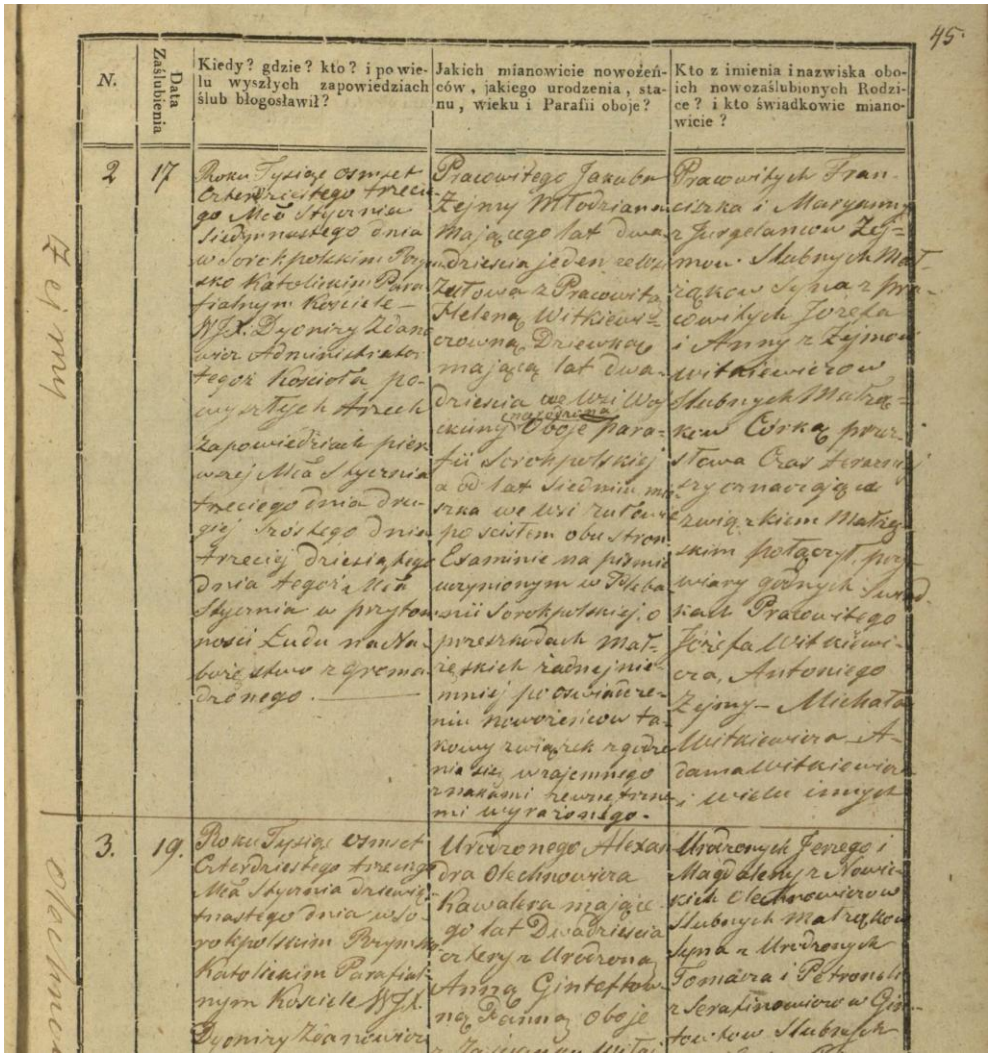


Fig. 15. Marriage record of Helena Witkiewicz and Jakub Żejmo, register of marriages of Sorokpol parish, entry 2 of 17 January 1843. The table heading is visible at the top and the beginning of the next record at the bottom.

Marriage record of Helena Witkiewicz, Kazimierz's sister, 1843

Original text (Polish): *[…] Pracowitego Jakuba Żejmy Młodziana maiącego lat dwadzieścia jeden ze Wsi Żutowa z Pracowitą Heleną Witkiewiczówną Dziewką maiącą lat dwadzieścia we wsi Woyckuny [nadpisane: narodzoną] Oboje Parafii Sorokpolskiey a od lat siedmiu mieszka we wsi Żutow[ie] […] Pracowitych Franciszka i Maryanny z Jurgelanow Żejmow […] Syna, z Pracowitych Józefa i Anny z Żejmow Witkiewiczow ślubnych Małżonków Córką […] Pracowitego Józefa Witkiewicza, Antoniego Żejmy, Michała Witkiewicza, Adama Witkiewicza i wiele innych.*

In English: […] The groom is the industrious Jakub Żejmo, a bachelor aged twenty-one from the village of Zułów. The bride is the industrious Helena Witkiewicz, unmarried, aged twenty, born in the village of Wojtkuny. Both are of the parish of Sorokpol. Helena has lived in the village of Zułów for seven years. […] He is the son of the industrious Franciszek and Marianna née Jurgelan Żejmo. She is the daughter of the industrious Józef and Anna née Żejmo Witkiewicz, lawfully married spouses. […] The witnesses were the industrious Józef Witkiewicz, Antoni Żejmo, Michał Witkiewicz, Adam Witkiewicz and many others.

On 14 September 1855 an eighty-five-year-old widow, Anna Witkiewicz, died in Zułów, leaving a son Kazimierz and daughters Marcjanna, Helena and Gertruda. We believe she was Józef's wife, Rozalia's grandmother.

Józef's elder brother Jerzy lived to a great age in Zułów. He died on 9 November 1848. The priest recorded his age as 90. This age agrees with the revision lists to within one year.

Krzysztof Witkiewicz (b. c. 1730-1740)

Krzysztof is the earliest ancestor of Rozalia whom we know by name. He was a serf of the Zułów estate and lived in Wojtkuny. His name is given by two revision lists, of 1811 and 1816. He himself appears in the baptism register of Święciany parish. The list of 1811 recorded the head of the first household in Wojtkuny as "Jerzy Krzysztofa syn Wietkiewicz" (Jerzy Wietkiewicz, son of Krzysztof). Below him it added "Jenego Brat Józef", that is his brother Józef. Since Jerzy and Józef were brothers, Krzysztof was the father of both. Jerzy was born about 1759, so Krzysztof himself came into the world about 1740 at the latest.

The baptism register of Święciany parish records children of Krzysztof and his wife Krystyna in Wojtkuny in the years 1768-1772. On the family tree chart Krystyna stands next to Krzysztof with a question mark, because the register gives this family under two surnames: up to April 1770 as Jurgielanis and after that as Witkiewicz.

The Witkiewiczes were already living in Zułów in Krzysztof's childhood. The earliest record of them dates from 13 January 1743. On that day, in the church at Korkożyszki, Anna Witkiewicz of Zułów married Gabriel Rynkiewicz. The witness was Maciej Żejmo of Zułów. In the years 1757-1770 about twenty baptisms of Witkiewicz children from Zułów were entered in the registers of that church.

Mateusz Misiun and Marianna née Szut

Mateusz	son of Szymon, b. c. 1778, a peasant from the zaścianek of Tartak in Strunojcie parish, d. before 1847
Marianna	née Szut, b. c. 1788, named in the records of her children in the years 1821-1837
Marriage	18 November 1806, the village of Masliszki, Strunojcie parish
Children	Jerzy (b. c. 1810), Anna (b. c. 1812-1816), Marcjanna (b. 1821), Ewa (b. c. 1827)

Mateusz and Marianna are Rozalia's grandparents on her mother's side. They lived in Tartak, a zaścianek in Strunojcie parish. The church at Strunojcie lies sixteen kilometres north-east of Zułów. The Misiun family were peasants. The priest who baptised their daughter Marcjanna in 1821 described the parents with the words "prostey kondycyi", that is of peasant status.

Mateusz and Marianna married on 18 November 1806. The marriage register of the church in Strunojcie recorded them under the village of Masliszki, where Mateusz came from. The marriage was performed by the parish priest Tadeusz Godlewski. The witnesses were Jerzy Bołtrun and Józef Grybłowski. Five couples were married in that church on the same day.

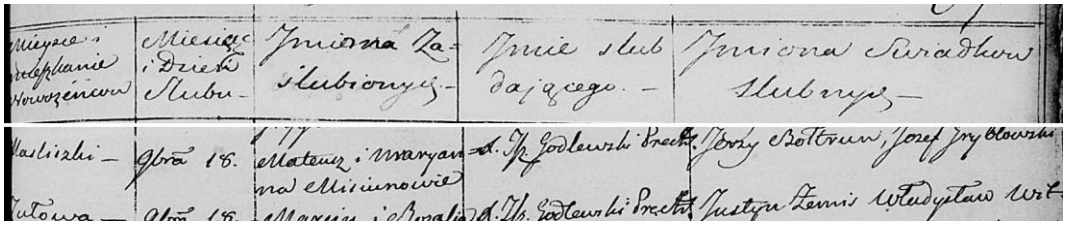


Fig. 16. The entry for the marriage of Mateusz and Marianna Misiun in the marriage register of Strunojcie parish for 1806. The table heading from the same page has been added at the top.

Entry for the marriage of Mateusz and Marianna Misiun, 1806

Original text (Polish): *Masliszki | 9bra 18. | Mateusz i Maryanna Misiunowie | X. Tad. Godlewski Prob. Str. | Jerzy Bołtrun, Józef Grybłowski*

In English: Place: Masliszki. Day of marriage: 18 November. Married: Mateusz and Marianna Misiun. The marriage was performed by the priest Tadeusz Godlewski, parish priest of Strunojcie. Witnesses: Jerzy Bołtrun and Józef Grybłowski.

The entry for Marcjanna's baptism matters because it gives Marianna's maiden name. It records the parents as „Mateusz Missiun, Maryanna Szutowna" and the godfather as „Maciey Szut". So the name Szut appears twice: with the mother and with the godfather, who was probably her relative. The same name is repeated in the marriage record of their son Jerzy of 5 November 1834 and in the record of Anna's pre-marriage interview of 1837. The Szut family lived in the same parish, in the village of Szuty.

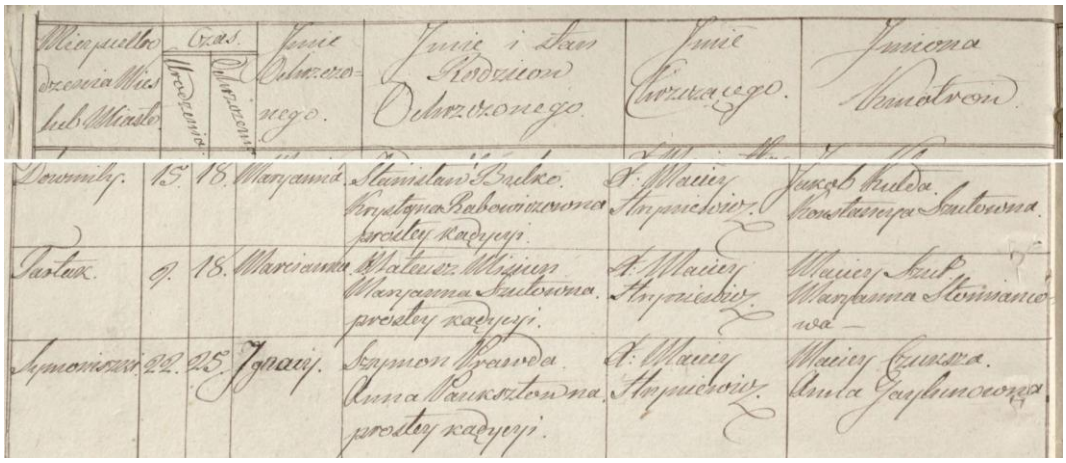


Fig. 17. The entry for the baptism of Marcjanna Misiun in the list of baptisms of Strunojcie parish for 1821. The table heading from the same page has been added at the top. The entry from Tartak is the middle one of the three lines.

Entry for the baptism of Marcjanna Misiun, 1821

Original text (Polish): *Tartak | 9 | 18 | Marcianna | Mateusz Missiun, Maryanna Szutowna prostey kondycyi | X. Maciey Strzynieicz[?] | Maciey Szut, Maryanna Steinianowa[?]*

In English: Place: Tartak. Day of birth: 9. Day of baptism: 18. Name of the child: Marcjanna. Parents: Mateusz Misiun and Marianna née Szut, of peasant status. Baptised by the priest Maciej Strzynieicz [name uncertain]. Godparents: Maciej Szut and Marianna Steinianowa [name uncertain].

Jerzy, the son of Mateusz and Marianna, married Franciszka Kociet in Strunojcie in 1834 and stayed in Tartak. It was Jerzy who was a witness at his sister Anna's wedding in 1837 and godfather to three of her children. The Misiun family were still living in Tartak in the 1890s.

Mateusz died before 1847. In May of that year Marianna Misiun appears in the Strunojcie register as a widow. The revision list of 1795 recorded, in the same parish in the village of Masliszki, a seventeen-year-old Mateusz Misiun, son of the late Szymon Misiun and of Zofia. This is our Mateusz. Two later revision lists, of 1816 and 1834, confirm it: they call him „Mateusz, son of Szymon" and state that he moved to a zaścianek from the village of Masliszki. In 1834 Mateusz was 56, his wife Marianna was 46. Living in the house were their son Jerzy and their daughters Anna, Marcjanna and Ewa. Szymon and Zofia are therefore Rozalia's great-grandparents. Mateusz had six brothers and sisters: Marcin, Marianna, Maciej, Ewa, Jan and Krzysztof.

Zułów: the village, the manor and our family

Zułów lies in the Vilnius region on the river Mera, about thirteen kilometres east of Podbrodzie and eight kilometres east of Powiewiórka. Today it is in Lithuania and the village is called Zalavas in Lithuanian. In Rozalia's time Zułów had two parts. The first was the manor with its outbuildings, where the owners of the estate lived. The second was the village, where the peasants who worked the manor's land lived. The estate also included neighbouring villages, among them Lutów, Wojtkuny and Bałule.



Fig. 18. Buildings in Zułów. Photo: Vilensija, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

What links our family with Zułów

This is what the registers and lists say about our family's ties with Zułów.

- **The Witkiewicz family had lived in Zułów for generations.** The oldest record of them dates from 1743. Rozalia's ancestors were serfs of the estate at least from the time of Krzysztof, born c. 1730-1740.
- **Rozalia was born in the village of Zułów on 10 July 1857** and lived there until her marriage in 1881, that is, through all the years when the Piłsudski family lived in the manor.
- **Her mother, Anna née Misiun, lived in Zułów until her death in 1897** and is buried in the village cemetery there.
- **Zofia Walentynowicz, Alina's grandmother, was born on 7 August 1863 in the manor itself.** By April 1871 her family was already living in Wojtkuny. The chapter on the Walentynowicz family tells her story.
- **Members of the Billewicz family were godparents to the Markowicz family.** In 1862 Antoni Markowicz, brother of Bolesław Markowicz, Romuald's great-grandfather, was held at the font by the landowner Antoni Billewicz and Miss Maria Billewicz. They were most probably the owner of Zułów and her father. We show the record in the chapter on the Markowicz family.
- **The Piłsudskis were godparents to the Walentynowicz family twice.** In 1865 Józef, the brother of Zofia Walentynowicz, was held at the font by Józef Wincenty Piłsudski, the Marshal's father, together with his sister Julia. In 1877 Anna, Zofia's youngest sister, was held at the font by eight-

year-old Adam Piłsudski, the Marshal's younger brother. Both records are shown in the chapter on the Walentynowicz family.

- **Józef Piłsudski and Rozalia's children were recorded in the same register of the same parish.** The baptism record of Józef Piłsudski is in the baptism register of the church in Sorokpol. The same volume of that register holds the baptism records of Rozalia's two eldest children, Stefan of 1882 and Judyta of 1883.
- **Our family was baptised in the same church as Józef Piłsudski.** Rozalia, all her children and, in 1956, Romuald too were baptised in the church in Powiewiórka.

The family holds it as certain that one of our people played with little Józef Piłsudski as a child. The story was passed on by Alina's daughter.

Who could have played with little Piłsudski

The story gives no name. The church registers do show, however, who among our people was a child at Zułów or close by at the time. Józef Piłsudski was born in December 1867 and lived at Zułów until the manor burned down in 1874, that is, until he was seven. In those years four children from our family lived within the circle of the manor.

- **Zofia Walentynowicz, Alina's grandmother.** She was born on 7 August 1863 in the manor at Zułów itself, so she was four years older than Józef. Her parents later lived in Bojaryszki and in Wojtkuny, a village which according to the list of 1816 belonged to the Zułów estate. Her younger sister Stefania was born in 1868 and was almost the same age as Józef.
- **Józef Walentynowicz, Zofia's brother.** He was born on 3 April 1865 at Zułów, two and a half years before Józef Piłsudski. He was held at the font by the Marshal's father Józef Wincenty Piłsudski together with his sister Julia, the Marshal's aunt.
- **Antoni Markowicz, Bolesław's brother.** He was born on 14 March 1862 in Obkorty and was five years older than Józef. He was held at the font by Miss Maria Billewicz, most probably the future mother of Józef Piłsudski. So Antoni was most probably her godson.
- **Rozalia née Witkiewicz, Antoni Łukaszewicz's grandmother.** She was born on 10 July 1857 in the village of Zułów and lived there until her marriage in 1881. She was ten years older than Józef.

The story came to us from Alina's side, that is, from the Markowicz family. Zofia Walentynowicz fits it best. Zofia was born in the manor, in 1884 she married Bolesław Markowicz and her son was Dominik, Leokadia's husband. Leokadia was therefore Zofia's daughter-in-law. The second child the story fits is Antoni Markowicz, Zofia's brother-in-law.

The Piłsudski family were the owners of the estate and members of the nobility, while the Witkiewicz family were peasants from the village beside the manor. What linked them was the closeness of manor and village, not kinship.

The church in Powiewiórka

The parish church for Zułów stands in Powiewiórka. In the old registers the place and the parish are called Sorokpol. The church is made of wood. Inside hangs a plaque recalling that Józef Piłsudski was baptised here. For our family this is the church where children were baptised and couples married for more than a hundred years: from Jakub Łukaszewicz, baptised in 1816,



Fig. 19. The wooden church of St Casimir in Powiewiórka (formerly Sorokpol) with its bell tower. Photo: Vilensija, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.



Fig. 20. The plaque in the church in Powiewiórka recalling the baptism of Józef Piłsudski in 1867. Photo: Vilensija, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

Zułów: the owners of the estate and the Piłsudski family

The successive owners of Zułów are named in the revision lists. The list of 1811 names Prince Antoni Giedrojć as the owner. The list of 1821-1833 recorded that the Zułów estate had formerly belonged to Prince Giedrojć and now belonged to the landowner Joachim Michałowski. The parish census of 1843 names Wiktor Michałowski, Joachim's son, then aged 36, at the manor.

The information boards that stand in Zułów today say more. They state that in the second half of the 18th century Zułów belonged to Wojna-Jasieniecki, then to the princes Ogiński, the princes Giedrojć, the Michałowski family and finally the Billewicz family. According to the boards, on 7 April 1856 Maria Billewicz became the owner. The estate then had 8000 desyatinas[1] of land and 151 male peasants. On 22

[1] A desyatina is an old Russian measure of land, a little more than a hectare.

April 1863, in Tenenie in Samogitia, Maria married Józef Wincenty Piłsudski and brought him Zułów as her dowry. From then on the estate was the property of the Piłsudski family.



Fig. 21. Maria née Billewicz (left) and Józef Wincenty Piłsudski, owners of Zułów and parents of the Marshal, in photographs from c. 1863, the year of their marriage. Author unknown, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

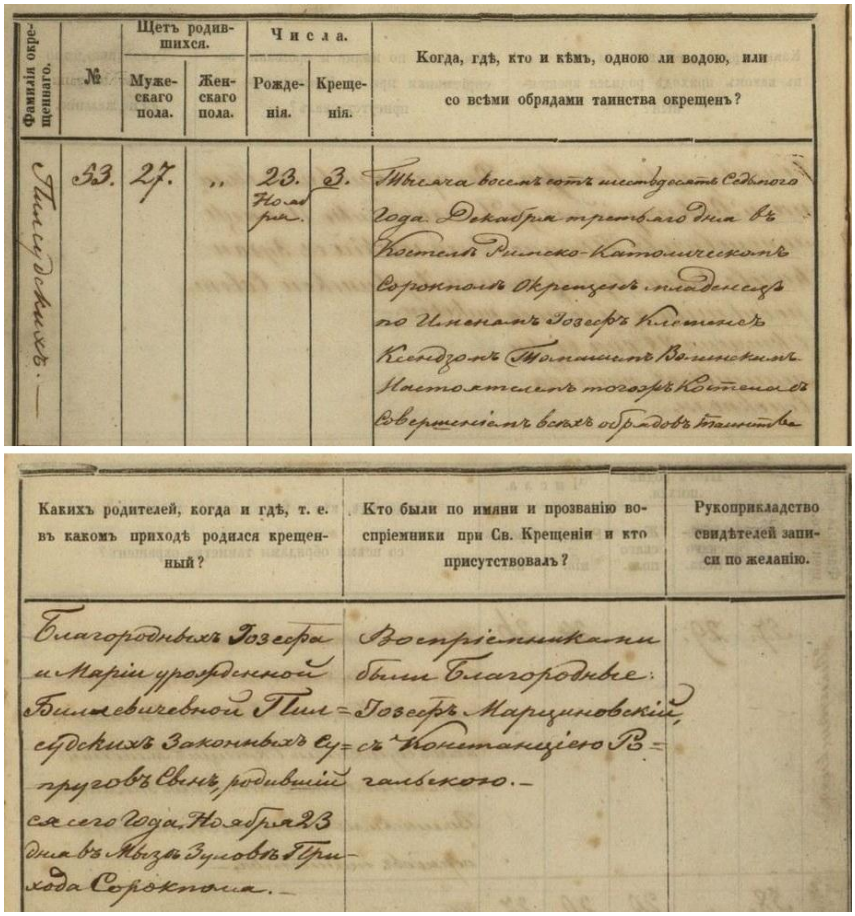
So Rozalia was born in Zułów fifteen months after Maria Billewicz, the future mother of the Marshal, took over the estate.

The Piłsudski family in Zułów

The Piłsudski family lived in the manor at Zułów from their marriage in 1863. The registers of the church in Sorokpol record the baptisms of their children: Helena in 1864, Bronisław in 1866, Józef in 1867, Adam in 1869, Kazimierz in 1871, Maria in 1874 and Jan in 1876. Bronisław later became a well-known researcher of the Ainu people on Sakhalin. Józef was the future Marshal of Poland. He was born in the manor on 23 November 1867 according to the calendar then used in Russia, that is, on 5 December according to ours. The priest Tomasz Woliński baptised him on 3 December according to the calendar then used in Russia.



Fig. 22. Józef Piłsudski (left) with his brother Bronisław in a photograph from c. 1873, from the last years in Zułów. Józef was then about six years old. This is what the boy in the family story told in the previous section looked like. Author unknown, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.



Фамилія окрещеннаго.	№	Щетъ родившихся. Мужескаго пола.	Щетъ родившихся. Женскаго пола.	Числа. Рожденія.	Числа. Крещенія.	Когда, гдѣ, кто и кѣмъ, одною ли водою, или со всѣми обрядами таинства окрещенъ?
Пилсудскихъ. —	53.	27.	„	23. Ноября.	3.	Тысяча восемь сотъ шестьдесятъ Седьмого года. Декабря третьяго дня въ Костелѣ Римско-Католическомъ Сорокполѣ Окрещенъ младенецъ по Именамъ Іозефъ Клеменсъ Ксендзомъ Томашемъ Волинскимъ Настоятелемъ тогожъ Костела Совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ Таинства

Какихъ родителей, когда и гдѣ, т. е. въ какомъ приходѣ родился крещенный?	Кто были по имяни и прозванію воспріемники при Св. Крещеніи и кто присутствовалъ?	Рукоприкладство свидѣтелей записи по желанію.
Благородныхъ Іозефа и Маріи урожденной Биллевичевной Пилсудскихъ Законныхъ Супруговъ Сынъ, родившійся сего года Ноября 23 дня въ Мызѣ Зулово Прихода Сорокпола. —	Воспріемниками были Благородные: Іозефъ Марциновскій, съ Констанціею Р= гальскою. —	

Fig. 23. The baptism record of Józef Piłsudski, register of Sorokpol parish, entry 53 of 1867. At the top is the left-hand page of the register with the table heading. Below it is the right-hand page of the same entry.

Baptism record of Józef Klemens Piłsudski, 1867

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемь сотъ шестьдесятъ Седьмаго года Декабря третьяго дня въ Костелѣ Римско-Католическомъ Сорокполѣ Окрещенъ младенецъ по Имена[мъ] Юзефъ Клеменсъ Ксендзомъ Томашемъ Волинскимъ Настоятелемъ тогожъ Костела съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ таинства. Благородныхъ Юзефа и Марій урожденной Биллевичевной Пилсудскихъ Законныхъ Супруговъ Сынъ, родившійся сего года Ноября 23 дня въ Мызѣ Зулово прихода Сорокпольскаго. Воспріемниками были Благородные: Юзефъ Марциновскій съ Констанціею Рогальскою.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on the third day of December, in the Roman Catholic church in Sorokpol, the priest Tomasz Woliński, parish priest of this church, baptised an infant with the names Józef Klemens, completing all the rites of the sacrament. He is the son of the nobly born Józef and Maria née Billewicz, lawful spouses Piłsudski, born this year on 23 November at the manor of Zułów in the parish of Sorokpol. The godparents were the nobly born Józef Marcinowski and Konstancja Rogalska.

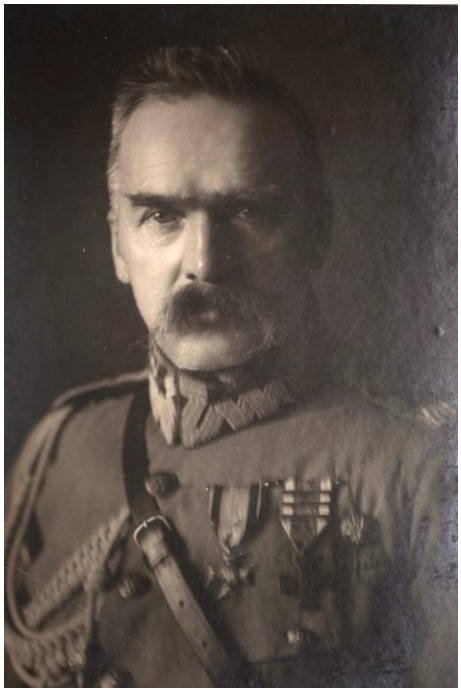


Fig. 24. Józef Piłsudski in uniform, as a grown man. Photograph by Witold Pikiel from the years 1918-1935. Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

The children of the manor and the children of the village were baptised in the same church and recorded in the same registers.

In 1874 the manor at Zułów burned down. The Piłsudski family moved to Vilnius and the manor was never rebuilt. In 1937 a memorial site was created where the house had stood. President Ignacy Mościcki planted an oak there. The boards in Zułów state that after 1939 the ruins of the manor farm[2] were taken apart for kolkhoz buildings and that only this oak survived of the old manor.



Fig. 25. Józef Piłsudski among local people and officers during a visit to his native Zułów in August 1919. Collection of the National Digital Archive, author unknown, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

[2] A manor farm (folwark) was a farm run directly by the estate.



Fig. 26. The memorial stone by the oak planted in 1937 in Zułów. Photo: Zala, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 4.0.



Fig. 27. Zułów: the foundations of the manor where Józef Piłsudski was born in 1867. Photo: Zala, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 4.0.



Fig. 28. The river Mera at Zułów. The same river flows through Guże, where Romuald was born. Photo: Vilensija, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

Sources

All the registers and lists named below are held by the Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius.

Document	Where it is held
Revision lists of 1834: the Zułów estate (village of Wojtkuny) and the Sory estate (the Misiun family)	fond 515, inventory 15, volume 639 and volume 641
Marriage of Mateusz and Marianna Misiun, 18 November 1806	marriage register of Strunojcie parish, fond 604, inventory 10, volume 129, fol. 67. FamilySearch microfilm 7792239, frame 191
Baptism of Rozalia Witkiewicz, 1857	registers of Sorokpol parish, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 6, entry 23
Marriage of Rozalia and Stefan, 1881	registers of Sorokpol parish, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 10, entry 10
Marriage of Kazimierz Witkiewicz and Anna Misiun, 1837	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 50, entry 31 of Strunojcie parish
Record of the pre-marriage interview of Kazimierz and Anna, 1837	archive of Strunojcie parish, fond 3007, inventory 23, volume 8
Baptisms of Anna (1838), Ansgary (1843) and the twin girls (1847)	registers of Sorokpol parish, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 3, entries 38, 11, 29 and 30
Baptism of Aniela, 1849	registers of Sorokpol parish, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 6, entry 35
Death of Józef, 1855	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 76, entry 9 of Sorokpol parish
Death of Kazimierz Witkiewicz, 1862	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 83, entry 17 of Sorokpol parish
Death of Anna née Misiun, 1897	registers of Sorokpol parish, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 11, entry 10
Marriage of Helena Witkiewicz, 1843	registers of Sorokpol parish, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 4, entry 2
Death of Jerzy Witkiewicz, 1848	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 68, entry 11 of Sorokpol parish
Revision lists of the Zułów estate of 1811 and 1816	fond 515, inventory 15, volumes 217 and 333
List of 1821-1833 naming the owners of Zułów	fond 515, inventory 15, volume 345
Baptism of Marcjanna Misiun, 1821	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 15, Strunojcie parish
Marriage of Jerzy Misiun, 1834	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 41, Strunojcie parish
Revision list of Strunojcie parish of 1795	fond 515, inventory 15, volume 50
Marriage of Anna Witkiewicz of Zułów, 1743	registers of Korkożyszki parish, fond 604, inventory 13, volumes 29 and 30
Baptism of Józef Piłsudski, 1867	registers of Sorokpol parish, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 8, entry 53

Three sources come from outside this archive. They are the parish census of Sorokpol of 20 March 1843 (a transcript on the website podbrodzie.info.pl), the information boards in Zułów photographed on 4 August 2026 and the article by J. Szulski on the 1863 uprising in the Święciany district, „Niepodległość i Pamięć" 2014.

The Czepułkowski and Kaczanowski families

The Czepułkowski family were peasants from the zaścianek of Zabieliszki in the parish of Kiemieliszki. From this family came Tekla, who married in 1848. Her husband was Jakub Łukaszewicz. One of their sons was Stefan, Romuald's great-grandfather. The Kaczanowski family was the family of Tekla's mother, Marianna.



Fig. 1. The diagram shows who followed whom, from the elder Jan Czepułkowski to Stefan, Tekla's son. From Stefan the line runs on through Jan and Antoni to Romuald.

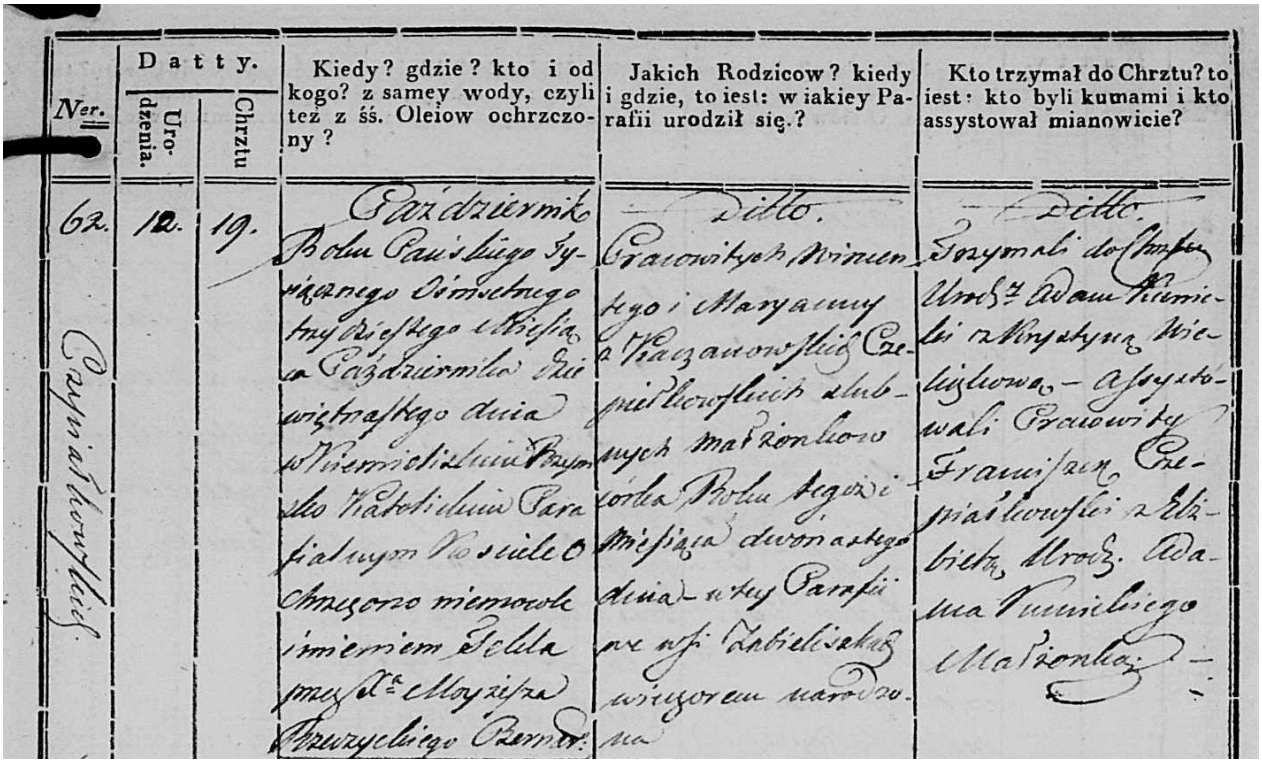
Where Zabieliszki lies

Zabieliszki is a small zaścianek, that is, a few farmsteads standing apart, outside a village. It lies about twelve kilometres north-east of the small town of Kiemieliszki, where the parish church stood. The land in Zabieliszki belonged to the parsonage, that is, to the farm of the parish priest of Kiemieliszki. The revision list of 1816 names only three houses in the zaścianek: two houses of the Czepułkowski family and one of the Jasiewicz family. Zabieliszki is less than three kilometres from Żukiszki, the zaścianek of the Łukaszewicz family, although the two zaścianki belonged to different parishes.

Tekla née Czepułkowska (1830-1888)

Birth	12 October 1830 in the evening, zaścianek of Zabieliszki, Kiemieliszki parish
Baptism	19 October 1830, the church in Kiemieliszki
Parents	Wincenty Czepułkowski and Marianna née Kaczanowski, peasants
Marriage	21 November 1848 in Kiemieliszki, to Jakub Łukaszewicz of the zaścianek of Żukiszki
Children	ten, among them Stefan (1855), Romuald's great-grandfather
Death	2 June 1888 in Żukiszki, buried on 4 June in the parish cemetery in Sorokpol

Tekla was born on 12 October 1830 in the evening in Zabieliszki. A week later her parents took her to be baptised at the church in Kiemieliszki. She was baptised by the priest Mojżesz Przewycki, a Bernardine friar. Her godparents were Adam Kumielski and Krystyna Wieliszkowa. Beside them stood a second pair, whom the register calls assistants. They were Franciszek Czepułkowski, the younger brother of Tekla's father, together with Elżbieta, the wife of Adam Kumielski.



Ner.	Datty. Urodzenia.	Datty. Chrztu	Kiedy? gdzie? kto i od kogo? z samey wody, czyli też z śś. Oleiow ochrzczony?	Jakich Rodzicow? kiedy i gdzie, to iest: w iakiey Parafii urodził się.?	Kto trzymał do Chrztu? to iest: kto byli kumami i kto assystował mianowicie?
62.	12.	19.	Październik Roku Pańskiego Tysiącznego Ośmsetnego Trzydziestego Miesiąca Października dziewiętnastego dnia w Kiemieliskim Rzymsko Katolickim Parafialnym Kościele ochrzczono niemowlę imieniem Tekla przez X. Moyżesza Przewyckiego Bernardyna. Pracowitych Wincentego i Maryanny z Kaczanowskich Czepiełkowskich ślubnych małżonków córka, Roku tegoż i Miesiąca dwunastego dnia, w tey Parafii we wsi Zabieliszkach wieczorem narodzona.	dito. Pracowitych Winnen tego i Maryanny z Kaczanowskich Czepiełkowskich ślubnych małżonków córka Roku tegoż Miesiąca dwunastego dnia w tey Parafii we wsi Zabieliszkach wieczorem narodzona.	dito. Trzymali do Chrztu Urodz. Adam Kumielski z Krystyną Wieliszkową – Assystowali Pracowity Franciszek Czepiałkowski z Elżbietą Urodz. Adama Kumielskiego Małżonką.

Fig. 2. The baptism record of Tekla Czepułkowski, Kiemieliszki parish, entry 62 of 1830. The surname „Czepiałkowskich" is written in the left margin.

Baptism record of Tekla Czepułkowski, 1830

Original text (Polish): *Nr 62. Urodzenia 12. Chrztu 19. Październik. Roku Pańskiego Tysiącznego Ośmsetnego Trzydziestego Miesiąca Października dziewiętnastego dnia w Kiemieliskim Rzymsko Katolickim Parafialnym Kościele ochrzczono niemowlę imieniem Tekla przez X. Moyżesza Przewyckiego Bernardyna. Pracowitych Wincentego i Maryanny z Kaczanowskich Czepiełkowskich ślubnych małżonków córka, Roku tegoż i Miesiąca dwunastego dnia, w tey Parafii we wsi Zabieliszkach wieczorem narodzona. Trzymali do Chrztu Urodz. Adam Kumielski z Krystyną Wieliszkową. Assystowali Pracowity Franciszek Czepiałkowski z Elżbietą, Urodz. Adama Kumielskiego małżonką.*

In English: Record number 62. Born 12 October, baptised 19 October. On 19 October 1830, in the Roman Catholic parish church in Kiemieliszki, the priest Mojżesz Przewycki, a Bernardine, baptised an infant with the name Tekla. She is the daughter of the peasants Wincenty and Marianna née Kaczanowski, lawful spouses Czepułkowski, born on the 12th day of the same month and year in the evening in the village of Zabieliszki in this parish. She was held at the font by the nobleman Adam Kumielski and Krystyna Wieliszkowa. Assisting were the peasant Franciszek Czepułkowski and Elżbieta, wife of the nobleman Adam Kumielski.

In this record there are two words that come back throughout the chapter. With the word „pracowity" (industrious) priests marked a peasant. With the word „urodzony" (well-born) they marked a nobleman. So Tekla's parents were peasants while her godfather was a nobleman. The surname is also worth a look. In a single record the same priest wrote it in two ways: Czepiełkowscy and Czepiałkowski. Other registers write Czepułkowscy, Czepałkowscy or Czepółkowscy. It is always the same family. In this chronicle we use the form Czepułkowski.

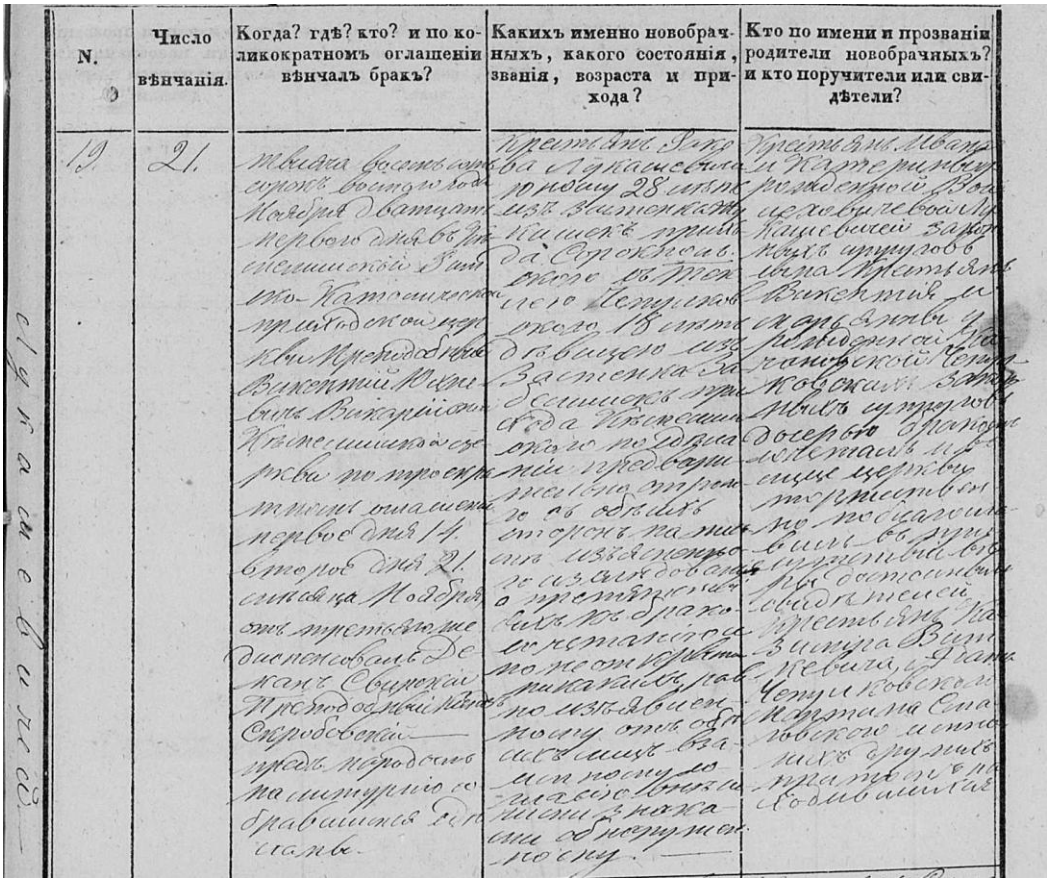
Tekla was the youngest known child of her parents. When she was sixteen, two of her brothers and sisters married within two months of each other. Her brother Adam married on 17 November 1846 in Świrany. Her sister Anastazja married on 26 January 1847 in Kiemieliszki. Anastazja's husband was Kazimierz Witkiewicz of Sorokpol parish.

The wedding in Kiemieliszki

On 21 November 1848 the eighteen-year-old Tekla married in the same church where she had been baptised. Her husband was Jakub Łukaszewicz of the zaścianek of Żukiszki in the neighbouring parish of Sorokpol, son of Jan and Katarzyna née Wojciechowicz. The wedding took place in the bride's parish, as was the custom then. The banns were read twice, on 14 and 21 November. The dean of Świr released the couple from the third. Among the witnesses were Kazimierz Witkiewicz and Adam Czepułkowski. Kazimierz Witkiewicz was Tekla's brother-in-law, the husband of her sister Anastazja. Adam Czepułkowski was her brother.



Fig. 3. The wooden church in Kiemieliszki in a photograph from c. 1900. Kiemieliszki is now in Belarus. Author unknown, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.



N.	Число вѣнчанія.	Когда? гдѣ? кто? и по коликократномъ оглашеніи вѣнчалъ бракъ?	Какихъ именно новобрачныхъ, какого состоянія, званія, возраста и прихода?	Кто по имени и прозванію родители новобрачныхъ? и кто поручители или свидѣтели?
19	21.			

Fig. 4. The marriage record of Tekla Czepułkowski, Kiemieliszki parish, entry 19 of 1848. The groom is Jakub Łukaszewicz. The entry is read column by column, from left to right.

Marriage record of Tekla Czepułkowski, 1848

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ сорокъ восьмаго года Ноября двадцать перваго дня въ Кемелишской Римско-Католической приходской церкви Преподобный Викентій Ю[?]кевичъ Викарій Кемелишской церкви, по трехкратномъ оглашеніи первое дня 14, второе дня 21 мѣсяца Ноября, отъ третьяго же диспенсовалъ Деканъ Свирскій Преподобный Іоаннъ Скробовскій[?], предъ народомъ на литургію собравшимся. Крестьянъ Якова Лукашевича юношу 28 лѣтъ изъ Жукишекъ прихода Сорокпольскаго съ Теклею Чепулковскою около 18 лѣтъ дѣвицею изъ застѣнка Забелишекъ прихода Кемелишскаго […] Крестьянъ Ивана и Катерины рожденной Войцеховичевой Лукашевичей законныхъ супруговъ сына, Крестьянъ Викентія и Марьяны рожденной Качановской Чепулковскихъ законныхъ супруговъ дочерью вѣнчалъ въ присутствіи вѣроятія достойныхъ свидѣтелей крестьянъ Казимира Виткевича, Адама Чепулковскаго, Игната Стан[к]овскаго[?] и многихъ другихъ при томъ находившихся.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, on the twenty-first day of November, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Kiemieliszki, the Reverend Wincenty Juchniewicz, curate of this church, after banns announced on 14 and 21 November to the people gathered for divine service and after dispensation from the third banns by the dean of Świr, the Reverend Jan Skrobowski, joined in marriage the peasant Jakub Łukaszewicz, a bachelor aged 28 from Żukiszki in the parish of Sorokpol, with Tekla Czepułkowska, a maiden of about 18 from the zaścianek of Zabieliszki in the parish of Kiemieliszki […] He is the son of the peasants Jan and Katarzyna née Wojciechowicz, lawful spouses. She is the daughter of the peasants Wincenty and Marianna née Kaczanowska, lawful spouses Czepułkowski. The witnesses were the peasants Kazimierz Witkiewicz, Adam Czepułkowski, Ignacy Stankowski and many others present.

The record states that the groom was 28. His baptism record shows that he was 32, because he was born on 22 July 1816. The difference arises because priests entered the age of adults by guesswork. Tekla's age given in the marriage record agrees with her baptism record to the month.

The two families were linked even before this. When little Jakub was baptised in Sorokpol in July 1816, he was held at the font by Wincenty Czepułkowski of Zabieliszki. The revision list of June 1816 names only one Wincenty Czepułkowski in Zabieliszki, Tekla's future father. So thirty-two years later Jakub's godfather became his father-in-law. The godmother, Helena Jasiewicz, bore the surname of a third family from Zabieliszki.

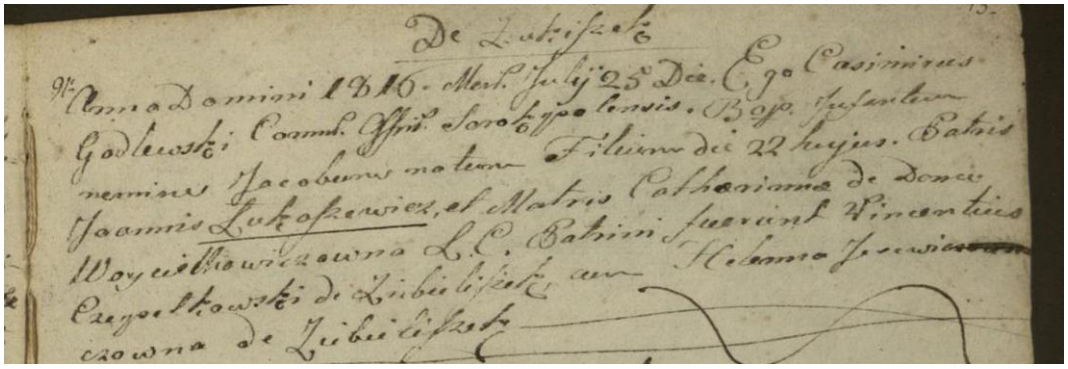


Fig. 5. Baptism record of Jakub, Tekla's future husband, Sorokpol parish, entry 91 of 1816. The last three lines record the godparents. The first of them is Wincenty Czepułkowski.

Baptism record of Jakub Łukaszewicz, 1816

Original text (Latin): *De [Ż]ukiszki. 91. Anno Domini 1816. Mens. July 25 Die. Ego Casimirus Godlewski Comm. Offic. Sorokpolensis. Bap. Infantem nomine Jacobum natum Filium die 22 hujus. Patris Joannis Łukaszewicz, et Matris Catharinae de domo Woyciechowiczowna L.C. Patrini fuerunt Vincentius Czepułkowski de Zubieliszki cum Helena J[a]siewiczowna de Zubieliszki.*

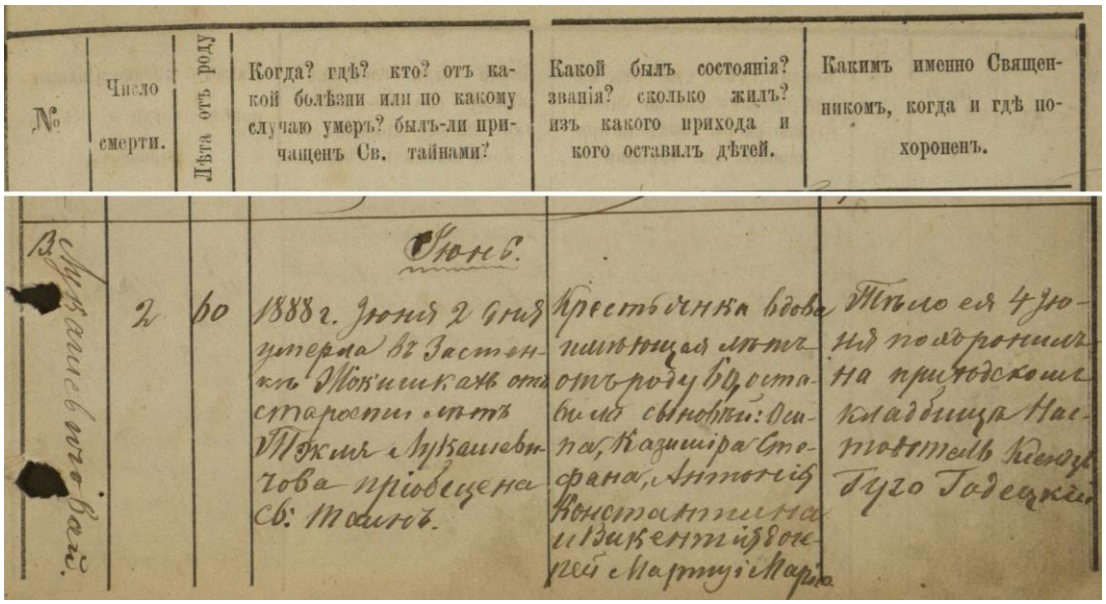
In English: From Żukiszki (the first letter of the name is unclear in the record). Entry 91. In the year of the Lord 1816, on the 25th day of July, I, Kazimierz Godlewski, commendary serving in Sorokpol, baptised an infant named Jakub, a son born on the 22nd day of this month. The father is Jan Łukaszewicz and the mother Katarzyna née Wojciechowicz, lawful spouses. The godparents were Wincenty Czepułkowski and Helena Jasiewicz, both of Zabieliszki (in the record: Zubieliszki).

Forty years in Żukiszki

After the wedding Tekla moved to her husband's home in Żukiszki. She lived there for forty years and gave birth to ten children. The eldest was Józef and the youngest was Marianna, born when her mother was almost 44. One son was named Wincenty, after his maternal grandfather. One daughter was named Tekla, after her mother. Among the children's godparents were people named Czepułkowski. In 1850 the eldest son, Józef, was held at the font by Teofila Czepułkowska and Kazimierz Witkiewicz. In 1865 Jan's godfather was Izydor Czepułkowski. In 1874 Marianna's godfather was Franciszek Czepułkowski. All the children of Tekla and Jakub are listed in the table in the chapter on the Łukaszewicz family.

In August 1867 Tekla lost two-year-old Jan to smallpox. Two months later she gave birth to Wincenty. On 1 November 1876 her husband died of fever. Tekla was then 46 and had eight living children, the youngest of whom, Marianna, was two. Tekla was a widow for almost twelve years. She lived to see the weddings of four of her children: Józef, Kazimierz, Stefan and Marta.

Tekla died on 2 June 1888 in Żukiszki. Two days later the parish priest, Father Hugo Godecki, buried her in the parish cemetery. She left eight children, the same six sons and two daughters named twelve years earlier in her husband's death record.



№	Число смерти.	Лѣта отъ роду	Когда? гдѣ? кто? отъ какой болѣзни или по какому случаю умеръ? былъ-ли причащенъ Св. тайнами?	Какой былъ состоянія? званія? сколько жилъ? изъ какого прихода и кого оставилъ дѣтей.	Какимъ именно Священникомъ, когда и гдѣ похороненъ.
Жукишскаго Прих.	2	60	Іюнь. 1888 г. Іюня 2 дня умерла въ Застенкѣ Жукишкахъ отъ старости отъ Тяжкихъ Лукашевичова пріобщена Св: Тайнъ.	Крестьянка вдова пилющая мѣтъ отъ роду 60 оставила сыновей: Осипа, Казиміра Стефана, Антонія Константина и Викентія дочерей Марту и Марію	Тѣло ея 4 Іюня погребено на приходскомъ кладбищѣ Настоятель Ксендзъ Гуго Годецкій

Fig. 6. Death record of Tekla, death register of Sorokpol parish, entry 13 of 1888. At the top is the heading of the same page of the register. The entry number stands next to the binding holes of the register. The surname is written in the margin.

Death record of Tekla née Czepułkowska, 1888

Original text (Russian): *№ 13. Число смерти: 2. Лѣта отъ роду: 60. 1888 г. Іюня 2 дня умерла въ Застѣнкѣ Ж[о]кишкахъ отъ старости лѣтъ Тэкля Лукашевичова пріобщена Св: Таинъ. Крестьянка вдова имѣющая лѣтъ отъ роду 60, оставила сыновей: Осипа, Казиміра Стефана, Антонія Константина и Викентія дочерей Марту і Маріа[нну]. Тѣло ея 4 Іюня похоронилъ на приходскомъ кладбищѣ Настоятель Ксендзъ Гуго Годецкій.*

In English: Entry 13. Day of death: 2. Age: 60 years. On the 2nd day of June 1888 there died in the zaścianek of Żukiszki, of old age, Tekla Łukaszewicz, fortified with the holy sacraments. A peasant woman and a widow, aged 60, she left sons Józef, Kazimierz, Stefan, Antoni, Konstanty and Wincenty and daughters Marta and Marianna. Her body was buried on 4 June in the parish cemetery by the parish priest, Father Hugo Godecki.

The priest wrote that Tekla died of old age at 60. According to her baptism record she was 57.

Jakub Łukaszewicz, Tekla's husband

Tekla's husband was born on 22 July 1816 and died on 1 November 1876 in Żukiszki. His life and his family are described in the chapter on the Łukaszewicz family.

Wincenty Czepułkowski (b. c. 1785) and Marianna née Kaczanowska (b. c. 1790)

Wincenty	born about 1785, still living in 1830, a peasant from the zaścianek of Zabieliszki
Wincenty's parents	Jan Czepułkowski known as Mala and Krystyna
Marianna	née Kaczanowska, born about 1790, still living in 1830
Marianna's parents	unknown
Marriage	before December 1809
Children	seven recorded in the Kiemieliszki baptism registers in 1809-1830, the youngest being Tekla

Wincenty spent his whole life in Zabieliszki. The revision list of 1795 recorded him as a ten-year-old boy in his parents' home. The list of 1816 recorded him in the same house as a married man aged 31, with his wife Marianna, who was 26. The birth years of both are worked out from the ages given in the lists.

The Kiemieliszki baptism register names seven children of Wincenty and Marianna. The first was born in December 1809 and the last, Tekla, twenty-one years later. They were held at the font by their neighbour Antoni Jasiewicz and by Elżbieta and Krystyna Kaczanowska, who bore the same surname as Marianna before her marriage.

Child	Entry in the baptism register	Later life
Anastazja Apolonia	10 December 1809	
Agata	8 January 1812	most probably the one who died in Zabieliszki on 22 May 1815
Antoni	27 May 1814	
Antonina	4 October 1816	
Tomasz Adam	17 January 1819	
Anastazja	born 24 June 1828, baptised 29 June	married on 26 January 1847 in Kiemieliszki to Kazimierz Witkiewicz. She died in 1892.
Tekla	born 12 October 1830, baptised 19 October	Stefan's mother, died on 2 June 1888 in Żukiszki

Tekla's brother Adam married on 17 November 1846 in the church at Świrany. His wife was Wiktoria, the widow of Andrzej Łoś, ten years older than him. The marriage record calls him the son of Wincenty and Marianna “née Kaczan” from the zaścianek of Zabieliszki and gives his age as 30. Adam may have been the same son whom the baptism register recorded in 1819 under two names, Tomasz Adam. The witness at this wedding was Antoni Czepułkowski.

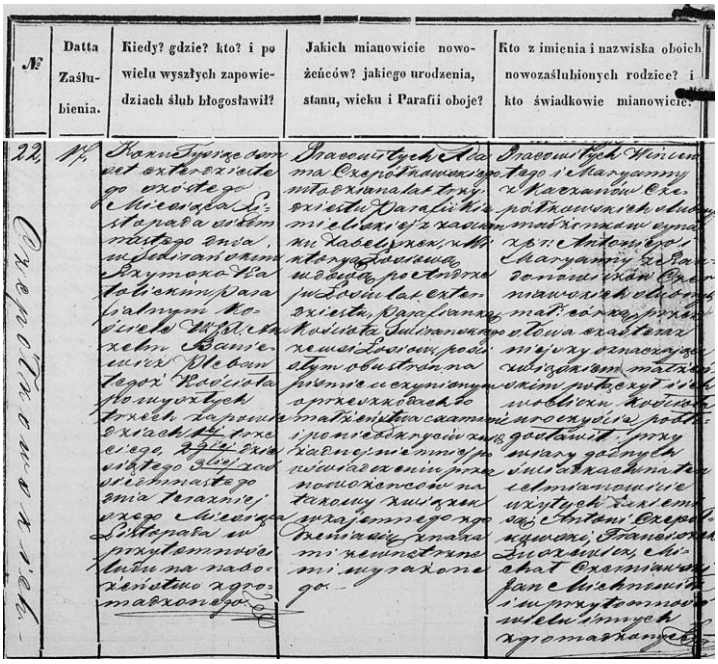


Fig. 7. Marriage record of Adam Czepułkowski, Tekla's brother, copy of the marriage register of Świrany parish for 1846, entry 22, together with the column headings. The surname “Czepułkowskich” is written in the left margin. The entry is read in columns, from left to right.

Marriage record of Adam Czepułkowski, 1846

Original text (Polish): *Roku Tysiąc osmset czterdziestego szóstego Miesiąca Listopada siedmnastego dnia w Świrańskim Rzymsko Katolickim Parafialnym Kościele WJX. Anzelm Baniewicz Pleban tegoż Kościoła po wyszłych trzech zapowiedziach 1szej trzeciego, 2giej dziesiątego 3ciej zaś siedmnastego dnia teraźniejszego Miesiąca Listopada w przytomności ludu na nabożeństwo zgromadzonego. Pracowitych Adama Czepółkowskiego młodziana lat trzydziestu Parafii Kiemieliskiej z zaścianku Zabeliszek, z Wiktoryą Łosiową wdową po Andrzeju Łosiu lat czterdziestu, Parafianką Kościoła Świrańskiego ze wsi Łosiów, po ścisłym obustron na piśmie uczynionym o przeszkodach do małżeństwa examinie i po nieodkryciu z nich żadnej, niemniej po oświadczeniu przez nowożeńców na takowy związek wzajemnego zgodzenia się znakami zewnętrznemi wyrażonego. Pracowitych Wincentego i Maryanny z Kaczanów Czepółkowskich ślub. małżonków syna z pr: Antoniego i Maryanny z Radonowiczów [nazwisko mało czytelne] Czerniawskich ślubn. mał: córką, przez słowa czas teraźniejszy oznaczające związkiem małżeńskim połączył i ich w obliczu kościoła uroczyście pobłogosławił, przy wiary godnych świadkach na ten cel mianowicie użytych takiemi są: Antoni Czepułkowski, Franciszek Łuczewicz [nazwisko mało czytelne], Michał Czerniawski, Jan Michnowicz i w przytomności wielu innych zgromadzonych.*

In English: On the 17th day of November 1846, in the Roman Catholic parish church at Świrany, Father Anzelm Baniewicz, parish priest of this church, performed a marriage after three banns, which were published on 3, 10 and 17 November before the people gathered for divine service. The bridegroom is the peasant Adam Czepułkowski, a bachelor aged thirty, of Kiemieliszki parish, from the zaścianek of Zabieliszki. The bride is Wiktoria Łoś, widow of Andrzej Łoś, aged forty, a parishioner of the church at Świrany, from the village of Łosiów. Beforehand both were strictly examined in writing about impediments to marriage and none was found. Both expressed their consent to this union by visible signs. He is the son of the peasants Wincenty and Marianna née Kaczan, lawful spouses Czepułkowski. She is the daughter of the peasants Antoni and Marianna née Radonowicz (the surname is hard to read), lawful spouses Czerniawski. The priest joined them in marriage by words spoken in the present tense and solemnly blessed them before the Church. The witnesses were Antoni Czepułkowski, Franciszek Łuczewicz (the surname is hard to read), Michał Czerniawski and Jan Michnowicz. Many other people were present.

The husband of Anastazja, Tekla's sister, was called Kazimierz Witkiewicz. So he bore the same first name and surname as the father of Rozalia Witkiewicz, who later became Tekla's daughter-in-law. They were, however, two different men. Tekla's brother-in-law died on 17 June 1897, an old man of ninety.

The Kaczanowski family

Marianna's maiden name was written in two ways: in Tekla's baptism record as “née Kaczanowska” and in Adam's marriage record as “née Kaczan”. The revision lists of 1795 and 1816 name no Kaczanowskis in Zabieliszki. So Marianna most probably came from another village. People of this surname lived in the neighbouring parishes of Korkożyszki and Świrany. In the village of Zaciszki in Korkożyszki parish lived Jan Kaczanowski, a man of the same generation as Marianna, who died on 14 January 1845 and left five sons and a daughter.

Jan Czepułkowski called Mala (b. c. 1765) and Krystyna

Jan	born about 1765, son of Jan, died on 10 January 1833 in Zabieliszki
Krystyna	born about 1765, still living on 16 June 1816, died before 1833. Her maiden name is not known
Home	the zaścianek of Zabieliszki, on the land of the Kiemieliszki parsonage
Children	Wincenty (b. c. 1785), Marianna (c. 1787), Agata (c. 1789), Justyna (c. 1791), Franciszek (c. 1793)
Jan's brother	Adam Czepułkowski, born about 1771

We know Jan and Krystyna from two revision lists made twenty-one years apart. The first was drawn up on 22 November 1795, just after Russia took over these lands. According to this list Jan was 30, his wife Krystyna was also 30. They had five children. Living with them was Jan's younger brother Adam with his eighteen-year-old wife Agata.

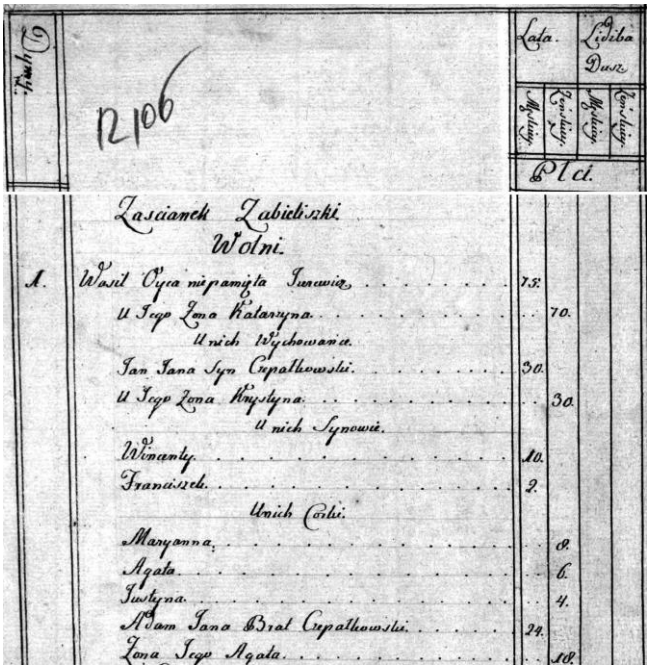

Lata. Liczba Dusz.
Męskiej. Żeńskiej. Męskiej. Żeńskiej.
Pl ci.
12106
Zaścianek Zabieliszki
Wolni.
A. Wasil Oyca niepamięta Jurewicz . . . 75.
U Jego Żona Katarzyna . . . 70.
U nich Wychowaniec
Jan Jana Syn Czepałkowski . . . 30.
U Jego Żona Krystyna . . . 30.
U nich Synowie.
Wincenty . . . 10.
Franciszek . . . 2.
Unich Corki.
Maryanna . . . 8.
Agata . . . 6.
Justyna . . . 4.
Adam Jana Brat Czepałkowski . . . 24.
Żona Jego Agata . . . 18.

Fig. 8. Revision list of 22 November 1795, Kiemieliszki parsonage, zaścianek of Zabieliszki. At the top is the column heading from the same sheet. Below it is the entry for house number 1. The numbers on the right are the ages of the men and the women.

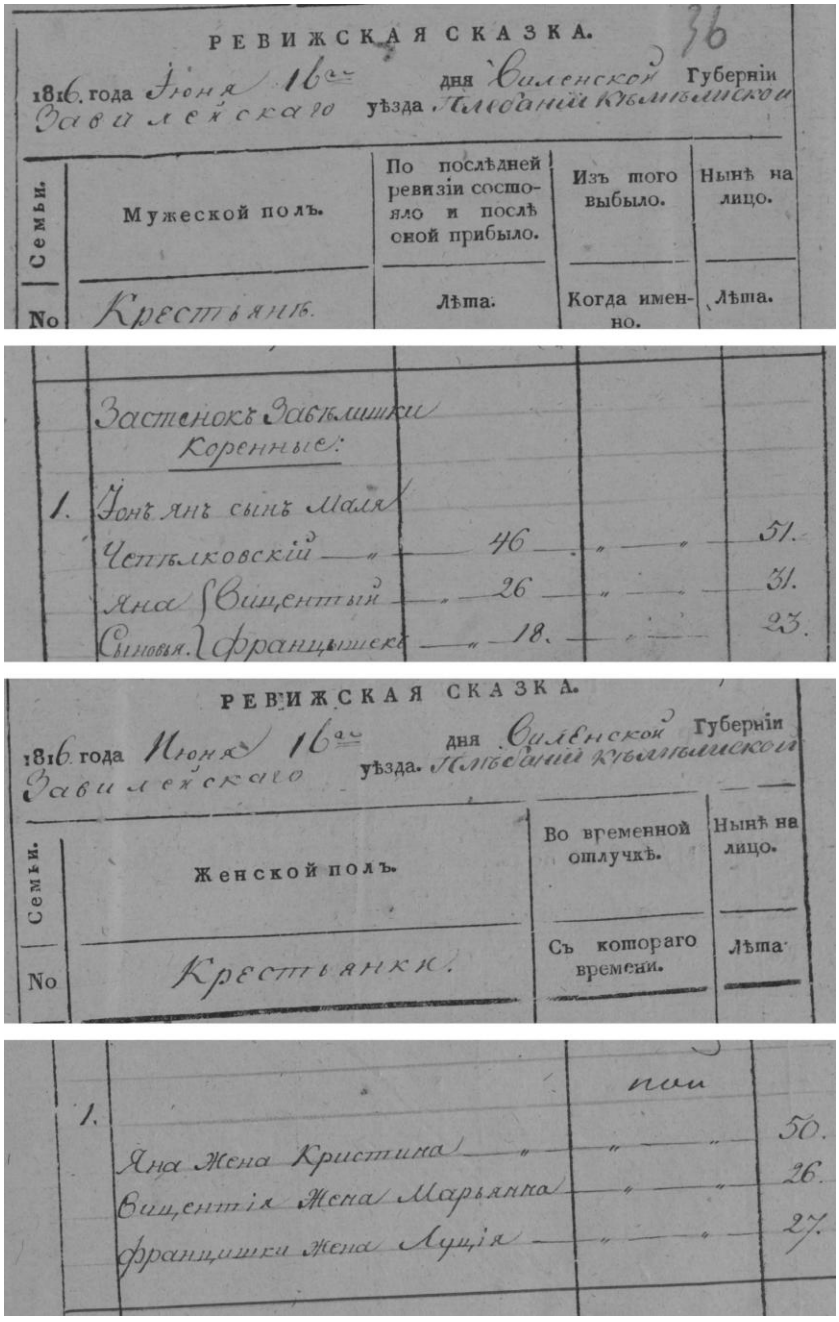
Jan Czepułkowski's household in the revision list of 1795

Original text (Polish): *Zaścianek Zabieliszki. Wolni. 1. Wasil Oyca niepamięta Jurewicz 75, u Jego Żona Katarzyna 70. U nich Wychowaniec Jan Jana Syn Czepałkowski 30, żona Krystyna 30, synowie Wincenty 10, Franciszek 2, córki Maryanna 8, Agata 6, Justyna 4, Adam Jana Brat Czepałkowski 24, żona Agata 18*

In English: Zaścianek of Zabieliszki. Free people. House number 1. Wasil Jurewicz, who does not remember his father's name, aged 75. His wife Katarzyna, aged 70. Living with them is their foster son Jan Czepułkowski, son of Jan, aged 30. His wife Krystyna is 30. Sons: Wincenty 10 and Franciszek 2. Daughters: Marianna 8, Agata 6 and Justyna 4. Adam Czepułkowski, Jan's brother, is 24. His wife Agata is 18.

The list of 1795 places the family among the free people, that is, people who were nobody's serfs. The words “with them” refer to the householder, Wasil Jurewicz. Jan lived in his house with his wife, children and brother. The list calls Jan Jurewicz's foster son. Wasil Jurewicz died in Zabieliszki on 24 February 1807, aged 95.

The second list was drawn up on 16 June 1816. According to it Jan was 51 and was by then the head of his own household, entered first in the zaścianek. Living with him were two married sons with their wives. The ages of Jan, Wincenty and Franciszek agree to the year in both lists.


РЕВИЖСКАЯ СКАЗКА. 36

1816. года Іюня 16го дня Виленской Губерніи
Завилейскаго уѣзда Плебаніи Кѣмѣлишской

Семьи.	Мужеской полъ.	По послѣдней ревизіи состояло и послѣ оной прибыло.	Изъ того выбыло.	Нынѣ на лицо.
No	Крестьянъ.	Лѣта.	Когда именно.	Лѣта.
	Застенокъ Забѣлишки Коренные:			
1.	Іонъ Янъ сынъ Маля Чепѣлковскій	46		51.
	Яна сыновья: Вицентый	26		31.
	Францышекъ	18.		23.

РЕВИЖСКАЯ СКАЗКА.

1816. года Іюня 16го дня Виленской Губерніи
Завилейскаго уѣзда Плебаніи Кѣмѣлишской

Семьи.	Женской полъ.	Во временной отлучкѣ.	Нынѣ на лицо.
No	Крестьянки.	Съ котораго времени.	Лѣта.
1.	Яна Жена Кристина		50.
	Вицентія Жена Марьянна		26.
	Францишка Жена Луція		27.

Fig. 9. Revision list of 16 June 1816, Kiemieliszki parsonage, zaścianek of Zabieliszki. At the top is the sheet with the men. At the bottom is the sheet with the women. From each sheet the heading and the entry for family number 1 are shown.

Jan Czepułkowski's household in the revision list of 1816

Original text (Russian): *РЕВИЖСКАЯ СКАЗКА. 1816 года Іюня 16го дня Виленской Губерніи Завилейскаго уѣзда Плебаніи Кѣмѣлишской. Мужеской полъ. Крестьянъ. Застенокъ Забѣлишки. Коренные: 1. Іонъ Янъ сынъ Маля Чепѣлковскій 46, 51. Яна сыновья: Вицентый 26, 31. Францышекъ 18, 23. Женской полъ. Крестьянки. 1. Яна Жена Кристина 50. Вицентія Жена Марьянна 26. Францишка Жена Луція 27.*

In English: Revision list of the 16th day of June 1816, Vilnius governorate, Zawilejski district, Kiemieliszki parsonage. Men, peasants. Zaścianek of Zabieliszki. Long settled: family number 1. Jan, son of Jan, Mala Czepułkowski, who at the previous revision was 46 and is now 51. Jan's sons: Wincenty, who at the previous revision was 26 and is now 31. Also Franciszek, who was 18 and is now 23. Women, peasants. Family number 1. Krystyna, wife of Jan, aged 50. Marianna, wife of Wincenty, aged 26. Łucja, wife of Franciszek, aged 27.

This single entry places three generations of Romuald's ancestors side by side. The first is Jan with Krystyna. The second is their son Wincenty with Marianna. The third and oldest generation can be seen in the words “son of Jan”, because they refer to Jan's father, who was also called Jan.

Where the byname Mala came from

In the list of 1816 there is one more word before Jan's surname: Mala. It is a byname, a second surname for the family. In the countryside, where many neighbours shared the same surname or the same first name, families were told apart by just such bynames. The Czepułkowskis of Zabieliszki had the byname Mala. Priests and officials wrote sometimes the surname, sometimes the byname and sometimes both.

- In 1804 the Kiemieliszki register wrote: “Jakob Mala alias Czepiełkowski”. The Latin word “alias” means “otherwise”.
- In 1812 and 1814 the same register recorded Tekla's parents under the name Mala at the baptisms of their children.
- In 1816 the revision list recorded Jan as “Mala Czepułkowski” and recorded his brother Adam in the same way.
- In 1823 a marriage record recorded a young woman from Zabieliszki as “Jozefata Malowna”.
- As late as 1928 an official notice named the brothers “Mala vel Czepułkowicz”. The Latin word “vel” means “or”.

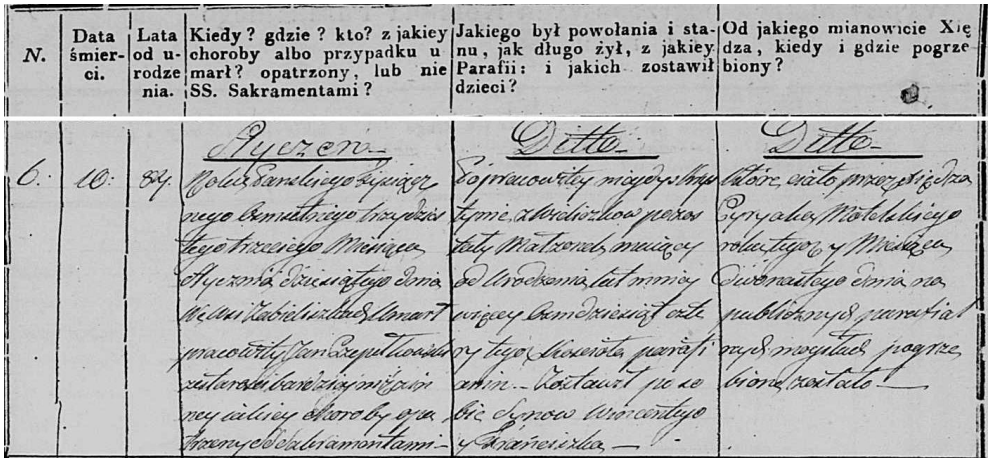
So Mala and Czepułkowski are one family under two names. The byname lasted more than a hundred years. The family itself also lasted in its zaścianek: in 1939, when the land in Zabieliszki was consolidated, there were eight Czepułkowski farms there.

Wincenty's brothers and sisters

Child of Jan and Krystyna	Birth	Later life
Wincenty	c. 1785	Tekla's father
Marianna	c. 1787	
Agata	c. 1789	
Justyna	c. 1791	most probably the one who married Józef Ałochna on 18 June 1816 in Kiemieliszki
Franciszek	c. 1793	married Łucja Babicz, their children were born in Zabieliszki in 1816-1819. In 1830 he assisted at Tekla's baptism

Krystyna, Jan's wife, was godmother to her grandchildren. In 1816 and in 1819 she held at the font the children of her younger son Franciszek.

Jan died in Zabieliszki on 10 January 1833. He was already a widower by then, as Krystyna had died before him. Two days later Father Cyriak Motelski buried him in the parish cemetery at Kiemieliszki. The death record names the two sons Jan left behind: Wincenty and Franciszek. They are the same sons that both revision lists recorded with him.



N.	Data śmierci.	Lata od urodzenia.	Kiedy? gdzie? kto? z jakiey choroby albo przypadku umarł? opatrzony, lub nie SS. Sakramentami?	Jakiego był powołania i stanu, jak długo żył, z jakiey Parafii: i jakich zostawił dzieci?	Od jakiego mianowicie Xięża, kiedy i gdzie pogrzebiony?
6.	10.	84.	Tyczen. Roku Pańskiego Tysiącznego Osmsetnego trzydziestego trzeciego Miesiąca Stycznia dziesiątego dnia We wsi Zabieliszkach Umarł pracowity Jan Czepułkowski ze starości bardziey niż z inney ciężkiey choroby opatrzony SS. Sakramentami.	Ditto. Po pracowitey mięgdyś Krystynie z urodzenia [illegible] pozostały Małżonek, mający od urodzenia lat mniey więcey Osmdziesiąt cztery tego Kościoła parafianin. Zostawił po sobie Synow Wincentego y Franciszka.	Ditto. Które ciało przez Xiędza Cyryaka Motelskiego roku tego y Miesiąca Dwunastego dnia na publicznych parafialnych mogiłach pogrzebione zostało.

Fig. 10. Death record of Jan Czepułkowski, copy of the register of the dead of Kiemieliszki parish for 1833, entry 6. At the top is the printed column heading from the same page. The surname "Czepułkowski" stands in the left margin.

Death record of Jan Czepułkowski, 1833

Original text (Polish): *Roku Pańskiego Tysiącznego Osmsetnego trzydziestego trzeciego Miesiąca Stycznia dziesiątego dnia We Wsi Zabieliszkach Umarł pracowity Jan Czepułkowski ze starości bardziey niż z inney ciężkiey choroby opatrzony SS Sakramentami. Po pracowitey niegdyś Krystynie […] pozostały Małżonek, mający od Urodzenia lat mniey więcey Osmdziesiąt cztery tego Kościoła parafianin. Zostawił po sobie Synow Wincentego y Franciszka. Które ciało przez Xiędza Cyryaka Motelskiego roku tego y Miesiąca Dwunastego dnia na publicznych parafialnych mogiłach pogrzebione zostało.*

In English: On the 10th day of January 1833, in the village of Zabieliszki, there died the peasant Jan Czepułkowski, more from old age than from any other grave illness, fortified with the sacraments. He was the widower of the late Krystyna. He was about eighty-four years old and was a parishioner of this church. He left sons Wincenty and Franciszek. His body was buried by Father Cyriak Motelski on the 12th of January of the same year in the parish cemetery.

The priest gave Jan's age as 84, but both revision lists show that Jan was born about 1765, so at his death he was about 68. The ages of old people were recorded only roughly at that time. At the place left out of the quotation the record gives Krystyna's maiden name, but the handwriting there is unclear and the name cannot be read with certainty.

Adam, Jan's brother

The second Czepułkowski house in Zabieliszki belonged to Adam, Jan's younger brother. Adam was born about 1771. His first wife was Agata and his second was Felicjanna née Ślepikowska. The list of 1816 names in his household the sons Ignacy and Andrzej and the daughters Krystyna, Józefata and Ewa. Józefata was born on 5 March 1803 and Ewa on 1 May 1809.

Adam's daughters also married into the Łukaszewicz family. Ewa married on 16 November 1830 in Kiemieliszki. Her husband was another Jakub Łukaszewicz from Sorokpol parish, an older namesake of Tekla's husband. Józefata is most probably the Józefata Mala from Zabieliszki who married in 1823, her husband being Jan Łukaszewicz from the second house in Żukiszki. So Tekla was not the first young woman from Zabieliszki to marry into Żukiszki. Ewa did so before her. Most probably Józefata did too. Both were first cousins of Wincenty, Tekla's father, through their fathers.

Jan Czepułkowski the elder (b. before 1745)

We know the oldest ancestor of this line only by his first name. Both revision lists name his sons after their father: in 1795 "Jan Jana Syn" (Jan, son of Jan) and in 1816 "Jan, son of Jan" and "Adam, son of Jan".

Since the elder of the sons was born about 1765, the father must have been born before 1745. The list of 1795 no longer names him in Zabieliszki. The elder Jan is Stefan's great-great-grandfather and Romuald's ancestor seven generations back.

Sources

Document	Where it is held
Death of Jan Czepułkowski, 10 January 1833, entry 6	Copies of the registers of the dead of the Świr deanery for 1833, Kiemieliszki parish, fol. 32. FamilySearch microfilm 007715335, frame 1080
Baptism of Tekla, 19 October 1830, entry 62	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 604, inventory 52, volume 6 (copies of the Kiemieliszki parish registers for the Świr deanery), fol. 17. FamilySearch microfilm 007715335, frame 500
Marriage of Tekla, 21 November 1848, entry 19	Copies of the marriage registers of the Świr deanery for 1848, Kiemieliszki parish, fol. 481. FamilySearch microfilm 007715254, frame 519
Death of Tekla, 2 June 1888, entry 13	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 11 (register of the dead of Sorokpol parish), scan 17
Revision list of 22 November 1795, Kiemieliszki parsonage, Zabieliszki	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 515, inventory 15, volume 45, fol. 122
Revision list of 16 June 1816, Kiemieliszki parsonage, Zabieliszki	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 515, inventory 15, volume 339, fols. 36 (reverse) and 37
Baptisms of the children of Wincenty and Marianna, 1809-1819	Register of Kiemieliszki parish for 1802-1819. FamilySearch microfilm 007792526
Baptism of Anastazja, 29 June 1828	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 22, scan 59
Marriage of Adam Czepułkowski, 17 November 1846, Świrany parish, entry 22. Marriage of Anastazja, 26 January 1847, Kiemieliszki parish, entry 1	Copies of the marriage registers of the Świr deanery. FamilySearch microfilm 007715255, frames 551 and 851
Baptism of Tekla's husband, 25 July 1816, entry 91 (godfather Wincenty Czepułkowski)	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 1 (baptism register of Sorokpol parish), scan 18
Baptisms of Tekla's children, 1853-1874	Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fond 772, inventory 1, volumes 6, 7 and 8 (baptism registers of Sorokpol parish)
Notices of 1928 and 1939 about the Czepułkowskis with the byname Mala	"Obwieszczenia Publiczne" (Public Notices) 1928 no. 41, page 19 and 1939 no. 24, page 30. Polona digital library

The Markowicz and Trabuć families

The Markowicz family was the family of Alina, Romuald's mother. They were minor nobility from around Święciany and Podbrodzie. Their story is known from the baptism of Stanisław in 1779. A nobility decree of 1819 lists Stanisław Markowicz's ancestors back to his great-grandfather Łukasz, recorded under the year 1552. He is the earliest ancestor we know by name. Through Agata née Trabuć, Stanisław Markowicz's wife, this branch also reaches back to Andrzej Trabuć, who lived about 1600.



Fig. 1. The diagram shows who followed whom, from Andrzej Trabuć to Romuald. Each frame is one generation. Stanisław Markowicz's ancestors are shown in a second diagram, next to the decree of 1819.

The chapter begins with Alina and goes back in time, generation by generation. First come the Markowicz family, from Alina to Stanisław and Agata. After them come Stanisław's ancestors known from the decree of 1819: Bartłomiej, Kazimierz and Łukasz. Then come the Trabuć family, Agata's relatives. At the end are the coats of arms, family stories and a list of sources.

Alina née Markowicz (1930-2014)

Who she was	Alina was Romuald's mother
Birth	4 March 1930, the zaścianek of Obkorty near Podbrodzie
Parents	Dominik Markowicz and Leokadia née Cybulska
Siblings	sister Dominika, married name Ziemczonek
Marriage	7 February 1949 in Podbrodzie, husband Antoni Łukaszewicz of Ockowicze
Children	Romuald (1956),
Move to Poland	autumn 1958
Death	12 January 2014 in Samborowo, buried in Iława



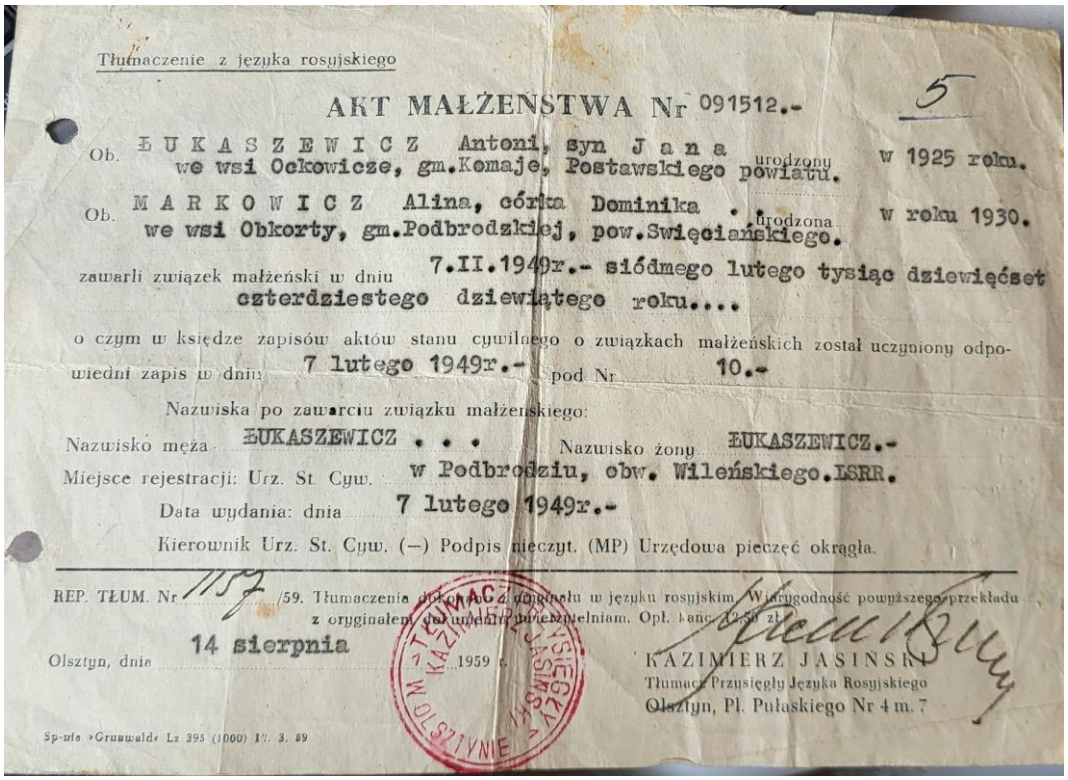
Fig. 2. Wedding portrait, most probably Alina née Markowicz and Antoni Łukaszewicz, 1949. Reproduction of a family photograph.

Alina was born in Obkorty. It is a small zaścianek among the forests, a dozen or so kilometres north-east of Podbrodzie, today in Lithuania. A zaścianek is a few houses of minor nobility standing on their own, away from the village. Alina's father, Dominik, had land and a house there. Alina had a sister, Dominika, married name Ziemczonek.



Fig. 3. Podbrodzie railway station on a postcard from before 1939. This is how the small town looked in the years of Alina's childhood. Author unknown, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

On 7 February 1949 Alina married. Her husband was Antoni Łukaszewicz, born in 1925 in Ockowicze near Komaje. The marriage was registered at the civil registry office in Podbrodzie under number 10. The young couple settled in Kocielniki, a village two kilometres from the church at Powiewiórka. There were born. Between June 1954 and the end of 1955 the family moved to Guże on the river Mera, two and a half kilometres away. There Romuald were born.



Tłumaczenie z języka rosyjskiego

AKT MAŁŻEŃSTWA Nr 091512.- 5

Ob. ŁUKASZEWICZ Antoni, syn Jana urodzony w 1925 roku
we wsi Ockowicze, gm.Komaje, Postawskiego powiatu.

Ob. MARKOWICZ Alina, córka Dominika urodzona w roku 1930
we wsi Obkorty, gm.Podbrodzkiej, pow.Święciańskiego.

zawarli związek małżeński w dniu 7.II.1949r.- siódmego lutego tysiąc dziewięćset czterdziestego dziewiątego roku....

o czym w księdze zapisów aktów stanu cywilnego o związkach małżeńskich został uczyniony odpowiedni zapis w dniu 7 lutego 1949r.- pod Nr 10.-

Nazwiska po zawarciu związku małżeńskiego:

Nazwisko męża ŁUKASZEWICZ . . . Nazwisko żony ŁUKASZEWICZ.-

Miejsce rejestracji: Urz. St. Cyw. w Podbrodziu, obw. Wileńskiego.LSRR.

Data wydania: dnia 7 lutego 1949r.-

Kierownik Urz. St. Cyw. (—) Podpis nieczyt. (MP) Urzędowa pieczęć okrągła.

REP. TŁUM. Nr 1157/59. Tłumaczenia dokonano z oryginału w języku rosyjskim. Wiarygodność powyższego przekładu z oryginałem poświadczam. Opł. kanc. 10.50 zł.

Olsztyn, dnia 14 sierpnia 1959 r.

KAZIMIERZ JASIŃSKI
Tłumacz Przysięgły Języka Rosyjskiego
Olsztyn, Pl. Pułaskiego Nr 4 m. 7

Sp-nia »Grunwald« Lz 395 (1000) 1/1. 3. 59

Fig. 4. The marriage record of Alina and Antoni of 7 February 1949 in an official translation from Russian, made in Olsztyn in 1959. Family document.

Marriage record of Alina and Antoni, 1949 (official translation of 1959)

Original text (Polish): *Tłumaczenie z języka rosyjskiego. AKT MAŁŻEŃSTWA Nr 091512. Ob. ŁUKASZEWICZ Antoni, syn Jana, urodzony w 1925 roku we wsi Ockowicze, gm. Komaje, Postawskiego powiatu. Ob. MARKOWICZ Alina, córka Dominika, urodzona w roku 1930 we wsi Obkorty, gm. Podbrodzkiej, pow. Święciańskiego, zawarli związek małżeński w dniu 7.II.1949 r., siódmego lutego tysiąc dziewięćset czterdziestego dziewiątego roku, o czym w księdze zapisów aktów stanu cywilnego o związkach małżeńskich został uczyniony odpowiedni zapis w dniu 7 lutego 1949 r. pod Nr 10. Nazwiska po zawarciu związku małżeńskiego: Nazwisko męża ŁUKASZEWICZ. Nazwisko żony ŁUKASZEWICZ. Miejsce rejestracji: Urz. St. Cyw. w Podbrodziu, obw. Wileńskiego, LSRR. Data wydania: dnia 7 lutego 1949 r. Kierownik Urz. St. Cyw. (-) Podpis nieczyt. (MP) Urzędowa pieczęć okrągła. […] Tłumaczenia dokonano z oryginału w języku rosyjskim. […] Olsztyn, dnia 14 sierpnia 1959 r.*

In English: Translation from the Russian language. MARRIAGE RECORD No. 091512. Citizen ŁUKASZEWICZ Antoni, son of Jan, born in 1925 in the village of Ockowicze, Komaje commune, Postawy district. Citizen MARKOWICZ Alina, daughter of Dominik, born in the year 1930 in the village of Obkorty, Podbrodzie commune, Święciany district, contracted marriage on 7.II.1949, the seventh of February nineteen hundred and forty-nine, of which a corresponding entry was made in the register of civil status records of marriages on 7 February 1949 under No. 10. Surnames after the marriage: husband's surname ŁUKASZEWICZ. Wife's surname ŁUKASZEWICZ. Place of registration: Civil Registry Office in Podbrodzie, Vilnius region, Lithuanian SSR. Date of issue: 7 February 1949. Head of the Civil Registry Office (-) Illegible signature. (Seal) Round official seal. […] The translation was made from the original in the Russian language. […] Olsztyn, 14 August 1959.

All the children were baptised in the church in Powiewiórka. This church used to be called the Sorokpol church. That is the name it bears in the old registers. In this same church Józef Piłsudski was baptised in 1867.



Fig. 5. Interior of the wooden church in Powiewiórka (formerly Sorokpol), where five children of Alina and Antoni were baptised. Photo Vilensija, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

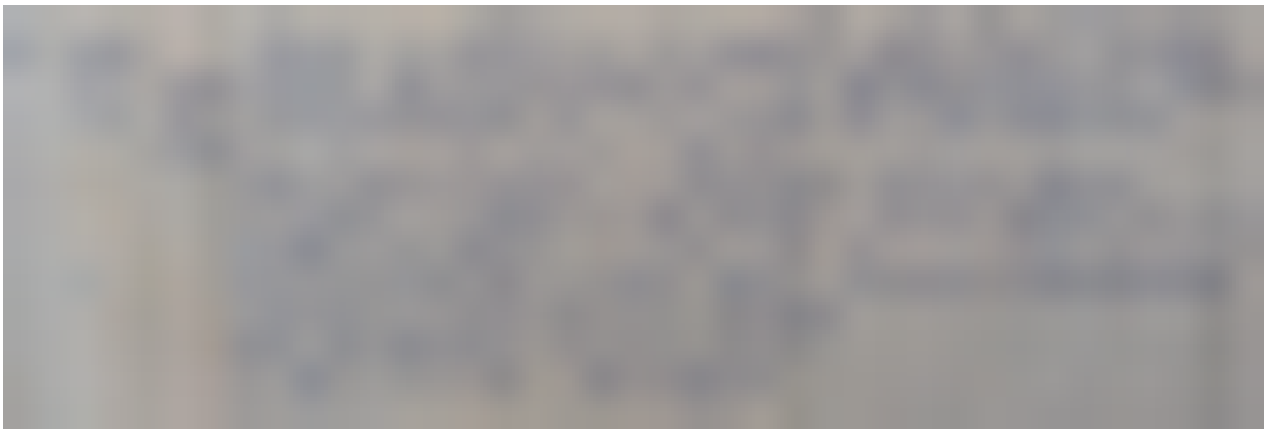
Child	Birth	Baptism	Godparents
Romuald	8 Jan 1956, Guże	22 Jan 1956, entry 3	Jan Kulewicz and Janina Kulewicz (brother-in-law and sister-in-law, not a married couple)

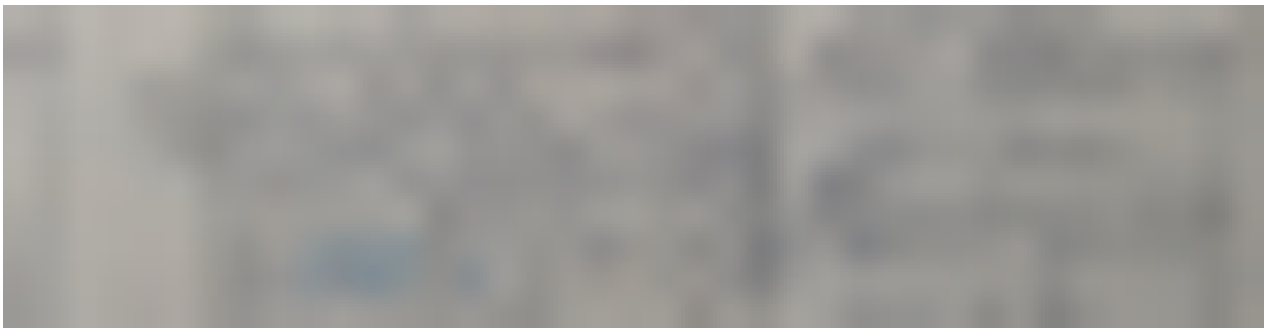
Guże lay right next to a military training ground. Alina and her mother Leokadia remembered that life there was good and that one could get along with the soldiers. Today, of about forty cottages, four in Guże are still lived in.

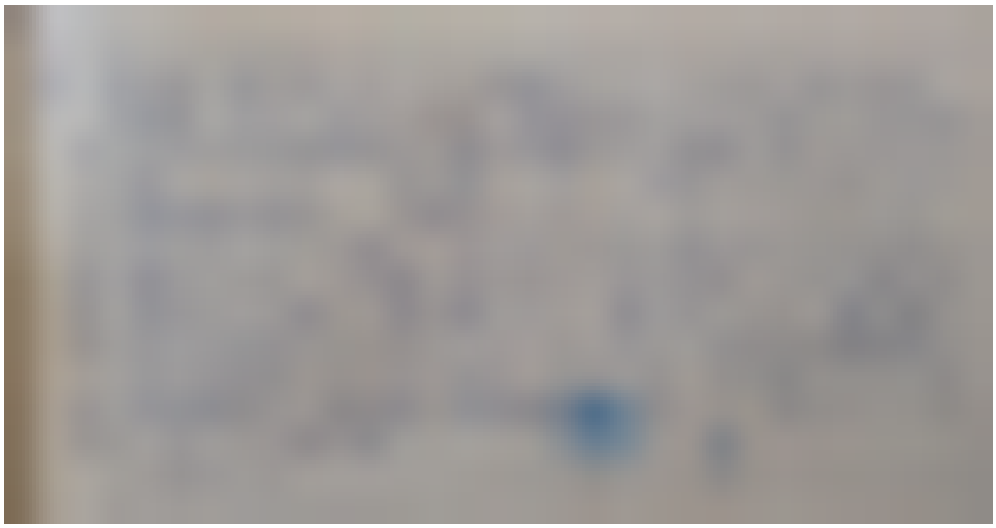


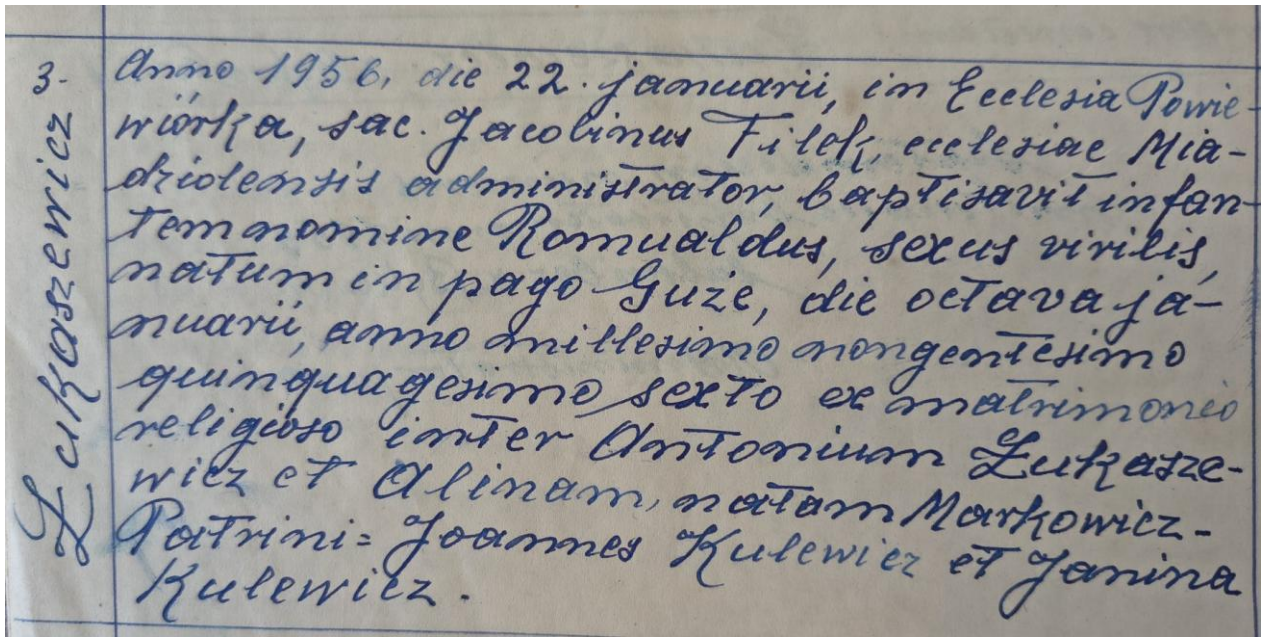
Baptism records of Romuald and his siblings

The register of the church in Powiewiórka has preserved the baptism records of all five children of Alina and Antoni. Photographs of the entries were sent in 2026 by Father Vladimiras Solovej, parish priest of Podbrodzie, the parish to which the church in Powiewiórka belongs today. He searched for them at the request of Romuald The records were written in Latin. Four of them were written by Father Franciszek Bylica and Romuald's record by Father Jakub Filek. Each record gives the day of birth, the day of baptism, the village, the parents and the godparents. In the three oldest records the church is called the Sorokpol church. In the two youngest it already bears the name Powiewiórka. It is the same church. The records appear here in the order in which the children were born.








3. Łukaszewicz

Anno 1956, die 22. januarii, in Ecclesia Powiewiórka, sac. Jacobinus Filek, ecclesiae Miadziolensis administrator, baptizavit infantem nomine Romualdus, sexus virilis, natum in pago Guzie, die octava januarii, anno millesimo nongentesimo quinquagesimo sexto ex matrimonio religioso inter Antonium Łukaszewicz et Alinam, natam Markowicz. Patrini: Joannes Kulewicz et Janina Kulewicz.

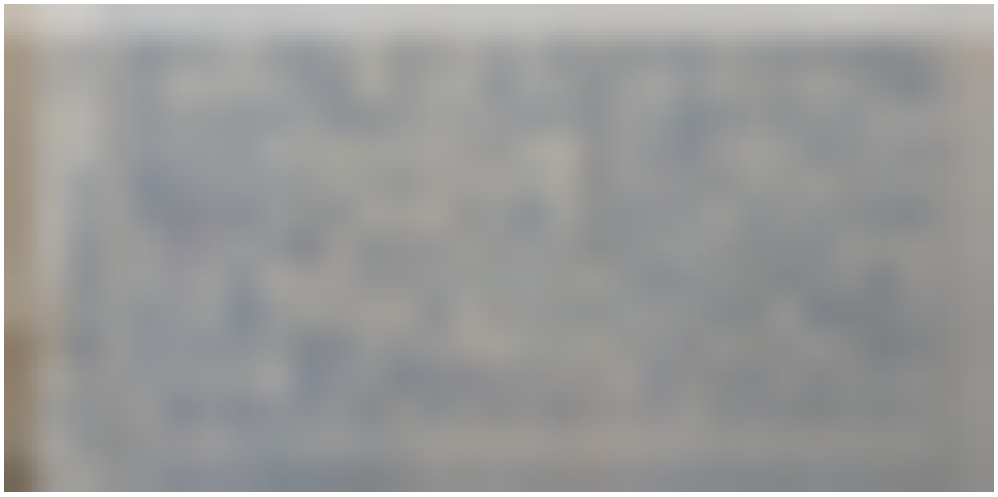
Fig. 10. Baptism record of Romuald from the register of the church in Powiewiórka, entry 3 of 1956. The child's surname is written in the margin.

Baptism record of Romuald, 1956

Original text (Latin): *Anno 1956, die 22. januarii, in Ecclesia Powiewiórka, sac. Jacobinus Filek, ecclesiae Miadziolensis administrator, baptisavit infantem nomine Romualdus, sexus virilis, natum in pago Guze, die octava januarii, anno millesimo nongentesimo quinquagesimo sexto ex matrimonio religioso inter Antonium Łukaszewicz et Alinam, natam Markowicz. Patrini: Joannes Kulewicz et Janina Kulewicz.*

In English: In the year 1956, on the 22nd day of January, in the church in Powiewiórka, Father Jakub Filek, administrator of the church in Miadzioł, baptised a child named Romuald, of the male sex, born in the village of Guże on the eighth day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six of the church marriage between Antoni Łukaszewicz and Alina née Markowicz. Godparents: Jan Kulewicz and Janina Kulewicz.

The priest wrote the name of the village as “Guze”. In Romuald's Polish birth record an official later wrote “Góra”. Both mean the same village of Guże.



The road to Poland

In the years 1955-1959 Poles from the Vilnius region could leave for Poland for the last time as repatriates, that is, people returning to their homeland. Alina's parents, Dominik and Leokadia, left first. Dominik's repatriation card was issued on 6 October 1958 at the repatriation point in Biała Podlaska. They settled in the village of Blanki near Lidzbark Warmiński, where Leokadia's brothers were already living.

The family of Alina and Antoni followed soon after them, in the autumn of 1958. All the documents needed for the journey were arranged by Alina. It was she who travelled to the offices, handed in the

applications and collected the permits. Antoni preferred not to show himself in offices. He had a reason. At the end of the war, in 1944-1945, when he was about nineteen, he hid in the forests to avoid being called up into the Soviet army. Someone informed on him when he came home for one night. He was beaten and taken away. The family speaks of deportation to Siberia. He was gone for about a year. He came back on foot, so emaciated that his own mother did not recognise him. Alina's daughter, supposes that after these experiences her father feared offices and another arrest. He told his wife: "once you sort out the papers, we go". Alina arranged them on her own. Thanks to her the family reached Poland.

On arrival the family went first to a centre for repatriates in western Poland. remembers Zielona Góra. From there Antoni travelled with his brother Stefan to look for work and a home. He found a post as a forester's assistant under the forester from Chmielówka and a renovated house at the Sąpy forester's lodge near Iława. The family got off the train in Samborowo. Their belongings were brought by lorry. remembered that two motorcycles came to Poland with the family. Grandfather Dominik brought a Pannonia. Her father, Antoni, brought a Junak with a sidecar.

On Sunday 2 December 1962 Antoni set off by bicycle towards Wielowieś and did not come back. The bicycle was found a few days later by the cemetery in Wielowieś. The public prosecutor's office in Morąg conducted an investigation and discontinued it. The body was never found. Only on 23 August 1973, at Alina's request, did the court in Iława declare Antoni dead as of 2 December 1962.

Alina was left alone with five children. She was not entitled to a widow's pension, because the body had not been found and for eleven years her husband was not officially declared dead. The family lived on Alina's work for farmers, on gathering mushrooms and berries and on three hectares of land allotted to the forester's assistant. The head teacher of the school helped her. Later Alina lived first in Mały Gil and from the end of the 1970s in Samborowo. She died there on 12 January 2014.



Fig. 12. The family grave in Iława: Alina and Antoni Łukaszewicz and Alina's parents, Dominik and Leokadia Markowicz. Two dates on the stone differ from the documents. Antoni's birth record gives 1 August 1925 (25 August on the stone). Leokadia's baptism record gives 14 September 1900 (11 September on the stone).

Inscription on the family grave in Iława

Original text (Polish): *Ś.P. ŁUKASZEWICZ ALINA ur. 04.03.1930 r. zm. 12.01.2014 r. ANTONI ur. 25.08.1925 r. zm. 02.12.1962 r. MARKOWICZ ŁEOKADIA ur. 11.09.1900 r. zm. 12.11.1978 r. DOMINIK ur. 25.06.1897 r. zm. 21.09.1959 r.*

In English: OF BLESSED MEMORY ŁUKASZEWICZ ALINA b. 04.03.1930 d. 12.01.2014 ANTONI b. 25.08.1925 d. 02.12.1962 MARKOWICZ ŁEOKADIA b. 11.09.1900 d. 12.11.1978 DOMINIK b. 25.06.1897 d. 21.09.1959

Dominik Markowicz (1897-1959)

Who he was	Dominik was Romuald's grandfather and Alina's father
Birth	25 June 1897, zaścianek of Wojtkuny
Baptism	20 July 1897, the church in Święciany
Parents	Bolesław Markowicz and Zofia née Walentynowicz
Marriage	2 March 1924 in Mielegiany, wife Leokadia née Cybulski
Children	Alina (1930) and Dominika
Occupation	farmer on his own land in Obkorty
Move to Poland	October 1958
Death	21 September 1959, buried in Iława



Fig. 13. Leokadia née Cybulski and Dominik Markowicz, wedding portrait of 1924. The photograph hung in grandmother Leokadia's house.

Dominik was born in the zaścianek of Wojtkuny as the sixth child of Bolesław and Zofia. The priest recorded the parents as nobility. The godfather was Antoni Markowicz, most probably his paternal uncle, that is, his father's brother. The godmother was Józefa, wife of Józef Bejnar.

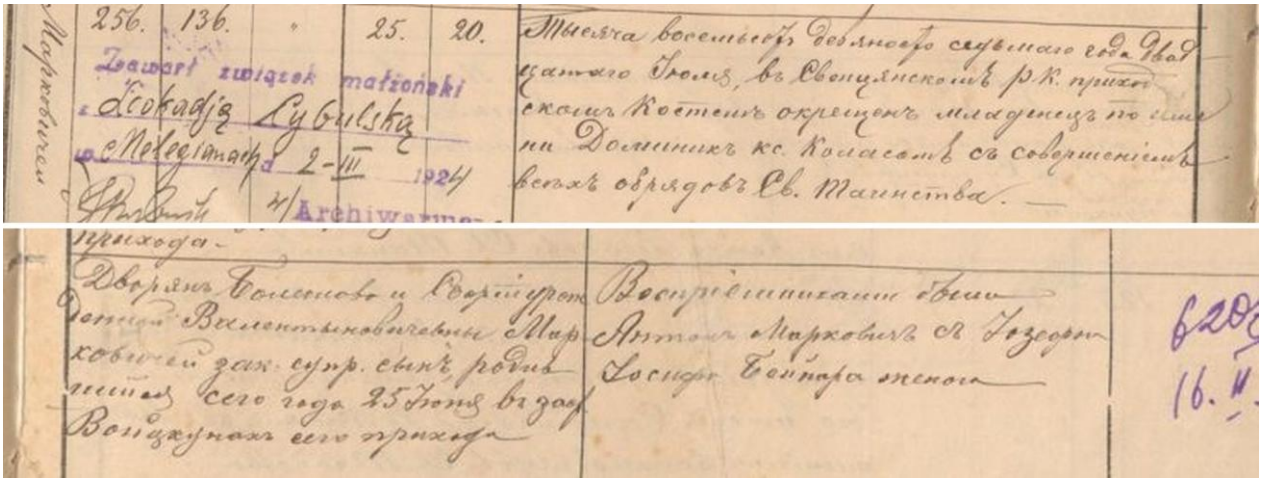


Fig. 14. Dominik's baptism record, register of the parish of Święciany for 1897, entry 256. At the top is the left-hand page of the register with a violet note about the marriage. At the bottom is the right-hand page, where the parents and godparents were recorded.

Baptism record of Dominik Markowicz, 1897

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ девяносто седьмаго года Іюля двадцатаго дня, въ Свенцянскомъ Р. К. приходскомъ Костелѣ окрещенъ младенецъ по имени Доминикъ кс. Коласомъ съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ Св. Таинства. Дворянъ Болеслава и Софіи урожденной Валентыновичевны Марковичей зак. супр. сынъ родившійся сего года 25 Іюня въ зас. Войцкунахъ сего прихода. Воспріемниками были Антонъ Марковичъ съ Іозефою Іосифа Б[о]йнара женою. Dopisek: Zawarł związek małżeński z Leokadją Cybulską w Melagianach 2-III 1924*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, on the twentieth day of July, in the Święciany Roman Catholic parish church, Father Kolas baptised an infant named Dominik with the fulfilment of all the rites of the holy sacrament. Son of the nobility Bolesław and Zofia née Walentynowicz, lawful spouses Markowicz, born this year on 25 June in the zaścianek of Wojtkuny of this parish. The godparents were Antoni Markowicz and Józefa, wife of Józef Bejnar (the surname is written unclearly, Bejnar or Bojnar). Note in Polish: he married Leokadia Cybulska in Mielegiany on 2 March 1924.

The note in the margin dates from 1924. It was made in Polish by an archive official when Dominik married. An identical note stands beside Leokadia's baptism record. These two notes link both records to our Dominik and Leokadia.

In the parish census of 1909 twelve-year-old Dominik lives in Wojtkuny with his parents, his brothers Jan and Kazimierz and his sister Maria. In 1923 he already has his own land in Obkorty. In 1924 he marries Leokadia Cybulska from Lejpuszki. In 1930 Alina is born.

The family remembers Dominik above all with his harmoshka. He played a button accordion, that is, an accordion with buttons instead of keys. He brought a Pannonia motorcycle to Poland. After arriving he lived with Leokadia in the village of Blanki. Towards the end of his life with his daughter. In September 1959 he still played for the children at the school in Sąpy for the start of the school year. He died on 21 September 1959.

Wife: Leokadia née Cybulski (1900-1978)

Leokadia was born on 14 September 1900 in the zaścianek of Lejpuszki in the parish of Mielegiany. Her parents, Stanisław Cybulski and Aniela née Bojaruniec, were farmers. She died on 12 November 1978 and rests in Iława beside her husband. Her life, her baptism record and her family are described in the chapter on the Cybulski family.

The land in Obkorty and the compensation

Dominik's farm in Obkorty is described in two certificates from Lithuanian archives, issued in 2013 for the compensation case.

Year	What Dominik Markowicz owned in Obkorty	How we know
1923	14 desyatinas of land, that is about 15 hectares: 1 1/4 desyatinas of arable land, 1 desyatina of meadow, 5 desyatinas of pasture, 1 desyatina of forest and 5 3/4 desyatinas of wasteland (as at 1 July 1923)	certificate of the Lithuanian Central State Archives of 5 February 2013
1957	0.66 hectare of land, a dwelling house built in 1920 and a pigsty from 1930	certificate of the Vilnius Regional Archives of 15 May 2013

The difference between 1923 and 1957 is the result of collectivisation. After the war the Soviet authorities took the land from the farmers and put it into a kolkhoz. Dominik was left with little more than half a hectare by the house. According to a family story the newly built Markowicz house in Obkorty burned down. Dominik and Leokadia then moved in with their daughter. The fire hastened the decision to leave for Poland. still has a scorched document about her grandfather's land.



When he left in 1958, Dominik left behind in Obkorty a house, a pigsty and land. Polish law provides state compensation for such property left beyond the eastern border. First it had to be established who inherited from Dominik and Leokadia.

- **The estate of Dominik** (died in 1959) passed to three persons in equal shares: his wife Leokadia, his daughter Dominika Ziemczonek and his daughter Alina Łukaszewicz, each 1/3.
- **The estate of Leokadia** (died in 1978) passed to both daughters in halves.
- As a result each of the daughters was entitled to **half** of the parents' property. This was the ruling of the District Court in Iława on 19 June 1990.
-

Alina filed the application for compensation on 17 December 1990 at the District Office in Iława. She did so eighteen years before the end of the deadline, which expired on 31 December 2008. The case lasted more than thirty years. In 2004 it was passed on. In the end it was handled by the Governor of the Warmian-Masurian Province. A valuer assessed the property in Obkorty as it stood in 1958, that is the house, the pigsty and 0.66 hectare. The land taken earlier into the kolkhoz was not included in the valuation, because the law covers only what the family left on the day of departure.

Item	Amount
Value of the property in Obkorty according to the valuation (prices of 20 August 2020)	PLN 472,637.96
The same value recalculated to the date of the 2024 decision	PLN 639,656.19
Compensation for the whole family, that is one fifth of the value (as the act provides)	PLN 127,931.23

The half due to Alina's side was divided equally among her five children. Each of the siblings received one fifth of that half, that is three thirtieths of the whole compensation: **PLN 12,793.12**. The share of a child who was no longer living went to that child's heirs. In one case this was a widow. In the other it was three children, each of whom received one third of their father's share, that is PLN 4,264.37.

Bolesław Markowicz (b. 1851)

Who he was	Bolesław was Romuald's great-grandfather and Dominik's father
Birth	27 April 1851, zaścianek of Popieliszki
Baptism	27 May 1851, St Raphael's Church in Vilnius
Parents	Tadeusz Markowicz and Urszula née Puciata
Marriage	7 February 1884 in Święciany, wife Zofia Walentynowicz
Children	eight, including Dominik (1897)
Lived in	Popieliszki, Obkorty, Wojtkuny, in 1894 the manor of Kondariszki
Last record	parish census of March 1909, Wojtkuny

Bolesław came into the world in Popieliszki, in the zaścianek where his mother's parents lived. Popieliszki lies right next to Obkorty. A month after the birth his parents took their son to Vilnius to be baptised, to St Raphael's Church. That is a journey of more than fifty kilometres.



Fig. 16. St Raphael's Church in Vilnius and the Green Bridge in a 19th-century photograph by Józef Czechowicz. Bolesław was baptised in this church. Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

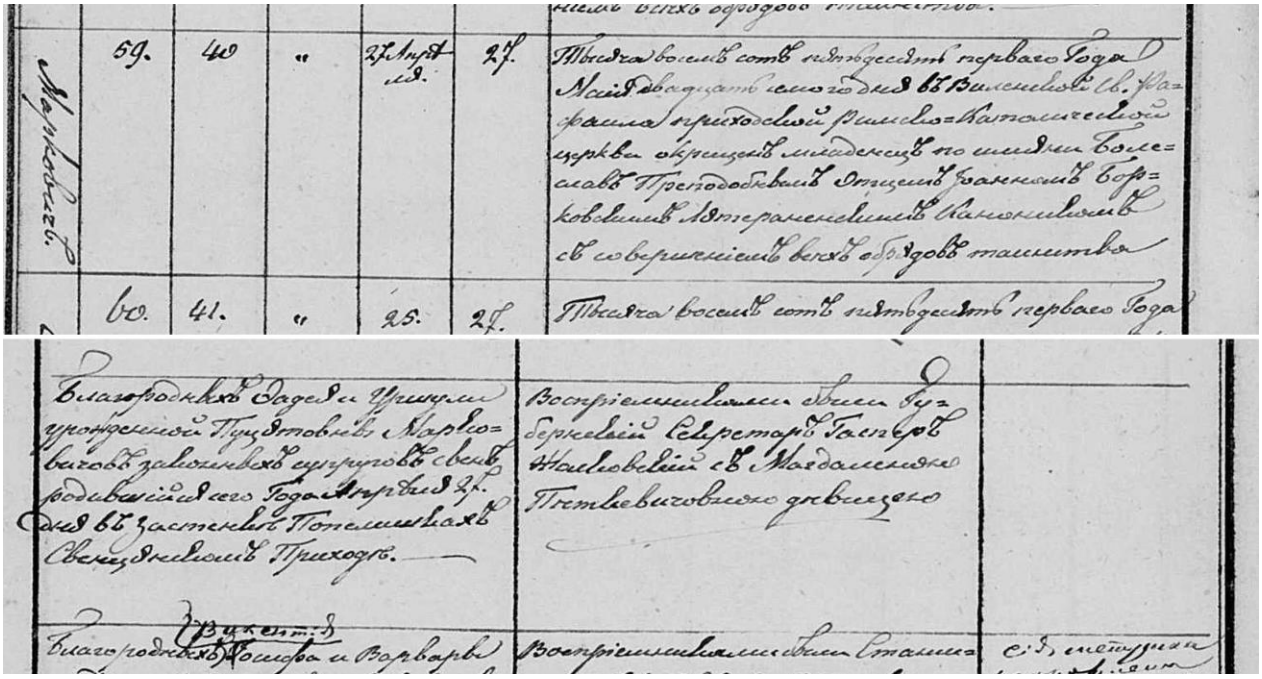


Fig. 17. Bolesław's baptism record, parish of St Raphael in Vilnius, entry 59 of 1851. At the top is the left-hand page of the register. At the bottom is the right-hand page.

Baptism record of Bolesław Markowicz, 1851

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемь сотъ пятьдесятъ перваго Года Маія двадцать седьмого дня въ Виленской Св. Рафаила приходской Римско-Католической церкви окрещенъ младенецъ по имени Болеславъ Преподобнымъ Отцемъ Іоанномъ Борковскимъ Латеранскимъ Каноникомъ съ совершеніемъ всьхъ обрядовъ таинства. Благородныхъ Фадея и Уршули урожденной Пуцятовны Марковичовъ законныхъ супруговъ сынъ родившійся сего Года Апрьля 27. дня въ застенкъ Попелишкахъ Свенцянскомъ Приходъ. […] Губернскій Секретарь Гаспаръ Жил[ин]скій[?] съ Магдалиною Пьткевичовною дьвицею.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, on the twenty-seventh day of May, in the Vilnius Roman Catholic parish church of Saint Raphael, the Reverend Father Jan Borkowski, Lateran canon, baptised an infant named Bolesław with the fulfilment of all the rites of the sacrament. Son of the nobly born Tadeusz and Urszula née Puciata, lawful spouses Markowicz, born this year on 27 April in the zaścianek of Popieliszki in the parish of Święciany. The godparents were the governorate secretary Kasper Żyliński (surname uncertain) and Miss Magdalena Pietkiewicz.

In 1884 Bolesław married Zofia Walentynowicz. According to the record he was 33 and she was 20. Both were living in Wojtkuny at the time. The marriage record names the parents of both, so a single document links three generations at once.

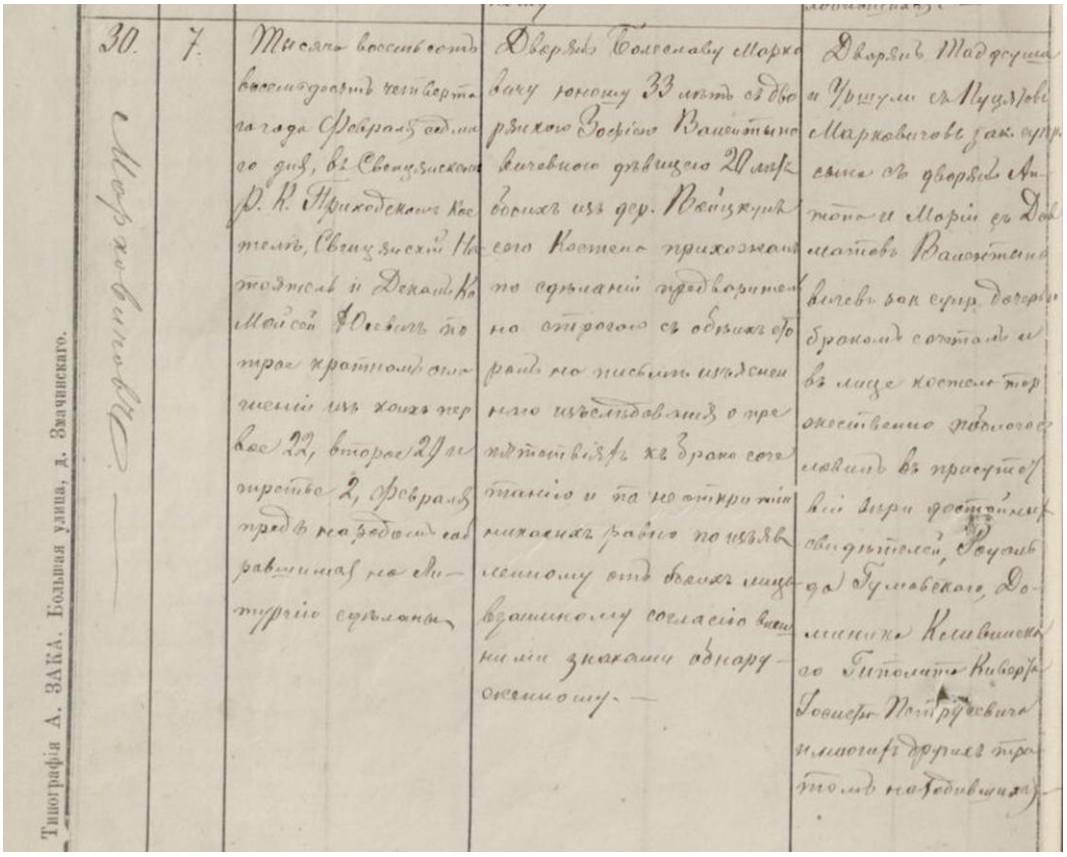


Fig. 18. Marriage record of Bolesław Markowicz and Zofia Walentynowicz, parish of Święciany, entry 30 of 1884.

Marriage record of Bolesław and Zofia, 1884

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ восемьдесятъ четвертаго года Февраля седьмаго дня, въ Свенцянскомъ Р. К. Приходскомъ Костелѣ, Свенцянскій Настоятель и Деканъ Ксёндзъ Моисей Юсевичъ, по трёхкратномъ оглашеніи, изъ коихъ первое 22, второе 29 и третье 2 Февраля предъ народомъ собравшимся на Литургію сдѣланы […] Дворянъ Болеславу Марковичу юношу 33 лѣтъ съ дворянкою Зофіею Валентыновичевною дѣвицею 20 лѣтъ, обоихъ изъ дер. Войцкунъ сего Костела прихожанъ […] Дворянъ Тадеуша и Уршули съ Пуцятовъ Марковичевъ зак. супр. сына, съ дворянъ Антона и Маріи съ Долматовъ Валентыновичевъ зак. супр. дочерью бракомъ сочеталъ и въ лицѣ костела торжественно благословилъ […]*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, on the seventh day of February, in the Święciany Roman Catholic parish church, the parish priest and dean of Święciany, Father Mojżesz Jusiewicz, after three banns announced before the people gathered at Mass (the first on 22 January, the second on 29 January, the third on 2 February), joined in marriage the nobleman Bolesław Markowicz, a bachelor aged 33, with the noblewoman Zofia Walentynowicz, a maiden aged 20. Both were from the village of Wojtkuny and belonged to this parish. He is the son of the nobility Tadeusz and Urszula née Puciata, lawful spouses Markowicz. She is the daughter of the nobility Antoni and Maria née Dołmat, lawful spouses Walentynowicz. The priest solemnly blessed them before the face of the Church.

Children of Bolesław and Zofia

Of the eight children four died in childhood. In April 1893, within four days, the parents lost two sons, one-year-old Józef and almost six-year-old Kazimierz. Both died of croup, a choking inflammation of the larynx. To the next son, born a year later, the parents again gave the name Kazimierz.

Child	Birth	Later life
Antoni	1885, Wojtkuny	died 21 November 1886 in Wojtkuny
Kazimierz	1887	died 30 April 1893 of croup
Jan	1889	in 1909 he lived in his parents' house, married in 1927
Józef	22 March 1892, Wojtkuny	died 26 April 1893 of croup
Kazimierz	1894	baptised in February 1894, when his parents were living at the Kondariszki manor. In 1909 he lived in his parents' house
Dominik	25 June 1897, Wojtkuny	Alina's father
Maria	c. 1902	in 1909 she lived in her parents' house
Helena	15 May 1907, Wojtkuny	died 25 October 1908

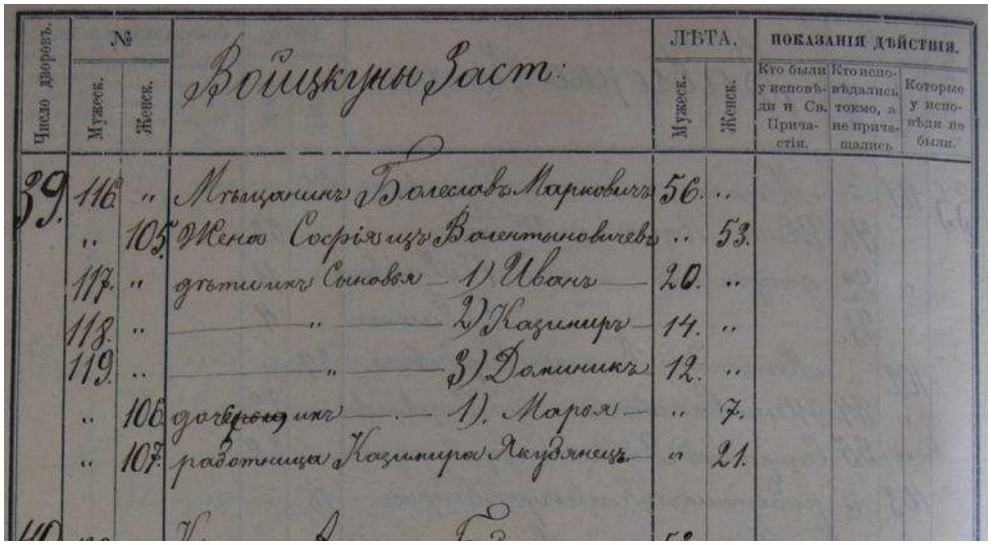


Fig. 19. Parish census of the church in Sorokpol, March 1909, zaścianek Wojtkuny, house no. 39. The first seven lines are the household of Bolesław Markowicz.

Bolesław's household in the parish census, March 1909

Original text (Russian): *Мѣщанинъ Болеславъ Марковичъ 56 / Жена Софія изъ Валентиновичевъ 53 / дѣти ихъ Сыновья 1) Иванъ 20, 2) Казиміръ 14, 3) Доминикъ 12 / дочь ихъ Марья 7 / работница Казиміра Якубянецъ 21*

In English: Townsman Bolesław Markowicz, aged 56. His wife Zofia née Walentynowicz, aged 53. Their children, sons: Jan 20, Kazimierz 14, Dominik 12. Their daughter Maria 7. Maidservant Kazimiera Jakubianiec 21.

The census gives ages only roughly. Zofia was then 45, not 53. In this census Bolesław is recorded as a townsman, although in the parish records of 1851-1897 he and his family are nobility.

Wife: Zofia née Walentynowicz (b. 1863)

Zofia was born on 7 August 1863 **at the manor in Zułów**, the same manor where Józef Piłsudski came into the world four years later. Her parents, Tomasz Antoni Walentynowicz and Maria née Dołmat, were nobility without land of their own. By April 1871 the family was already living in Wojtkuny. Zofia grew up there. Her baptism record, her parents and her siblings are presented in the chapter on the Walentynowicz family.

Tadeusz Markowicz (b. 1814)

Who he was	Tadeusz was Romuald's great-great-grandfather and Bolesław's father
Birth	15 March 1814, the village of Andrulańce, parish of Janiszki
Baptism	16 March 1814, the church in Janiszki
Parents	Stanisław Markowicz and Agata née Trabuć
Marriage	2 July 1840 in Święciany, wife Urszula Puciata
Children	Marianna (1843), Bolesław (1851), Salomea (1854), Helena (1856), Antoni (1862), Józef (1864)
Lived in	Andrulańce, Mirańce, Lipowo, Popieliszki, Obkorty
Last record	1862-1864, zaścianek Obkorty

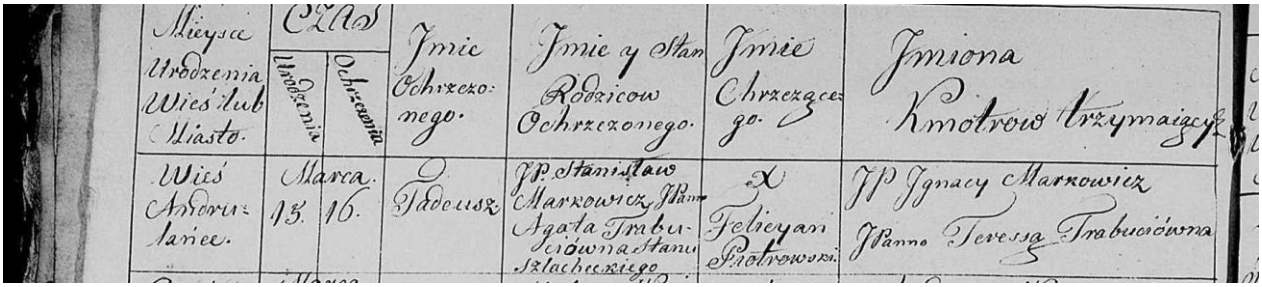


Fig. 20. Entry of Tadeusz's baptism in the register of the parish of Janiszki, March 1814. The column headings are visible at the top.

Entry of the baptism of Tadeusz Markowicz, 1814

Original text (Polish): *Mieysce Urodzenia Wieś lub Miasto: Wieś Andrulańce. Czas Urodzenia, Ochrzczenia: Marca 15. 16. Imie Ochrzczonego: Tadeusz. Imie y Stan Rodzicow Ochrzczonego: JP. Stanisław Markowicz, JPann[a] Agata Trabuciówna Stanu Szlacheckiego. Imie Chrzczącego: X Felicyan Piotrowski. Imiona Kmotrow trzymaiących: JP Ignacy Markowicz, JPanno Teressa Trabuciówna*

In English: Place of birth: the village of Andrulańce. Born 15 March, baptised 16 March. Name of the child: Tadeusz. Parents: Mr Stanisław Markowicz and Mrs Agata née Trabuć, of the noble estate. Baptised by the priest Felicjan Piotrowski. Godparents: Mr Ignacy Markowicz and Miss Teresa Trabuć.



Fig. 21. The wooden church in Janiszki, today Joniškis in the Molėtai district of Lithuania. Tadeusz and his brothers were baptised in the Janiszki parish. Photo: Julius, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

Tadeusz was at most two years old when his parents moved from Andrulańce to Mirańce, a village four and a half kilometres east of the church in Sorokpol. He was twelve when his father died. His mother then moved with the children to Lipowo and died there in 1830, when Tadeusz was sixteen. In 1840 he married Urszula Puciata from Popieliszki. The marriage record names the parents of both.

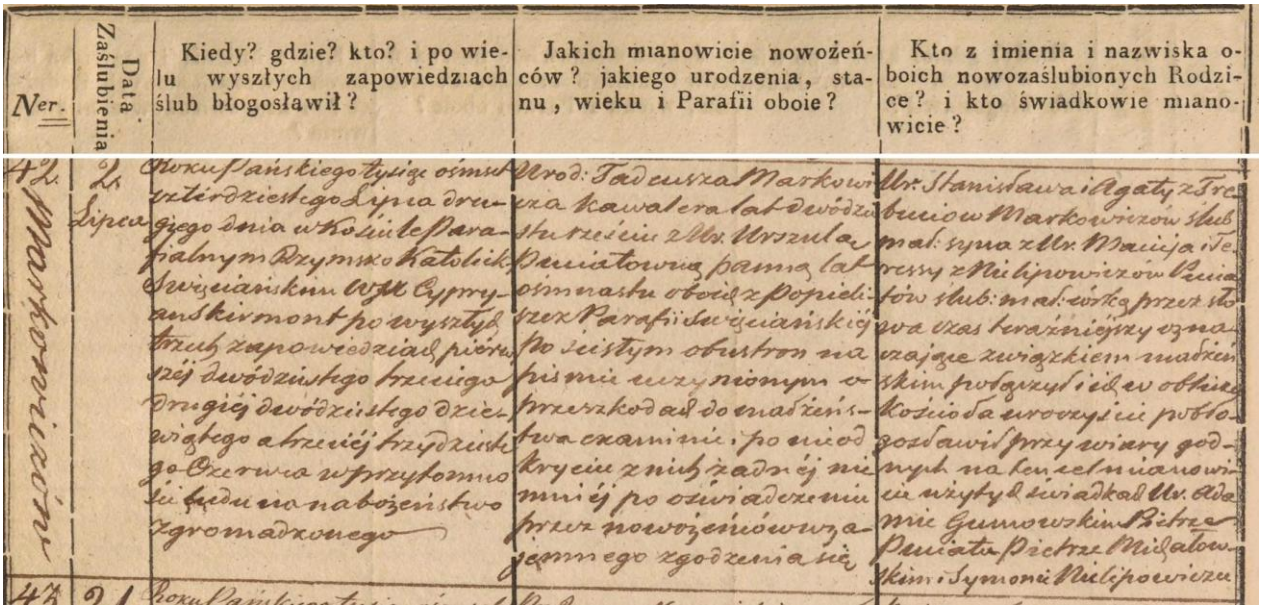


Fig. 22. Marriage record of Tadeusz Markowicz and Urszula Puciata, parish of Święciany, entry 42 of 1840. The column headings from the same page of the register have been added at the top. The surname "Markowiczów" is written in the left margin.

Marriage record of Tadeusz and Urszula, 1840

Original text (Polish): *Roku Pańskiego tysiąc ośmset czterdziestego Lipca drugiego dnia w Kościele Parafialnym Rzymsko Katolickim Swiecianskim W. X. Cypryan Skirmont po wyszłych trzech zapowiedziach, pierwszej dwódziestego trzeciego, drugiej dwódziestego dziewiątego a trzeciej trzydziestego Czerwca […] Urod: Tadeusza Markowicza kawalera lat dwódziestu sześciu z Ur. Urszulą Puciatowną panną lat ośmnastu, obojż z Popieliszek Parafii Swiecianskiej […] Ur. Stanisława i Agaty z Trebuciow Markowiczow ślub: mał: syna z Ur. Macieja i Teressy z Neilipowiczow Puciatów ślub: mał: córką […] przy świadkach Ur. Adamie Gumowskim, Piotrze Puciacie, Piotrze Michałowskim i Symonie Nielipowiczu.*

In English: In the Year of Our Lord 1840, on the 2nd day of July, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Święciany, the Reverend Father Cyprian Skirmont, after three banns (the first on 23 June, the second on 29 June, the third on 30 June), blessed the marriage of the well-born Tadeusz Markowicz, a bachelor aged twenty-six, with the well-born Urszula Puciata, a maiden aged eighteen, both of Popieliszki in the parish of Święciany. He is the son of the well-born Stanisław and Agata née Trabuć, the lawfully wedded Markowicz couple. She is the daughter of the well-born Maciej and Teresa née Nielipowicz, the lawfully wedded Puciata couple. The witnesses were the well-born Adam Gumowski, Piotr Puciata, Piotr Michałowski and Szymon Nielipowicz.

The word "well-born" (urodzony) in these records meant a nobleman. This was how the minor nobility were styled in church registers.

The young couple settled in Popieliszki with Urszula's parents. Marianna and Bolesław were born there. In Obkorty, a zaścianek right next door, the Markowicz family appear in 1862. Dominik later had land there too. Alina was born there in 1930.

Child	Birth	Later life
Marianna	11 November 1843, Popieliszki	baptised in Święciany
Bolesław	27 April 1851, Popieliszki	Dominik's father
Salomea	16 May 1854, Popieliszki	baptised in Święciany, her godmother was her aunt Bogumiła
Helena	28 May 1856	baptised in Święciany, her godmother was her aunt Bogumiła
Antoni	14 March 1862, Obkorty	his godparents were the Billewicz family
Józef	c. May 1864	died 23 November 1864 in Obkorty, aged six months

The eldest daughter, Marianna, was baptised in Święciany by the priest Józef Rouba ten days after her birth. The record was still written in Polish.

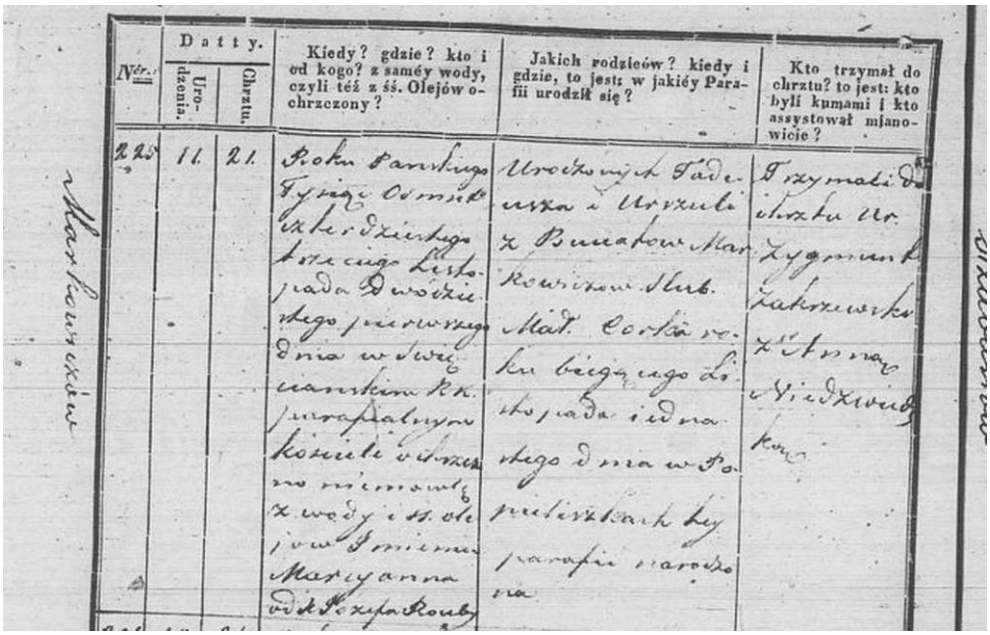


Fig. 23. Baptism record of Marianna Markowicz, parish of Święciany, entry 225 of 1843. The printed column headings are visible at the top. The surname "Markowiczow" is in the left margin.

Baptism record of Marianna Markowicz, 1843

Original text (Polish): *225. Urodzenia 11. Chrztu 21. Roku Pańskiego Tysiąc Osmset czterdziestego trzeciego Listopada Dwudziestego pierwszego dnia w Swięciańskim R.K. parafialnym kościele ochrzczono niemowlę z wody i ss. Olejow Imieniem Maryanna od X. Józefa Rouby. Urodzonych Tadeusza i Urszuli z Puciatow Markowiczow Ślub. Mał. Córka roku bieżącego Listopada iednastego dnia w Popieliszkach tey parafii narodzona. Trzymali do chrztu Ur. Zygmunt Zakrzewski z Anną Niedźwiedzką*

In English: Entry 225. Born on the 11th, baptised on the 21st. In the Year of Our Lord 1843, on the twenty-first day of November, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Święciany, the priest Józef Rouba baptised with water and the holy oils an infant named Marianna. Daughter of the well-born Tadeusz and Urszula née Puciata, the lawfully wedded Markowicz couple, born on the eleventh of November of this year in Popieliszki in this parish. Her godparents were the well-born Zygmunt Zakrzewski and Anna Niedźwiedzka.

Eleven years later the registers were already kept in Russian. At Salomea's baptism the godmother was Bogumiła, Tadeusz's sister. The priest wrote the name of the zaścianek in a shortened form.

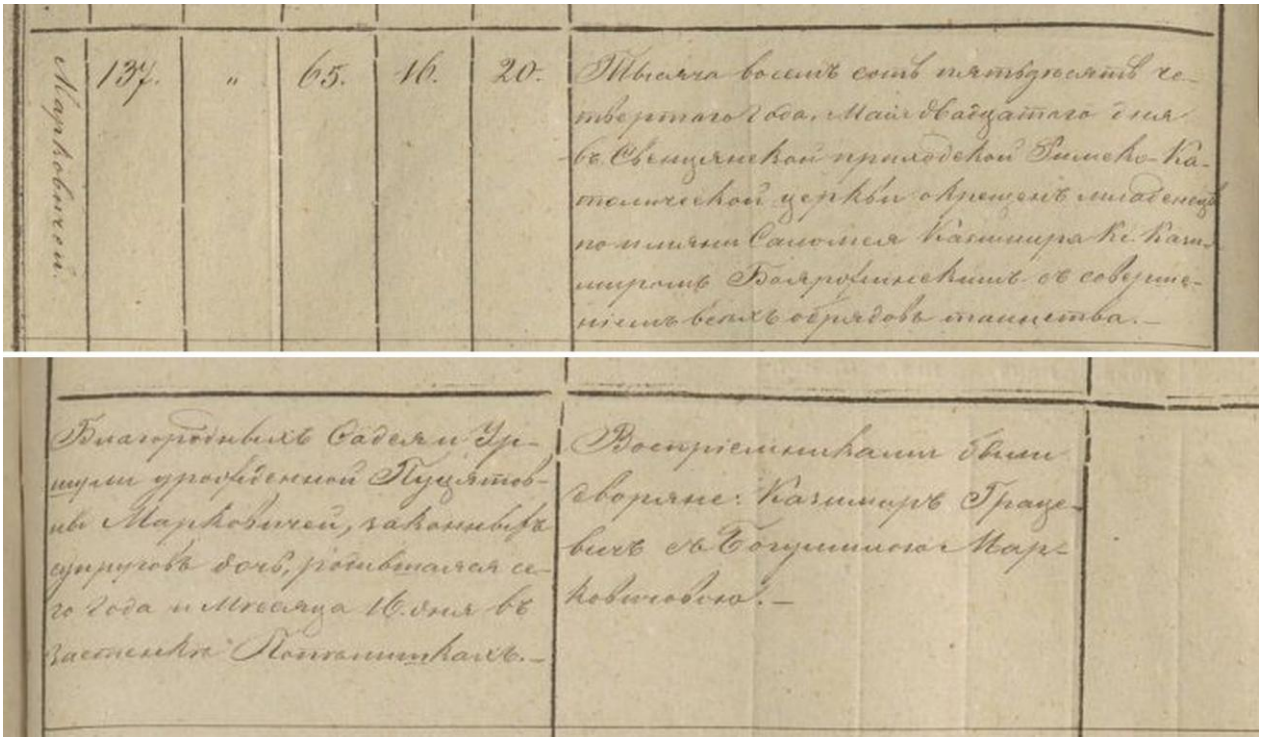


Fig. 24. Baptism record of Salomea Markowicz, parish of Święciany, entry 137 of 1854. The left-hand page of the register is visible at the top. At the bottom is the right-hand page with the parents and godparents.

Baptism record of Salomea Markowicz, 1854

Original text (Russian): *137. 65. 16. 20. Тысяча восемь сотъ пятьдесятъ четвертаго года, Мая двадцатаго дня, въ Свенцянской приходской Римско-Католической церкви окрещенъ младенецъ по имяни Саломея Ксендзомъ Казимиромъ Богробинскимъ[?], съ совершениемъ всехъ обрядовъ таинства. Благородныхъ Ѳадея и Уршули урожденной Пуцятовъ Марковичей, законныхъ супруговъ дочь, родившаяся сего года и Мѣсяца 16 дня въ застѣнкѣ Попишкахъ. Воспріемниками были дворяне: Казимиръ Грацевичъ[?] съ Богумилою Марковичевою.*

In English: Entry 137. Born on the 16th, baptised on the 20th. In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, on the twentieth day of May, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Święciany, the priest Kazimierz Bogrobiński (surname uncertain) baptised an infant named Salomea with the performance of all the rites of the sacrament. Daughter of the nobly born Tadeusz and Urszula née Puciata, the lawful Markowicz couple, born on the 16th day of the same month and year in the zaścianek of Popiszki, that is Popieliszki. The godparents were the nobleman Kazimierz Gracewicz (surname uncertain) and the noblewoman Bogumiła Markowicz.

The last son, Józef, died in Obkorty as a baby of six months. The priest gave an abscess as the cause of death.

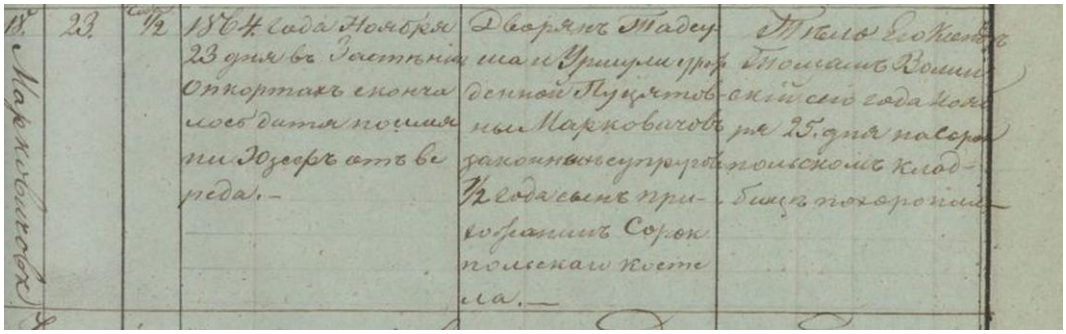


Fig. 25. Death record of Józef Markowicz, parish of Sorokpol, entry 18 of 1864. The surname "Марковичовъ" is written in the left margin.

Death record of Józef Markowicz, 1864

Original text (Russian): *18. 23. ½ года. 1864 года Ноября 23 дня въ Застѣнкѣ Опкортахъ скончалось дитя по имяни Юзефъ отъ вереда. Дворянъ Тадеуша и Уршули урожденной Пуцятовны Марковичовъ законныхъ супруговъ ½ года сынъ прихожанинъ Сорокпольскаго Костела. Тѣло Его Кс: Томашъ Волинскій сего года Ноября 25 дня на Сорокпольскомъ кладбищѣ похоронилъ.*

In English: Entry 18. Died on the 23rd, aged six months. On the 23rd day of November 1864, in the zaścianek of Obkorty, a child named Józef died of an abscess. The six-month-old son of the nobles Tadeusz and Urszula née Puciata, the lawful Markowicz couple, a parishioner of the Sorokpol church. His body was buried on 25 November of this year in the Sorokpol cemetery by the priest Tomasz Woliński.

The Billewicz family at Antoni's baptism

On 14 March 1862 Antoni, Bolesław's younger brother, was born in Obkorty. Two days later he was baptised in Sorokpol by the priest Tomasz Woliński. The child was held at the font by **Antoni Billewicz**, a landowner of the Święciany district called president in the record, together with Miss **Maria Billewicz**. The godparents were most probably the owner of Zułów and her father. In April 1863 Maria Billewicz of Zułów married Józef Wincenty Piłsudski. In 1867 their son Józef was born, later the Marshal. The choice of such godparents shows that the Markowicz family lived close to the manor in Zułów. Zułów and the Piłsudski family are described in the chapter on the Witkiewicz and Misiun families.

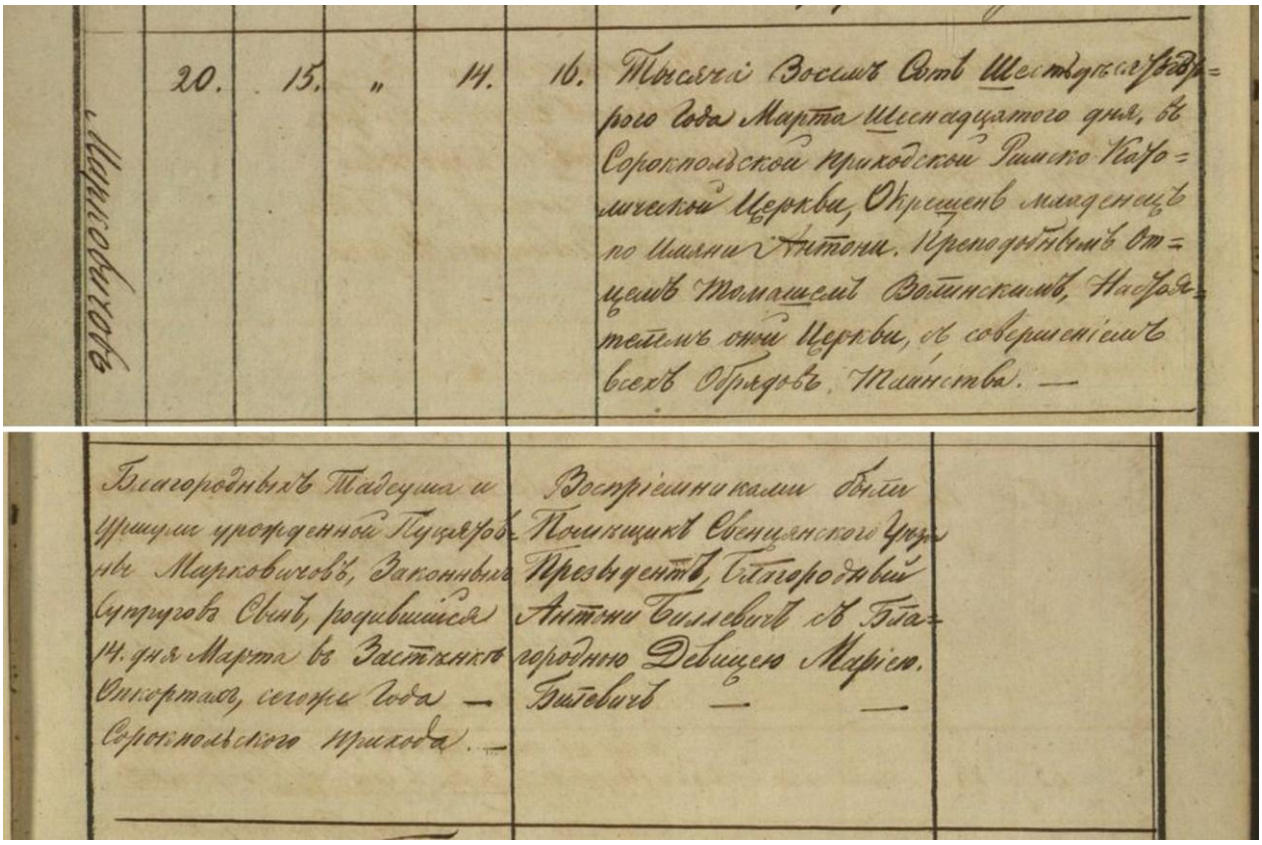


Fig. 26. Baptism record of Antoni Markowicz, parish of Sorokpol, entry 20 of 1862. The left-hand page of the register is visible at the top. At the bottom is the right-hand page with the parents and godparents.

Baptism record of Antoni Markowicz, 1862

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча Восемь Сотъ Шестьдесятъ Второго Года Марта Шеснадцатого дня, въ Сорокпольской Приходской Римско Католической Церкви, Окрещенъ младенецъ по имяни Антони. Преподобнымъ Отцемъ Томашемъ Волинскимъ, Настоятелемъ оной Церкви, съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ Обрядовъ Таинства. Благородныхъ Тадеуша и Урш[у]ли урожденной Пуцятовны Марковичовъ, Законныхъ Супруговъ Сынъ, родившійся 14. дня Марта въ Застѣнкѣ Опкортахъ, сегоже Года Сорокпольского прихода. Воспріемниками были Помѣщикъ Свенцянского Уѣзда Президентъ, Благородный Антонъ Биллевичъ съ Благородною Дѣвицею Маріею Билевичъ*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, on the sixteenth day of March, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Sorokpol, an infant named Antoni was baptised. He was baptised by the Reverend Father Tomasz Woliński, parish priest of this church, with the performance of all the rites of the sacrament. Son of the nobly born Tadeusz and Urszula née Puciata Markowicz, a lawful married couple, born on 14 March of this year in the zaścianek of Obkorty in the parish of Sorokpol. The godparents were a landowner of the Święciany district, the president, the nobly born Antoni Billewicz, with the nobly born Miss Maria Billewicz.

Playing with the young Piłsudski

The family is certain that one of our people played with little Józef Piłsudski as a child. The story was passed on to us by Alina's daughter. The Markowicz and Walentynowicz families lived close to the manor at Zułów. Zofia Walentynowicz, Alina's grandmother, was born in that manor in 1863. In 1862 the Billewiczes were godparents of Antoni Markowicz. In 1865 the Marshal's father Józef Wincenty Piłsudski and his sister Julia held Józef, Zofia's brother, at the font. In 1877 Adam Piłsudski, the Marshal's younger brother, held Anna, Zofia's sister, at the font. Zofia was four years older than Józef Piłsudski and Antoni five years older. The story fits these two best. These were ties between neighbours, though. Our families were not related to the family of the manor. The whole story, the history of the manor and the Marshal's baptism record are given in the chapter on the Witkiewicz and Misiun families.

Wife: Urszula née Puciata (b. 1822)

Urszula was born on 1 November 1822 in the village of Nareysze in the parish of Konstantynów. Her parents were Maciej Puciata and Teresa née Nielipowicz. Both died in Popieliszki: Teresa in 1856 and Maciej in 1862. A separate chapter of the chronicle tells of the Puciata, Nielipowicz and Kisiel families. There we also show the entry of Urszula's baptism.

Stanisław Markowicz (d. 1827) and Agata née Trabuć (d. 1830)

Who they were	Tadeusz's parents
Stanisław's parents	Bartłomiej Markowicz and Anna née Baniewicz, the village of Niemenczynka in the parish of Podbrzezie
Stanisław	baptised 8 May 1779 in the parish of Podbrzezie, died 26 February 1827 in Mirańce, buried 28 February in Sorokpol
Stanisław's siblings	Ignacy Wincenty (1783), Jerzy Wojciech (1785), Rachela Antonina (1787)
Agata	born c. 1781, died 5 May 1830 in Lipowo, buried 7 May in Korkożyszki
Marriage	1807, parish of Święciany
Title	in records of 1812 and 1813 Stanisław is recorded as rotmistrz (cavalry captain) of the Wiłkomierz district
Children	Józef (1807), Justyn Mateusz (1810), Tadeusz (1814), twins Felicjan and Bogumiła (1816)
Agata's parents	Antoni Trabuć and Marianna née Dauksza



Fig. 27. Marriage record of Stanisław Markowicz and Agata Trabuć, marriage register of the parish of Święciany, entry 7 of 1807. The name of the village Auksztajny is written in the margin.

Marriage record of Stanisław and Agata, 1807

Original text (Latin): *Auksztajny. 7. Idem B[e]n[e]d[ix]i matrimonium rite contractum inter Nobiles G:D: Stanislaum Markowicz et G:D: Agatham Trebuciowna Virginem. Testes fuere G:D: Dominicus Lazowski, G:D: Georgius Balewicz, G:D: Augustinus Abramowicz.*

In English: Auksztajny. Entry 7. I, the same priest, blessed the marriage duly contracted between nobles: the well-born Stanisław Markowicz and the well-born Miss Agata Trabuć. The witnesses were the well-born Dominik Łazowski, Jerzy Balewicz and Augustyn Abramowicz.

The abbreviation "G:D:" is the Latin "Generosus Dominus". In Polish at that time the word was "urodzony" (well-born). It was the title of a nobleman. The record does not give the day of the wedding. The neighbouring entries show that it was May or June 1807.

After the wedding Stanisław and Agata lived in the village of Andrulańce in the parish of Janiszki, in the Vilnius district. Their sons Justyn Mateusz and Tadeusz were born there. Most probably the eldest, Józef, was born there too. At Józef's baptism the priest recorded the father as Stanisław Barkowski. By 1816 the family was already living in Mirańce, which the priest also called Podmirańce. In November of that year twins were born there.

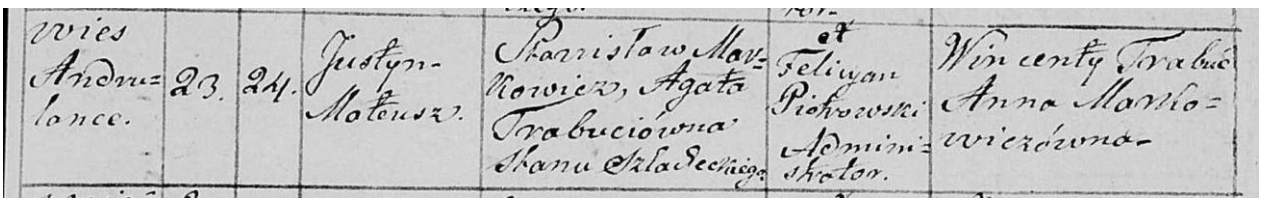


Fig. 28. Entry of the baptism of Justyn Mateusz in the register of the parish of Janiszki, October 1810. The columns are the same as at Tadeusz's baptism: place, day of birth and baptism, name, parents, priest, godparents.

Entry of the baptism of Justyn Mateusz Markowicz, 1810

Original text (Polish): *wieś Andrulańce / 23. 24. / Justyn Mateusz / Stanisław Markowicz, Agata Trabuciowna Stanu Szlachec[kiego] / X Felicyan Piotrowski Admini[strator] / Wincenty Trabuć, Anna Markowiczówna*

In English: Place of birth: the village of Andrulańce. Born 23 October, baptised 24 October. Names of the child: Justyn Mateusz. Parents: Stanisław Markowicz and Agata née Trabuć, of the noble estate. Baptised by the priest Felicjan Piotrowski, administrator of the parish. Godparents: Wincenty Trabuć and Anna Markowicz.

There is no month name in this line of the register, because the clerk wrote it only once, in an earlier entry. The godfather Wincenty Trabuć was Agata's brother.

Rotmistrz of the Wiłkomierz district

Justyn Mateusz lived for less than two years. He died on 29 September 1812 in Andrulańce and was buried the next day in the cemetery in Janiszki. Next to his name the priest added his father's title: rotmistrz of the Wiłkomierz district.

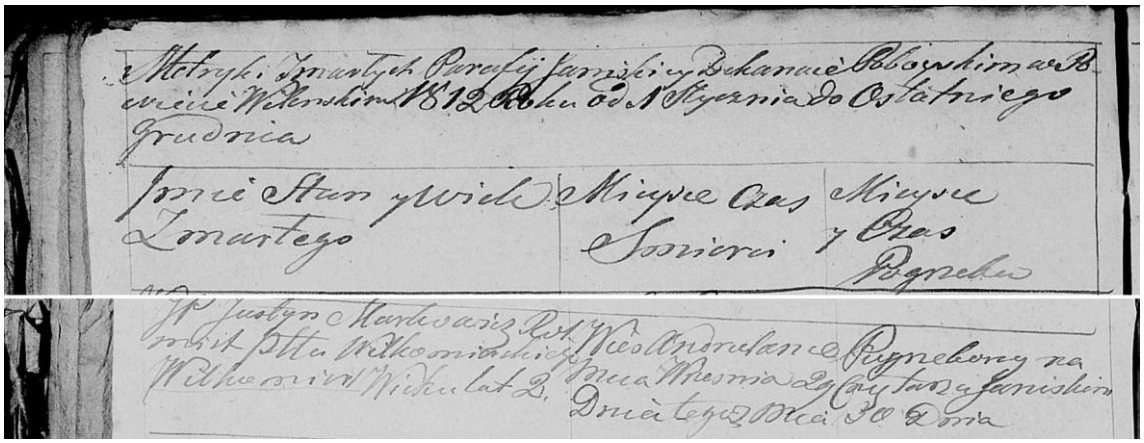


Fig. 29. Entry of the death of Justyn Markowicz in the register of deaths of the parish of Janiszki, 1812. The page heading with the columns is visible at the top. Below it is Justyn's line.

Entry of the death of Justyn Markowicz, 1812

Original text (Polish): *Metryki Zmarłych Parafij Janiskiey Dekanacie Pobojskim w Powiecie Wilenskim 1812 Roku od 1 Stycznia do Ostatniego Grudnia. Imie Stan y Wiek Zmarłego. Mieysce Czas Smierci. Mieysce y Czas Pogrzebu. […] JP Justyn Markowicz Rotmist[rza] P[owia]tu Wiłkomirskieg[o] […] Wieku lat 2. Wieś Andrulance M[iesią]ca Wrzesnia 29 Dnia. Pogrzebiony na Cmętarzu Janiskim tegoż M[iesią]ca 30 Dnia.*

In English: Death records of the parish of Janiszki in the deanery of Pobojsk, in the Vilnius district, for the year 1812, from 1 January to the end of December. Columns: name, estate and age of the deceased, place and time of death, place and time of burial. Justyn's line: the Honourable Master Justyn Markowicz, son of the rotmistrz of the Wiłkomierz district, aged 2. Died in the village of Andrulańce on 29 September. Buried in the Janiszki cemetery on the 30th of this month. One word added under the title is illegible.

The same title appears in the marriage register of the parish of Janiszki. When neighbours married in Andrulańce on 16 November 1813, one of the witnesses was "JPan Stanisław Markowicz Rottm: Pttu: Wiłkomir:", that is, Mr Stanisław Markowicz, rotmistrz of the Wiłkomierz district.

What was a district rotmistrz? In the old Grand Duchy of Lithuania, in time of war a rotmistrz led a company of the nobility of his district, called up in the general levy. A district had several rotmistrzes at once. When in 1764 the nobility of the Wiłkomierz district signed the election of King Stanisław August, nine of the roughly ninety signatories were rotmistrzes. By the end of the 18th century the

general levy was no longer called, but the title remained as an honorary dignity. The nobility in Lithuania went on bearing such titles long after the partitions.

The title set a nobleman apart from his neighbours. In the register of the parish of Janiszki for 1798 to 1818, which records more than two and a half thousand baptisms, marriages and burials, only three people are called district rotmistrz. One of them was Stanisław Markowicz. The rest of the nobility of this parish had no title at all. In the neighbouring Zawilejski district, a list of the nobility from December 1811 names about twenty rotmistrzes. Most of them had their own manor farm. A few served wealthier neighbours as stewards. So the title brought neither troops nor pay, but it was held by men who counted for something in the district.

It is not known when Stanisław received this title, nor why it concerned the Wiłkomierz district and not the Vilnius district where he lived. Andrulańce, however, lay right on the border of the two districts. The Markowicz family do not appear in the lists of the nobility of the Wiłkomierz district for 1816 to 1819 or in that district's book of proofs of nobility.

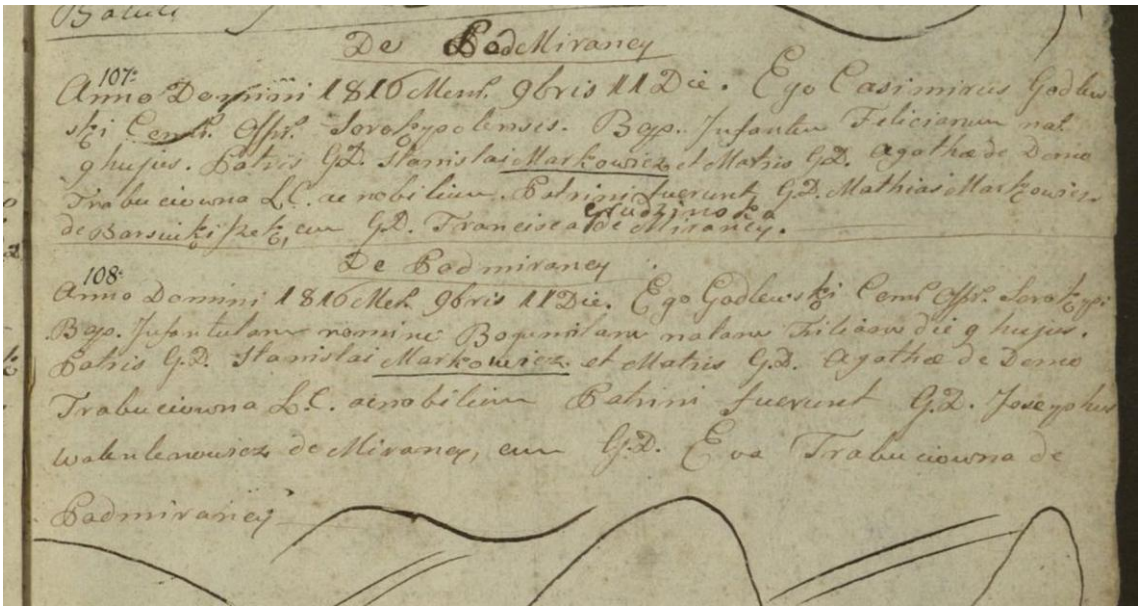


Fig. 30. Baptism of the twins Felicjan and Bogumiła, parish of Sorokpol, entries 107 and 108 of 11 November 1816.

Baptism records of the twins Felicjan and Bogumiła, 1816

Original text (Latin): *De Podmirancy. 107. Anno Domini 1816 Mens. 9bris 11 Die. Ego Casimirus Godlewski Comm. Offr. Sorokpolensis. Bap[tisa]vi Infantem Felicianum nat[um] die 9 hujus. Patris G.D. Stanislai Markowicz et Matris G.D. Agathae de Domo Trabuciowna L.C. ae nobilium. Patrini fuerunt G.D. Mathias Markowicz de Barsuikiszek, cum G.D. Francisca Rudzinska[?] de Mirancy. De Podmirancy. 108. Anno Domini 1816 Mens. 9bris 11 Die. Ego Godlewski Comm. Offr. Sorokp. Bap[tisa]vi Infantulam nomine Bogumiłam natam Filiam die 9 hujus. Patris G.D. Stanislai Markowicz et Matris G.D. Agathae de Domo Trabuciowna L.C. ae nobilium. Patrini fuerunt G.D. Josephus Walentenowicz de Mirancy, cum G.D. Eva Trabuciowna de Podmirancy.*

In English: From Podmirańce. Entry 107. In the Year of Our Lord 1816, on the 11th day of November. I, Kazimierz Godlewski, commendary of Sorokpol, baptised an infant named Felicjan, born on the 9th day of this month, son of the well-born Stanisław Markowicz and the well-born Agata née Trabuć, a lawful married couple, nobles. The godparents were the well-born Maciej Markowicz of Barsukiszki and the well-born Franciszka Rudzińska (surname uncertain) of Mirańce. From Podmirańce. Entry 108. In the Year of Our Lord 1816, on the 11th day of November. I, Godlewski, commendary of Sorokpol, baptised an infant named Bogumiła, a daughter born on the 9th day of this month, whose father is the well-born Stanisław Markowicz and mother the well-born Agata née Trabuć, a lawful married couple, nobles. The godparents were the well-born Józef Walentynowicz of Mirańce and the well-born Ewa Trabuć of Podmirańce.

A commendary was a priest who ran a parish in place of the parish priest. Bogumiła's godmother was Ewa Trabuć, Agata's younger sister. The godfather was Józef Walentynowicz of Mirańce. Sixty-eight years later Stanisław's grandson Bolesław married Zofia Walentynowicz.

Child	Birth	Later life
Józef	most probably 3 December 1807, Andrulańce	no longer alive in 1830
Justyn Mateusz	23 October 1810, Andrulańce	his godfather was his uncle Wincenty Trabuć. Justyn died on 29 September 1812 in Andrulańce, aged 2
Tadeusz	15 March 1814, Andrulańce	Bolesław's father
Felicjan	9 November 1816, Mirańce	died 31 March 1828 in Lipowo of smallpox, aged 11
Bogumiła	9 November 1816, Mirańce	never married, was godmother to two of her nieces. Died 26 December 1860 in Popieliszki, aged 44

Stanisław died on 26 February 1827 in Mirańce. Two days later he was buried in Sorokpol. The priest recorded his age as 55, but according to the baptism record of 1779 Stanisław was 47. In those days the age of the deceased was estimated by eye.

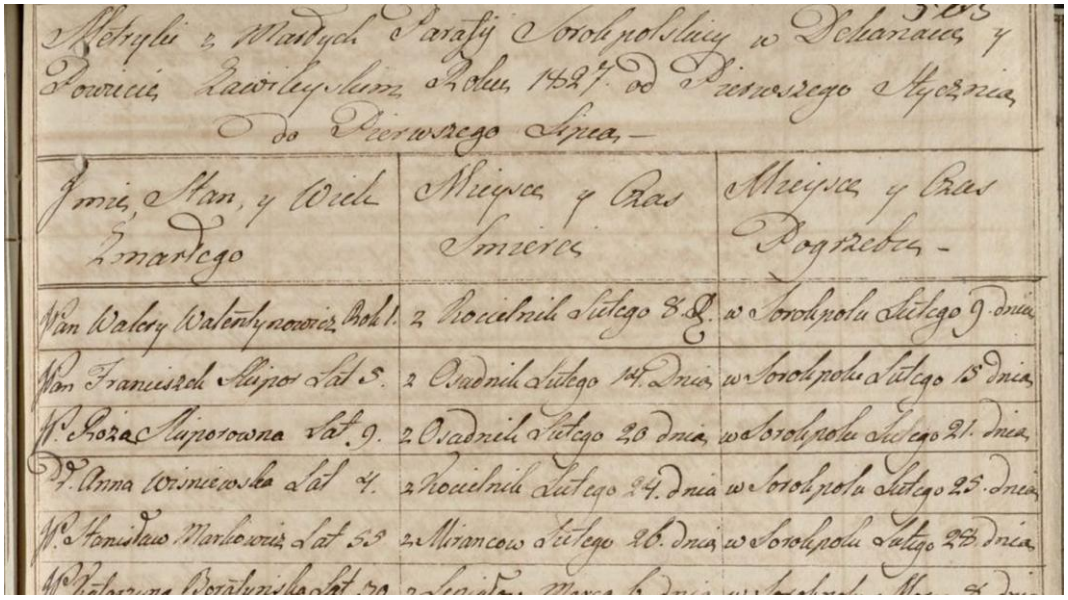


Fig. 31. List of the dead of the parish of Sorokpol for the first half of 1827. Stanisław Markowicz is in the fifth line below the headings.

Stanisław Markowicz in the list of the dead, 1827

Original text (Polish): *Metryki z Martwych Parafij Sorokpolskiey w Dekanacie y Powiecie Zawileyskim w Roku 1827. od Pierwszego Stycznia do Pierwszego Lipca. Imie, Stan, y Wiek Zmarłego. Mieysce y Czas Smierci. Mieysce y Czas Pogrzebu. […] JP. Stanisław Markowicz Lat 55. z Mirancow Lutego 26. dnia. w Sorokpolu Lutego 28. dnia*

In English: Death records of the parish of Sorokpol in the deanery and district of Zawilejski in the year 1827, from 1 January to 1 July. Columns: name, estate and age of the deceased, place and time of death, place and time of burial. Line five: the Honourable Master Stanisław Markowicz, aged 55, of Mirańce, died 26 February, buried in Sorokpol on 28 February.

In almost all records from 1807 to 1830 Stanisław and his family are recorded as nobility. The exception is Felicjan's death record of 1828 from the parish of Korkożyszki, in which the family is recorded as free people. Two years later the same church again recorded Agata as “well-born”.

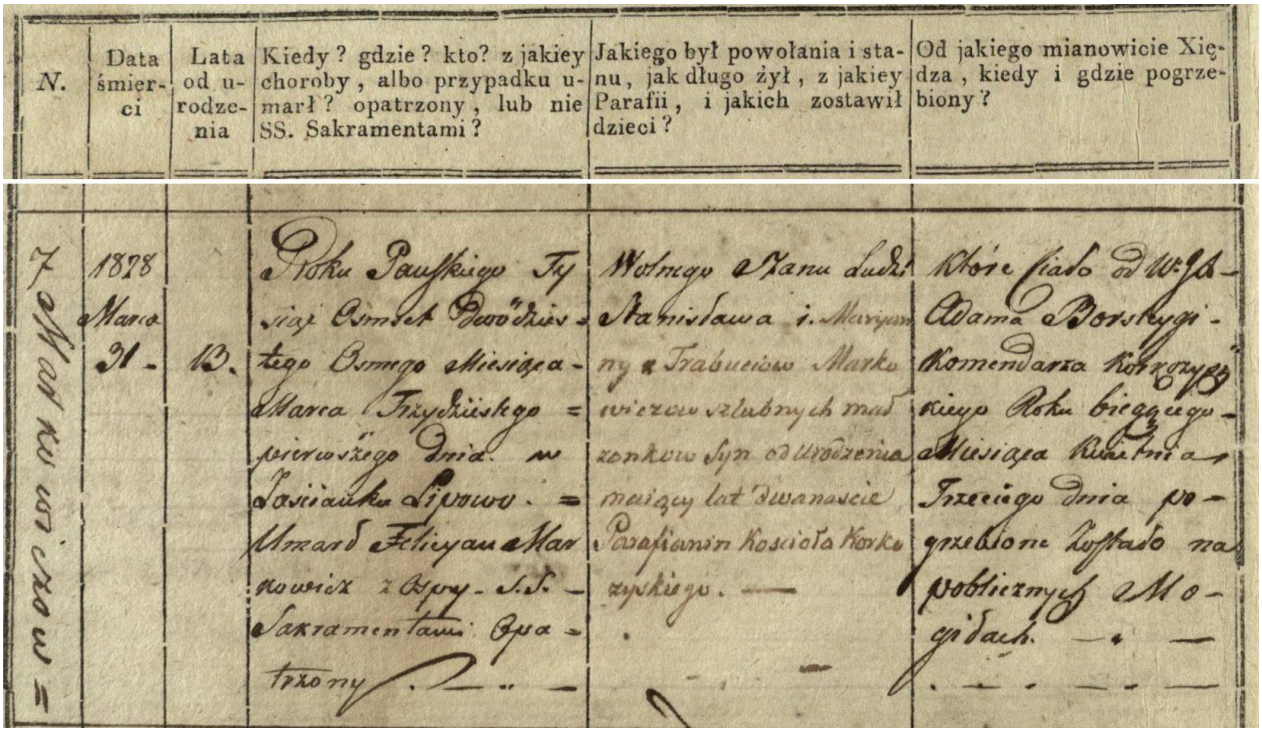
We know Stanisław's parents from the registers of the parish of Podbrzezie. We know his grandfather and great-grandfather from a decree of nobility of 1819. They are described in the following parts of the chapter.

The widow returns to the Trabuć country

After her husband's death Agata moved with the children to the zaścianek of Lipowo in the parish of Korkożyszki. Her sister Ewa lived there. Within three years, one after another, there died in Lipowo: Ewa (4 September 1827, of fever), eleven-year-old Felicjan (31 March 1828, of smallpox) and finally Agata herself (5 May 1830, of fever).



Fig. 32. Korkożyszki today. Agata née Trabuć was buried in the parish cemetery here in 1830. Photo: Juste, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.



N.	Data śmierci	Lata od urodzenia	Kiedy? gdzie? kto? z jakiey choroby, albo przypadku umarł? opatrzony, lub nie SS. Sakramentami?	Jakiego był powołania i stanu, jak długo żył, z jakiey Parafii, i jakich zostawił dzieci?	Od jakiego mianowicie Xiędza, kiedy i gdzie pogrzebiony?
7 Markowiczow	1828 Marca 31	12.	Roku Pańskiego Tysiąc Ośmset Dwudziestego Ośmego Miesiąca Marca Trzydziestego pierwszego Dnia w Zaścianku Lipowo. Umarł Felicyan Markowicz z Ojca. S.S. Sakramentami Opatrzony.	Wolnego Stanu ludzi Stanisława i Maryanny z Trabuciów Markowiczow ślubnych małżonków Syn od urodzenia maiący lat dwanaście Parafianin Kościoła Korkozyskiego.	Które ciało od W. Ja. Adama Borskiego Komendarza Korkozyskiego Roku bieżącego Miesiąca Kwietnia Trzeciego Dnia pogrzebione zostało na publicznych Mogiłach.

Fig. 33. Death record of Felicjan, register of deaths of the parish of Korkożyszki, entry 7 of 1828. The column headings from the same page of the register have been added at the top. The surname "Markowiczow" is written in the left margin.

Death record of Felicjan Markowicz, 1828

Original text (Polish): *7. 1828 Marca 31. 13. Roku Pańskiego Tysiąc Osmset Dwódziestego Osmego Miesiąca Marca Trzydziestego pierwszego dnia w Zaścianku Lipowo Umarł Felicyan Markowicz z Ospy. SS. Sakramentami Opatrzony. Wolnego Stanu Ludzi Stanisława i Maryanny z Trabuciow Markowiczow szlubnych małzonkow Syn od Urodzenia maiący lat dwanaście Parafianin Kościoła Korkożyskiego. Które Ciało od WJX. Adama Borsteygi[?] Komendarza Korkożyskiego Roku biegącego Miesiąca Kwietnia Trzeciego dnia pogrzebione zostało na pobliznych Mogiłach*

In English: Entry 7. Died 31 March 1828, aged 13. In the Year of Our Lord 1828, on the thirty-first day of March, in the zaścianek of Lipowo, Felicjan Markowicz died of smallpox, fortified with the holy sacraments. Son of people of free estate, Stanisław and Marianna née Trabuć, the lawfully wedded Markowicz couple, aged twelve, a parishioner of the Korkożyszki church. His body was buried on the third of April of this year in the nearby cemetery by the priest Adam Borsteyga (surname uncertain), commendary of Korkożyszki.

In this record the priest wrote the mother's name as Marianna, not Agata. In the age column he entered 13 years. In the text he wrote twelve. Felicjan was born in November 1816, so he was eleven years and not quite five months old.

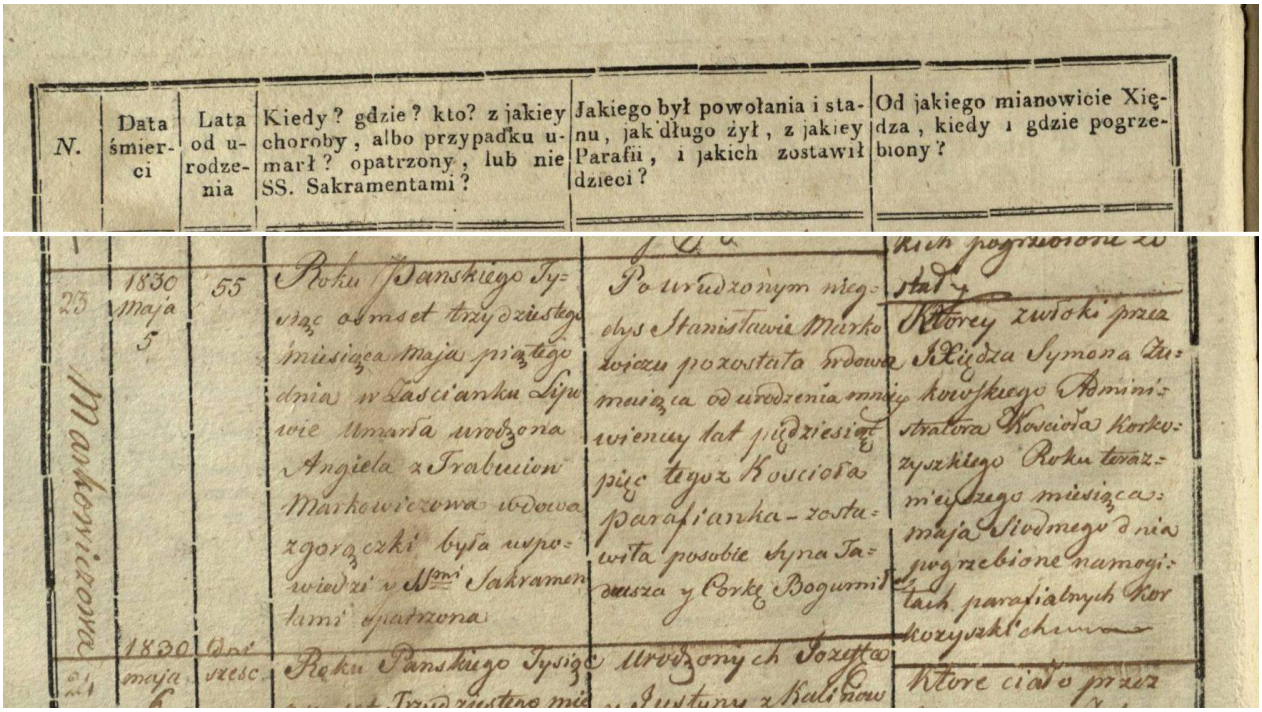


Fig. 34. Death record of Agata, register of deaths of the parish of Korkożyszki, entry 23 of 1830. The column headings from the same page of the register have been added at the top. The surname "Markowiczowa" is written in the left margin.

Death record of Agata Markowicz née Trabuć, 1830

Original text (Polish): *23. 1830 maja 5. 55. Roku Pańskiego Tysiąc osmset trzydziestego miesiąca maja piątego dnia w Zaścianku Lipowie Umarła urodzona Angiela z Trabuciow Markowiczowa wdowa z gorączki była u spowiedzi y SSmi Sakramentami opatrzona. Po urodzonym niegdys Stanisławie Markowiczu pozostała wdowa maiąca od urodzenia mniey wiencey lat pięćdziesiąt pięc tegoz Kościoła parafianka, zostawiła po sobie Syna Tadeusza y Corkę Bogumiłę. Ktorey zwłoki przez JXiędza Symona Żukowskiego Administratora Kościoła Korkożyszkiego Roku teraznieyszego miesiąca maja Siodmego dnia pogrzebione na mogiłach parafialnych Korkożyszkich*

In English: Entry 23. Died 5 May 1830, aged 55. In the Year of Our Lord 1830, on the fifth day of May, in the zaścianek of Lipowo, the well-born Angiela (that is, Agata) Markowicz née Trabuć, a widow, died of fever. She had been to confession and was fortified with the holy sacraments. Widow of the late well-born Stanisław Markowicz, aged about fifty-five, a parishioner of this church. She left a son Tadeusz and a daughter Bogumiła. Her body was buried on 7 May of this year in the parish cemetery in Korkożyszki by the priest Szymon Żukowski, administrator of the Korkożyszki church.

The priest wrote the dead woman's name as “Angiela”. Her husband, her maiden name and her two living children show that this is Agata. The 1795 revision list gives her age as 14, so in 1830 she was about 49. The death record gives about 55, because the priest wrote the age only roughly.

Of the five children of Stanisław and Agata, only Tadeusz and Bogumiła outlived their mother. Bogumiła never married. She died on 26 December 1860 in Popieliszki, where the family of her brother Tadeusz lived. She was buried in Sorokpol.

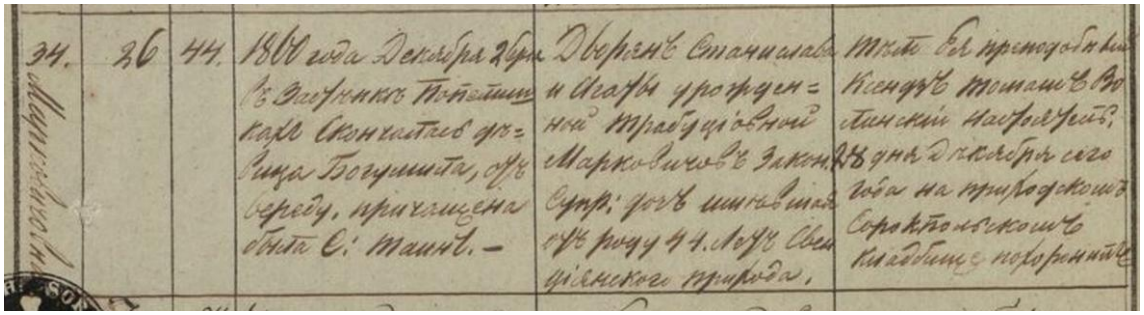


Fig. 35. Death record of Bogumiła Markowicz, Sorokpol parish, entry 34 of 1860. The surname “Марковичовна” is written in the left margin. Above the record you can see the end of the previous entry. Below it is the beginning of the register's certification.

Death record of Bogumiła Markowicz, 1860

Original text (Russian): *34. 26. 44. 1860 года Декабря 26 дня въ Застѣнкѣ Попелишкахъ скончалась дѣвица Богумила отъ вереду, причащена была С: Таинъ. Дворянъ Станислава и Агаты урожденной Трабуціовной Марковичовъ Закон: Супр: дочь, имѣвшая отъ роду 44 лѣтъ, Свенціянскаго прихода. Тѣло Ея преподобный Ксендзъ Томашъ Волинскій Настоятель 28 дня Декабря сего года на приходскомъ Сорокпольскомъ Кладбище похоронивъ.*

In English: Entry 34. Died on the 26th, aged 44. On the 26th day of December 1860, in the zaścianek of Popieliszki, the maiden Bogumiła died of an abscess, having received the holy sacraments. She was the daughter of the noble Stanisław and Agata née Trabuć, lawful spouses Markowicz, aged 44, of the Święciany parish. Her body was buried on the 28th of December of that year in the Sorokpol parish cemetery by the Reverend Tomasz Woliński, parish priest.

This record, written thirty years after her mother's death, gives the mother's name just as the baptism records do: Agata née Trabuć.

How Stanisław lived

Stanisław was baptised in the parish of Podbrzezie, north of Vilnius. His parents still lived there in 1787, when he was eight. In 1807 he married in the Święciany parish. He often moved: first to Andrulańce, then to Mirańce. After his death the family moved to Lipowo. This was how leaseholders lived, that is people who farmed land rented from its owner. Other members of the Markowicz family appear around him. Ignacy was Tadeusz's godfather. Maciej of Barsukiszki was Felicjan's godfather. We write about the Markowicz coat of arms below.

The decree of the Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms, 1819

After the partitions, the Russian authorities ordered the Polish nobility to prove their descent. A family appeared before the nobility office of its governorate, in our case in Vilnius. There it showed its

documents: parish records, deeds of sale and pledge[1] of land, certificates from offices. From these the office drew up a pedigree and issued a ruling, called a decree or a proof of nobility. The Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms received two such decrees.

The first decree is dated 16 June 1806. It concerned only two brothers, Andrzej and Onufry, who held land on lease in the Giedrojcie parish from a priest, a canon[2] of Smolensk. Relatives from other branches of the family were not named at that time. The second decree explains why: they were left out because at the time of the first proof of nobility they had no contact with Andrzej and Onufry. Andrzej himself put this right. On 26 October 1811 he issued a family document for his relatives, in which he acknowledged them as members of the same family and described who descended from whom. Five days later the document was entered in the books of the castle court[3] in Vilnius.

On 16 December 1819 the nobility office in Vilnius recognised as nobles the relatives who proved their descent on the basis of this document. The decree lists each of them by name and says who his father was. In doing so it refers to the baptism records. Among those recognised are Stanisław with his sons and his brother Ignacy. The copy of the decree we use was issued to the family on 11 November 1821.



Fig. 36. The diagram shows who followed whom according to the 1819 decree, from Łukasz Markowicz to Romuald.

[1] In a pledge the owner borrowed money and in return handed over land for use until the debt was repaid.

[2] A canon is a title of a priest who belongs to the chapter of clergy at a cathedral.

[3] The castle court (sąd grodzki) was an old court of the nobility. It also kept registers in which contracts and declarations were entered, much as a notary does today.

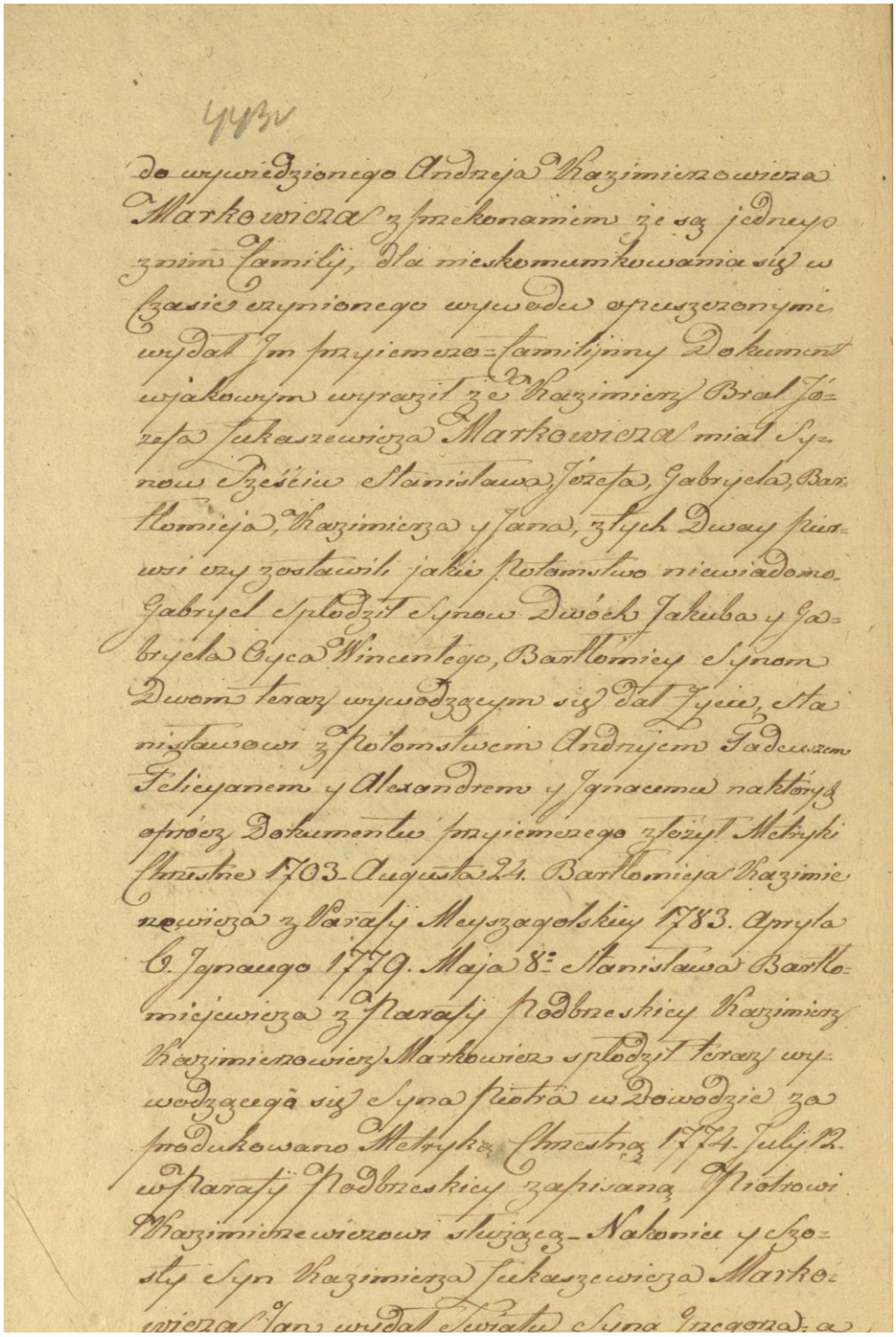


Fig. 37. Copy of the decree of the Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms of 16 December 1819, reverse of fol. 443. In the middle of the page stands the sentence about Bartłomiej and his sons Stanisław and Ignacy.

Decree of the Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms, 1819. The sentence about Bartłomiej and his sons

Original text (Polish): *Kazimierz Brat Jozefa Łukaszewicza Markowicza miał Synow Sześciu Stanisława, Jozefa, Gabryela, Bartłomieja, Kazimierza y Jana […] Bartłomiey Synom Dwom teraz wywodzącym się dał Zycie, Stanisławowi z Potomstwem Andrzejem Tadeuszem Felicyanem y Alexandrem y Jgnacemu na ktorych oprocz Dokumentu przyiemczego złozył Metryki Chrzestne 1703 Augusta 24. Bartłomieja Kazimierzewicza z Parafij Meyszagolskiey 1783. Apryla 6. Jgnacego 1779. Maja 8. Stanisława Bartłomiejewicza z Parafij Podbrzeskiey*

In English: Kazimierz, brother of Józef Markowicz, son of Łukasz, had six sons: Stanisław, Józef, Gabriel, Bartłomiej, Kazimierz and Jan. Bartłomiej had two sons who are now proving their nobility: Stanisław with his offspring, namely with Andrzej, Tadeusz, Felicjan and Aleksander. The second son was Ignacy. Besides the family document, baptism records were submitted for them: of Bartłomiej son of Kazimierz of 24 August 1703 from the Mejszagoła parish, of Ignacy of 6 April 1783 and of Stanisław son of Bartłomiej of 8 May 1779 from the Podbrzezie parish.

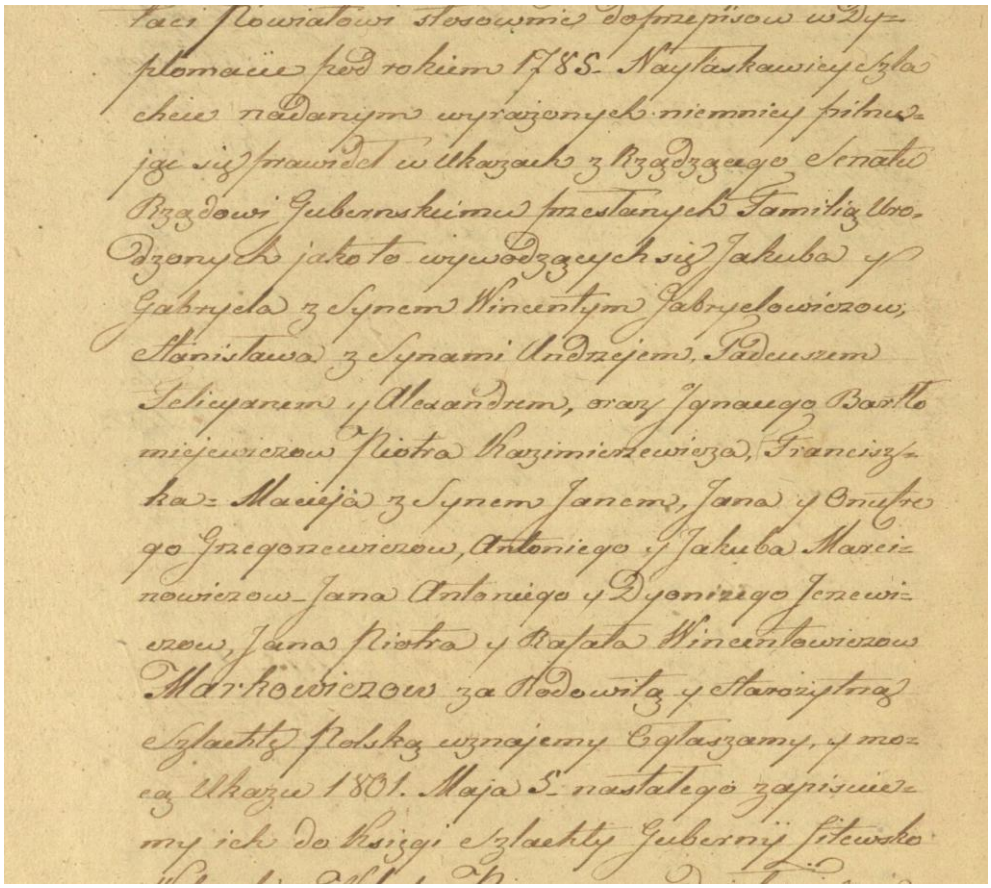


Fig. 38. The same decree, reverse of fol. 444. On this page the decree lists all the members of the Markowicz family recognised as nobles. Stanisław with his sons stands halfway down the page.

Decree of the Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms, 1819. The list of those recognised as nobles

Original text (Polish): *Familią Urodzonych jakoto wywodzących się Jakuba y Gabryela z Synem Wincentym Gabryelowiczow, Stanisława z Synami Andrzejem, Tadeuszem Felicyanem y Alexandrem oraz Jgnacego Bartłomiejewiczow Piotra Kazimierzewicza, Franciszka-Macieja z Synem Janem, Jana y Onufrego Grzegorzewiczow, Antoniego y Jakuba Marcinowiczow. Jana Antoniego y Dyonizego Jerzewiczow, Jana Piotra y Rafała Wincentewiczow Markowiczow za Rodowitą y Starozytną Szlachtę Polską uznajemy Ogłaszamy*

In English: We recognise and declare as native and ancient Polish nobility the family of the well-born Markowicz, who are proving their nobility. They are: Jakub and Gabriel with his son Wincenty, sons of Gabriel. Stanisław with his sons Andrzej, Tadeusz, Felicjan and Aleksander together with Ignacy, sons of Bartłomiej. Piotr son of Kazimierz. Franciszek Maciej with his son Jan, Jan and Onufry, sons of Grzegorz. Antoni and Jakub, sons of Marcin. Jan, Antoni and Dionizy, sons of Jerzy. Jan, Piotr and Rafał, sons of Wincenty.

Tadeusz and Felicjan in the decree are the sons of Stanisław and Agata, born in 1814 and 1816. Andrzej and Aleksander are known only from the decree. Ignacy, Stanisław's brother, was Tadeusz's godfather in 1814. The decree also contains names of relatives that the Sorokpol parish registers record in the same years: Maciej, Franciszek, Jan, Rafał and Antoni. Maciej Markowicz of Barsukiszki was Felicjan's godfather in 1816. Grzegorz, father of Franciszek Maciej and Jan in the decree, was Stanisław's first cousin on his father's side, that is the son of his uncle Jan.

All those recognised were entered in the first part of the nobility register of the Vilnius governorate.

The whole family in the decree

The decree describes the descendants of three sons of Łukasz: Kazimierz, Józef and Marcin. Our family descends from Kazimierz. The dates in the table are the baptism dates given in the decree.

Branch	Who belonged to it according to the decree
Kazimierz, son of Łukasz	Six sons: Stanisław, Józef, Gabriel, **Bartłomiej**, Kazimierz and Jan. The decree says nothing about the children of Stanisław and Józef
Gabriel, son of Kazimierz	Sons Jakub and Gabriel. The younger Gabriel had a son Wincenty
Bartłomiej, son of Kazimierz	Baptised 24 August 1703 in the parish of Mejszagoła. Sons: **Stanisław** (8 May 1779) with his sons Andrzej, **Tadeusz**, Felicjan and Aleksander. Also Ignacy (6 April 1783), both baptised in the parish of Podbrzezie
Kazimierz, son of Kazimierz	Son Piotr, baptised 12 July 1774 in the parish of Podbrzezie
Jan, son of Kazimierz	Son Grzegorz, baptised 29 May 1760 in the parish of Szeszole. Grzegorz's sons: Franciszek Maciej (22 February 1787) with his son Jan, Jan (19 June 1791) and Onufry (14 October 1806), baptised in the parish of Podbrzezie
Józef, son of Łukasz	Józef had a son Kazimierz. This Kazimierz's sons, Andrzej and Onufry, received a decree in 1806
Marcin, son of Łukasz	Sons Marcin, Wincenty (6 January 1760) and Stanisław (20 April 1762). The younger Marcin had sons Jerzy (10 May 1776), Antoni (2 June 1779) and Jakub (6 August 1782). Jerzy had sons Jan (1798), Antoni (1800) and Dionizy (1802). Wincenty had sons Jan (1789), Piotr (1792) and Rafał (1795), baptised in the parish of Glinciszki

For one of these relatives we know how much land he had. Franciszek Maciej, son of Grzegorz, held 44 desyatinas in 1847 in the zaścianek of Staniszki in the Łyntupy parish, that is about 48 hectares. This is given by Czesław Malewski, a historian of the nobility of the Święciany district.

People in the decree

The session at which the decree was passed was chaired by **Mikołaj Abramowicz** (1788-1835), marshal of the nobility[4] of the Vilnius district in 1817-1819. At that time he was standing in for the marshal of the whole governorate. He owned Worniany and was a co-owner of the Dubrowlany estates. In 1812, when Napoleon entered Lithuania, he served in the Commission of the Provisional Government, that is in Napoleon's administration of Lithuania.

The 1821 copy was signed by **Eustachy Karol Karp**, marshal of the nobility of the Vilnius governorate and heir of Johaniszkiele. He worked for education. He was one of the founders of the Vilnius

[4] The marshal of the nobility was elected by the nobles of a district or governorate from among themselves. He chaired their assemblies and spoke for them before the authorities.

Typographical Society, which published books. He also sat on the funds commission of Vilnius University.

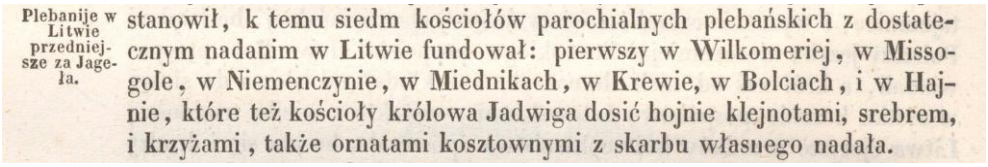
The copy was also signed by the secretary **Józef Strumiłło** (1774-1847). For twenty-four years, from 1801 to 1825, he was secretary of the nobility of the Vilnius governorate. Today he is remembered for something else. In 1811 he founded a famous garden on the outskirts of Vilnius. In 1820 he published the book "Ogrody północne" (Northern Gardens), from which people in Lithuania learnt gardening for several decades. In 1826 he was arrested for his links with the Patriotic Society[5] and was imprisoned in Warsaw, St Petersburg and Shlisselburg[6].

Bartłomiej Markowicz and Anna née Baniewicz, Stanisław's parents

Who they were	Bartłomiej and Anna were the parents of Stanisław Markowicz
Bartłomiej	son of Kazimierz. The decree gives his baptism record of 24 August 1703 from the parish of Mejszagoła
Anna	née Baniewicz
Home	the village of Niemenczynka in the parish of Podbrzezie
Children	Stanisław (1779), Józefata (c. 1781), Ignacy Wincenty (1783), Jerzy Wojciech (1785), Rachela Antonina (1787)
Bartłomiej's brothers	Stanisław, Józef, Gabriel, Kazimierz and Jan
Status	nobility of the Bończa coat of arms

Bartłomiej was the fourth of Kazimierz Markowicz's six sons. The 1819 decree states that he was baptised in the parish of Mejszagoła and his sons in the neighbouring parish of Podbrzezie. Both parishes lie north of Vilnius, less than thirty kilometres from the city.

Mejszagoła is mentioned in the sources from 1254. The chronicler Jan Długosz, author of the "Annals" of the 15th century, writes about it. He records that in the forest near the castle and village of Mejszagoła the Grand Duke Olgierd, father of King Władysław Jagiełło, was burnt on a pagan pyre. The duke was burnt together with his best horse, in a cloak embroidered with pearls and in a silver gilt belt. Under the year 1387 Długosz lists the first seven parish churches that Jagiełło founded after the baptism of Lithuania. Mejszagoła stands second on this list, with Niemenczyn right after it. Długosz adds that the king left Polish priests in these churches. A hundred years after Długosz, Maciej Stryjkowski repeated the same list in Polish in his chronicle of Poland and Lithuania, printed in 1582.


Plebanije w Litwie przedniejsze za Jagełła.

stanowił, k temu siedm kościołów parochialnych plebańskich z dostatecznym nadanim w Litwie fundował: pierwszy w Wilkomeriej, w Missogole, w Niemenczynie, w Miednikach, w Krewie, w Bolciach, i w Hajnie, które też kościoły królowa Jadwiga dosić hojnie klejnotami, srebrem, i krzyżami, także ornatami kosztownymi z skarbu własnego nadała.

Fig. 39. Maciej Stryjkowski, "Kronika polska, litewska, żmódzka i wszystkiej Rusi" (Chronicle of Poland, Lithuania, Samogitia and All Ruthenia) of 1582, Warsaw edition of 1846, volume 2, page 80. This passage lists the first seven parishes in Lithuania, among them Mejszagoła and Niemenczyn. Collections of the National Library of Poland (Polona).

[5] The Patriotic Society was a secret organisation that worked for the independence of Poland.

[6] Shlisselburg is a fortress near St Petersburg where political prisoners were held.

Maciej Stryjkowski on the first seven churches in Lithuania, 1582

Original text (Polish): *k temu siedm kościołów parochialnych plebańskich z dostatecznym nadanim w Litwie fundował: pierwszy w Wilkomeriej, w Missogole, w Niemenczynie, w Miednikach, w Krewie, w Bolciach i w Hajnie, które też kościoły królowa Jadwiga dosić hojnie klejnotami, srebrem i krzyżami, także ornatami kosztownymi z skarbu własnego nadała.*

In English: Moreover, he founded seven parish churches in Lithuania and endowed them well: the first in Wiłkomierz, the next in Mejszagoła, in Niemenczyn, in Miedniki, in Krewo, in Obolce and in Hajna. Queen Jadwiga generously endowed these churches with jewels, silver and crosses as well as with costly vestments from her own treasury.

The church in Podbrzezie was built in 1484 by the Bishop of Vilnius. The small town belonged to the bishops until about 1784. In 1865 the Russian authorities closed the parish and turned the church into an Orthodox church.

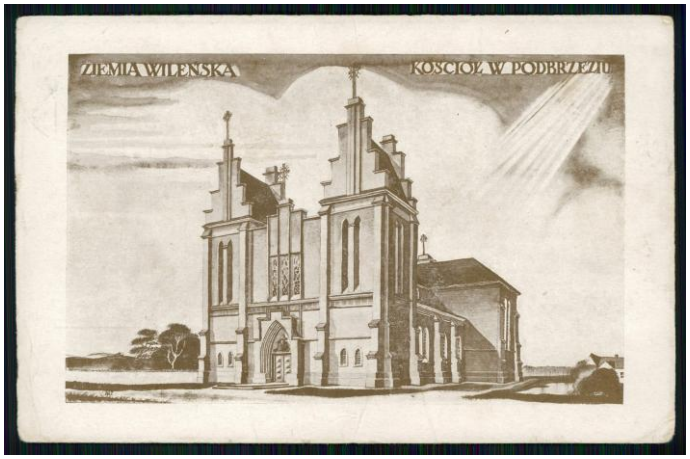


Fig. 40. Postcard from about 1930 with a drawing of the church in Podbrzezie. The drawing shows a 20th-century building. Bartłomiej and Anna had their children baptised in an older church. Author unknown, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

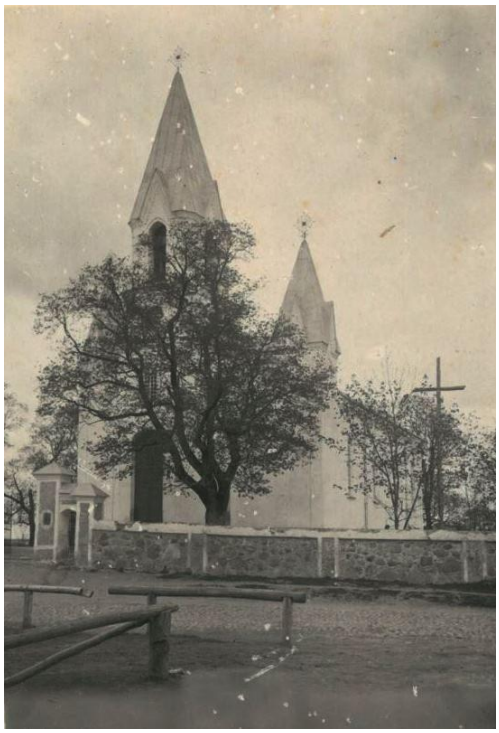


Fig. 41. The church in Mejszagoła in a photograph of 1916. The brick church was built in 1862-1865, so Bartłomiej was baptised in an older one. Author unknown, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

We know the name of Bartłomiej's wife from the baptism register of the Podbrzezie parish. The register begins in 1782, so Stanisław's baptism of 1779 is not in it. It does, however, contain the baptisms of three of his younger brothers and sisters. The parents were living in the village of Niemenczynka at the time. In the margin of each record the priest wrote the name of the village and the number of the record.



Fig. 42. Baptism record of Ignacy Wincenty Markowicz, baptism register of the Podbrzezie parish, entry 54 of 1783. At the top you can see the month heading from the same page of the register: "Mens. Apr.", that is April.

Baptism record of Ignacy Wincenty Markowicz, 1783

Original text (Latin): *Mens. Apr. […] Niemczynek. 54. d. 6. Ego qui Supra Bapt. Infan. Nne Ignatium Vincentium natum d. 3. pntis Lthori Paren. Bertholomei Markiewicz et Anne Ba[…]iewiczowna, LL. GD. Josephus Liewcewicz[?] cum Dorothea Doboszkiewiczowa. Ass. Franciscus Jurewicz[?] cum Antonina Chrzczonowiczowna.*

In English: Month of April. Village of Niemenczynka. Entry 54. On the 6th day, I, the same priest as above, baptised a child named Ignacy Wincenty, born on the 3rd day of this month of the lawful marriage of the parents Bartłomiej Markowicz and Anna Baniewicz (in this record the mother's surname is written unclearly). The godparents holding the child at baptism were the well-born Józef Liewcewicz (surname uncertain) and Dorota Doboszkiewicz. Assisting were Franciszek Jurewicz (surname uncertain) and Miss Antonina Chrzczonowicz.

There were two pairs of witnesses at this baptism. The first held the child at the font, the second assisted. The day of baptism, the child's name and the father's name are the same as those given in the 1819 decree. So the decree refers to this very record. The priest wrote the father's surname as Markiewicz. In the Podbrzezie parish this family was written both ways, Markiewicz and Markowicz.

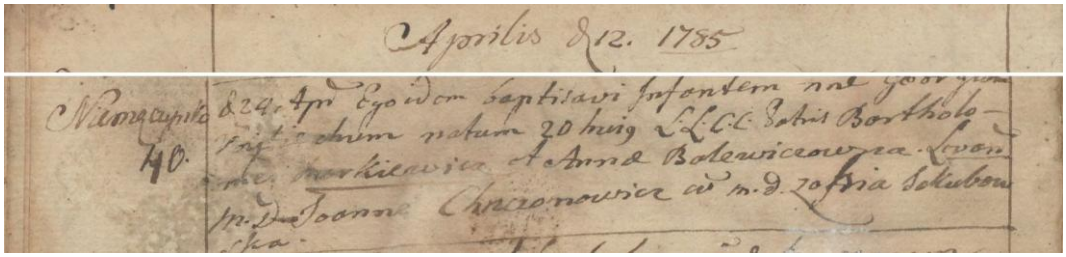


Fig. 43. Baptism record of Jerzy Wojciech Markowicz, baptism register of the Podbrzezie parish, entry 40 of 1785. At the top you can see the heading from the same page of the register with the date 12 April 1785.

Baptism record of Jerzy Wojciech Markowicz, 1785

Original text (Latin): *Aprilis d 12. 1785. […] Niemczynka. 40. d 24. Apr. Ego idem baptisavi Infantem nne Georgium Woyciechum natum 20 huius LLCC Patris Bartholomei Morkiewicz et Anne Bolewiczowna. Levan. M.D. Joanne Chrzczonowicz cu M.D. Zofia Sekulowska[?].*

In English: Heading: 12 April 1785. Village of Niemenczynka. Entry 40. On the 24th day of April I, the same priest, baptised a child named Jerzy Wojciech, born on the 20th day of this month, son of the lawful spouses Bartłomiej Markowicz and Anna Baniewicz (the priest wrote the surnames as Morkiewicz and Bolewiczowna). The godparents holding the child at baptism were the Magnificent Lord Jan Chrzczonowicz and the Magnificent Lady Zofia Sekułowska (surname uncertain).

The abbreviation “M.D.” is the Latin “Magnificus Dominus”, in English the Magnificent Lord. This was how wealthier nobles and officials were addressed. In the same register the priest wrote this way about, among others, a cavalry captain of Vilnius and a treasurer of Livonia. The surname Chrzczonowicz also appears in the record of 1783, where Miss Antonina Chrzczonowicz assisted at Ignacy's baptism.

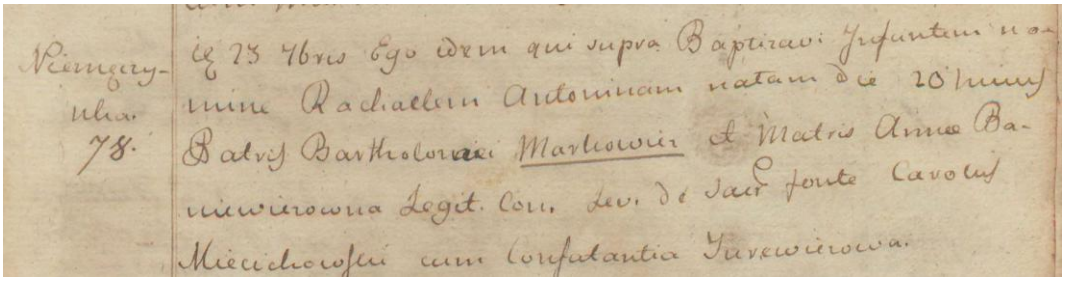


Fig. 44. Baptism record of Rachela Antonina Markowicz, baptism register of the Podbrzezie parish, entry 78 of 1787. The priest underlined the father’s surname. The mother’s surname begins at the end of the third line (“Ba”) and ends at the beginning of the fourth (“niewiczowna”).

Baptism record of Rachela Antonina Markowicz, 1787

Original text (Latin): *Niemęczynka. 78. Die 23 7bris Ego idem qui supra Baptizavi Infantem nomine Rachaelem Antoninam natam die 20 huius Patris Bartholomaei Markowicz et Matris Annae Baniewiczowna Legit. Con. Lev. de Sacr. fonte Carolus Miecichowski cum Constantia Jurewiczowa.*

In English: Village of Niemenczynka. Entry 78. On the 23rd day of September I, the same priest as above, baptised a child named Rachela Antonina, born on the 20th day of this month, daughter of the lawful spouses: the father Bartłomiej Markowicz and the mother Anna Baniewicz. The godparents holding her at holy baptism were Karol Miecichowski and Konstancja Jurewicz.

The priest wrote Anna's maiden name slightly differently each time. It is clearest in the record of 1787: Baniewiczowna.

Child	Baptism	What we know about them
Stanisław	8 May 1779, Podbrzezie parish	husband of Agata née Trabuć, father of Tadeusz. The date of baptism is given by the 1819 decree.
Józefata	c. 1781	known from the 1795 revision list, in which she is 14
Ignacy Wincenty	6 April 1783, Podbrzezie parish	born in Niemenczynka. In 1814 he was Tadeusz's godfather. The 1819 decree recognised him as a nobleman.
Jerzy Wojciech	24 April 1785, Podbrzezie parish	born 20 April in Niemenczynka
Rachela Antonina	23 September 1787, Podbrzezie parish	born 20 September in Niemenczynka

We do not know when or where Bartłomiej and Anna died. Their death records are not in the register of the dead of the Podbrzezie parish for 1782 to 1819. It does, however, contain two members of the Markowicz family who bear the names of Bartłomiej's brothers. Gabriel Markowicz died on 16 March 1794 in the village of Brodziszki, aged 61. Kazimierz Markowicz died on 14 January 1805 in Pikieliszki, aged about 70. Five years earlier, on 1 April 1800, Franciszka Markowicz died in Pikieliszki. She was 60.

The 1795 revision list: the nobility in the village of Niemenczynek

In December 1795, right after the third partition, the Russian authorities made a list of the whole population. The village of Niemenczynek then belonged to the manor farm of Kuna, which the chamberlain Jan Chocki held in pledge. The list divides the villagers into three groups: free people, nobles living on peasant holdings and finally innkeepers and lodgers. An innkeeper kept a tavern, while a lodger had no house of his own and lived with someone else. There were no serfs in the village at all, that is peasants belonging to the owner of the estate. Bartłomiej and his family stand in the group of the nobility.

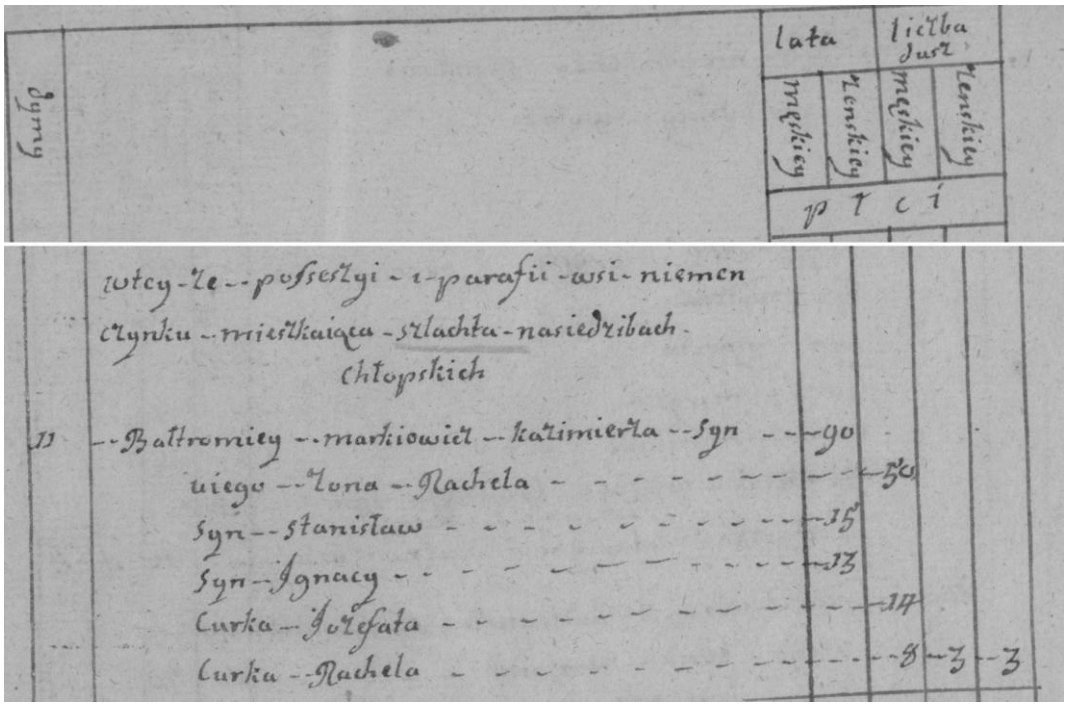


Fig. 45. Revision list of 20 December 1795, manor farm of Kuna, village of Niemenczynek, fol. 50. At the top you can see the table heading from the same page. The columns give ages and the number of souls, that is persons, male and female.

Revision list of 1795, village of Niemenczynek, household of Bartłomiej Markowicz

Original text (Polish): *wtey-że possessyi i parafii wsi niemenczynku mieszkaiąca szlachta nasiedzibach chłopskich. 11. Bałtromiey markiowicz kazimierza syn 90. u iego żona Rachela 50. Syn Stanisław 15. Syn Jgnacy 13. Curka Jozefata 14. Curka Rachela 8.*

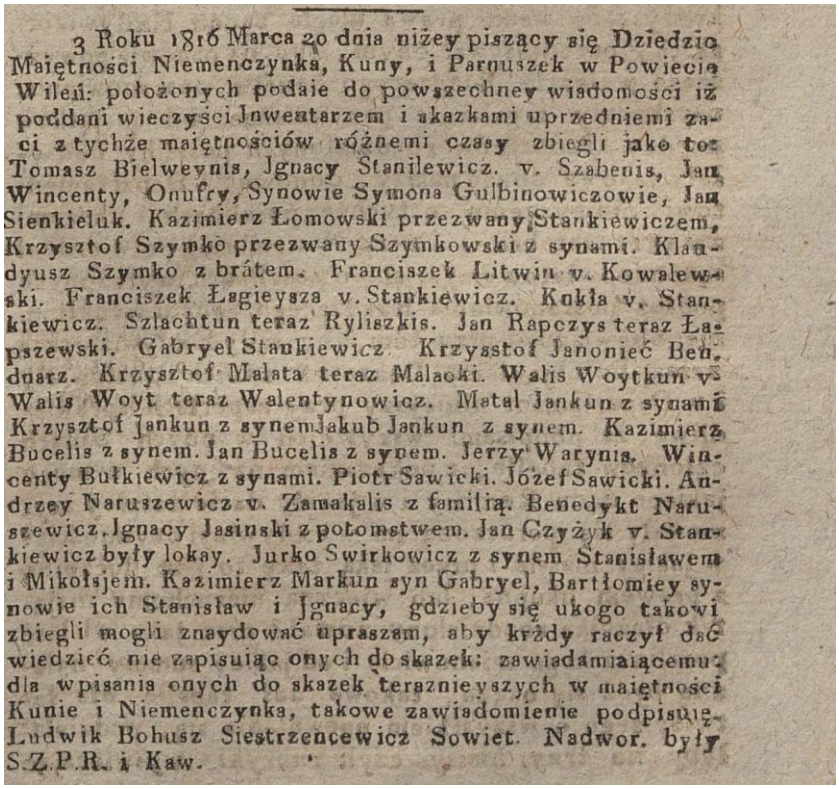
In English: Nobility living on peasant holdings in the village of Niemenczynek, in the same estate and the same parish. House 11. Bartłomiej Markowicz, son of Kazimierz, aged 90. His wife Rachela, aged 50. Son Stanisław, aged 15. Son Ignacy, aged 13. Daughter Józefata, aged 14. Daughter Rachela, aged 8.

The list confirms what the decree says: Bartłomiej was the son of Kazimierz and had sons Stanisław and Ignacy. The ages of Stanisław, Ignacy and Rachela match their baptisms to the year. We also learn of a daughter Józefata, born about 1781, that is before the surviving baptism register begins. Jerzy Wojciech, baptised in 1785, is not on the list. The clerk wrote Bartłomiej's wife as Rachela, while the baptism records give Anna. He gave Bartłomiej's age as 90, which agrees with the year of baptism 1703 given by the decree.

It was this list that the family cited in 1819. On 22 December 1805 the treasury office in Vilnius certified to the family that in the 1795 revision list the Markowicz family had been recorded as nobility.

The notice of the owner of Niemenczynka, 1816

In March 1816 the Vilnius newspaper "Kuryer Litewski" printed a notice from Ludwik Bohusz Siestrzeńcewicz, owner of the estates of Niemenczynka, Kuny and Parnuszki in the Vilnius district. An official count of the population was then under way throughout the empire. In the notice the owner listed people whom he regarded as his serfs who had run away from the estate. He asked that no one enter them in the revision list at their own place. He wanted to enter them at Niemenczynka, because every serf recorded in the list belonged to the estate.



3 Roku 1816 Marca 20 dnia niżey piszący się Dziedzic Maiętności Niemenczynka, Kuny, i Parnuszek w Powiecie Wileń: położonych podaie do powszechney wiadomości iż poddani wieczyści Inwentarzem i skazkami uprzedniemi za- ci z tychże maiętnościów różnemi czasy zbiegli jako to: Tomasz Bielweynis, Jgnacy Stanilewicz. v. Szabenis, Jan Wincenty, Onufry, Synowie Symona Gulbinowiczowie, Jan Sienkieluk. Kazimierz Łomowski przezwany Stankiewiczem, Krzysztof Szymko przezwany Szymkowski z synami. Klau- dyusz Szymko z brátem. Franciszek Litwin v. Kowalew- ski. Franciszek Łagieysza v. Stankiewicz. Kukła v. Stan- kiewicz. Szlachtun teraz Ryliszkis. Jan Rapczys teraz Ła- pszewski. Gabryel Stankiewicz Krzysztof Janonieć Ben. duarz. Krzysztof Malata teraz Malacki. Walis Woytkun v. Walis Woyt teraz Walentynowicz. Matal Jankun z synami Krzysztof Jankun z synem Jakub Jankun z synem. Kazimierz Bucelis z synem. Jan Bucelis z synem. Jerzy Warynis. Win- centy Bułkiewicz z synami. Piotr Sawicki. Józef Sawicki. An- drzey Naruszewicz v. Zamakalis z familią. Benedykt Naru- szewicz. Ignacy Jasinski z potomstwem. Jan Czyżyk v. Stan- kiewicz były lokay. Jurko Swirkowicz z synem Stanisławem i Mikołajem. Kazimierz Markun syn Gabryel, Bartłomiey sy- nowie ich Stanisław i Jgnacy, gdzieby się ukogo takowi zbiegli mogli znaydować upraszam, aby każdy raczył dać wiedzieć nie zapisuiąc onych do skazek: zawiadamiaiącemu: dla wpisania onych do skazek teraznieyszych w maiętności Kunie i Niemenczynka, takowe zawiadomienie podpisuię. Ludwik Bohusz Siestrzencewicz Sowiet. Nadwor. były S.Z.P.R. i Kaw.

Fig. 46. Notice of the owner of Niemenczynka, "Kuryer Litewski" 1816, no. 26 of 29 March, page 6. Collections of the National Library of Poland (Polona). The entry with the surname Markun takes up the fourth and third lines, counting upwards from the signature.

Notice of the owner of Niemenczynka about runaway serfs, 20 March 1816

Original text (Polish): *Roku 1816 Marca 20 dnia niżey piszący się Dziedzic Maiętności Niemenczynka, Kuny i Parnuszek w Powiecie Wileń: położonych podaie do powszechney wiadomości iż poddani wieczyści Jnwentarzem i skazkami uprzedniemi za[ię]ci z tychże maiętnościów różnemi czasy zbiegli jako to: Tomasz Bielweynis, Jgnacy Stanilewicz v. Szabenis […] Krzysztof Malata teraz Malacki. Walis Woytkun v. Walis Woyt teraz Walentynowicz […] Jurko Swirkowicz z synem Stanisławem i Mikołajem. Kazimierz Markun syn Gabryel, Bartłomiey synowie ich Stanisław i Jgnacy, gdzieby się u kogo takowi zbiegli mogli znaydować upraszam, aby każdy raczył dać wiedzieć nie zapisuiąc onych do skazek: zawiadamiaiącemu: dla wpisania onych do skazek teraznieyszych w maiętności Kunie i Niemenczynka, takowe zawiadomienie podpisuię. Ludwik Bohusz Siestrzencewicz Sowiet. Nadwor. były S.Z.P.R. i Kaw.*

In English: On 20 March 1816 the undersigned owner of the estates of Niemenczynka, Kuny and Parnuszki in the Vilnius district makes it publicly known that from these estates, at various times, serfs have run away who were entered in the inventory and in the previous revision lists, namely: (here over thirty names follow, some with a note of what the person is now called), Kazimierz Markun, son Gabriel, Bartłomiej, their sons Stanisław and Ignacy. I ask everyone with whom these runaways may be staying to let me know and not to enter them in the revision list, as they are to be entered in the present revision list on the estates of Kuny and Niemenczynka. Signed Ludwik Bohusz Siestrzeńcewicz, court councillor.

The last entry on the list names Kazimierz Markun, Gabriel, Bartłomiej and their sons Stanisław and Ignacy. This is our family, recorded under a garbled surname. We recognise it by the first names,

because only one Bartłomiej with sons Stanisław and Ignacy lived in Niemenczynek. His father was called Kazimierz and his brother Gabriel, just as the decree states.

So the owner claimed that the Markowicz family were his peasants who had left the estate. The revision lists say otherwise. In 1795 the state revision list recorded Bartłomiej and his sons as nobility. At that time there was not a single serf in the whole village. Siestrzeńcewicz took over Niemenczynek later. In his revision list of 1811 he entered as serfs several families who had been free in 1795. The Markowicz family are not in that list at all, neither among those present nor among the runaways. Nor are they in the list he submitted in August 1816, five months after the notice in the newspaper, even though he had announced that he would enter them there.

The notice was therefore an attempt to turn into serfs people who were not serfs. Next to other people on the same list the landowner noted what they were called now, for example "Walis Woyt now Walentynowicz". There were many such disputes in Lithuania at the time, because the outcome decided whether a person was free. The Markowicz family had a certificate from the treasury office dated 1805. On 16 December 1819 the nobility office in Vilnius issued a decree recognising Stanisław, Ignacy and their relatives as nobility.

Kazimierz Markowicz, Stanisław's grandfather

Who he was	Kazimierz was the father of Bartłomiej and the grandfather of Stanisław
Father	Łukasz Markowicz
Brothers	Józef and Marcin
Sons	Stanisław, Józef, Gabriel, Bartłomiej, Kazimierz and Jan
How we know of him	from the decree of 1819

We know Kazimierz only from the decree. The decree names him as one of the three sons of Łukasz and says that Łukasz left his sons a task: to redeem the family estate, which he himself had given in pledge. None of them managed it. Kazimierz had six sons and the largest part of the family named in the decree descends from him.

Kazimierz could not, however, have been Łukasz's own son. Łukasz died about 1584, while Bartłomiej, Kazimierz's son, was not baptised until 1703. Several more generations must therefore have lived between Łukasz and Kazimierz. The decree does not list them and we do not know their names either. That is why on the wall chart these two ancestors are joined by a line of red dots rather than an ordinary line.

The decree says more about Kazimierz's brother Józef. Józef was not able to redeem the estate and handed the task to his son, also called Kazimierz. On 7 January 1766 he made an official declaration on the matter in his own name and his son's. This younger Kazimierz, the nephew of our Kazimierz, swore an oath before the order commission[7] in 1794, while the Commonwealth still existed. He was recorded there as a nobleman. It was his sons, Andrzej and Onufry, who received the first decree in 1806.

[7] The order commissions were district offices from the last years of the Commonwealth. They dealt with taxes and military conscription.

On 22 December 1805 the treasury office in Vilnius issued the family a certificate stating that in the revision list of 1795 the Markowicz family had been recorded as nobility. The decree cites this certificate as proof that the family had always been regarded as noble.

Łukasz Markowicz (mentioned under the year 1552)

Who he was	Łukasz was the father of Kazimierz. The decree begins the Markowicz lineage with him
Estate	Stanielewszczyzna and Możelewszczyzna in the district of Vilnius, inherited from his forebears
1552	23 February, a statement of claim in the Vilnius castle court naming Łukasz as the owner
1577	22 December, Łukasz gives the estate in pledge to Siemienowicz for 40 kopa of Lithuanian groszy
Sons	Kazimierz, Józef and Marcin

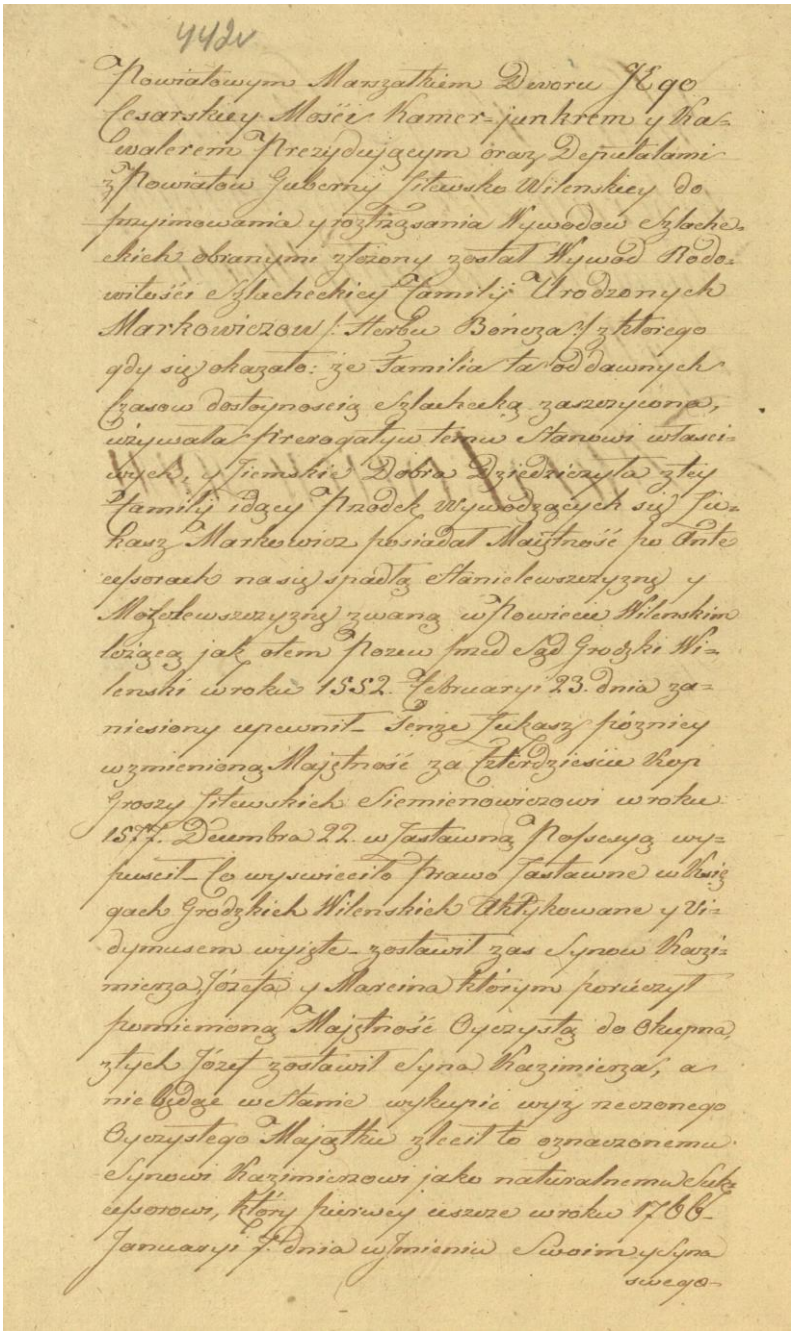


Fig. 47. Copy of the decree of the Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms, 16 December 1819, verso of fol. 442. From the thirteenth line it speaks of Łukasz Markowicz and his estate.

Decree of the Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms, 1819. Łukasz Markowicz and his estate

Original text (Polish): *[…] złozony został Wywod Rodowitości Szlacheckiey Familij Urodzonych Markowiczow /: Herbu Boncza :/ z ktorego gdy się okazało: że Familia ta oddawnych Czasow dostoynością Szlachecką zaszczycona, uzywała Prerogatyw temu Stanowi własciwych, y Ziemskie Dobra Dziedziczyła z tey Familij idący Przodek Wywodzących się Łukasz Markowicz posiadał Maiętność po Antecessorach na się spadłą Stanielewszczyznę y Możelewszczyznę zwaną w Powiecie Wilenskim leżącą jak otem Pozew przed Sąd Grodzki Wilenski w roku 1552 Februaryi 23 dnia zaniesiony upewnił. Tenze Łukasz pozniey wzmienioną Maiętność za Czterdziestu kop Groszy Litewskich Siemienowiczowi w roku 1577 Decembra 22 w Zastawną Possessyą wypuscił. Co wyswieciło Prawo Zastawne w Księgach Grodzkich Wilenskich Aktykowane y Vidymusem wyięte. zostawił zas Synow Kazimierza, Jozefa y Marcina ktorym poruczył pomienioną Maiętność Oyczystą do Okupna […]*

In English: A proof of the noble descent of the family of the well-born Markowicz of the Bończa coat of arms has been submitted. It has shown that this family has enjoyed noble dignity since olden times, has made use of the privileges of that rank and has inherited landed property. The ancestor of those submitting the proof, Łukasz Markowicz, held an estate called Stanielewszczyzna and Możelewszczyzna, situated in the district of Vilnius, which had come to him from his forebears. This is attested by a statement of claim brought before the Vilnius castle court on 23 February 1552. The same Łukasz later gave this estate in pledge to Siemienowicz for forty kopa of Lithuanian groszy, on 22 December 1577. This is proved by the deed of pledge entered in the Vilnius castle court books and issued as an official copy. He left sons Kazimierz, Józef and Marcin, whom he charged with redeeming this paternal estate.

Łukasz is the earliest ancestor we know by name in our whole family. The decree says that the estate came to him “po Antecessorach”, that is, from his forebears. The decree does not give the names of those forebears. So the land was already in the family before Łukasz. The decree does not say how large the estate was, so we do not know how many hectares or how many villages it had. The only measure of its value is the sum of the pledge.

A pledge meant that the owner borrowed money and in return handed over his land for use until he repaid the debt. A kopa is sixty pieces, so forty kopa make 2,400 groszy. The family never repaid this sum and the estate stayed in other hands. Yet even the decree of 1819 repeats that Łukasz's descendants, although they are unable to redeem their patrimony, are always its “true heirs”.

What was it worth? The Lithuanian Statute of 1566, the code of laws of the Grand Duchy at the time, gives official prices for animals. A working horse cost one kopa of groszy, an ox 80 groszy, a cow 50 groszy, a sheep 15 groszy and a goose 3 groszy. Forty kopa would therefore buy forty working horses, or thirty oxen, or forty-eight cows. A dairy cow costs between 6,000 and 9,000 złoty in Poland today, so by the price of cattle this would be roughly 290,000 to 430,000 of today's złoty. This is only an approximation, because the prices of land, grain and animals changed at different rates over the centuries. For a landed estate it was not a large sum.

Scribes wrote the name of the estate in different ways. The decree of 1819 has Stanielewszczyzna and Możelewszczyzna, while the decree of 1806 gives them in a slightly different form. In October 1849 the marshal of the nobility of the Vilnius district asked in an official letter about the old estates of the Markowicz family and called them “Mozolewszczyzna or Markowszczyzna”. The second name sounds just like the family surname.

Czesław Malewski records a village called Staniewszczyzna in the parish of Giedrojcie in the years 1860 to 1871. In the same parish lived, in 1806, Andrzej and Onufry Markowicz, who received the first decree.

The chronicler Maciej Stryjkowski wrote about Giedrojcie in 1582. According to him Prince Giedrus, whose name means “Sun”, built a wooden castle on Lake Kiemont and named it after himself. His

principality began two miles from the Wilia and reached as far as the Dvina. Stryjkowski adds that in his day all that was left of the castle was a barely visible hillfort[8], because in Lithuania castles and towns were built of wood.

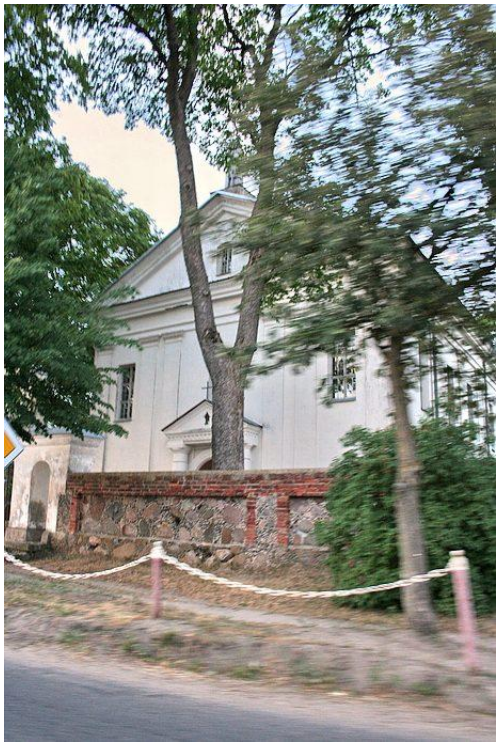


Fig. 48. The church in Giedrojcie. Andrzej and Onufry Markowicz lived in this parish in 1806. Czesław Malewski records the village of Staniewszczyzna here. Photo: Iulius, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

Łukasz Markowicz, mayor of Vilnius

In Vilnius in those same years there lived a man with the same first name and surname. Łukasz Markowicz, known as Mundius, was a merchant, a city councillor from 1545 and mayor of Vilnius in 1553. He signed himself as doctor of both laws, that is, a learned lawyer.

[8] A hillfort is the trace of an old stronghold, usually a hill or an earthen rampart.



Fig. 49. A bird's-eye view of Vilnius in the atlas of the cities of the world by Georg Braun and Frans Hogenberg. The drawing was made c. 1576 and published in Cologne in 1581. This is how the city looked in the lifetime of Mayor Łukasz. At the top left you can see the castle on the hill and the lower castle. The river Wilia is on the left. Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

Łukasz's father was Marek Pietrowicz, a merchant and councillor of Vilnius. His mother was Dorota. The next section is about them.

Vilnius University Library holds two documents of this mayor. In the first, from 1567, "Łukasz Markowicz, mayor and doctor in the city of Vilnius" hands over to Mikołaj Siemionowicz empty land in the district of Vilnius, in Jurgielewszczyzna and Mozelewszczyzna. The second is a statement of claim before the court of the Vilnius governor for Łukasz Markowicz and his wife. The decree of 1819 speaks of the same things: a statement of claim of 1552, the Możelewszczyzna estate and Siemienowicz. So it looks as if the decree relies on the documents of this mayor and the Łukasz of the decree is most probably him.

The library shows the first of these documents online. It is a rough draft full of crossings-out and additions. It was written in Ruthenian, the language used at that time by the offices in Lithuania[9]. In it Łukasz calls this land his "own patrimonial" land, that is, inherited from his father. He sells it to Siemionowicz for forty kopa of Lithuanian groszy. The document is dated 1567. The decree gives the same sum but speaks of a pledge and of the year 1577. On the last page someone added in Polish in the 18th century that the document had been entered in the castle court books in Vilnius.

The mayor led a stormy life. King Zygmunt August gave him the sole right to make and sell vodka in Vilnius, but the city never put this privilege into effect. He went to law with his sister and brother-in-law

[9] Ruthenian is not Russian. It was the speech of the old Ruthenians, from which today's Belarusian and Ukrainian languages grew. Until the end of the 17th century it was the official language of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

over an inheritance. After that he fought the city authorities in court for more than thirty years. He was removed from the council, lost his house and property and was imprisoned several times. In 1572 he fled Vilnius with his son and lived in exile until his death, among other places in Prussia. He was an Arian, meaning that he belonged to the most radical branch of the Reformation. He died about 1584. His writings were published in 2010 by the Lithuanian historians Aivas Ragauskas and Raimonda Ragauskienė.



Fig. 50. King Zygmunt August, who gave Łukasz the vodka privilege. A miniature from the workshop of Lucas Cranach the Younger, c. 1553, from the years when Łukasz was mayor. Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

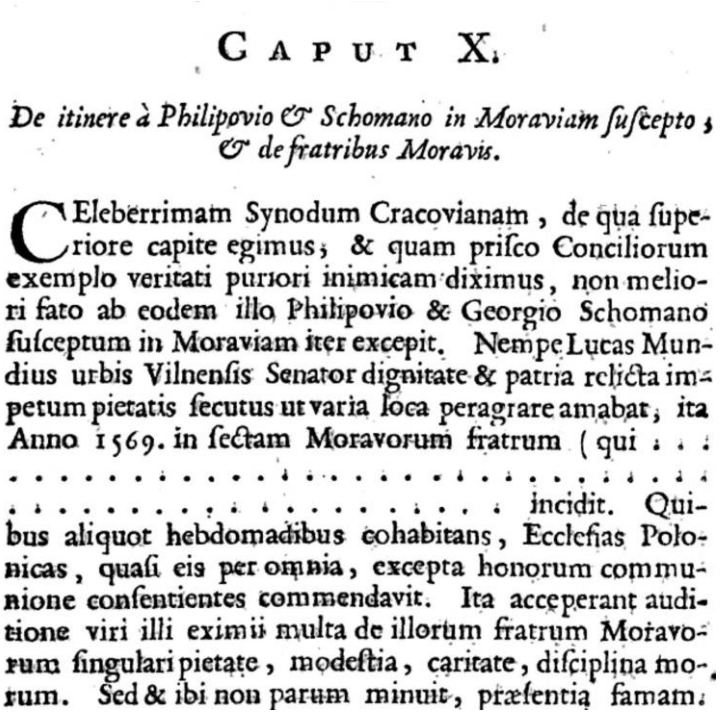
The decree calls Kazimierz, Józef and Marcin sons of Łukasz. If the Łukasz of the decree is the mayor, something does not add up here. The mayor died about 1584, while Bartłomiej, Kazimierz's son, was born in the 18th century. Several generations must have lived between them whom the decree does not name. Historians do not know the names of the mayor's children or what became of his descendants. So we do not know whether we descend from him in a direct line. It is very possible, because the decree cites the same matters that we know from the mayor's documents. There is also one trace older than the decree: in 1560 a Jan Markowicz appears in court with the mayor. He was a serf of the Bishop of Vilnius from near Mejszagoła and historians regard him as the mayor's relative. Bartłomiej was baptised in Mejszagoła. Later our whole family lived on the bishop's estate of Podbrzezie.

What early writers said about Mayor Łukasz

Mayor Łukasz was written about by his enemies, the king, foreign officials and a later historian. Łukasz himself also left writings. Thanks to this we hear about him from several sides.

Stanisław Lubieniecki, the historian of the Polish Brethren, known as Arians[10], wrote about him. In his history of the Polish Reformation, published in Latin in 1685, he described Łukasz's journey to Moravia. The Moravian Brethren lived there, holding everything in common. Łukasz stayed with them for several weeks and after his return told the Polish Arians about them. Lubieniecki also says that Łukasz later settled, together with other brethren from Lithuania, in Raków, a small town in Lesser Poland founded in 1569, which became the capital of the Polish Arians.

[10] The Arians, or Polish Brethren, were a separate Christian denomination in Poland in the 16th and 17th centuries. They rejected the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. Many of them refused to bear arms or to own peasant serfs. In 1658 the Sejm, the Polish parliament, expelled them from the country.



CAPUT X.

De itinere à Philipovio & Schomano in Moraviam ſuſcepto; & de fratribus Moravis.

CLeberrimam Synodum Cracovianam, de qua ſuperiore capite egimus; & quam priſco Conciliorum exemplo veritati puriori inimicam diximus, non meliori fato ab eodem illo Philipovio & Georgio Schomano ſuſceptum in Moraviam iter excepit. Nempe Lucas Mundius urbis Vilnenſis Senator dignitate & patria relicta impetum pietatis ſecutus ut varia loca peragrare amabat, ita Anno 1569. in ſectam Moravorum fratrum (qui . . . . . incidit. Quibus aliquot hebdomadibus cohabitans, Eccleſias Polonicas, quaſi eis per omnia, excepta honorum communione conſentientes commendavit. Ita acceperant auditione viri illi eximii multa de illorum fratrum Moravorum ſingulari pietate, modeſtia, caritate, diſciplina morum. Sed & ibi non parum minuit, præſentia famam.

Fig. 51. Stanisław Lubieniecki, "Historia Reformationis Polonicae", printed in 1685, page 227. The sentence about Łukasz begins in the fifth line of the text: "Nempe Lucas Mundius urbis Vilnensis Senator". Copy scanned by Google, Internet Archive.

Stanisław Lubieniecki on Łukasz Mundius, 1685

Original text (Latin): *Nempe Lucas Mundius urbis Vilnensis Senator dignitate & patria relicta impetum pietatis secutus ut varia loca peragrare amabat […] Anno 1569. in sectam Moravorum fratrum […] incidit. Quibus aliquot hebdomadibus cohabitans, Ecclesias Polonicas […] commendavit.*

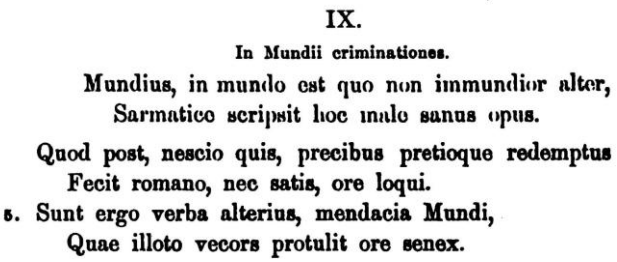
In English: Now Łukasz Mundius, a councillor of the city of Vilnius, abandoned his office and his homeland. He followed an impulse of piety and liked to wander from place to place. In the year 1569 he came to the community of the Moravian Brethren. He lived with them for several weeks and commended the Polish congregations of the faithful to them.

Lubieniecki places this journey in 1569, but the Arians' own notes mention it a year earlier. In the autumn of 1568 the Arians gathered for a synod[11] at Pełsznica near Kraków. The notes from this synod say, in Polish, that "one Mundius, a burgher of Vilnius" came from Moravia at that time, "strangely commending the sect of communists". The Moravian Brethren were then called communists because they held their property in common. Some listeners believed Łukasz "with comfort", while others did so "niebarzo", old Polish for "not very much". So Łukasz promised that the Moravian Brethren would send their envoys to Poland.

The voice of Łukasz's enemies survives in verse. Piotr Rojzjusz was a Spaniard, a lawyer and a poet at the court of King Zygmunt August. He was a friend of the Vilnius wójt[12] Augustyn Rotundus, with whom Łukasz was in dispute. Rojzjusz wrote four spiteful little Latin poems against Łukasz. In them he played on the name Mundius, because the Latin word "mundus" means both "world" and "clean". From these poems we learn two things. Łukasz wrote his complaints in Polish. By the time of this dispute he was already an old man.

[11] A synod is a gathering of the clergy and faithful of one denomination at which they deliberate on matters of faith.

[12] The wójt was a royal official in an old town. He presided over the town court.



IX.

In Mundii criminationes.

Mundius, in mundo est quo non immundior alter,
Sarmatico scripsit hoc male sanus opus.
Quod post, nescio quis, precibus pretioque redemptus
Fecit romano, nec satis, ore loqui.
Sunt ergo verba alterius, mendacia Mundi,
Quae illoto vecors protulit ore senex.

Fig. 52. Piotr Rojzjusz, the poem "In Mundii criminationes", that is, "On the accusations of Mundius", in the edition by Bronisław Kruczkiewicz, Kraków 1900, part II, pages 218 and 219. The poem begins at the bottom of one page and ends at the top of the next.

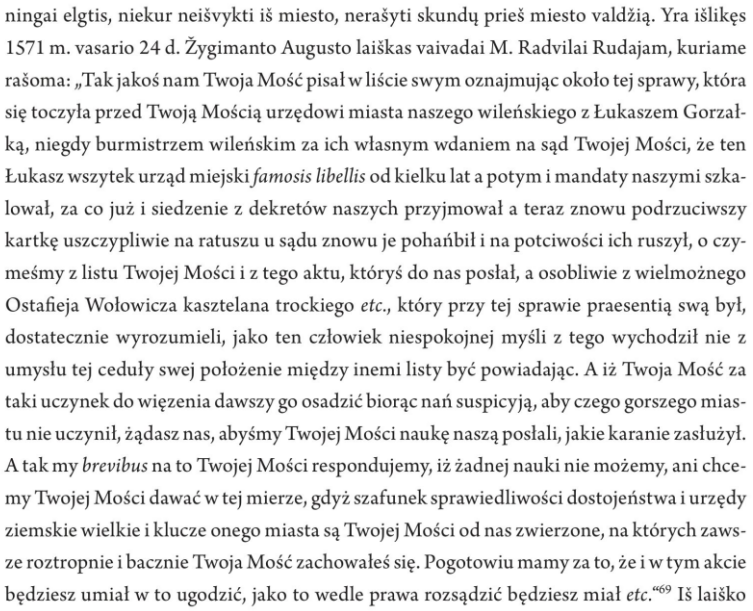
Piotr Rojzjusz, the poem "On the accusations of Mundius", before 1571

Original text (Latin): *Mundius, in mundo est quo non immundior alter, Sarmatico scripsit hoc male sanus opus. Quod post, nescio quis, precibus pretioque redemptus Fecit romano, nec satis, ore loqui. Sunt ergo verba alterius, mendacia Mundi, Quae illoto vecors protulit ore senex.*

In English: Mundius, than whom there is no one more unclean in the world, wrote this work in Polish, out of his wits. Then someone, I know not who, won over by pleas and payment, made this work speak Latin, but not very skilfully. So the words are someone else's but the lies are Mundius's. A mad old man uttered them with unwashed lips.

King Zygmunt August mentioned Łukasz in a letter to Mikołaj Radziwiłł the Red in February 1571. He called him "Łukasz Gorzałka, formerly mayor of Vilnius" and "a man of restless mind". The nickname came from the royal privilege to make and sell vodka, as gorzałka is an old Polish word for vodka. The king wrote that for several years Łukasz had been slandering the whole city council in writing and that he had once again left a biting note in the town hall.

The king's letter was a reply to a question from the voivode. Mikołaj Radziwiłł the Red, voivode of Vilnius, had put Łukasz in prison for this note and asked the king what punishment he deserved. The king replied that he would give no guidance, because judging was the voivode's business. He added that he trusted the voivode to decide the case according to the law.



ningai elgtis, niekur neišvykti iš miesto, nerašyti skundų prieš miesto valdžią. Yra išlikęs 1571 m. vasario 24 d. Žygimanto Augusto laiškas vaivadai M. Radvilai Rudajam, kuriame rašoma: „Tak jakoś nam Twoja Mość pisał w liście swym oznajmując około tej sprawy, która się toczyła przed Twoją Mością urzędowi miasta naszego wileńskiego z Łukaszem Gorzałką, niegdy burmistrzem wileńskim za ich własnym wdaniem na sąd Twojej Mości, że ten Łukasz wszytek urząd miejski *famosis libellis* od kielku lat a potym i mandaty naszymi szkalował, za co już i siedzenie z dekretów naszych przyjmował a teraz znowu podrzuciwszy kartkę uszczypliwie na ratuszu u sądu znowu je pohańbił i na potciwości ich ruszył, o czymeśmy z listu Twojej Mości i z tego aktu, któryś do nas posłał, a osobliwie z wielmożnego Ostafieja Wołowicza kasztelana trockiego *etc.*, który przy tej sprawie praesentią swą był, dostatecznie wyrozumieli, jako ten człowiek niespokojnej myśli z tego wychodził nie z umysłu tej ceduły swej położenie między inemi listy być powiadając. A iż Twoja Mość za taki uczynek do więzenia dawszy go osadzić biorąc nań suspicyją, aby czego gorszego miastu nie uczynił, żądasz nas, abyśmy Twojej Mości naukę naszą posłali, jakie karanie zasłużył. A tak my *brevibus* na to Twojej Mości respondujemy, iż żadnej nauki nie możemy, ani chcemy Twojej Mości dawać w tej mierze, gdyż szafunek sprawiedliwości dostojeństwa i urzędy ziemskie wielkie i klucze onego miasta są Twojej Mości od nas zwierzone, na których zawsze roztropnie i bacznie Twoja Mość zachowałeś się. Pogotowiu mamy za to, że i w tym akcie będziesz umiał w to ugodzić, jako to wedle prawa rozsądzić będziesz miał *etc.*"[69] Iš laiško

Fig. 53. Letter of King Zygmunt August to the voivode of Vilnius, Mikołaj Radziwiłł the Red, February 1571. The photograph shows the text of the letter printed in the book: A. Ragauskas, R. Ragauskienė, the writings of Mayor Łukasz Markowicz, Vilnius 2010, page XXXV, after the edition "Listy króla Zygmunta Augusta do Radziwiłłów" (Kraków 1997, no. 348). The first two lines are in Lithuanian and introduce the quotation. The original letter is held by the Raczyński Library in Poznań.

Letter of King Zygmunt August about Łukasz Gorzałka, 1571

Original text (Polish): *Tak jakoś nam Twoja Mość pisał w liście swym oznajmując około tej sprawy, która się toczyła przed Twoją Mością urzędowi miasta naszego wileńskiego z Łukaszem Gorzałką, niegdy burmistrzem wileńskim za ich własnym wdaniem na sąd Twojej Mości, że ten Łukasz wszytek urząd miejski famosis libellis od kielku lat a potym i mandaty naszymi szkalował, za co już i siedzenie z dekretów naszych przyjmował a teraz znowu podrzuciwszy kartkę uszczypliwie na ratuszu u sądu znowu je pohańbił i na potciwości ich ruszył […] dostatecznie wyrozumieli, jako ten człowiek niespokojnej myśli z tego wychodził nie z umysłu tej ceduły swej położenie między inemi listy być powiadając. A iż Twoja Mość za taki uczynek do więzenia dawszy go osadzić biorąc nań suspicyją, aby czego gorszego miastu nie uczynił, żądasz nas, abyśmy Twojej Mości naukę naszą posłali, jakie karanie zasłużył. A tak my brevibus na to Twojej Mości respondujemy, iż żadnej nauki nie możemy, ani chcemy Twojej Mości dawać w tej mierze […] Pogotowiu mamy za to, że i w tym akcie będziesz umiał w to ugodzić, jako to wedle prawa rozsądzić będziesz miał.*

In English: Your Grace wrote to us in your letter about the case that was heard before Your Grace between the council of our city of Vilnius and Łukasz Gorzałka, former mayor of Vilnius. Both parties themselves submitted it to Your Grace's judgement. For several years this Łukasz slandered the whole city council with offensive writings. Later he did so also with our royal summonses. He has already sat in prison for this by our judgements. Now he has again left a biting note in the town hall, in the court. Once again he has disgraced them and harmed their good name. We have well understood how this man of restless mind excused himself: he said that he had placed this note of his among other papers unintentionally. Your Grace ordered him to be imprisoned for this deed, suspecting that he might do something worse to the city. Your Grace asks us to send guidance as to what punishment he has deserved. We answer briefly that we neither can nor wish to give any guidance in this matter. We are certain that in this matter too Your Grace will be able to judge according to the law.

What was written on this note we do not know. The note has not survived and nobody copied it. The king's letter tells us only that Łukasz left it in the town hall, in the room of the municipal court, that it was spiteful and that it insulted the city officials. Łukasz himself explained that he had not done it on purpose and that the note had ended up among other papers by chance.

The historians who published Łukasz's writings suppose that he came to the town hall at that time to deliver a speech against the city authorities, or that he was handing out this speech written on paper. It is easy to guess what it might have been about, because for twenty years Łukasz had been repeating the same thing: that the city had unlawfully taken from him his office of mayor, his house and his property. He paid dearly for the note. As he later wrote himself, he spent about a year and a half in prison in Vilnius castle, together with common criminals.

Łukasz himself described his fortunes differently from his opponents. In 1562 he declared before an official that he had bought himself some land in Poland and was moving there “as an exile, because I cannot obtain justice here”. Ten years later he wrote in Latin to the Duke of Prussia that he had left Vilnius secretly, without household or servants, “only with this one son of mine”. For the journey he had barely managed to get one horse and a cart. In February 1576 he entered his name in the register of the university of Rostock on the Baltic as Łukasz Mundius, “of Vilnius in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, doctor of both laws, exile”. A doctor of both laws is a learned lawyer, an expert in both secular and church law.

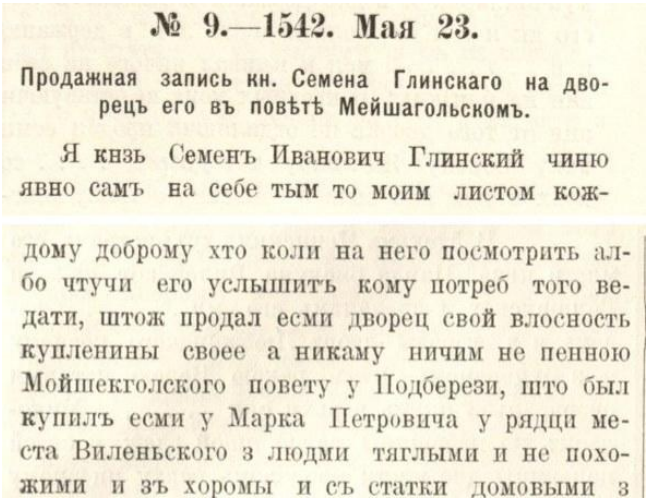
In 1584 an official of the Duke of Prussia added a note on a letter in which Łukasz asked for help: “Doctor Łukasz Mundius, former mayor of Vilnius, defended the freedom of the city of Vilnius for so long that he lost everything he had”.

The memory of Łukasz survived in books. In 1841 Józef Ignacy Kraszewski wrote about him in his history of Vilnius. The Polish Biographical Dictionary has a separate entry on him under the name Mundius.

Marek Pietrowicz (d. before 1530) and Dorota, Łukasz's parents

The father of Mayor Łukasz was called Marek Pietrowicz, that is, Marek son of Piotr. He was a merchant and a councillor of Vilnius. We know him from several documents written on parchment, which are now kept in the library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilnius. He is also mentioned in a book of the royal chancery.

In May 1513 three brothers named Januszkowicz, boyars (Lithuanian knights) from near Mejszagoła, sold to "Marek Pietrowicz, councillor of the city of Vilnius" their shares of the manor at Podbrzezie. This is the same area in which our Markowicz family lived in the 18th century. Marek did not keep this land for long. After a dozen or so years he sold it to a kniaź, that is, a prince, named Gliński, who sold it on in 1542.



№ 9.—1542. Мая 23.

Продажная запись кн. Семена Глинскаго на дворецъ его въ повѣтѣ Мейшагольскомъ.

Я князь Семенъ Иванович Глинский чиню явно самъ на себе тым то моим листом кождому доброму хто коли на него посмотрить албо чтучи его услышить кому потреб того ведати, штож продал есми дворец свой влосность купленины своее а никаму ничим не пенною Мойшекголского повету у Подберези, што был купилъ есми у Марка Петровича у рядци места Виленьского з людми тяглыми и не похожими и съ хоромы и съ статки домовыми з

Fig. 54. The beginning of the document of Kniaź Semen Gliński of 23 May 1542 in the printed edition of 1903 (description of the manuscripts of the Vilnius Public Library, issue 4, pages 7 and 8). The text starts at the bottom of one page and continues at the top of the next. In the sixth and seventh lines of the lower part stand the words "у Марка Петровича у рядци места Виленьского". The parchment is held by the Wróblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilnius, archival reference F1-390.

Kniaź Gliński sells the manor at Podbrzezie bought from Marek Pietrowicz, 1542 (beginning of the document)

Original text (ruski, czyli dawny język urzędowy Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego, a nie rosyjski): *Я князь Семенъ Иванович Глинский чиню явно самъ на себе тым то моим листом кождому доброму хто коли на него посмотрить албо чтучи его услышить кому потреб того ведати, штож продал есми дворец свой влосность купленины своее а никаму ничим не пенною Мойшекголского повету у Подберези, што был купилъ есми у Марка Петровича у рядци места Виленьского з людми тяглыми и не похожими*

In English: I, Kniaź Semen Iwanowicz Gliński, make known by this my letter to every good person who shall ever look upon it or hear it read, that I have sold my manor at Podbrzezie in the district of Mejszagoła. It is my own purchased land, which I have pledged to no one. I bought it from Marek Pietrowicz, councillor of the city of Vilnius, together with the serfs.

Marek also had land near Onikszty, a small town about a hundred kilometres north of Vilnius. In 1561 Łukasz claimed it as his patrimony. A royal official questioned old people of the town about the matter. They testified that Queen Helena had given Marek this land "for service" and that he later moved to Vilnius and settled there. The land was called Markuszki after his name. Łukasz said that it was noble

land and that his father had served the king in war on account of it, even though Marek himself lived in Vilnius. He also produced a letter of King Zygmunt the Old of February 1509. In it the king pardoned Marek the penalty for not going to war. Queen Helena is the subject of a separate section later in this chapter.

поплатъку на г(оспо)д(а)ра, его м(и)л(о)сть, не даивано, одъно хожывала з нее служъба г(о)с-(по)д(а)рьская земская военъная, напрод положылъ перед нами листъ славъное и светое памети Жыкгимонъта, короля, п(а)на отъца г(оспо)д(а)ра нашого, отъворыстый под печатью его королевъское м(и)л(о)сти, писаный у Волкиникахъ, под датою м(есе)ца февъраля чотырнадцатого дня, инъдикъта дванадцатого. Которым листомъ его королевъская м(и)л(о)сть отца того Лукаша Марка Петъровича отъ вины земское военъное, ижъ онъ подлугъ повиноватъства зъ отчызны своее на войну не ехал, вольным вчынити рачылъ. Другое, зася доводе-

Fig. 55. The sentence about Łukasz's father in a register of the royal chancery. The photograph shows the text printed in the book "Lietuvos Metrika. Knyga Nr. 261", Vilnius 2011, page 63. In the fourth line from the bottom stand the words "отца того Лукаша Марка Петъровича", that is "of the father of this Łukasz, Marek Pietrowicz".

Register of the royal chancery (the Lithuanian Metrica, book 261), entry of 1 March 1564. The sentence about Łukasz's father

Original text (ruski, czyli dawny język urzędowy Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego, a nie rosyjski): *Которым листомъ его королевъская милость отца того Лукаша Марка Петъровича отъ вины земское военъное, ижъ онъ подлугъ повиноватъства зъ отчызны своее на войну не ехал, вольным вчынити рачылъ.*

In English: By this letter His Royal Majesty was pleased to release the father of this Łukasz, Marek Pietrowicz, from the land penalty for war, because he did not go to war although he was obliged to do so from his patrimony.



Fig. 56. Onikszty (in Lithuanian Anykščiai) today. Marek Pietrowicz moved from this small town to Vilnius. Photo Hugo.arg, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.



Fig. 57. King Sigismund the Old, who pardoned Marek's penalty in 1509. A miniature from the workshop of Lucas Cranach the Younger, painted about 1553, a few years after the king's death. Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

Marek wrote a will. In January 1521 it was confirmed by the nuncio[13]. The document calls Marek "a burgher and merchant of Vilnius". In his will Marek left the rent from his stall[14]. He divided it into four parts: one for the town, one for the confraternity at St John's Church, one for a Mass for his own soul and the souls of his ancestors and one for the poor.

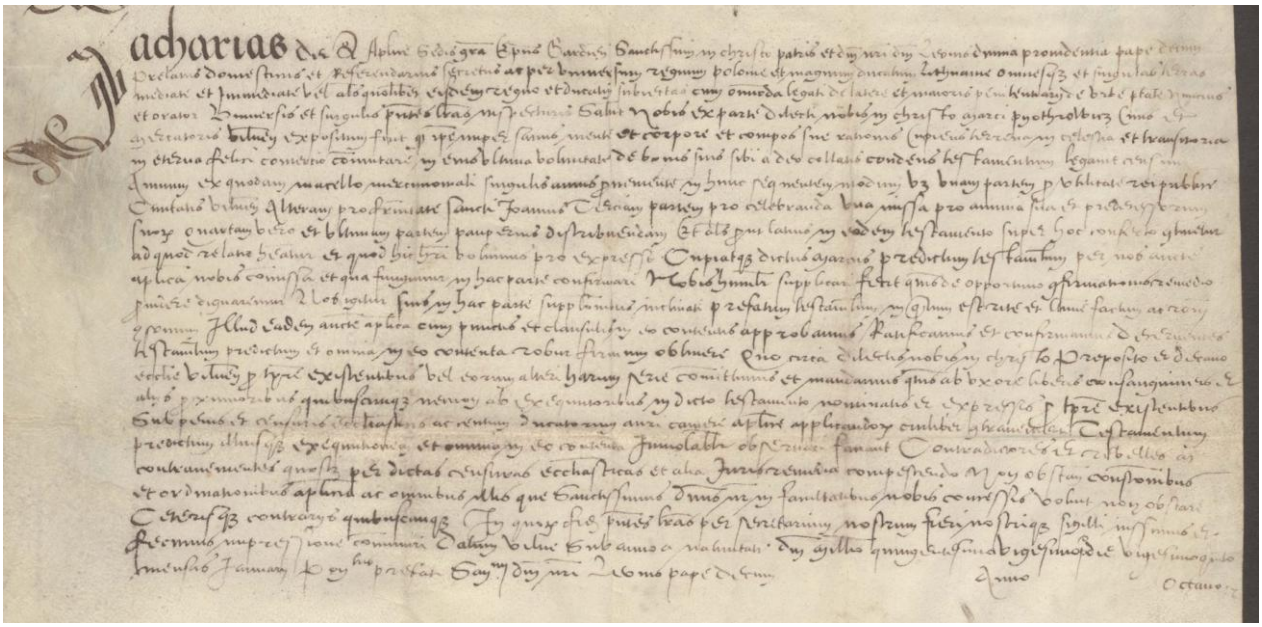


Fig. 58. The parchment of 25 January 1521 by which the nuncio Zachariasz confirmed Marek's will. In the fourth line from the top, on the right, stand the words "Marci Pyothrowicz Civis et". The fifth line begins with "Mercatoris Vilnensis". The Wróblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilnius, reference F6-114.

[13] A nuncio is an envoy of the Pope.

[14] A stall (kram) was a permanent merchant's stand in the town. The owner could let it to another merchant and take rent for it every year.

Confirmation of the will of Marek Pietrowicz, 1521 (lines four to nine and the date)

Original text (łacina, skróty pisarza rozwinięte): *Nobis ex parte dilecti nobis in Christo Marci Pyothrowicz Civis et Mercatoris Vilnensis expositum fuit, quod ipse nuper sanus mente et corpore et compos sue rationis, Cupiens terrena in celestia et transitoria in eterna felici commercio commutare, in eius ultima voluntate de bonis suis sibi a deo collatis condens testamentum legavit censum annuum ex quodam macello mercimoniali singulis annis provenientem in hunc qui sequitur modum, videlicet unam partem pro utilitate rei publice Civitatis Vilnensis, Alteram pro fraternitate sancti Joannis, Terciam partem pro celebranda una missa pro anima sua et predecessorum suorum, quartam vero et ultimam partem pauperibus distribuendam. […] Datum Vilne Sub anno a nativitate domini Millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo primo, die vigesimo quinto mensis Januarii.*

In English: On behalf of our beloved in Christ Marek Pyothrowicz, burgher and merchant of Vilnius, it was set before us that not long ago, sound in mind and body, he wished by a happy exchange to give earthly things for heavenly ones and passing things for eternal ones. He therefore disposed in his last will of the goods that God had given him. In his will he left the yearly rent from a certain merchant's stall. The rent is to be divided every year as follows: one part for the benefit of the town of Vilnius, the second for the confraternity of St John, the third for the saying of one Mass for his soul and the souls of his ancestors, the fourth and last to be given out to the poor. […] Given at Vilnius in the year of the Lord's birth one thousand five hundred and twenty-one, on the twenty-fifth day of January.



Fig. 59. Vilnius town hall on a plan of the town drawn about 1576, that is, in Łukasz's lifetime. In the key to the plan the number 18 marks the town hall and the number 25 the kletki, the merchants' stalls by the town hall. Marek had a stall like this. A detail from the atlas of Georg Braun and Frans Hogenberg, edition of 1616, copy in the National Library of Poland, Wikimedia Commons.



Fig. 60. St John's Church in Vilnius with its bell tower. A church has stood on this spot since the end of the 14th century. It was given its present baroque appearance in the 18th century. The confraternity to which Marek left part of the rent was attached to this church. Photo Jan Mehlich, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

The widow Dorota and the daughters

Marek died before 1530. In January 1530 his widow Dorota paid out the dowry of their daughter Marta: a hundred kopas of groszy, pearls, silver belts and garments. Marta married Jan Organista, who owned a town house in Biskupia Street. The other daughter, Katarzyna, married Jan Dubinga. Dorota left a will and died about 1546.

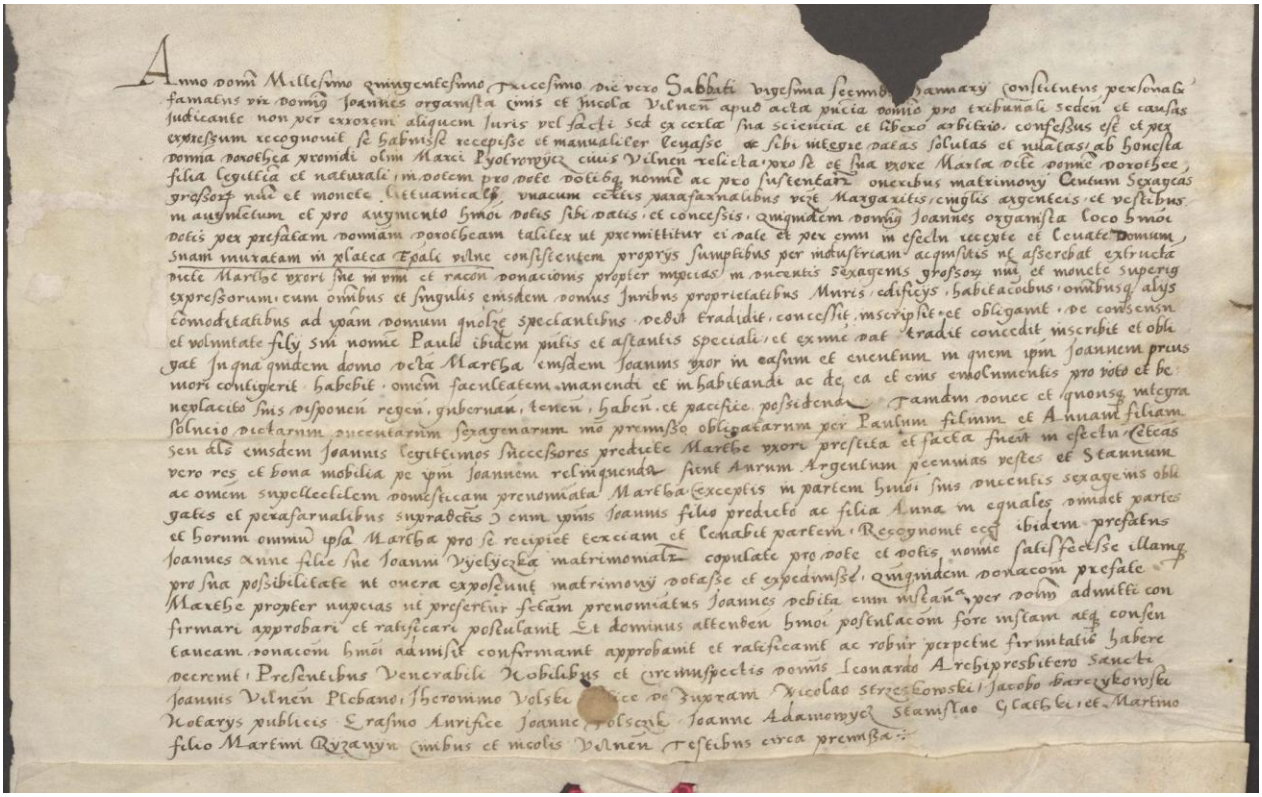


Fig. 61. The parchment of 22 January 1530 from the records of the Bishop of Vilnius. In the fifth line from the top stand the words "domina Dorothea providi olim Marci Pyotrowycz civis Vilnensis relicta", that is "Lady Dorota, widow of Marek Pyotrowycz". The Wróblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilnius, reference F1-103.

Dorota, Marek's widow, pays out her daughter Marta's dowry, 1530 (beginning of the document)

Original text (łacina, skróty pisarza rozwinięte): *Anno Domini Millesimo Quingentesimo Tricesimo, die vero Sabbati, vigesima secunda Januarii. Constitutus personaliter famatus vir, dominus Joannes Organista, civis et incola Vilnensis […] recognovit se habuisse, recepisse et manualiter levasse […] ab honesta domina Dorothea, providi olim Marci Pyotrowycz civis Vilnensis relicta, pro se et sua uxore Marta, dicte domine Dorothee filia legittima et naturali, in dotem […] Centum Sexagenas grossorum numeri et monete Lituanicalis unacum certis parafarnalibus, videlicet Margaritis, cingulis argenteis et vestibus.*

In English: In the year of the Lord one thousand five hundred and thirty, on Saturday, the twenty-second of January. There appeared in person the honourable man, Master Jan Organista, burgher and resident of Vilnius […] He acknowledged that he had received and taken into his hands […] from the honest Lady Dorota, widow of the late Marek Pyotrowycz, a worthy burgher of Vilnius, for himself and for his wife Marta, the lawful and own daughter of this Lady Dorota, as a dowry […] one hundred kopas of groszy in Lithuanian count and coin, together with the trousseau, namely pearls, silver belts and garments.

What were a hundred kopas of groszy worth? A hundred kopas is six thousand groszy. According to the official prices in the Lithuanian Statute of 1566, the same ones used above to convert the sum in Łukasz's document, they would buy a hundred work horses, or seventy-five oxen, or a hundred and twenty cows. A dairy cow costs 6 to 9 thousand złoty in Poland today, so by the price of cattle this would be from about 720 thousand to about a million of today's złoty. On top of that came the pearls, silver belts and garments. This is only an approximation, because the Statute was written thirty-six years after the dowry was paid and prices changed over the centuries at different rates. Marta's dowry was two and a half times larger than the forty kopas of groszy in the document of her brother Łukasz.

Piotr, Marek's father (15th century)

All we know about Piotr is that he was Marek's father. The name Pietrowicz itself tells us so, because it means “son of Piotr”. Piotr lived in the 15th century. No surviving document mentions him by first name and surname. He is the earliest person on the whole wall chart.

Queen Helena, from whom Marek received land

Who was Queen Helena? She was born in 1476, the daughter of Grand Prince Ivan III of Moscow and of Sophia of the Palaiologos family, the last emperors of Byzantium. In February 1495 in Vilnius she married the Grand Duke of Lithuania, Alexander Jagiellon. The marriage was made after a war between Lithuania and Moscow and was meant to secure the peace. Helena kept her Orthodox faith, as her father had stipulated before the wedding. When Alexander became King of Poland in 1501, she was not crowned because of her religion, although she was called queen. Helena and Alexander had no children. Alexander died in 1506. Helena stayed in Lithuania as a widow and held her own estates there, among them Onikszty. In them she gave land to people who served her. This is how Marek received land, most probably between 1507 and 1513. Helena died in 1513.



Fig. 62. Queen Helena. No portrait from her own time is known. This picture was painted by Marceli Krajewski about 1866-1870, more than three hundred and fifty years after her death, so it is an imagined likeness. Wikimedia Commons, public domain.



Fig. 63. King Alexander Jagiellon, Helena's husband, on the throne among the senators. A woodcut from the collection of laws known as Łaski's Statute, printed in Kraków in 1506, while the king was still alive. Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

Antoni Trabuć and Marianna née Dauksza, Agata's parents

Who they were	Antoni and Marianna were the parents of Agata, the wife of Stanisław Markowicz
Antoni	son of Jerzy. The 1795 revision list gave his age as 45, so he was born c. 1750. The proof of nobility gives a baptism record of 1 May 1722. He was still alive in 1820.
Marianna	née Dauksza, born c. 1755
Home	the village of Dworciszki in Strunojcie parish, later Korkożyszki parish
Children	Marcin, Wincenty, Jakub, Agata, Konstancja, Ewa, Maciej
Coat of arms	Jelita, confirmed in Vilnius on 27 August 1820

In 1795 officials recorded the inhabitants of the governorate. In Dworciszki they entered Antoni's household among the free people, that is, people who were nobody's serfs.

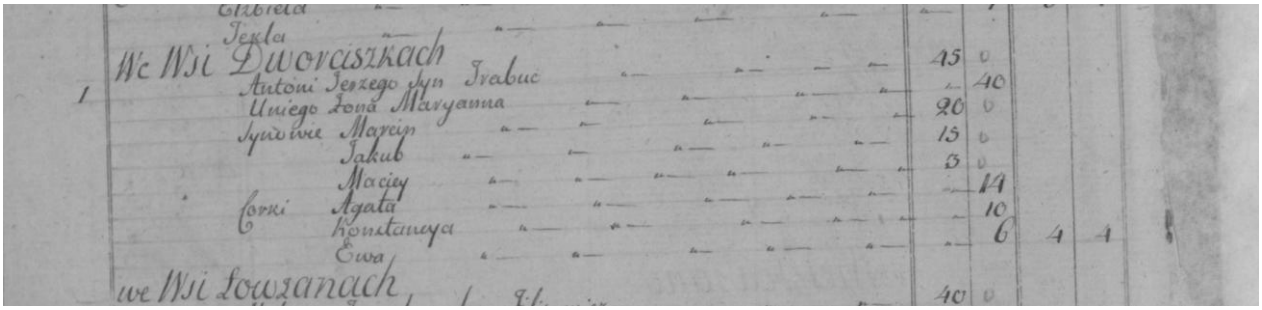


Fig. 64. The 1795 revision list, the village of Dworciszki. Agata is entered in the line "Corki" (daughters). The numbers on the right are ages: men in the first column, women in the second. Above Antoni's household you can see the last line of the previous village. Below it you can see the beginning of the next one.

Antoni Trabuć's household in the 1795 revision list

Original text (Polish): *We Wsi Dworciszkach, Antoni Jerzego Syn Trabuc 45, uniego Żona Maryanna 40, Synowie Marcin 20, Jakub 15, Maciey 3, Corki Agata 14, Konstancya 10, Ewa 6*

In English: In the village of Dworciszki: Antoni Trabuć, son of Jerzy, aged 45. His wife Marianna, aged 40. Sons: Marcin 20, Jakub 15, Maciej 3. Daughters: Agata 14, Konstancja 10, Ewa 6.

The list names six children. The seventh, Wincenty, is not in the 1795 revision list. We know him from the proof of nobility of 1820, where he is named as Antoni's son. We also know him from the parish records of Agata's children, at whose baptisms he was godfather.

Child	Age in the 1795 revision list	What we know about them
Marcin	20 years	in 1810, together with his brothers, took a manor farm in Korkożyszki parish in pledge
Wincenty	not in the list	named in the proof of nobility of 1820. He was godfather to Justyn Mateusz in 1810 and most probably also to Józef in 1807. He died in 1838 and left no children
Jakub	15 years	named in the proof of nobility with his son Nikodem Wincenty. He married again in 1840 in Korkożyszki
Agata	14 years	wife of Stanisław Markowicz
Konstancja	10 years	married in 1815 in Korkożyszki
Ewa	6 years	never married. In 1816 she was godmother to Bogumiła. She died on 4 September 1827 in Lipowo
Maciej	3 years	named in the proof of nobility with his son Tomasz. He married in 1814 in the village of Trabucie. The witness was his brother-in-law Stanisław Markowicz. He married a second time in 1833 in Janiszki

We know the maiden name of Agata's mother from the marriage records of her brothers. Maciej's marriage record of 1833 calls him the son of "the well-born Antoni and Maryanna née Dasko Trabuć". Jakub's marriage record of 1840 writes the name more clearly: née Dauksza.

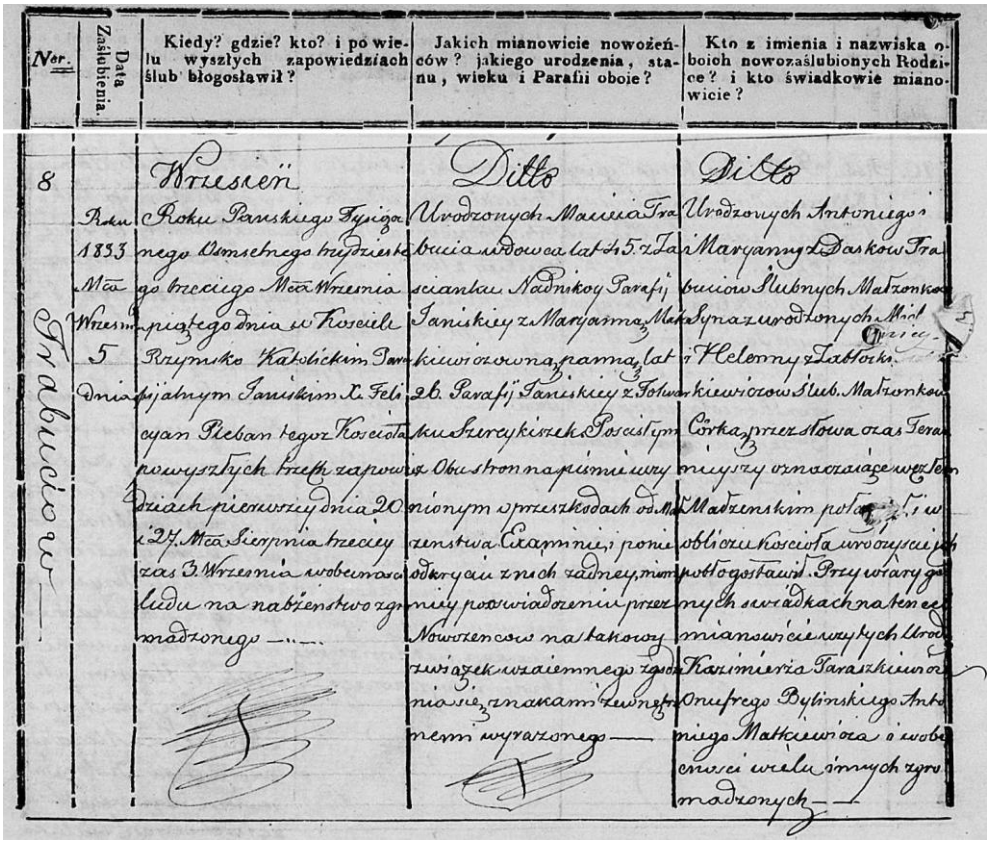


Fig. 65. The record of the second marriage of Maciej Trabuć, Agata's brother, Janiszki parish, entry 8 of 1833. At the top you can see the printed column headings from the same page of the register. The surname "Trabuciow" is written in the left margin.

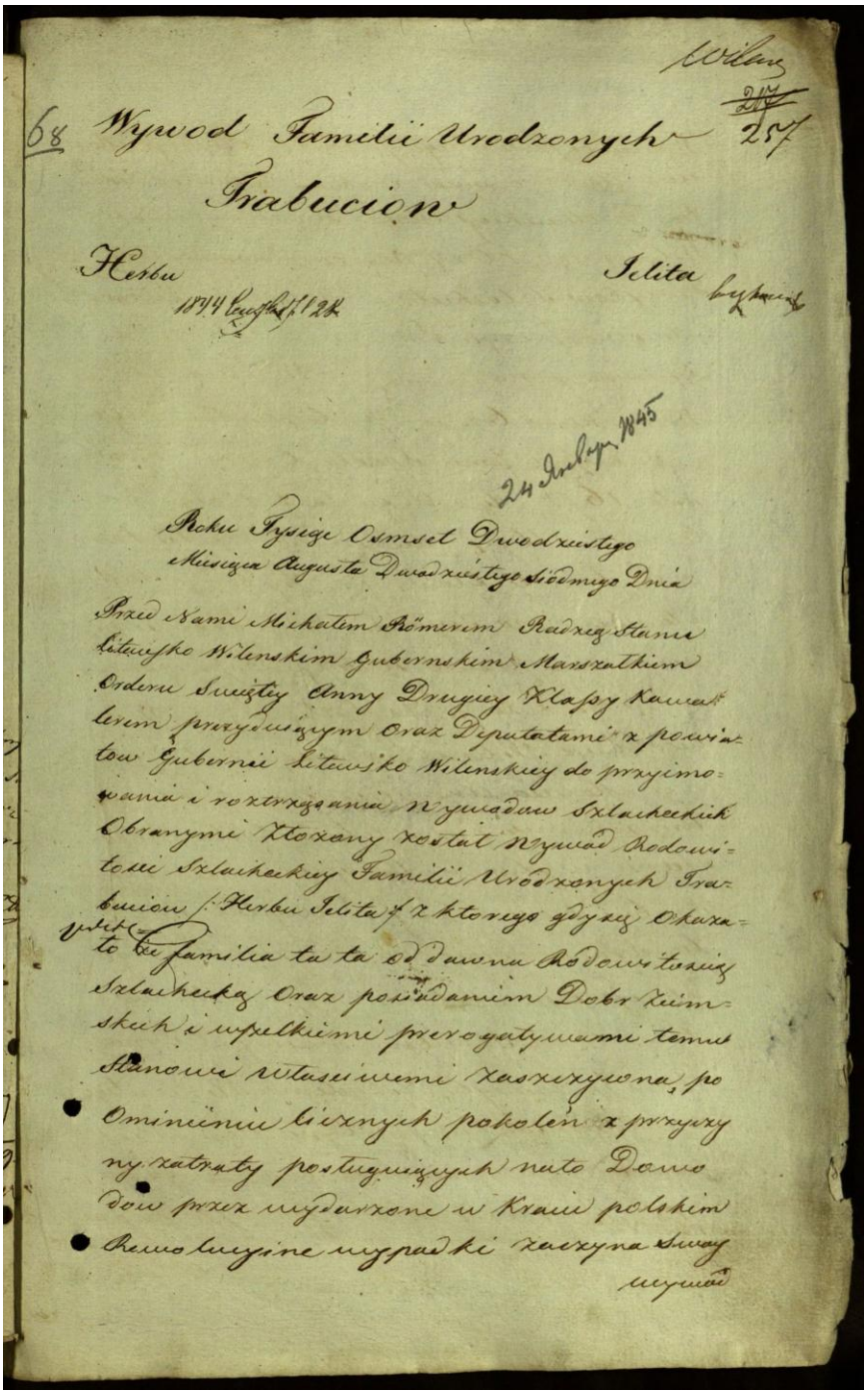
Marriage record of Maciej Trabuć and Marianna Matkiewicz, 1833

Original text (Polish): *8. Roku 1833 Mca Wrześn. 5 dnia. Roku Panskiego Tysiącznego Osmsetnego trzydziestego trzeciego Mca Września piątego dnia w Kosciele Rzymsko Katolickim Parafijalnym Janiskim X. Felicyan Pleban tegoz Kościoła po wyszłych trzech zapowiedziach pierwszey dnia 20 i 27. Mca Sierpnia trzeciey zas 3. Września wobecnosci ludu na nabozenstwo zgromadzonego Urodzonych Macieia Trabucia wdowca lat 45. z Zascianku Nadnikoy[?] Parafij Janiskiey z Maryanną Matkiewiczowną panną lat 26. Parafij Janiskiey z Folwarku Szercykiszek[?]. Po scisłym z Obu stron na pismie uczynionym o przeszkodach od Małzenstwa Examinie i ponieodkryciu z nich zadney, niemniey poswiadczeniu przez Nowozencow na takowy związek wzaiemnego zgodzenia się znakami zewnętrznemi wyrazonego Urodzonych Antoniego i Maryanny z Daskow[?] Trabuciow Ślubnych Małzonkow Syna z urodzonych Mich[ała] i Helenny z Zabłocki[ch Mat]kiewiczow Ślub. Małzonkow Corką przez słowa czas Teraznieyszy oznaczaiące węzłem Małzenskim poł[ączył] i w obliczu Kościoła uroczyscie ich pobłogosławił. Przy wiary godnych swiadkach na ten cel mianowicie wzytych Urodz. Kazimierza Taraszkiewicza Onufrego Bylinskiego Antoniego Matkiewicza i wobecnosci wielu innych zgromadzonych*

In English: Entry 8. On the 5th day of September 1833. In the year of the Lord 1833, on the fifth day of September, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Janiszki, the Reverend Felicjan, parish priest of this church, after three banns announced before the people gathered for divine service (the first on 20 August, the second on 27 August, the third on 3 September), joined in the bond of marriage the well-born Maciej Trabuć, widower aged 45, of the zaścianek of Nadnikoy (name uncertain) in Janiszki parish, with the well-born Marianna Matkiewicz, maiden aged 26, of the manor farm of Szercykiszki (name uncertain) in the same parish. Beforehand both had been strictly examined in writing about impediments to marriage. None was found. The couple confirmed by outward signs that both consented to this union. He is the son of the well-born Antoni and Marianna née Dasko, lawful spouses Trabuć. She is the daughter of the well-born Michał and Helena née Zabłocki, lawful spouses Matkiewicz. The priest solemnly blessed them in the face of the Church. The witnesses were the well-born Kazimierz Taraszkiewicz, Onufry Byliński and Antoni Matkiewicz. Many others who had gathered were also present.

The proof of nobility of 1820

After the partitions the Russian authorities ordered the Polish nobility to prove their descent. A family appeared before the office in its own governorate, which for us meant Vilnius. There it showed its documents: parish records, deeds of purchase and sale of land, certificates. The office drew up a pedigree from them and issued a decision. Such a document was called a proof of nobility. The Trabuć family received such a decision on 27 August 1820. Antoni with his sons Wincenty, Jakub and Maciej, together with two of his more distant relatives, were recognised as ancient Polish nobility and entered in the first class of the governorate's book of the nobility.



68 Wywod Familii Urodzonych 257

Trabucion

Herbu Jelita

24 Avgust 1845

Roku Tysiąc Osmset Dwadzieścia
Miesiąca Augusta Dwadzieścia Siódmego Dnia

Przed Nami Michałem Römerem Radzcą Stanu
Litewsko Wileńskim Gubernskim Marszałkiem
Orderu Swiętey Anny Drugiey Klasy Kawaler
em przyzwoitym Oraz Deputatami z powia-
tow Gubernii Litewsko Wileńskiey do przyimo-
wania i rozstrzygania wywodow Szlacheckich
Obranymi Ktorzy zostali wywod Rodowi-
tości Szlacheckiey Familii Urodzonych Tra-
bucion / Herbu Jelita / z ktorego gdzie Okaza-
to się Familia ta ta od dawna Rodowitości
Szlacheckiey Oraz posiadaniem Dobr ziem-
skich i wszelkiemi prerogatywami temu
Stanowi właściwemi zaszczycona, po
Ominieniu bliznych pokolen z przyczy
ny zatraty postępujących mało Dowo
dow przez wydarzone w Kraiu polskim
Domowe liczne wypadki zaczyna swoy
wywod

Fig. 66. The first page of the Trabuć proof of nobility of 27 August 1820. The dates added in another hand under the title and diagonally across the middle of the page are later official notes in Russian from 1844 and 1845.

The Trabuć proof of nobility, first page

Original text (Polish): *Wywod Familii Urodzonych Trabuciow Herbu Jelita. Roku Tysiąc Osmset Dwodziestego Miesiąca Augusta Dwodziestego Siodmego Dnia. Przed Nami Michałem Römerem Radzcą Stanu Litewsko Wilenskim Gubernskim Marszałkiem Orderu Swiętey Anny Drugiey Klassy Kawalerem prezyduiącym Oraz Deputatami z powiatow Gubernii Litewsko Wilenskiey do przyimowania i roztrząsania Wywodow Szlacheckich Obranymi Złożony został Wywod Rodowitosci Szlacheckiey Familii Urodzonych Trabuciow /: Herbu Jelita :/ z ktorego gdy się Okazało że familia ta od dawna Rodowitoscią Szlachecką Oraz posiadaniem Dobr Ziemskich i wszelkiemi prerogatywami temu Stanowi własciwemi zaszczycona, po Ominieniu licznych pokolen z przyczyny zatraty posługuiących nato Dowodow przez wydarzone w Kraiu polskim Rewolucyine wypadki zaczyna Swoy wywod*

In English: Proof of nobility of the family of the well-born Trabuć, of the Jelita coat of arms. On the 27th day of August 1820. Before us, Michał Römer, Councillor of State, Governorate Marshal of Lithuania-Vilnius, Knight of the Order of St Anne of the second class and presiding officer, as well as before the deputies elected from the districts of the Lithuania-Vilnius governorate to receive and examine proofs of nobility, there was submitted the proof of noble descent of the family of the well-born Trabuć, of the Jelita coat of arms. It appeared from it that this family has long enjoyed noble descent, the possession of landed estates and all the privileges of that estate. It passes over many generations, because the necessary evidence was lost during the revolutionary events in the Polish land. It begins its proof (continued on the next page).

On the second page the proof of nobility lists Antoni's ancestors. It states plainly that Antoni was the son of Jerzy, the grandson of Maciej and the great-grandson of Andrzej.

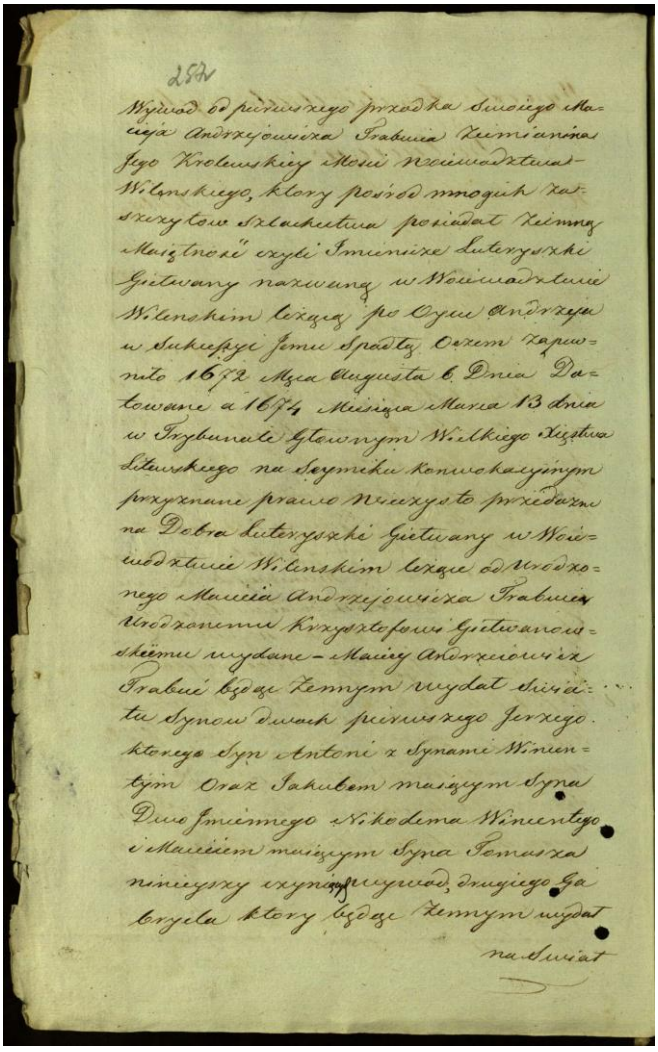
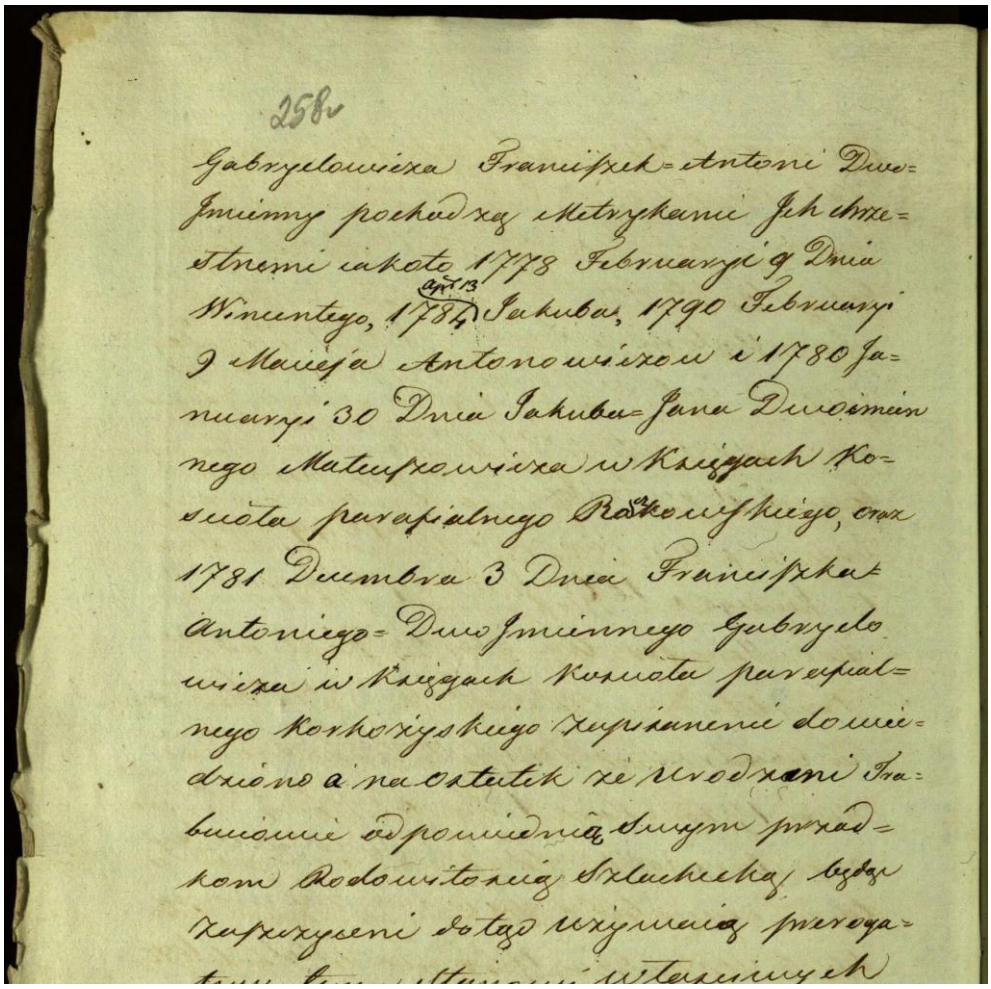


Fig. 67. The second page of the proof of nobility. It speaks of Maciej, son of Andrzej, of the estate of Luteryszki Gietwany and of Maciej's sons.

The Trabuć proof of nobility, second page

Original text (Polish): *Wywod od pierwszego przodka Swoiego Macieja Andrzejowicza Trabucia Ziemianina Jego Krolewskiey Mosci Woiewodztwa Wilenskiego, ktory posrod mnogich zaszczytow Szlachectwa posiadał Ziemną Maiętność czyli Imienicze Luteryszki Gietwany nazwaną w Woiewodztwie Wilenskim leżącą po Oycu Andrzeju w Sukcessyi Jemu Spadłą. O czem zapewniło 1672 Mca Augusta 6 Dnia Datowane a 1674 Miesiąca Marca 13 dnia w Trybunale Głownym Wielkiego Xięstwa Litewskiego na Seymiku konwokacyinym przyznane prawo Wieczysto przedażne na Dobra Luteryszki Gietwany w Woiewodztwie Wilenskim leżące od Urodzonego Macieia Andrzejowicza Trabucia Urodzonemu Krzysztofowi Gietwanowskiemu wydane. Maciey Andrzeiowicz Trabuć będąc Żennym wydał Swiatu Synow dwoch pierwszego Jerzego którego Syn Antoni z Synami Wincentym Oraz Jakubem maiącym Syna Dwo Jmiennego Nikodema Wincentego i Macieiem maiącym Syna Tomasza ninieyszy czynią wywod, drugiego Gabryela ktory będąc Żennym wydał na Swiat*

In English: The proof begins with the first ancestor, Maciej Trabuć, son of Andrzej, a landowner of His Royal Majesty in the Vilnius voivodeship. Among the many honours of nobility he possessed a landed estate called Luteryszki Gietwany, situated in the Vilnius voivodeship, which came to him by inheritance from his father Andrzej. This is attested by the deed of perpetual sale of the estate of Luteryszki Gietwany, issued on 6 August 1672 by the well-born Maciej Trabuć, son of Andrzej, to the well-born Krzysztof Gietwanowski and confirmed on 13 March 1674 in the Chief Tribunal of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania at the convocation dietine. Maciej Trabuć, son of Andrzej, was married and had two sons. The first was Jerzy. Jerzy's son Antoni submits this proof together with his sons: Wincenty, Jakub (father of a son with two names, Nikodem Wincenty) and Maciej (father of Tomasz). Maciej's second son was Gabriel, who was married and had (continued on the next page).


258v

Gabryelowicza Franciszek=Antoni Dwo=
Jmienny pochodzą Metrykami Jch chrze=
stnemi iakoto 1778 Februaryi 9 Dnia
Wincentego, 1784 Jakuba, 1790 Februaryi
9 Macieja Antonowiczow i 1780 Ja=
nuaryi 30 Dnia Jakuba=Jana Dwoimien
nego Matuszkowicza w Kśięgach Ko=
scioła parafialnego Rakowskiego, oraz
1781 Decembra 3 Dnia Franciszka=
Antoniego=Dwo Jmiennego Gabryelo
wicza w Kśięgach Kosciola parafial=
nego Korkoxyskiego Zapisanemi do wie=
dziono a na ostatek że Urodzeni Fra=
bunowie odpowiednią swym przod=
kom Rodowitością Szlachecką będąc
Zapuszczeni do tąż używania preroga=

The Trabuć proof of nobility, third page (upper part)

Original text (Polish): *Na Swiat Synow dwoch pierwszego Mateusza ktorego Syn Jakub=Jan Dwo Jmienny iest wywodzącym się, drugiego Gabryela ktorego Syn Dwo Jmienny Franciszek Antoni z Synem Justynem rowniez iest wywodzącym się, o iakowey niezaprzeczoney prawdzie dostatecznie upewniły następne pisma Dowody a mianowicie 1649 Maja 1° Jerzego i 1660 Julii 24 Gabryela Synow Macieja Andrzejowicza Metryki Chrzestne w Księgach Koscioła parafialnego Michaliskiego Zapisane Oraz 1722 Maja 1 Dnia Metryka chrztu Antoniego Jerzewicza w Xięgach tegoż koscioła zapisana, niemniey […]*

In English: Gabriel had two sons. The first was Mateusz, whose son with two names, Jakub Jan, submits this proof. The second was Gabriel, whose son with two names, Franciszek Antoni, together with his son Justyn, also submits this proof. This undeniable truth was confirmed by the following written evidence: the baptism records of the sons of Maciej, son of Andrzej, entered in the registers of the parish church in Michaliszki, of Jerzy of 1 May 1649 and of Gabriel of 24 July 1660, as well as the baptism record of Antoni, son of Jerzy, of 1 May 1722, entered in the registers of the same church, as well as (the proof then lists the parish records of the second branch of the family).

So the proof of nobility gives Antoni a baptism record of 1722, while the 1795 revision list gave his age as 45. According to the list Antoni would have been born about 1750, almost thirty years after the baptism given in the proof. These dates do not fit together, so there may in reality have been one more generation between Jerzy and Antoni.

How Antoni and his sons lived

The Trabuć family were petty nobility without land of their own. Maciej sold the only estate we know of in 1672. His descendants farmed other people's land. The proof of nobility lists the agreements made by Antoni's sons. In 1810 Marcin, Wincenty, Jakub and Maciej took a manor farm in Korkożyszki parish in pledge for three years. A pledge meant that the owner borrowed money and in return handed over the land for use. Two years later the family held a zaścianek on lease from Michał Kostrowicki. Jakub Trabuć took land on lease from Antoni Łappa, president of the chief court in Vilnius.

The proof of nobility also mentions that one of the Trabuć family served for eight years as a guard on the estates of Prince **Dominik Radziwiłł**, owner of Nieśwież and Ołyka. This is the same Radziwiłł who raised his own regiment of uhlans, marched on Moscow with Napoleon in 1812 and died of his wounds a year later. The certificate of this service is dated 23 April 1807.

The proof of nobility was signed by **Michał Römer** (1778-1853), marshal of the nobility of the Vilnius governorate. He himself bore the Jelita coat of arms, the same one he confirmed for the Trabuć family. In 1812 Napoleon appointed him president of Vilnius. Later Römer headed the Vilnius Charitable Society. For his part in the Patriotic Society he was imprisoned in 1826-1830 and then exiled to Voronezh.



Fig. 69. Michał Römer in a portrait by Jan Rustem from 1820, the year of the Trabuć proof of nobility. Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

The Łappa family of the Junosza coat of arms owned the large estate of Bojarele in Korkożyszki parish. The zaścianek leased from Kostrowicki was called Wiłkomusze. The Trabuć family were still living there between 1820 and 1849, according to Czesław Malewski.

Two villages called Trabucie, the same name as the family, still exist today, one near Korkożyszki and the other near Święciany. A geographical dictionary from the end of the 19th century describes one of them as a noble zaścianek on a small river of the same name, on the Orniany estate of the Tyszkiewicz family. In one of them, in Korkożyszki parish, Maciej Trabuć was married in 1814.

This was the first marriage of Maciej, Agata's youngest brother. One of the three witnesses was his brother-in-law Stanisław Markowicz. Five weeks later a son, Tadeusz, was born to Stanisław and Agata in Andrulańce.

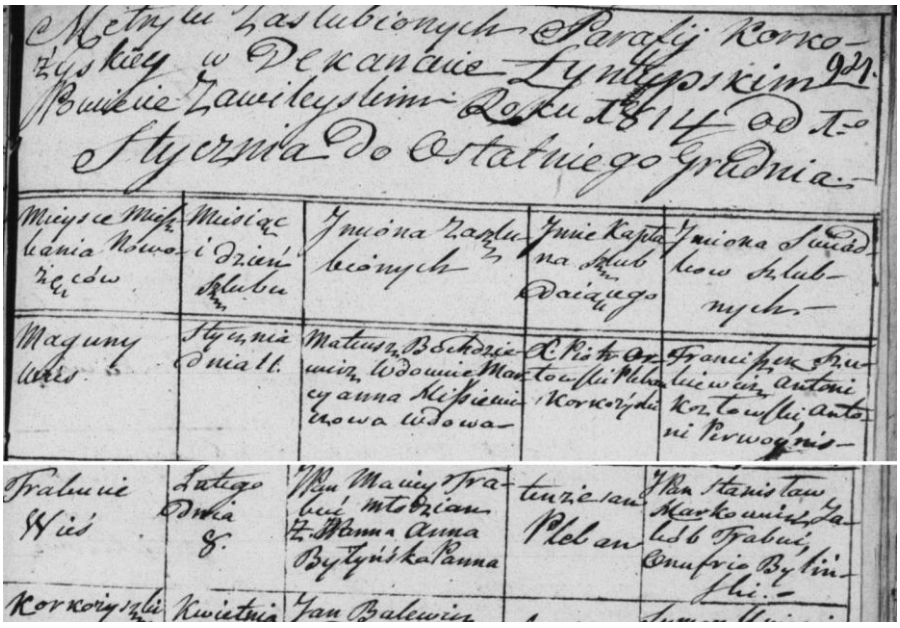


Fig. 70. The marriage of Maciej Trabuć in the village of Trabucie, marriage register of Korkożyszki parish for 1814. At the top you can see the title of the year, the column headings and the first entry of the year from the same page of the register. Below them is the line of 8 February. The witnesses are written in the last column. The first of them is Stanisław Markowicz.

The marriage of Maciej Trabuć in Trabucie, 1814

Original text (Polish): *Trabucie Wieś / Lutego Dnia 8. / WPan Maciey Trabuć młodzian z Panną Anną Bytyńską[?] / tenże sam Pleban / JPan Stanisław Markowicz, Jakób Trabuć, Onufrio Byliń[ski]*

In English: Place: the village of Trabucie. Day of the marriage: 8 February. The couple: the noble Mr Maciej Trabuć, bachelor, with Miss Anna Bylińska (the surname is written unclearly in the record). The marriage was performed by the same parish priest as in the previous entry. Witnesses: Mr Stanisław Markowicz, Jakub Trabuć and Onufry Byliński.

Jerzy Trabuć (baptised 1649)

Who he was	according to the proof of nobility Jerzy was Antoni's father and Agata's grandfather
Baptism	1 May 1649, the church in Michaliszki
Father	Maciej Trabuć, son of Andrzej
Brother	Gabriel, baptised 24 July 1660 in Michaliszki

We know Jerzy from two documents. The proof of nobility of 1820 gives the day of his baptism and calls him Antoni's father. The 1795 revision list records Antoni as “son of Jerzy”. Michaliszki, where Jerzy was baptised, is a small town on the river Wilia, today in Belarus, not far from the border with Lithuania. Jerzy's brother Gabriel was the forefather of the second branch of the Trabuć family, which proved its nobility together with Antoni in 1820.



Fig. 71. The Church of St Michael the Archangel in Michaliszki on the Wilia. Photo Paval Hadzinski, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

Maciej Trabuć (living in 1672)

Who he was	Maciej was Jerzy's father
Father	Andrzej Trabuć
Status	landowner of His Royal Majesty in the Vilnius voivodeship, that is, a nobleman with land of his own
Estate	Luteryszki Gietwany, inherited from his father and sold on 6 August 1672 to Krzysztof Gietwanowski
Sons	Jerzy (1649) and Gabriel (1660)

Maciej is the first ancestor with whom the Trabuć family began their proof of nobility. The sale of the estate was confirmed on 13 March 1674 in the Chief Tribunal[15] of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the highest court of the nobility in Lithuania. We give the name of the estate as it is written in the proof, but the clerk wrote the letter "ł" almost the same as "t". The place meant is Loteryszki in Giełwany, a settlement of petty nobility a few dozen kilometres north-west of Vilnius (today Gelvonai in Lithuania). This is confirmed by the hearth tax list of 1690, a tax paid on every house. Eighteen years after the sale a Mr Giełwanowski pays tax there "from Loteryszki", for one house. So it was a small estate, one of more than thirty shares into which this settlement was divided. Giełwany lies about ninety kilometres from Michaliszki, where we meet the Trabuć family later.

Andrzej Trabuć (living c. 1600)

Who he was	Andrzej was Maciej's father
Estate	Luteryszki Gietwany in the Vilnius voivodeship
How we know of him	from one sentence of the proof of nobility of 1820

About Andrzej the proof of nobility says only that the estate came to Maciej "po Oycu Andrzeju w Sukcessyi", that is, by inheritance from his father Andrzej. The proof gives no date for Andrzej. The earliest date in the proof is 1649, when Maciej had a son baptised. So Maciej was born about 1625 at the latest. His father Andrzej lived about 1600. Andrzej Trabuć is the earliest ancestor of Agata whom we know by name.

The Jelita coat of arms of the Trabuć family



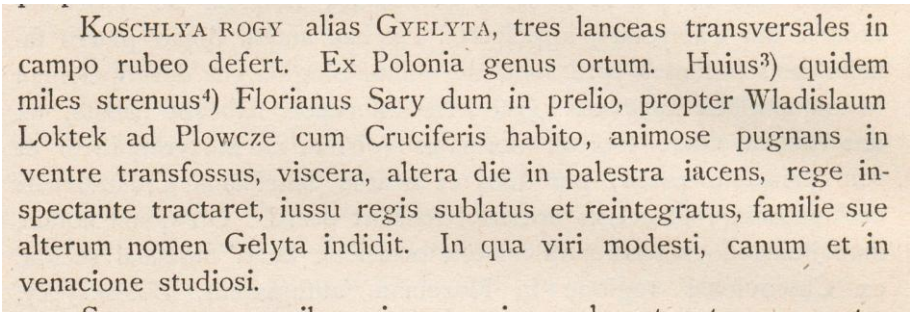
Fig. 72. The Jelita coat of arms. Drawing: Tadeusz Gajl / Bastianow, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

A coat of arms was a mark of nobility. Anyone who proved before the authorities that he was a nobleman also stated his coat of arms. The Jelita coat of arms shows three golden lances on a red shield: two crossed diagonally and the third upright, point down. Above the helmet there is half a goat. Legend says that the arms date from the battle of Płowce in 1331. King Władysław the Elbow-high is said to have found the knight Florian Szary there, pierced by three lances of the Teutonic Knights. As a reward he is said to have granted him this sign. The name of the arms sounds strange, but it means

[15] The Chief Tribunal of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was the highest court of the nobility in Lithuania.

exactly what it says: jelita, that is, entrails. According to the legend the wounded Florian was holding in his own entrails with his hands after they had spilled from his torn belly. The king asked him whether he was suffering greatly. The knight is said to have answered that a bad neighbour in the village hurts more than a wound. The three lances on the shield recall the ones that pierced him. Earlier the same sign was called Koźlerogi (Goat's Horns), after the goat above the helmet. Many families used the Jelita arms, among them the Zamoyski family. The Trabuć family proved their right to these arms in Vilnius on 27 August 1820. Agata brought them to the Markowicz family as the arms of her own family.

The story of Florian Szary was written down by Jan Długosz, in his "Annals" under the year 1331 and in his list of the arms of the Polish knighthood. Długosz tells it a little differently from the popular version of the legend: the family already bore three spears in its arms before the battle. After Płowce it only changed the name from Koźle Rogi to Jelita. Bartosz Paprocki, author of the first printed Polish armorials, repeated the same in 1584. Długosz added one sentence about the people who bear the arms: they are modest and fond of dogs and hunting. In 1413 at Horodło on the Bug, Poland and Lithuania renewed their union. Polish knightly families then shared their coats of arms with Lithuanian boyars[16]. The Jelita arms were taken at that time by the boyar Gerdud. Since then the arms have been known in Lithuania.



Koschlya rogy alias Gyelyta, tres lanceas transversales in campo rubeo defert. Ex Polonia genus ortum. Huius[3]) quidem miles strenuus[4]) Florianus Sary dum in prelio, propter Wladislaum Loktek ad Plowcze cum Cruciferis habito, animose pugnans in ventre transfossus, viscera, altera die in palestra iacens, rege inspectante tractaret, iussu regis sublatus et reintegratus, familie sue alterum nomen Gelyta indidit. In qua viri modesti, canum et in venacione studiosi.

Fig. 73. Description of the Jelita coat of arms in the armorial attributed to Jan Długosz, "Insignia seu clenodia Regis et Regni Poloniae", edition by Zygmunt Celichowski from the Kórnik manuscript, Poznań 1885, page 22. Collections of the National Library of Poland (Polona).

Jan Długosz on the Jelita coat of arms, 15th century

Original text (Latin): *Koschlya rogy alias Gyelyta, tres lanceas transversales in campo rubeo defert. Ex Polonia genus ortum. Huius quidem miles strenuus Florianus Sary dum in prelio, propter Wladislaum Loktek ad Plowcze cum Cruciferis habito, animose pugnans in ventre transfossus, viscera, altera die in palestra iacens, rege inspectante tractaret, iussu regis sublatus et reintegratus, familie sue alterum nomen Gelyta indidit. In qua viri modesti, canum et in venacione studiosi.*

In English: Koźle Rogi, otherwise Jelita, bears in a red field three spears laid crosswise. The family comes from Poland. A brave knight of this family, Florian Szary, fought valiantly in the battle of King Władysław the Elbow-high against the Teutonic Knights at Płowce and was pierced through the belly. The next day he lay on the battlefield and before the king's eyes held his own entrails in his hands. By the king's order he was lifted up and healed. He gave his family a second name, Jelita. The men of this family are modest, devoted to dogs and to hunting.

[16] In old Lithuania and Ruthenia a boyar was a knight, the equivalent of a Polish nobleman.

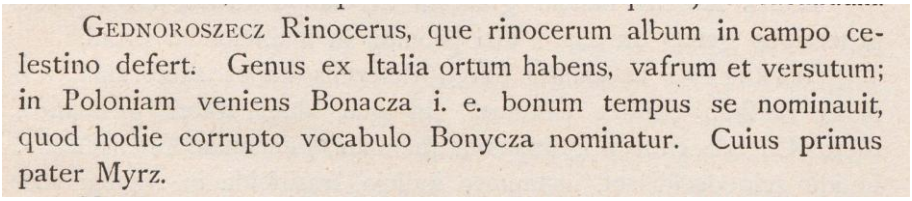
The Bończa coat of arms and the Markowicz family



Fig. 74. The Bończa coat of arms. Drawing: Tadeusz Gajl / Bastianow, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

The Bończa coat of arms shows a white unicorn on a blue shield. The Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms had their nobility confirmed in Vilnius twice. The first decree, of 16 June 1806, concerned only two brothers, Andrzej and Onufry, sons of Kazimierz. The second decree, of 16 December 1819, covered their relatives, among them Stanisław Markowicz with his sons. Both decrees trace the family back to Łukasz Markowicz, who had an estate in the Vilnius district. The playwright Aleksander Fredro sealed with the same arms. Tadeusz, Dominik's grandfather, is named in the decree of 1819.

The arms were described in the 15th century by Jan Długosz. In his armorial Bończa stands under the name Jednorożec (Unicorn). Długosz writes that the family came to Poland from Italy and called itself Bonacza, that is "good time". From this word Bończa was made over time. In 1584 Bartosz Paprocki repeated that the arms were "brought from Italy to Poland at the time when the Christian faith first began to flourish". Old authors described the sign itself in this way. They did not name families from Lithuanian zaścianki, such as ours.



GEDNOROSZECZ Rinocerus, que rinocerum album in campo celestino defert. Genus ex Italia ortum habens, vafrum et versutum; in Poloniam veniens Bonacza i. e. bonum tempus se nominauit, quod hodie corrupto vocabulo Bonycza nominatur. Cuius primus pater Myrz.

Fig. 75. Description of the Bończa coat of arms under the name Jednorożec (Unicorn) in the armorial attributed to Jan Długosz, edition by Zygmunt Celichowski, Poznań 1885, page 19. Collections of the National Library of Poland (Polona).

Jan Długosz on the Bończa coat of arms, 15th century

Original text (Latin): *Gednoroszecz Rinocerus, que rinocerum album in campo celestino defert. Genus ex Italia ortum habens […] in Poloniam veniens Bonacza i. e. bonum tempus se nominauit, quod hodie corrupto vocabulo Bonycza nominatur. Cuius primus pater Myrz.*

In English: Jednorożec (Unicorn), which bears a white unicorn in a blue field. A family originating from Italy. When it came to Poland, it called itself Bonacza, that is good time, which today in a corrupted word is pronounced Bonycza. Its first father was Myrz.

In old Poland the king was elected by the whole nobility. The names of the voters were afterwards printed in the collection of laws. In the list of those who elected King Jan Kazimierz in 1648 the name Markowicz appears. Among the electors from the Vilnius voivodeship stands Stanisław Markowicz. The list gives neither his district nor his arms, so it is impossible to say whether he belonged to our family.

Czesław Malewski, a historian of the nobility of the Święciany district, counts among this family the Markowicz families of Obkorty, Wojtkuny, Mirańce and Kocielniki, that is, from the same villages and years in which our family lived. This is his assessment, based on the same church registers that this chronicle uses.

The family kept the memory of its noble origins. Alina's daughter, told us that the Markowicz family were “of a higher lineage”.

Sources

The most important facts in this chapter have their own document. The abbreviation LVIA stands for the Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius.

Document	Where it is held
Baptism records of Alina's children, 1950-1957	baptism registers of the church in Powiewiórka (Podbrodzie parish), records 3/1950, 49/1951, 17/1954, 3/1956, 18/1957
Marriage record of Alina and Antoni, 1949	Civil Registry Office in Podbrodzie, record 10. Translation of 1959 and a copy from Iława in the family's collection
Antoni declared dead, 1973	District Court in Iława, decision of 23 August 1973. Copy in the family's collection
Death record of Alina, 2014	Civil Registry Office in Ostróda, record 16/2014
Family gravestone	cemetery in Iława
Documents on the land in Obkorty and the compensation	decisions of the Warmian-Masurian Voivode of 10 December 2020 and 18 January 2024, court decisions in Iława (1990) and Ostróda (2023). Copies in s collection
Baptism of Dominik, 1897	LVIA, fond 604, inventory 37, book 128, Święciany parish, record 256
Baptism of Leokadia, 1900	LVIA, fond 604, inventory 37, book 134, Mielegiany parish, record 143
Parish census of Sorokpol, 1909	transcript published on the genealogia.lt website, zaścianek Wojtkuny, house no. 39
Marriage of Bolesław and Zofia, 1884	LVIA, fond 604, inventory 37, book 112, Święciany parish, record 30
Baptism of Bolesław, 1851	baptism register of St Raphael's parish in Vilnius, record 59. Image on the FamilySearch website
Baptism of Antoni Markowicz, 1862	LVIA, fond 772, inventory 1, book 7, Sorokpol parish, record 20
Marriage of Tadeusz and Urszula, 1840	LVIA, fond 604, inventory 37, book 57, Święciany parish, record 42
Baptisms and deaths of Tadeusz's children, 1843-1864	LVIA, fond 604, inventory 37, books 63, 75, 77 and 85
Baptisms of Tadeusz (1814) and Justyn Mateusz (1810)	baptism register of Janiszki parish, FamilySearch film 1426345, images 283 and 271
Death of Justyn Mateusz (1812) and a marriage of 16 November 1813 with Stanisław as a witness	LVIA, fond 604, inventory 10, book 58. Register of Janiszki parish for 1802-1818 (FamilySearch film 7793570, images 366 and 322)
Marriage of Stanisław and Agata, 1807	LVIA, fond 3007, inventory 29, book 19, Święciany parish, record 7
Baptism of the twins, 1816	LVIA, fond 772, inventory 1, book 1, Sorokpol parish, records 107 and 108
Death of Stanisław, 1827	LVIA, fond 604, inventory 37, book 21, list of the dead of Sorokpol parish

Deaths of Ewa Trabuć, Felicjan and Agata, 1827-1830	LVIA, fond 748, inventory 1, book 2, Korkożyszki parish, records 3/1827, 7/1828 and 23/1830
Death of Bogumiła, 1860	LVIA, fond 604, inventory 37, book 81, Sorokpol parish, record 34
Revision list of 1795, Dworciszki	LVIA, fond 515, inventory 15, book 50
Marriages of Maciej Trabuć (1814 and 1833) and Jakub (1840)	LVIA, fond 604, inventory 10, book 103. Marriage register of Janiszki parish (FamilySearch film). LVIA, fond 604, inventory 37, book 57
Proof of nobility of the Trabuć family of the Jelita coat of arms, 1820	LVIA, fond 391, inventory 1, volume 990, fols. 257-260
Baptisms of Ignacy Wincenty (1783), Jerzy Wojciech (1785) and Rachela Antonina (1787)	LVIA, fond 3007, inventory 15, book 1. Baptism register of Podbrzezie parish for 1782-1790, records 54/1783, 40/1785 and 78/1787
Deaths of Gabriel (1794), Franciszka (1800) and Kazimierz (1805) Markowicz	LVIA, fond 3007, inventory 15, book 23. Register of the dead of Podbrzezie parish for 1782-1819
Revision list of 1795, village of Niemenczynek (Bartłomiej Markowicz and his family)	LVIA, fond 515, inventory 15, book 23, fol. 50
Lists of the Purnuszki and Niemenczynek estates of 1811 and 1816	LVIA, fond 515, inventory 15, books 191 and 267
Notice by the owner of Niemenczynka, 1816	"Kuryer Litewski" 1816, no. 26, National Library of Poland (Polona)
Łukasz Markowicz, mayor of Vilnius	A. Ragauskas, R. Ragauskienė, the writings of Mayor Łukasz Markowicz from 1551-1584, Vilnius 2010. Catalogue of manuscripts of the Vilnius University Library, fond F5
Old authors on Mayor Łukasz	Stanisław Lubieniecki, Historia Reformationis Polonicae, 1685, pp. 227 and 240. Piotr Rojzjusz, Carmina, ed. B. Kruczkiewicz, Kraków 1900, part II, pp. 218-219. Matriculation register of the University of Rostock, February 1576. Records of the synod at Pełsznica, ed. S. Zachorowski, "Reformacja w Polsce" 1921, no. 3, p. 233. J. I. Kraszewski, Wilno od początków jego do roku 1750, vol. 3, Vilnius 1841, pp. 113-114. Polish Biographical Dictionary, vol. XXII, 1977, entry "Mundius Łukasz"
List of the electors of King Jan Kazimierz, 1648	Volumina Legum, ed. J. Ohryzko, St Petersburg 1859-1860, vol. IV, p. 100
Jan Długosz on the Bończa and Jelita coats of arms	Insignia seu clenodia Regis et Regni Poloniae, ed. Z. Celichowski, Poznań 1885, pp. 19 and 22. Annals, book IX, year 1331
Chroniclers on Mejszagoła and Giedrojcie	Jan Długosz, Annals, book X, year 1387. Maciej Stryjkowski, Kronika polska, litewska, żmódzka i wszystkiej Rusi, ed. Warsaw 1846, vol. 1, p. 318 and vol. 2, p. 80
Bartosz Paprocki on the Bończa and Jelita coats of arms	Herby rycerstwa polskiego, 1584, ed. K. J. Turowski, Kraków 1858, pp. 254 and 601
Proof of nobility of the Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms, 1806	LVIA, fond 391, inventory 1, volume 861
Letter of the marshal of the nobility of the Vilnius district on the estates of the Markowicz family, 18 October 1849	LVIA, fond 391, inventory 4, file 1821

Decree of the Markowicz family of the Bończa coat of arms of 16 December 1819 (Stanisław, his father Bartłomiej, grandfather Kazimierz and great-grandfather Łukasz)	LVIA, fond 391, inventory 8, file 2596, item 113, fols. 442 to 445. Copy issued on 11 November 1821
Family stories	conversations with (Iława, 29 August 2026), with Romuald (June 2026) and s account (August 2026)
Lists of the nobility of the Święciany and Vilnius districts, lists of marshals	works of Czesław Malewski
Biographies of the people who signed the decrees	Polish Biographical Dictionary (Eustachy Karol Karp), works of Czesław Malewski (Abramowicz, Römer), Wikipedia (Józef Strumiłło, Michał Römer)
Official prices of horses, oxen and cows in the 16th century	Statute of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania of 1566, chapter 13, articles 7 and 8
Today's prices of dairy cows	farming websites agrofakty.pl and mojarola.pl, as of 2026
Mejszagoła, Podbrzezie, Trabucie	Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland, 1880-1902, Wikipedia

The Walentynowicz, Dołmat, Puciata, Nielipowicz and Kisiel families

These are the families of two wives of the Markowicz men. Zofia née Walentynowicz, wife of Bolesław Markowicz, was Alina's grandmother, that is, Romuald's great-grandmother. Urszula née Puciata, wife of Tadeusz Markowicz, was Bolesław's mother, that is, Romuald's great-great-grandmother. The church registers record all these families as petty nobility from around Święciany, Strunojcie and Sorokpol.



Fig. 1. The diagram shows who follows whom in the family, from Tomasz Antoni Walentynowicz and Maria née Dołmat to Romuald.



Fig. 2. The diagram shows who follows whom in the family, from Andrzej Kisiel of Dzwiłany to Romuald. The parents and grandparents of Teresa née Nielipowicz are marked with a question mark on the tree chart.

Zofia Markowicz née Walentynowicz (b. 1863)

Birth	7 August 1863, the Zułów manor in Sorokpol parish
Baptism	11 August 1863, Sorokpol parish church. Godparents: Antoni Kingrowicz and the widow Marcela Daszkiewicz
Parents	Tomasz Antoni Walentynowicz and Maria née Dołmat
Siblings	Józef (1865), Stefania (1868), Apolonia (1871), Kazimiera (1875), Anna (1877)
Marriage	7 February 1884 in Święciany, to Bolesław Markowicz. Both were living in Wojtkuny at the time
Children	Antoni (1885), Kazimierz (1887), Jan (1889), Józef (1892), Kazimierz (1894), Dominik (1897), Maria (c. 1902), Helena (1907)
Last record	January 1915, her mother's death record names her among the children the deceased left behind

Zofia was born on 7 August 1863 at the manor in Zułów. The baptism register says so plainly: she was born "въ Мызѣ Зуловѣ", that is, at the Zułów manor and not in the village of the same name. Four days later her parents took her to be baptised at the church of Sorokpol parish. Her parents, Tomasz Antoni Walentynowicz and Maria née Dołmat, were nobility without land of their own. Since they lived at the manor itself, they most probably worked on the estate.

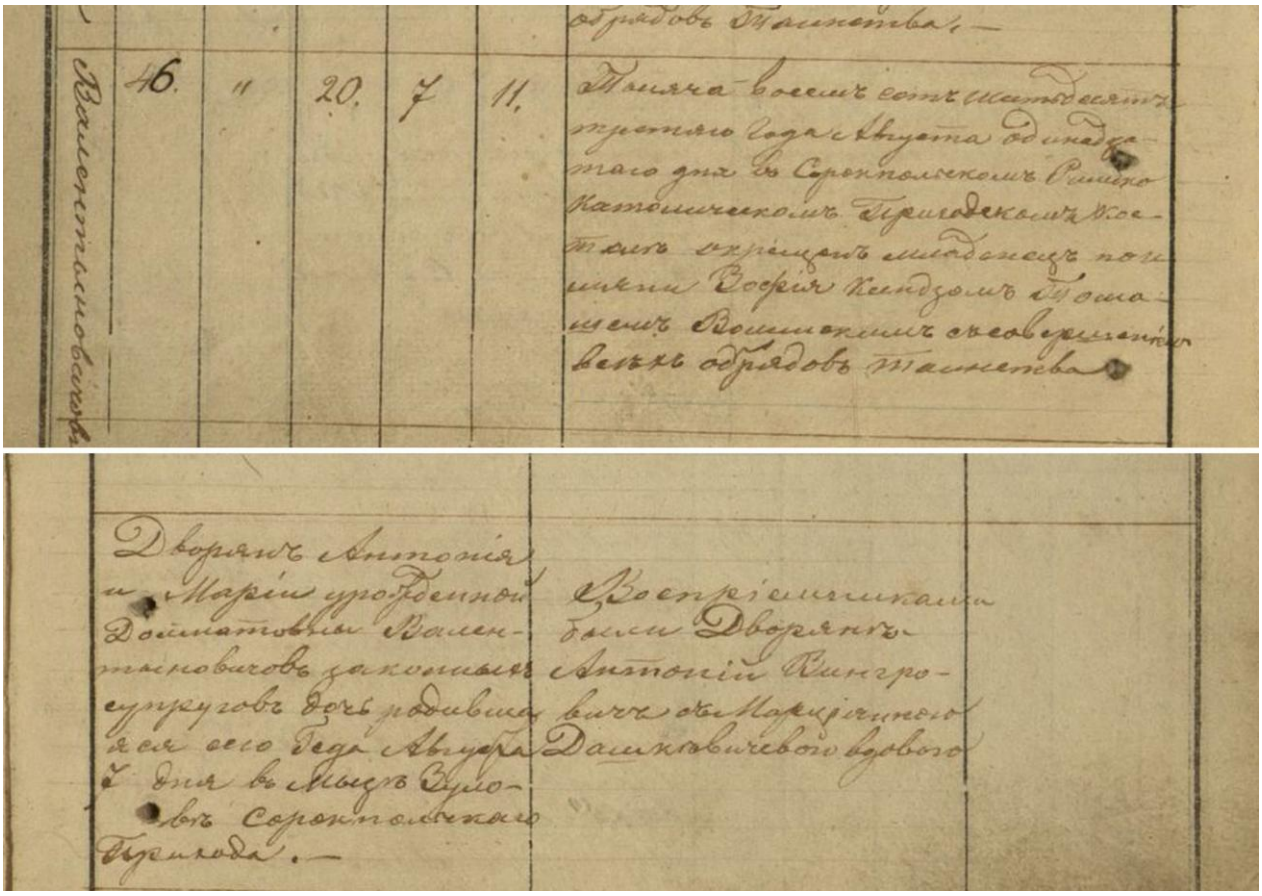


Fig. 3. Baptism record of Zofia Walentynowicz, baptism register of Sorokpol parish, record 46 of 1863. The left-hand page of the register is shown at the top and the right-hand page below it.

Baptism record of Zofia Walentynowicz, 1863

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемь сотъ шестьдесятъ третьяго года Августа одиннадцатаго дня въ Сорокпольскомъ Римско Католическомъ Приходскомъ Костелѣ окрещенъ младенецъ по имени Софія Ксендзомъ Томашемъ […] съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ таинства. Дворянъ Антонія и Маріи урожденной Долматовной Валентыновичовъ законныхъ супруговъ дочь родившаяся сего года Августа 7 дня въ Мызѣ Зуловѣ Сорокпольскаго Прихода. Воспріемниками были Дворянъ Антоній Кингровичъ[?] съ Марцеляною Дашкевичевою вдовою.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, on the eleventh day of August, in the Sorokpol Roman Catholic parish church, the priest Tomasz […] baptised an infant named Zofia with all the rites of the sacrament. Daughter of the nobles Antoni and Maria née Dołmat, the lawful spouses Walentynowicz, born this year on 7 August at the Zułów manor in Sorokpol parish. The godparents were the nobleman Antoni Kingrowicz [surname uncertain] and Marcela Daszkiewicz, a widow.

The Russian word "дворяне" means nobility. This is how the priest recorded Zofia's parents and her godfather.

Zułów in 1863

Zułów was then the estate of Maria Billewicz. In April 1863 Maria married Józef Wincenty Piłsudski. Their son Józef, the future Marshal, was born in Zułów in 1867. The year 1863 was also the year of the January Uprising. In January the first insurgent unit of the Święciany district, numbering 36 men, gathered in Zułów.



Fig. 4. Zułów: the foundations of the manor house where Zofia Walentynowicz was born in 1863. Photo: Zala, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 4.0.

The baptism records of the children show how long the Walentynowicz family lived at Zułów. In August 1863, when Zofia was born, the family lived in the manor. Her brother Józef was also born at Zułów, in April 1865. In April 1871, when Apolonia was born, the family was already living in the village of Wojtkuny. Wojtkuny is also given as the place of birth in Kazimiera's baptism record of January 1875. The family is certain that one of our people played with little Józef Piłsudski as a child. Zofia was four years older than him and was born in the same manor. Her brother Józef was two and a half years older than the Marshal. Her sister Stefania was almost his age. The story fits these siblings best. The whole story and the history of the manor are given in the chapter on the Witkiewicz and Misiun families.

The wife of Bolesław Markowicz

Zofia grew up in Wojtkuny. In 1884 Bolesław Markowicz lived in the same village. The Walentynowicz and Markowicz families had known each other for a long time. As early as 1871 the godmother of Apolonia, Zofia's younger sister, was Urszula Markowicz. This was most probably Urszula née Puciata, Bolesław's mother, of whom we write later in this chapter. On 7 February 1884 the twenty-year-old Zofia married Bolesław Markowicz. The wedding took place in the church in Święciany. The marriage record with a copy and a translation is in the chapter on the Markowicz family.

Zofia gave birth to eight children, four of whom died in childhood. Her sixth child was Dominik, Alina's father. All the children and their lives are described in the chapter on the Markowicz family.

Zofia stayed close to her brothers and sisters. In 1891 she stood godmother to her sister Stefania's child. In 1900 her husband Bolesław was a witness at the wedding of her younger sister Kazimiera. The parish census of March 1909 recorded Zofia in Wojtkuny with her husband and four children. In 1910 Zofia was a godmother in Wojtkuny. Her mother's death record of January 1915 still lists Zofia among the children left by the deceased. This is the last news of Zofia.

Zofia's brother and sisters

Tomasz Antoni and Maria had six children. All six are named in their mother's death record of 1915.

Child	Birth	What we know about them
Zofia	7 August 1863, the Zułów manor	She became the wife of Bolesław Markowicz. She was Alina's grandmother
Józef	3 April 1865, Zułów	He was the only son. Baptised 9 April 1865. His godparents were the Marshal's father Józef Piłsudski and his sister Julia. He was a witness at the weddings of two of his sisters: Stefania in 1886 and Kazimiera in 1900.
Stefania	1868	On 1 June 1886 in Święciany she married Kasper Petrusewicz from the zaścianek of Osele. She was 17 at the time. The witnesses at the wedding were her brother Józef and Antoni Markowicz, Bolesław's brother
Apolonia	11 April 1871, Wojtkuny	She was baptised on 23 April 1871. Her godparents were Wiktor Boratyński and Urszula Markowicz
Kazimiera	1 January 1875, Wojtkuny	On 14 May 1900 she married Henryk Biesiekirski from the Podworniki manor farm. She died on 25 September 1923 of consumption, that is, tuberculosis. She left her husband and three children: twelve-year-old Kazimiera, ten-year-old Stanisław and six-year-old Kazimierz
Anna	9 August 1877, Wojtkuny	Baptised 14 August 1877. Her godfather was Adam Piłsudski, younger brother of Józef Piłsudski. She is named in her mother's death record of 1915.

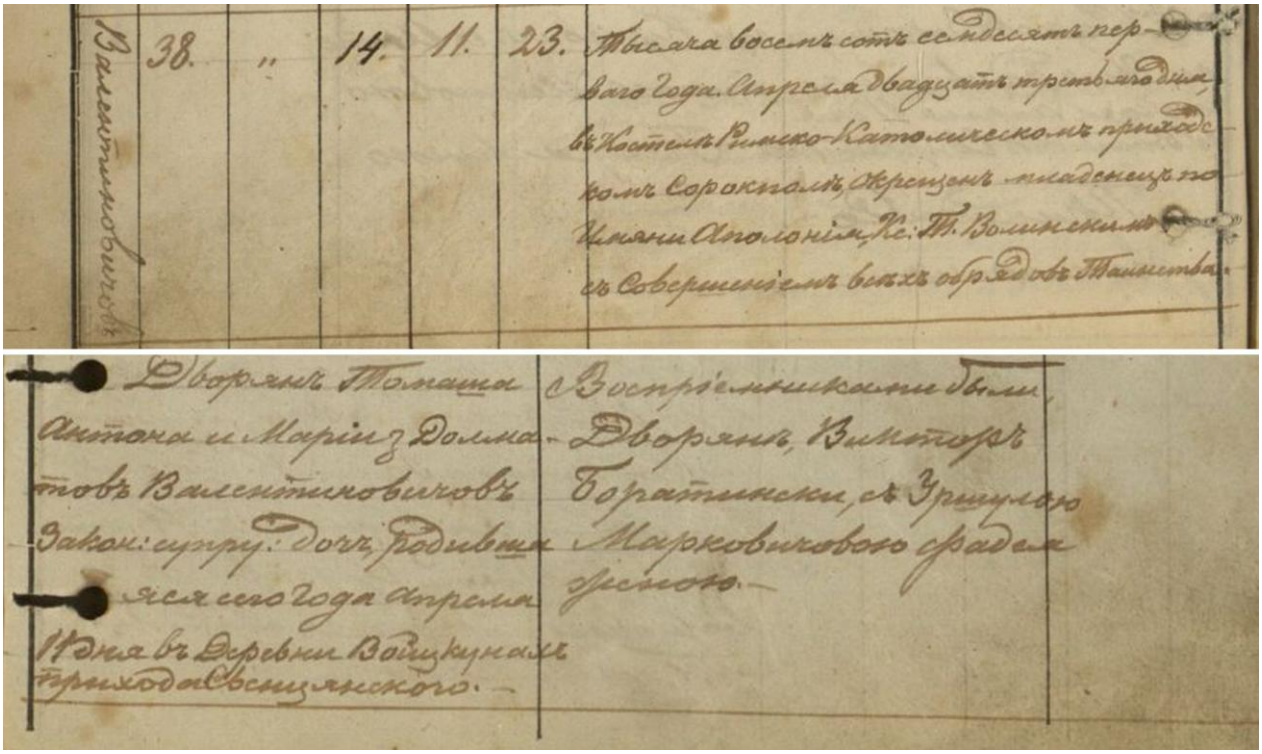


Fig. 5. Baptism record of Apolonia Walentynowicz, baptism register of Sorokpol parish, record 38 of 1871. The left-hand page of the register is shown at the top and the right-hand page below it.

Baptism record of Apolonia Walentynowicz, 1871

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемь сотъ семдесятъ перваго Года, Апреля двадцать третьяго дня, въ Костелѣ Римско-Католическомъ приходскомъ Сорокполѣ, окрещенъ младенецъ по Имяни Апполонія, Кс: Т. Волинскимъ, съ Совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ Таинства. Дворянъ Томаша Антона и Маріи з Долматовъ Валентиновичовъ Закон: супру: дочь, родившаяся сего года Апреля 11 дня въ Деревни Войцкунахъ прихода Свенцянского. Воспріемниками были Дворянъ Викторъ Боратински съ Уршулою Марковичовою […]*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, on the twenty-third day of April, in the Roman Catholic parish church in Sorokpol, the priest T. Woliński baptised an infant named Apolonia with all the rites of the sacrament. Daughter of the nobles Tomasz Antoni and Maria née Dołmat, the lawful spouses Walentynowicz, born this year on 11 April in the village of Wojtkuny in Święciany parish. The godparents were the nobleman Wiktor Boratyński and Urszula Markowicz.

This record is important for two reasons. It is the only one that gives both of the father's first names, Tomasz Antoni. It is also the oldest trace of the acquaintance between the Walentynowicz and Markowicz families. It was written thirteen years before the marriage of Zofia and Bolesław.

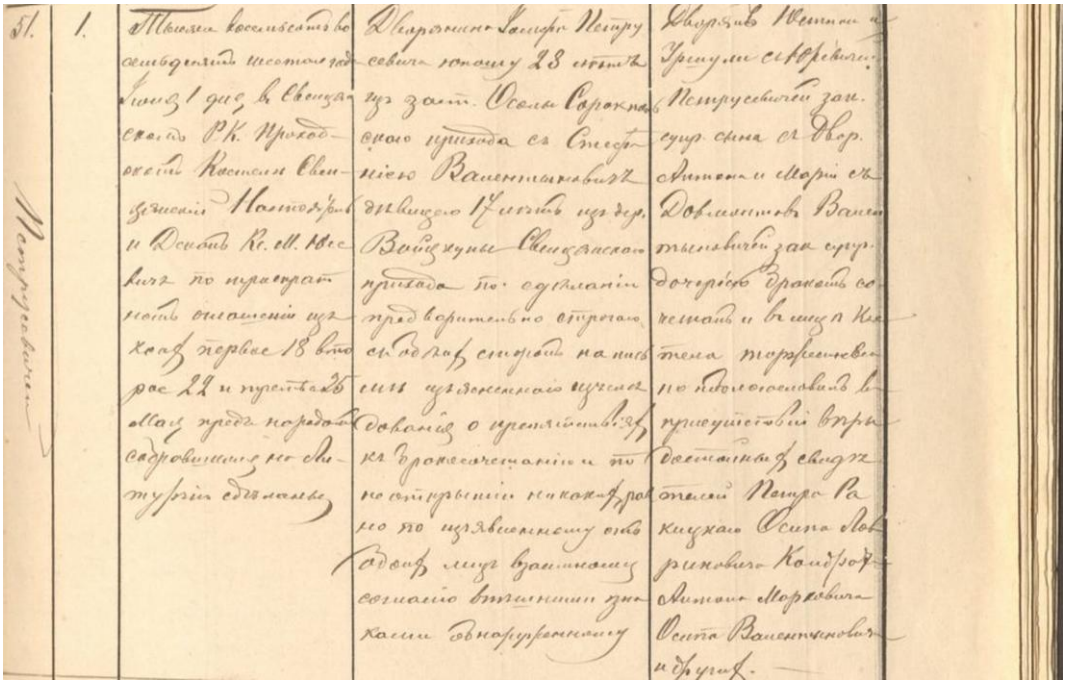


Fig. 6. Marriage record of Stefania Walentynowicz and Kasper Petrusewicz, copy of the marriage register of Święciany parish, record 51 of 1886.

Marriage record of Stefania Walentynowicz, Zofia's sister, 1886

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ восемьдесятъ шестого года Іюня 1 дня, въ Свенцянскомъ Р.К. Приходскомъ Костелѣ Свенцянскимъ Настоятелемъ и Деканомъ Кс. М. Юсевичъ по трократномъ оглашеніи изъ коихъ первое 18, второе 22 и третье 25 Мая […] Дворянина Каспра Петрусевича юношу 23 лѣтъ изъ зас. Осели Сорокпольскаго прихода съ Стефаніею Валентыновичъ дѣвицею 17 лѣтъ изъ дер. Войткуны Свенцянскаго прихода […] Дворянъ Юзефа и Урсули[?] съ Тарековъ[?] Петрусевичей зак. супр. сына съ двор. Антона и Маріи съ Довмантовъ Валентыновичей зак. супр. дочерію бракомъ сочеталъ […] въ присутствіи вѣры достойныхъ свидѣтелей: Петра Ракицкаго, Осипа Ловриновича[?] Кондрота[?], Антона Марковича, Осипа Валентыновича и другихъ.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, on the 1st day of June, in the Święciany Roman Catholic parish church, the parish priest and dean of Święciany, the priest M. Jusiewicz, after three banns announced on 18, 22 and 25 May […], joined in matrimony the nobleman Kasper Petrusewicz, a bachelor aged 23 from the zaścianek of Osele in Sorokpol parish with Stefania Walentynowicz, a maiden aged 17 from the village of Wojtkuny in Święciany parish. […] He is the son of the nobles Józef and Urszula [first name uncertain] née Tarek [surname uncertain], the lawful spouses Petrusewicz. She is the daughter of the nobles Antoni and Maria née Dowmant, the lawful spouses Walentynowicz. […] The trustworthy witnesses were Piotr Rakicki, Józef Ławrynowicz [surname uncertain] Kondrat [uncertain], Antoni Markowicz, Józef Walentynowicz and others.

In this record the priest wrote down the maiden name of the bride's mother as "née Dowmant". This is the same person, Maria née Dołmat. The correct form of the surname is given in Kazimiera's Latin death record of 1923, which we show below.

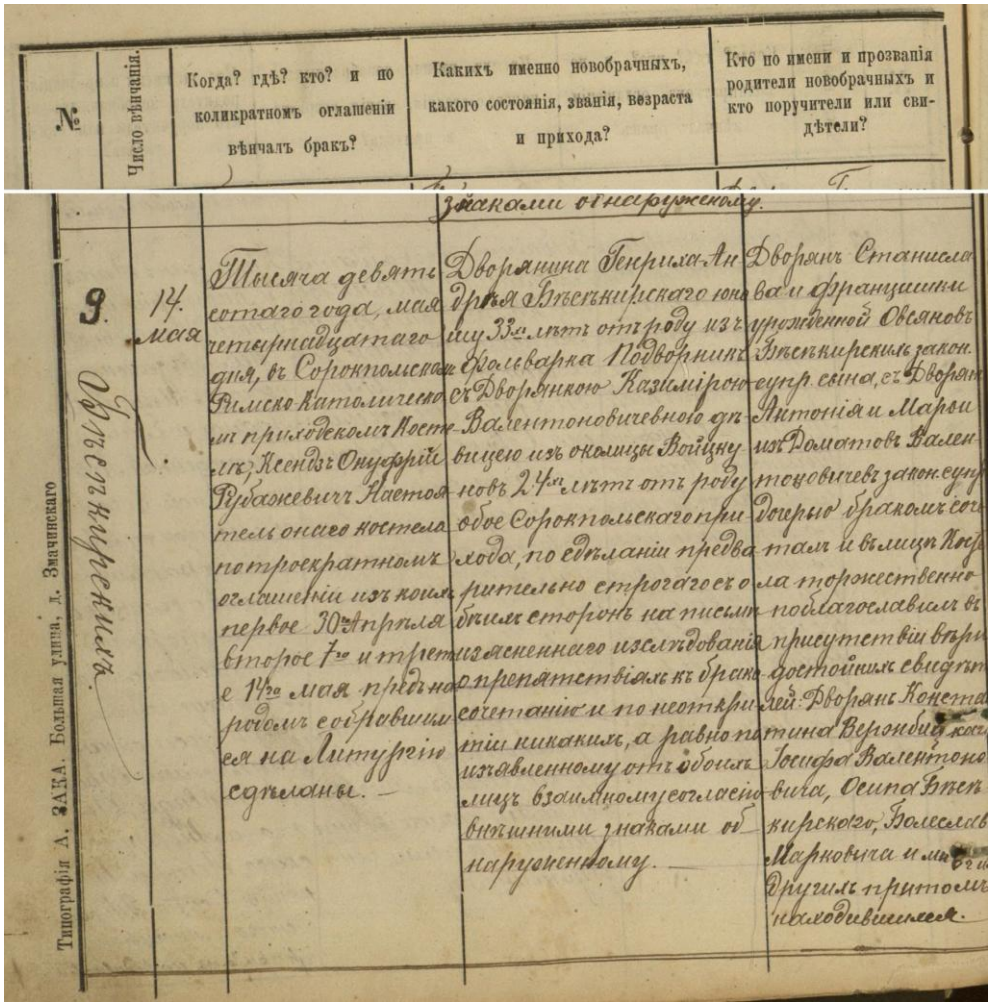


Fig. 7. The marriage record of Kazimiera Walentynowicz and Henryk Biesiekirski, marriage register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 9 of 14 May 1900. At the top you can see the table heading from the same page of the register.

Marriage record of Kazimiera Walentynowicz, Zofia's younger sister, 1900

Original text (Russian): *[…] Дворянина Генриха Андрея Бесекирскаго юношу 33 л. отъ роду изъ фольварка Подворники съ Дворянкою Казимірою Валентоновичевною дѣвицею изъ околицы Войцкуны […] съ Дворянъ Антонія и Маріи изъ Долматовъ Валентоновичевъ закон. супр. дочерью […]*

In English: […] of the nobleman Henryk Andrzej Biesiekirski, a bachelor aged 33 from the manor farm of Podworniki, with the noblewoman Kazimiera Walentynowicz, a maiden from the neighbourhood of Wojtkuny […], daughter of the nobles Antoni and Maria née Dołmat Walentynowicz, lawful spouses […]

Among the witnesses to this marriage the record names two relatives of the bride. The first was her brother Józef Walentynowicz. The second was Bolesław Markowicz, the husband of her sister Zofia.

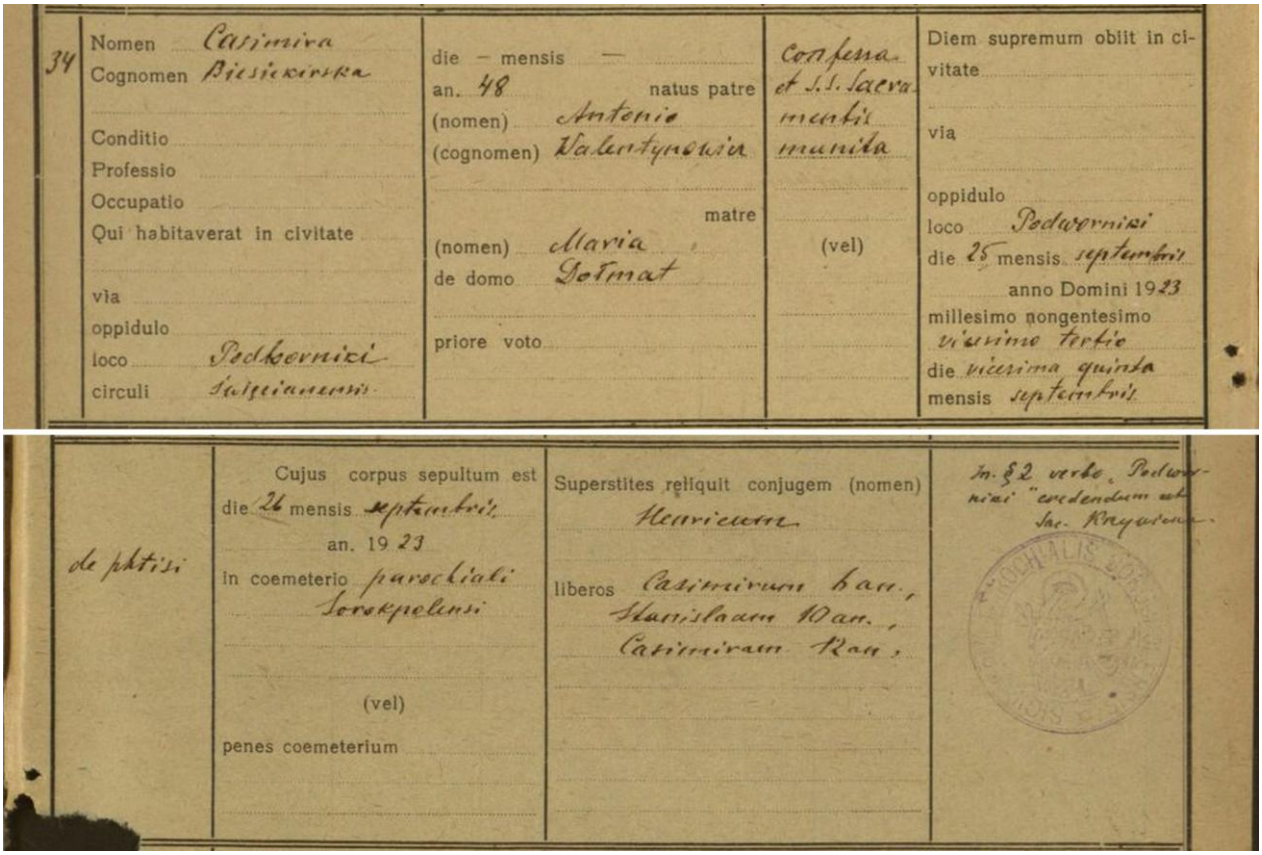


Fig. 8. The death record of Kazimiera Biesiekirski née Walentynowicz, death register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 34 of 1923. At the top you can see the left-hand page of the register, with the right-hand page below it.

Death record of Kazimiera Biesiekirski, Zofia's sister, 1923

Original text (Latin): *34. Nomen Casimira, Cognomen Biesiekirska. Qui habitaverat […] loco Podkornizi[?] circuli Świecianensis […] an. 48, natus patre Antonio Walentynowicz, matre Maria de domo Dołmat […] confessa et S.S. Sacramentis munita. Diem supremum obiit […] loco Podwornisi[?] die 25 mensis septembris anno Domini 1923 […] de phtisi. Cujus corpus sepultum est die 26 mensis septembris an. 1923 in coemeterio parochiali Sorokpolensi. Superstites reliquit conjugem Henricum, liberos Casimirum 6 an., Stanislaum 10 an., Casimiram 12 an.*

In English: 34. First name Kazimiera, surname Biesiekirska. She lived at Podworniki in the Święciany district. She was 48 years old, born of her father Antoni Walentynowicz and her mother Maria née Dołmat. She made her confession and was given the holy sacraments. She died at Podworniki on the 25th day of September in the year of Our Lord 1923 of consumption. Her body was buried on the 26th day of September 1923 in the parish cemetery at Sorokpol. She left her husband Henryk and her children: Kazimierz aged 6, Stanisław aged 10 and Kazimiera aged 12.

The priest wrote the name of the manor farm of Podworniki unclearly and corrected it himself with a note in the margin. The record is in Latin, so the surname of the dead woman's mother is written in it in the Latin alphabet: "de domo Dołmat", that is "née Dołmat". Thanks to this we know for certain what Maria's maiden name was.

Józef Piłsudski, the Marshal's father, godfather of Józef, Zofia's brother

On 3 April 1865 Józef, Zofia's only brother, was born at Zułów. Six days later he was baptised in the church at Sorokpol. His godfather was Józef Wincenty Piłsudski, who had come to live in the manor at Zułów after his marriage to Maria Billewicz in 1863. The godmother was Miss Julia Piłsudska. Two and a half years later, in December 1867, a son was born to Józef Wincenty in the same manor: Józef, the future Marshal.

Julia Piłsudska was most probably Józef Wincenty's own sister. That makes her the future Marshal's aunt. She was born in 1836, the daughter of Piotr Paweł Piłsudski and Teodora née Butler, who ran the Poszuszwie estate in Kaunas district. The priest recorded her as unmarried, which fits: she was 29 at the time and married Bortkiewicz only later. She died in 1910. So a brother and a sister from the family of the manor's owner stood together at the baptism of the Walentynowicz boy.

People from the manor at Zułów held children from our family at the font three times. In 1862 Antoni Markowicz was held by Antoni Billewicz and Miss Maria Billewicz, most probably the Marshal's future mother and her father. In 1865 Józef Walentynowicz was held by the Marshal's father and his sister Julia. Twelve years later, in 1877, Anna Walentynowicz was held by the Marshal's younger brother Adam. Our families were not related to the family of the manor. For fifteen years, though, the Billewiczes and the Piłsudskis were close neighbours of the Markowicz and Walentynowicz families.



Fig. 9. Józef Wincenty Piłsudski, the Marshal's father and godfather of Józef Walentynowicz, in a photograph from about 1863. Unknown author, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

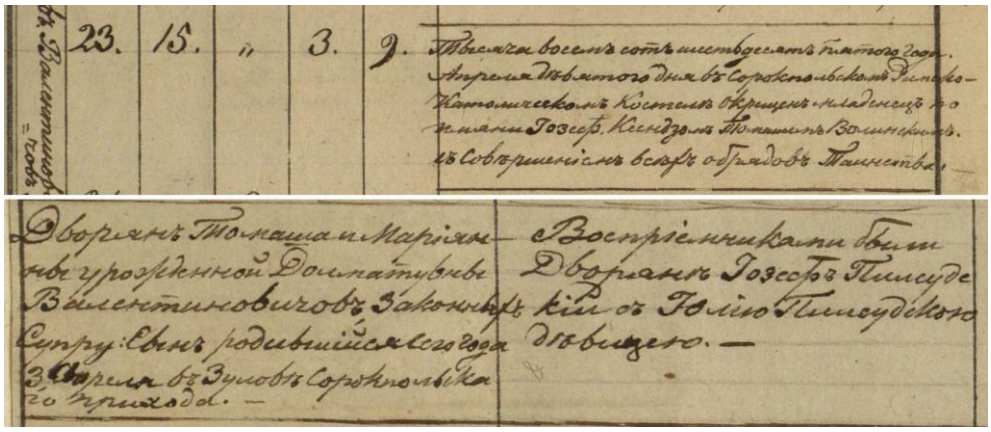


Fig. 10. Baptism record of Józef Walentynowicz, baptism register of Sorokpol parish, entry 23 of 1865. The left page of the register is shown above, the right page below it. The name of the godfather, „Іозефъ Пилсудскій", stands in the last column of the right page, in the second and third lines.

Baptism record of Józef Walentynowicz, Zofia's brother, 1865

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемь сотъ шестьдесятъ пятого года Апреля девятого дня въ Сорокпольскомъ Римско-Католическомъ Костелѣ окрещенъ младенецъ по имяни Іозефъ Ксендзомъ Томашемъ Волинскимъ съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ Таинства. Дворянъ Томаша и Маріанны урожденной Долматувны Валентиновичовъ Законныхъ Супру: Сынъ родившійся сего года 3 Апреля въ Зуловѣ Сорокпольскаго прихода. Воспріемниками были Дворянъ Іозефъ Пилсудскій съ Юліею Пилсудскою дѣвицею.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, on the ninth day of April, in the Roman Catholic church at Sorokpol, the priest Tomasz Woliński baptised an infant named Józef with all the rites of the sacrament. Son of the nobles Tomasz and Marianna née Dołmat, lawful spouses Walentynowicz, born on the 3rd of April of this year at Zułów in Sorokpol parish. The godparents were the nobleman Józef Piłsudski and Miss Julia Piłsudska.

Adam Piłsudski, godfather of Anna, Zofia's youngest sister

We meet the Piłsudskis with the Walentynowicz family again after the fire at the Zułów manor in 1874, when the Piłsudskis were already living in Vilnius. On 9 August 1877 Anna, Zofia's youngest sister, was born in Wojtkuny. Five days later she was baptised in the church at Sorokpol. Anna's godfather was Adam Piłsudski and her godmother was Miss Zofia Potocka.

Adam was Józef Piłsudski's younger brother. He was born at Zułów in 1869, so he was eight at the time. The Piłsudskis also had their own children stand as godparents. A year earlier their son Jan had been held at the font by his nine-year-old brother Bronisław and his elder sister Zofia. As a grown man Adam Piłsudski was deputy mayor of Vilnius. In 1935 he became a senator.

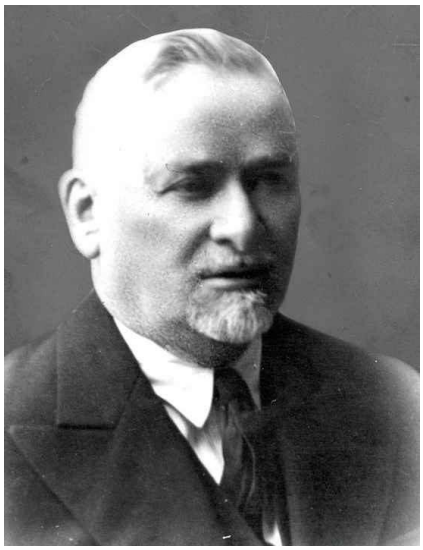


Fig. 11. Adam Piłsudski, the Marshal's younger brother and godfather of Anna Walentynowicz, in a photograph taken before 1935. National Digital Archives (Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe), unknown author, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

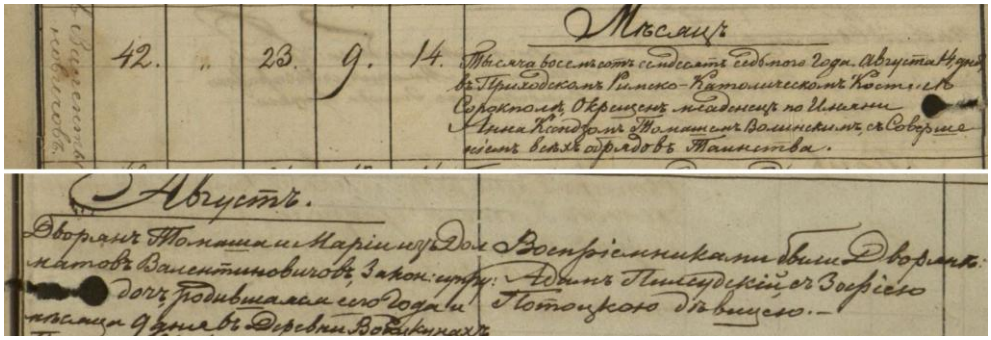


Fig. 12. Baptism record of Anna Walentynowicz, baptism register of Sorokpol parish, entry 42 of 1877. The left page of the register is at the top, the right page below it. The godfather's name, "Адамъ Пилсудскій", stands in the last column of the right page, in the second line.

Baptism record of Anna Walentynowicz, 1877

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ семдесятъ седьмого года Августа 14 дня въ Приходскомъ Римско-Католическомъ Костелѣ Сорокполя окрещенъ младенецъ по имени Анна Ксендзомъ Томашемъ Волынскимъ съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ Таинства. Дворянъ Томаша и Маріи изъ Долматовъ Валентиновичовъ Закон: супр: дочь родившаяся сего года и мѣсяца 9 дня въ Деревни Войткунахъ Прихода Свенцянскаго. Воспріемниками были Дворяне: Адамъ Пилсудскій съ Зофіею Потоцкою дѣвицею.*

In English: In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, on the 14th day of August, in the Roman Catholic parish church at Sorokpol, the priest Tomasz Wołyński baptised an infant named Anna, with all the rites of the sacrament. Daughter of the nobles Tomasz and Maria née Dołmat, lawful spouses Walentynowicz, born in this year and month on the 9th day in the village of Wojtkuny in the parish of Święciany. The godparents were the nobleman Adam Piłsudski and the noblewoman Miss Zofia Potocka.

Tomasz Antoni Walentynowicz (d. before 1915)

Names	Tomasz Antoni. Records from 1863, 1884, 1886, 1900 and 1923 call him simply Antoni
Status	nobleman
Wife	Maria née Dołmat
Children	six: Zofia, Józef, Stefania, Apolonia, Kazimiera, Anna
Places	Zułów manor (1863), Zułów (1865), the village of Wojtkuny (1871, 1875, 1884, 1886, 1900)
Death	before 10 January 1915, outside the parish of Sorokpol. In May 1900 he was most probably still alive

Zofia's father was Alina's great-grandfather. He first appears in the registers in 1863, in the manor at Zułów, as the father of the newborn Zofia. In 1865 he is still living at Zułów, where his son Józef is born. From 1871 he lives with his family at Wojtkuny. The registers count this village as part of Święciany parish, but the Walentynowicz family had their children baptised in the church of Sorokpol parish. Zułów, where they had lived earlier, belonged to the same parish.

In Wojtkuny Tomasz Antoni married off three daughters: Zofia in 1884, Stefania in 1886 and Kazimiera in 1900. Kazimiera's marriage record of 14 May 1900 names the bride's father still without a note that he had died. The death record of his wife Maria of 10 January 1915 calls her the widow of Antoni Walentynowicz. So Tomasz Antoni died between May 1900 and January 1915, outside the parish of Sorokpol.

The Zagłoba coat of arms



Fig. 13. The Zagłoba coat of arms. Drawing: Bastianow, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY 3.0.

The Zagłoba coat of arms shows a silver horseshoe on a blue shield. The horseshoe has its ends pointing down and is pierced by a sword with a golden hilt. The sword points upwards. Above the helmet there is a wing pierced by an arrow.

The Walentynowicz family of the Zagłoba coat of arms proved their nobility before the authorities in Vilnius on 30 June 1820. They waited thirty-four years for final confirmation, because the Senate in St Petersburg issued it only on 18 May 1854. Their family line begins with Sebastian Walentynowicz, owner of the estate of Jotajnie in the Upita district, near today's Panevėžys.

The historian of the nobility Czesław Malewski counts among this family the Walentynowicz family of Zułów, Wojtkuny and Podworniki, that is from the same places and years in which our family lived. That is why the Zagłoba coat of arms appears on the wall chart next to Tomasz Antoni and Zofia.

Maria Walentynowicz née Dołmat (c. 1840-1915)

Birth	c. 1840
Status	noblewoman
Husband	Tomasz Antoni Walentynowicz
Children	son Józef and daughters Zofia, Stefania, Apolonia, Kazimiera, Anna
Death	10 January 1915, Podworniki manor farm, of old age
Burial	12 January 1915, parish cemetery at Sorokpol

Zofia's mother was Alina's great-grandmother. Maria's maiden name is repeated in six records from 1863-1923. These records were written by three different people, in Russian and in Latin.

In her old age Maria went to live with her youngest daughter. The parish census of March 1909 recorded her as a widow at the manor farm of Podworniki, in the home of Kazimiera and her son-in-law Henryk Biesiekirski. She died there on 10 January 1915. The death record gives her age as 75. From this age comes the approximate year of her birth, about 1840. Two days after Maria's death the parish priest Stanisław Szczemirski buried her in the cemetery at Sorokpol.

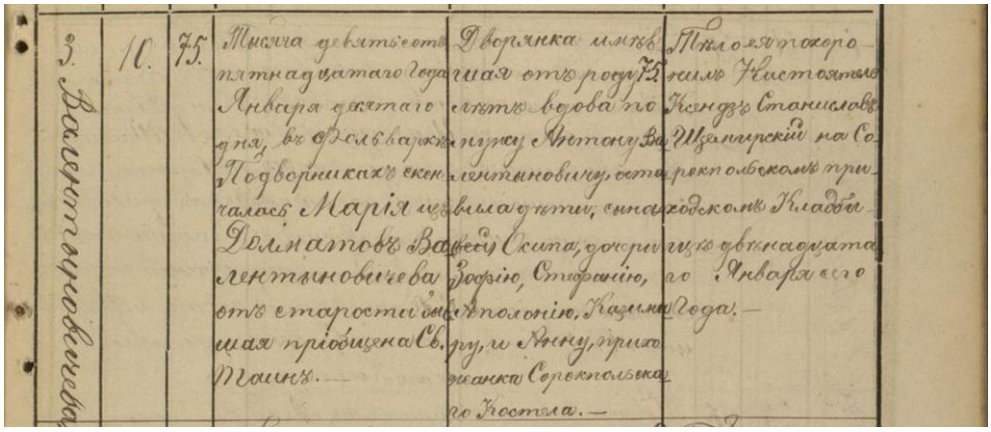


Fig. 14. The death record of Maria Walentynowicz née Dołmat, death register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 3 of 1915.

Death record of Maria Walentynowicz née Dołmat, 1915

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча девятьсотъ пятнадцатаго года Января десятаго дня, въ фольваркѣ Подворникахъ скончалось Марія Долматовъ Валентыновичева отъ старости, бывшая пріобщена Св. Таинъ. Дворянка имѣвшая отъ роду 75 лѣтъ, вдова по мужу Антону Валентыновичу, оставила дѣти, сына Осипа, дочерій Зофію, Стефанію, Аполонію, Казимиру и Анну, прихожанка Сорокпольскаго Костела. Тѣло ея похоронилъ Настоятель Ксендзъ Станиславъ Щемирскій на Сорокпольскомъ приходскомъ Кладбищѣ двѣнадцатаго Января сего года.*

In English: In the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, on the tenth day of January, at the manor farm of Podworniki, Maria Walentynowicz née Dołmat died of old age, having received the holy sacraments.
A noblewoman, she was 75 years old, the widow of her husband Antoni Walentynowicz. She left children: a son Józef and daughters Zofia, Stefania, Apolonia, Kazimiera and Anna. She was a parishioner of the Sorokpol church. Her body was buried by the parish priest Father Stanisław Szczemirski in the Sorokpol parish cemetery on the twelfth of January of this year.

The Dołmat coat of arms, with a question mark



Fig. 15. The Dołmat coat of arms. Drawing based on the description in Juliusz Ostrowski's Armorial of Polish Families (1898).

Every noble family had a coat of arms, because the coat of arms was the sign of nobility itself. Anyone proving their nobility before the authorities had to state their coat of arms. Church registers, however, record only that someone was a nobleman. They never give the coat of arms. For the Dołmat, Puciata, Nielipowicz and Kisiel families in our tree no document has survived that would show their coat of

arms. So we have adopted the coat of arms that armorials, that is books describing coats of arms, assign to the surname. On the wall chart and in this chronicle such a coat of arms carries a question mark.

Dołmat is a coat of arms belonging to this surname alone. It shows a silver chevron on a red shield, that is a sign like an upside-down letter V, with its lower ends bent outwards and joined by a bar. Above the helmet, in a crown, are three ostrich feathers. Juliusz Ostrowski's armorial says that this coat of arms "belonged to the Dołmats in Lithuania". In the Vilnius governorate only the Dołmat family of the Troki district proved their nobility. They were Wincenty and Ignacy, sons of Tadeusz, who proved it on 10 February 1804. Our Maria is linked to these Dołmats only by her surname.

Urszula Markowicz née Puciata (b. 1822)

Birth and baptism	1 November 1822, the village of Nareysze in the parish of Konstantynów. Godparents: Mateusz Cybulski and Teresa Nalipowicz
Parents	Maciej Puciata and Teresa née Nielipowicz
Marriage	2 July 1840 in Święciany, to Tadeusz Markowicz. At that time both lived in Popieliszki
Children	Marianna (1843), Bolesław (1851), Salomea (1854), Helena (1856), Antoni (1862), Józef (1864)
Places	Nareysze, Popieliszki, from about 1862 Obkorty
Last record	1884, marriage record of her son Bolesław

Urszula was the mother of Bolesław Markowicz, which makes her Alina's great-grandmother. She was born on All Saints' Day 1822 in the village of Nareysze and was baptised the same day. Nareysze belonged to the Bakszty estate of the Chomiński family and to the parish of Konstantynów. Urszula's godmother was Teresa Nalipowicz, who bore the same surname as the family of Urszula's mother. In that area the surname Nielipowicz was also written Nalipowicz.



Fig. 16. The entry for the baptism of Urszula Puciata in the list of those baptised in the parish of Konstantynów for 1822. At the top you can see the table heading from the same page. Urszula's entry is the middle one of three lines. The columns from the left give in turn: village, day of birth, day of baptism, child's name, parents, priest, godparents.

Baptism entry of Urszula Puciata, 1822

Original text (Polish): *Nareyszy | 9bra 1 | 9bra 1 | Urszula | Maciey y Teresa Puciatowie | ten że sam | Mattheusz Cybulski Teresa Nalipowiczowa*

In English: Village of Nareysze. Born 1 November, baptised 1 November. Child's name: Urszula. Parents: Maciej and Teresa Puciata. Baptised by the same priest as in the previous entry. Godparents: Mateusz Cybulski and Teresa Nalipowicz.

The abbreviation "9bra" is an old way of writing November. November was the ninth month in the old Roman calendar.

When Urszula was at most ten years old, her parents moved with her to the zaścianek of Popieliszki. In 1840 Tadeusz Markowicz also lived there. On 2 July 1840 Father Cyprian Skirmont blessed the marriage of Urszula and Tadeusz in the church at Święciany. According to the record the bride was eighteen, but in fact she was seventeen years and eight months old. The record calls the young couple and their parents "well-born". This was the word old records used for the nobility. The witnesses to the marriage were Adam Gumowski, Piotr Puciata, Piotr Michałowski and Szymon Nielipowicz. The marriage record with a copy and translation is in the chapter on the Markowicz family.



Fig. 17. The market square and church in Święciany in the winter of 1916, in a German photograph from the First World War. The handwritten caption at the bottom means: Święciany (Russia), market square and Polish church. Photographer unknown, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

After the wedding Urszula and Tadeusz stayed in Popieliszki, where Urszula's parents also lived. Four of their children were born there: Marianna, Bolesław, Salomea and Helena. By 1862 the Markowicz family was already living in Obkorty. The youngest sons, Antoni and Józef, were born in Obkorty. Urszula's father died in Popieliszki in October 1862.

In 1871 Urszula Markowicz was godmother at the baptism of Apolonia Walentynowicz, the sister of her future daughter-in-law. Urszula's name appears for the last time in 1884, in the marriage record of her son Bolesław.

The children of Urszula and Tadeusz, with their dates of birth and later lives, are listed in the chapter on the Markowicz family.

Maciej Puciata (c. 1782-1862)

Birth	c. 1782
Wife	Teresa née Nielipowicz
Children	the records name one daughter, Urszula
Status	nobleman
Places	Nareysze in the parish of Konstantynów (1822), Popieliszki (from 1832 at the latest)
Death	15 October 1862, the zaścianek of Popieliszki, of old age
Burial	18 October 1862, parish cemetery at Sorokpol

Urszula's father was Alina's great-great-grandfather. Records from 1840-1862 call him a nobleman. We believe he came from the family that the registers of the parish of Strunojcie recorded until about 1818 in the village of Bitoły under the surname Buciuta and later under the surname Puciata.

In 1822 Maciej and Teresa lived in Nareysze, where Urszula was born. By 1832 at the latest they had settled in the zaścianek of Popieliszki. We know this because in June 1832 Teresa Puciata of Popieliszki was a godmother in the church of the parish of Sorokpol. Maciej lived in Popieliszki for thirty years. In that time he married off his daughter, lived to see grandchildren and buried his wife. He died on 15 October 1862. The death record gives his age as 80. From this age comes the approximate year of his birth, about 1782.

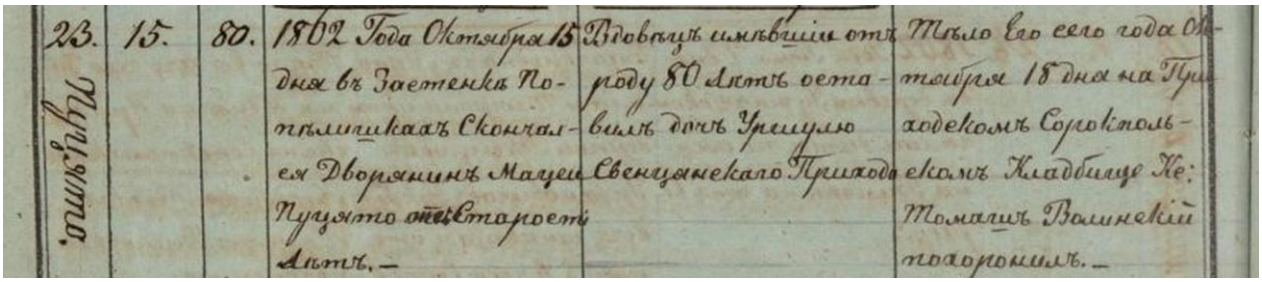


Fig. 18. The death record of Maciej Puciata, death register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 23 of 1862.

Death record of Maciej Puciata, 1862

Original text (Russian): *1862 Года Октября 15 дня въ Застѣнкѣ Попѣлишкахъ Скончался Дворянинъ Мацей Пуцято отъ старости лѣтъ. Вдовецъ имѣвшій отъ роду 80 лѣтъ оставилъ дочь Уршулю Свенцянскаго Прихода. Тѣло его сего года Октября 18 дня на Приходскомъ Сорокпольскомъ Кладбищѣ Кс. Томашъ Волинскій похоронилъ.*

In English: In the year 1862, on the 15th day of October, in the zaścianek of Popieliszki, the nobleman Maciej Puciata died of old age. A widower, he was 80 years old and left a daughter Urszula of the parish of Święciany. His body was buried by Father Tomasz Woliński on the 18th day of October of this year in the Sorokpol parish cemetery.

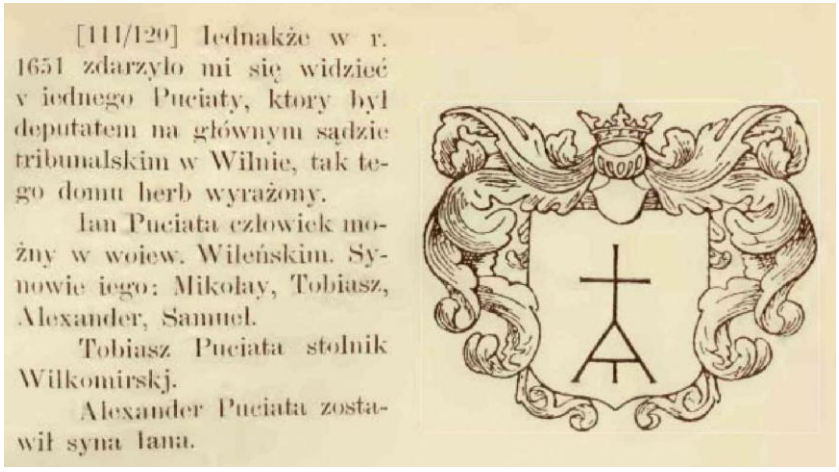
The Puciata coat of arms, with a question mark



Fig. 19. The Puciata coat of arms. Drawing based on the description in Juliusz Ostrowski's Armorial of Polish Families (1903).

Puciata is a coat of arms belonging to this surname alone. It shows a golden letter A on a red shield, with a cross on top and a short post below the crossbar. Juliusz Ostrowski's armorial says that this is a coat of arms "belonging to some Pucyatas and Pucyatyckis, Lithuanian boyars", that is to the ordinary nobility of this surname. The princes Puciata had a different coat of arms. Our family has nothing to do with them.

The same sign already appears in the 17th-century armorial of the Lithuanian nobility by Father Wojciech Wijuk Kojałowicz, a Jesuit from Vilnius. He noted that in 1651 he himself saw such a coat of arms with one of the Puciata family, who sat in the highest court of the Grand Duchy in Vilnius. He also named Jan Puciata of the Vilnius voivodeship and his four sons. They were wealthy officials. Our Maciej is linked to them only by his surname.



[111/129] Iednakże w r. 1651 zdarzyło mi się widzieć v iednego Puciaty, ktory był deputatem na głównym sądzie tribunalskim w Wilnie, tak tego domu herb wyrażony.

Ian Puciata człowiek możny w woiew. Wileńskim. Synowie iego: Mikołay, Tobiasz, Alexander, Samuel.

Tobiasz Puciata stolnik Wilkomirskj.

Alexander Puciata zostawił syna Iana.

Fig. 20. The Puciata coat of arms in the armorial of Wojciech Wijuk Kojałowicz from the middle of the 17th century, edition by Franciszek Piekosiński, Kraków 1897, page 91. The scan comes from the Internet Archive.

Wojciech Wijuk Kojałowicz on the Puciata coat of arms, after 1651

Original text (Polish): *Iednakże w r. 1651 zdarzyło mi się widzieć v iednego Puciaty, ktory był deputatem na głównym sądzie tribunalskim w Wilnie, tak tego domu herb wyrażony. Ian Puciata człowiek możny w woiew. Wileńskim. Synowie iego: Mikołay, Tobiasz, Alexander, Samuel. Tobiasz Puciata stolnik Wiłkomirskj. Alexander Puciata zostawił syna Iana.*

In English: However, in the year 1651 I happened to see, with one Puciata who was a deputy to the Chief Tribunal court in Vilnius, the coat of arms of this house shown in exactly this way. Jan Puciata, a man of power in the Vilnius voivodeship. His sons: Mikołaj, Tobiasz, Aleksander, Samuel. Tobiasz Puciata, steward of Wiłkomierz. Aleksander Puciata left a son Jan.

The registers still call Maciej a nobleman in 1856 and 1862. We have adopted the Puciata coat of arms for him only on the basis of his surname, which is why this coat of arms has a question mark on the wall chart.

Teresa Puciata née Nielipowicz (c. 1793-1856)

Birth	c. 1793. The death record gives her age as 63
Status	noblewoman
Husband	Maciej Puciata
Children	the records name one daughter, Urszula
Death	28 February 1856, the zaścianek of Popieliszki, of fever
Burial	1 March 1856, parish cemetery at Sorokpol
Parents	on the wall chart with a question mark: Mikołaj Nielipowicz and Ewa née Kisiel

Urszula's mother was Alina's great-great-grandmother. She died of fever on 28 February 1856 in Popieliszki, after receiving the sacraments. She was buried by the parish priest of Sorokpol, Adam Szłanowicz. She left her husband Maciej and her daughter Urszula.

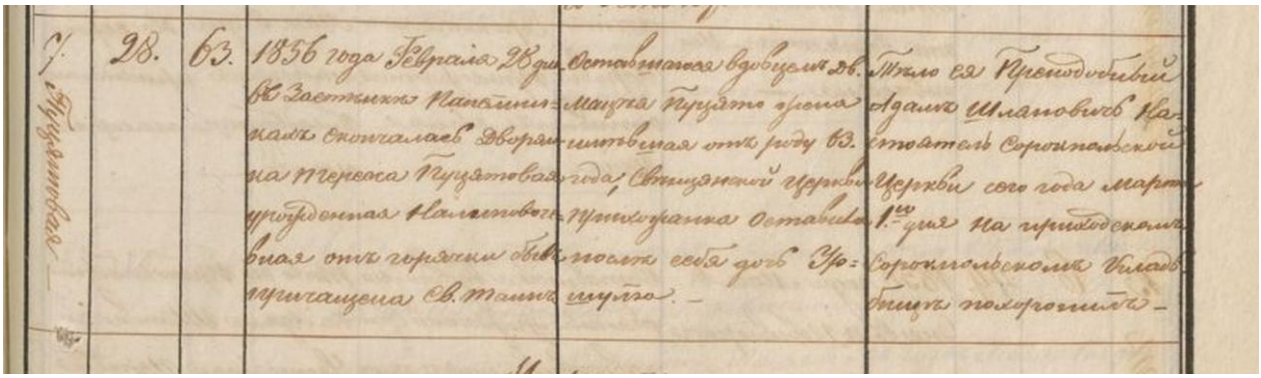


Fig. 21. The death record of Teresa Puciata née Nielipowicz, death register of the parish of Sorokpol, entry 7 of 1856.

Death record of Teresa Puciata née Nielipowicz, 1856

Original text (Russian): *1856 года Февраля 28 дня въ Застѣнкѣ Папѣлишкахъ скончалась Дворянка Тереса Пуцятова урожденная Налиповичовна[?] отъ горячки бывъ причащена Св. Таинъ. Оставшагося вдовцемъ Дв. Мацѣя Пуцято жена имѣвшая отъ роду 63 года, Свенцянской Церкви Прихожанка. Оставила послѣ себя дочь Уршулю. Тѣло ея Преподобный Адамъ Шлановичъ Настоятель Сорокпольской Церкви сего года Марта 1-го дня на приходскомъ Сорокпольскомъ Кладбищѣ похоронилъ.*

In English: In the year 1856, on the 28th day of February, in the zaścianek of Popieliszki, the noblewoman Teresa Puciata née Nielipowicz died of fever, having received the holy sacraments. Wife of the nobleman Maciej Puciata, who was left a widower, she was 63 years old, a parishioner of the Święciany church. She left behind a daughter Urszula. Her body was buried by the Reverend Adam Szłanowicz, parish priest of the Sorokpol church, on the 1st day of March of this year in the Sorokpol parish cemetery.

The revision list of 1795 recorded a four-year-old Teresa in the village of Dzwiłany, in the household of Mikołaj Nielipowicz and Ewa née Kisiel. The age, surname, noble status and area all match our Teresa. The list of the nobility of the district from 1816 names only two Nielipowicz households: Mikołaj's household and that of his brothers Justyn, Kazimierz and Franciszek. That is why on the wall chart Mikołaj and Ewa are shown as Teresa's parents, but with a question mark.

The Prus coat of arms, with a question mark

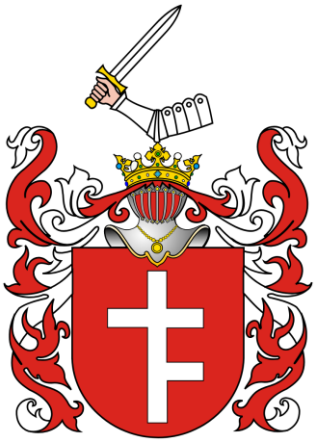
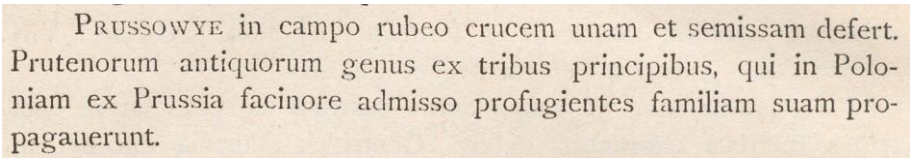


Fig. 22. The Prus coat of arms. Drawing: Tadeusz Gajl and Bastianow, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

The Prus coat of arms shows a white cross on a red shield. The cross has its lower right arm cut off. Above the helmet there is an armoured arm holding a sword. Armorials assign this coat of arms to the surname Nielipowicz. The same coat of arms was shown before the authorities in Vilnius on 9 April 1820 by the Nielipowicz family of the Święciany district, the four sons of Szymon: Mikołaj Tomasz, Justyn, Franciszek Szymon and Kazimierz. Czesław Malewski records this family in Dzwiłany near Strunojcie and in 1847 in Popieliszki, the very zaścianek in which Teresa died. We have adopted the Prus coat of arms for Teresa from this family, which is why this coat of arms has a question mark on the wall chart.

The Prus coat of arms was described in the 15th century by Jan Długosz in his list of the coats of arms of the Polish knighthood. According to him the family descends from three princes of the old Prussians, who fled from Prussia to Poland after some wrongdoing and founded a family here. The name of the coat of arms comes from these Prussians.



PRUSSOWYE in campo rubeo crucem unam et semissam defert. Prutenorum antiquorum genus ex tribus principibus, qui in Poloniam ex Prussia facinore admisso profugientes familiam suam propagauerunt.

Fig. 23. The description of the Prus coat of arms in the list of coats of arms attributed to Jan Długosz, edition by Zygmunt Celichowski, Poznań 1885, page 24. The scan comes from the collections of the National Library of Poland (the Polona service).

Jan Długosz on the Prus coat of arms, 15th century

Original text (Latin): *Prussowye in campo rubeo crucem unam et semissam defert. Prutenorum antiquorum genus ex tribus principibus, qui in Poloniam ex Prussia facinore admisso profugientes familiam suam propagauerunt.*

In English: The Prus family bear one and a half crosses in a red field. This is a family of the old Prussians, from three princes who committed a wrongdoing, fled from Prussia to Poland and spread their family here.

Mikołaj Nielipowicz and Ewa née Kisiel

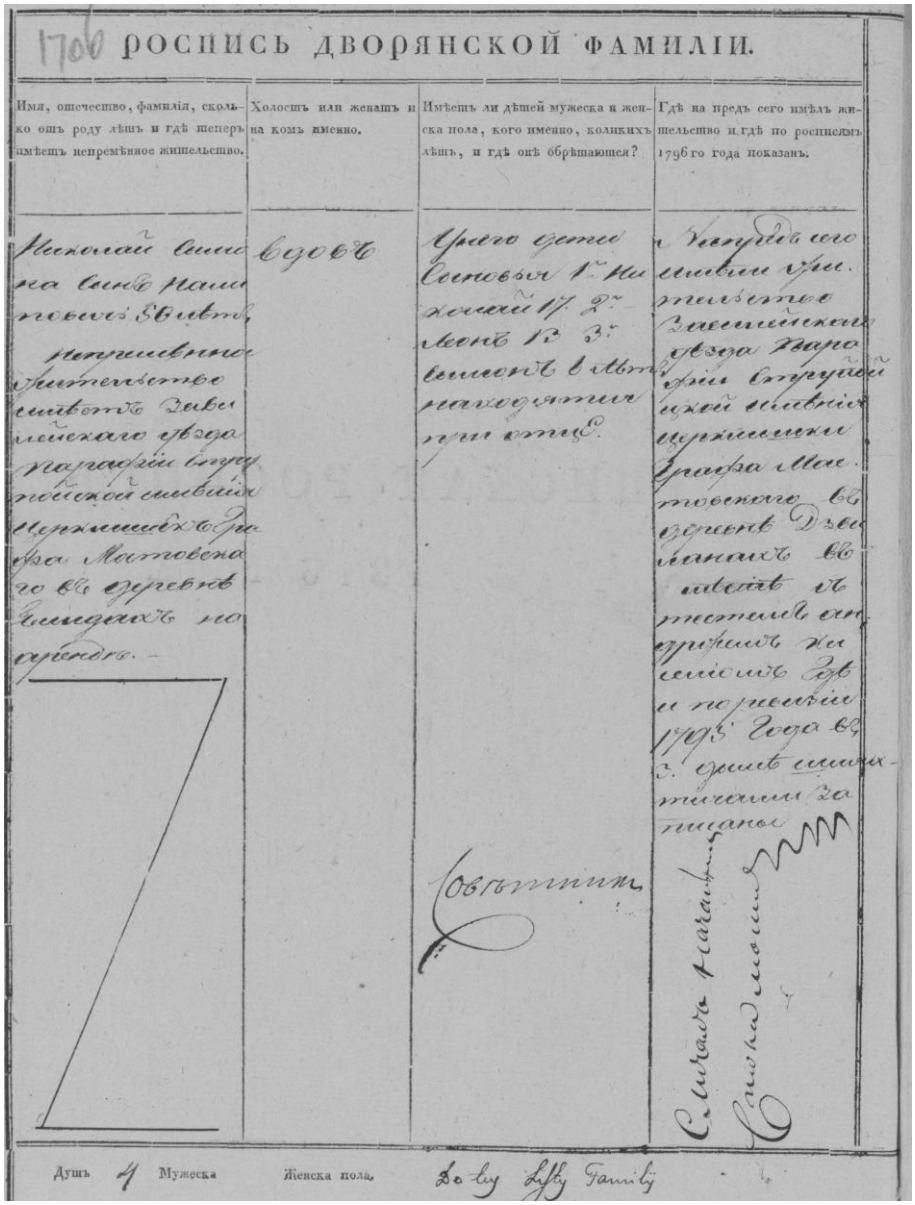
Mikołaj	son of Szymon, born about 1769, still alive in 1816
Ewa	daughter of Andrzej Kisiel and Teresa, born about 1773, died before June 1813
Status	nobility
Home	the village of Dzwiłany in the parish of Strunojcie, from about 1805 the village of Bitoły in the same parish
Children	Teresa (c. 1791), Mikołaj Joachim (c. 1798), Leon (1803), Petronela (1806), Szymon (c. 1810)

According to the wall chart, Mikołaj and Ewa were the parents of Teresa Puciata. After his marriage Mikołaj went to live with his father-in-law, Andrzej Kisiel, in the village of Dzwiłany. The revision list of 1795 recorded the whole family in one house. Living in it were Mikołaj's parents-in-law, his brother-in-law Jan, Mikołaj himself with his wife Ewa and four-year-old Teresa. Dzwiłany then belonged to the Hilzen estates and later to the Cerkliszki estate of the Counts Mostowski.

Mikołaj's father was Szymon Nielipowicz. The register of the parish of Święciany records him in 1769-1772 in the village of Bubele as a nobleman. In January 1772 it notes the baptism of a daughter of Szymon and his wife Marianna. On the wall chart Szymon and Marianna are shown as Mikołaj's parents, but with a question mark.

The sons of Mikołaj and Ewa, Mikołaj Joachim and Leon, were born in Dzwiłany. Leon was baptised on 6 April 1803. Between 1803 and 1806 the family moved to nearby Bitoły. Their daughter Petronela was baptised in Bitoły on 10 June 1806.

Ewa died before June 1813. We know this because on 16 June 1813 Mikołaj, recorded as a widower from Bitoły, married Rozalia Klimaszewska in the church at Święciany. In November 1816 Mikołaj and Rozalia had their daughter Barbara baptised in Bitoły. The list of the nobility of the district from 1816 names three sons from Mikołaj's first marriage: seventeen-year-old Mikołaj, thirteen-year-old Leon and six-year-old Szymon. This list did not name daughters. In it Mikołaj stated that he had previously lived in Dzwiłany together with his father-in-law Andrzej Kisiel. His brother Franciszek signed the list on Mikołaj's behalf.


1796 РОСПИСЬ ДВОРЯНСКОЙ ФАМИЛІИ.

Имя, отчество, фамилія, сколько отъ роду лѣтъ и гдѣ нынѣ имѣетъ непремѣнное жительство.	Холостъ или женатъ и на комъ именно.	Имѣетъ ли дѣтей мужеска и женска пола, кого именно, колликихъ лѣтъ, и гдѣ онѣ обрѣтаются?	Гдѣ на предъ сего имѣлъ жительство и гдѣ по росписямъ 1796 го года показанъ.
Николай Симона сына Налиповичъ Звилт[ан]ской [illegible]	вдовъ	Сего сего Сыновья 1. Николай 17 2. Леонъ 13 3. Симонъ 6 лѣтъ находятся при отцѣ	Напредъ сего имѣли жительство Завилейскаго уѣзда парафіи Струнойцкой [illegible]

Душъ 4 Мужеска Женска пола.

Fig. 24. The list of the nobility of the Zawilejski district from 1816, the entry for the family of Mikołaj Nielipowicz. The columns from the left give in turn: first name, surname, age and place of residence, marital status, children, previous place of residence.

Mikołaj Nielipowicz in the list of the nobility of 1816

Original text (Russian): *Николай Симона сынъ Налиповичъ […] вдовъ […] сыновья 1й Николай 17, 2й Леонъ 13, 3й Симонъ 6 лѣтъ находятся при отцѣ […] Напредъ сего имѣли жительство Завилейскаго уѣзда парафіи Струнойцкой имѣнія Церклишки Графа Мостовскаго въ деревнѣ Дзвиланахъ вмѣстѣ съ тестемъ Андреемъ Киселемъ гдѣ и по ревизіи 1795 года въ 3. домѣ шляхтичами записаны*

In English: Mikołaj Nielipowicz, son of Szymon […] widower […] sons: the first Mikołaj aged 17, the second Leon aged 13, the third Szymon aged 6, living with their father […] Previously they lived in the Zawilejski district, in the parish of Strunojcie, on the Cerkliszki estate of Count Mostowski, in the village of Dzwiłany, together with the father-in-law Andrzej Kisiel, where they were also entered in the revision list of 1795 in the third house as nobility.

Ewa's maiden name is given in the marriage record of her son Leon. On 27 January 1829, in the church at Strunojcie, Leon, according to the record twenty-three years old, married Józefata Goyska. The record calls him the son of "the Noble Mikołaj and Ewa née Kisiel Nilipowicz, Lawful Spouses". One of the witnesses at the wedding of Urszula Puciata and Tadeusz Markowicz in 1840 was Szymon Nielipowicz, most probably Mikołaj's youngest son.

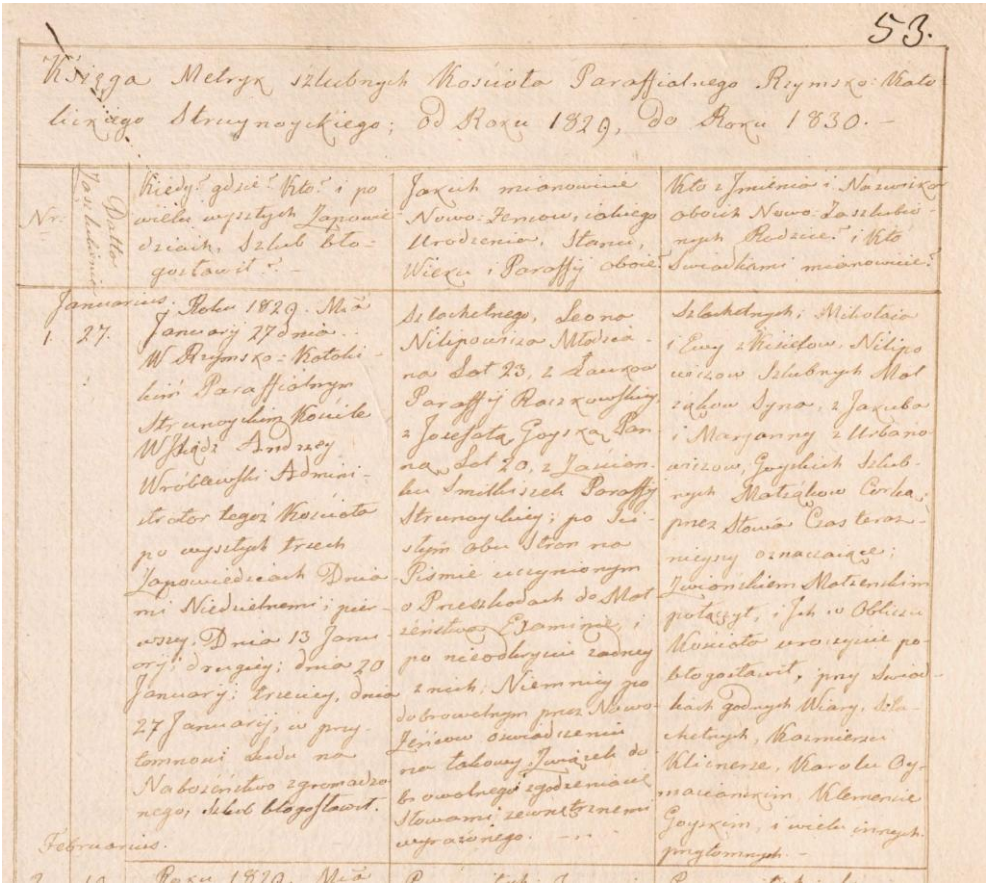


Fig. 25. The marriage record of Leon Nielipowicz and Józefata Goyska, copy of the marriage register of the parish of Strunojcie, entry 1 of 27 January 1829. At the top you can see the title of the register and the table heading.

Marriage record of Leon Nielipowicz, 1829

Original text (Polish): *[…] Szlachetnego Leona Nilipowicza Młodziana Lat 23 z Łankow[?] Paraffij Raczkowskiey […] Szlachetnych Mikołaia i Ewy z Kisielow Nilipowiczow Szlubnych Małżonkow Syna […]*

In English: […] of the Noble Leon Nielipowicz, a bachelor aged 23 from Łanki [name uncertain] in the parish of Raczki […], son of the noble Mikołaj and Ewa née Kisiel Nielipowicz, lawful spouses […]

Mikołaj's father was called Szymon. The baptism register of the parish of Święciany recorded in January 1772, in the village of Bubele, the baptism of Marianna, daughter of the nobleman Szymon Nielipowicz and his wife Marianna. We believe they were Mikołaj's parents.

Andrzej Kisiel of Dzwiłany and his wife Teresa

Andrzej	son of Stefan, born c. 1745
Teresa	born c. 1735
Status	nobility
Home	the village of Dzwiłany in the parish of Strunojcie
Children	daughter Ewa (c. 1773), who married Mikołaj Nielipowicz. Son Jan (c. 1775)

Andrzej Kisiel and his wife Teresa are the oldest ancestors in this branch. We know them both from the revision list of 1795. Andrzej is also named in the register of the nobility from 1816. It states that Mikołaj Nielipowicz had earlier lived in Dzwiłany together with his father-in-law Andrzej Kisiel. Andrzej was then 50 years old and Teresa was 60. The list also gives the name of Andrzej's father as Stefan. On the

family tree chart Andrzej and Teresa carry a question mark, just like their daughter Ewa and their son-in-law Mikołaj.

Dzwiłany lay in the parish of Strunojcie near Święciany. In 1795 three groups of people lived there side by side: peasant serfs, the nobility and Russian settlers. The nobility occupied six houses. These stood on an estate that was not their own property but belonged to another owner. The list recorded the Kisiel household as the third of these six.

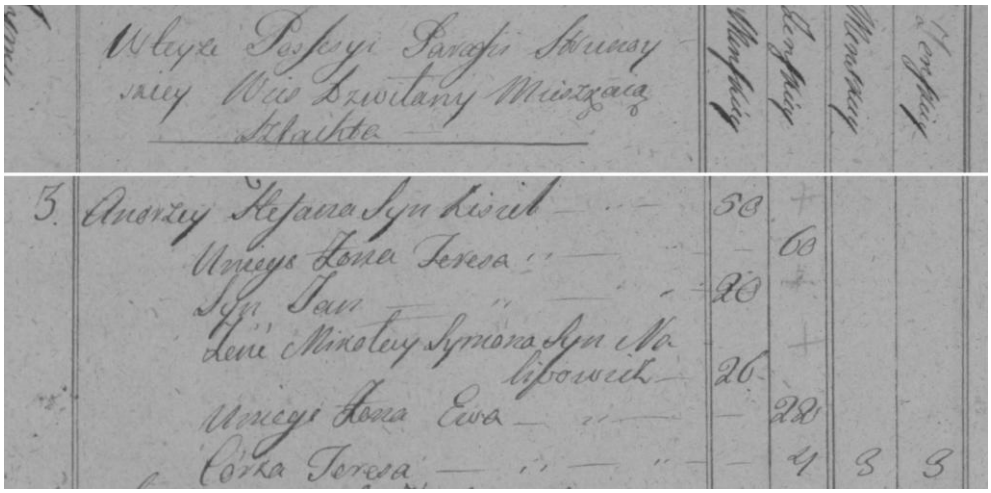


Fig. 26. The revision list of 1795, the village of Dzwiłany, the third house. At the top is the heading from the same page: "Wieś Dzwiłany Mieszkaiąca Szlachta" (the village of Dzwiłany, nobility living there). The numbers on the right give the ages of the men and the women.

The household of Andrzej Kisiel in the list of 1795

Original text (Polish): *W teyże Possesyi Parafii Strunoyskiey Wieś Dzwiłany Mieszkaiąca Szlachta. 3. Andrzey Stefana Syn Kisiel 50, uniego Żona Teresa 60, Syn Jan 20, Zięć Mikołay Symona Syn Nalipowicz 26, uniego Żona Ewa 22, Córka Teresa 4*

In English: On the same estate, in the parish of Strunojcie, the village of Dzwiłany, the nobility living there. House three: Andrzej Kisiel, son of Stefan, aged 50. His wife Teresa, aged 60. Son Jan, aged 20. Son-in-law Mikołaj Nielipowicz, son of Szymon, aged 26. His wife Ewa, aged 22. Daughter Teresa, aged 4.

The Kisiel coat of arms with a question mark

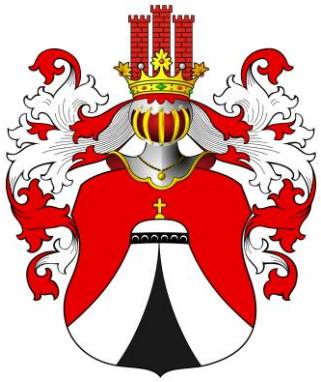


Fig. 27. The Kisiel coat of arms, also called Namiot. Drawing: Bastianow, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY 3.0.

Kisiel is a coat of arms belonging to this surname alone, also called Namiot or Światołdycz. It shows a white tent on a red shield with a gold cross on top. Above the helmet there are three towers. Czesław Malewski records under this coat of arms the Kisiel families of the Święciany district, including those from the parish of Strunojcie. The Kisiel families of the Vilnius and Lida districts proved their right to this coat of arms on 22 December 1800. Andrzej Kisiel of Dzwiłany is listed as a nobleman in the lists of

1795 and 1816, but he left no document of his own with the coat of arms. That is why the Kisiel coat of arms has a question mark on the family tree chart.

The same coat of arms was borne by Adam Kisiel, voivode of Kyiv in the 17th century. Our family does not descend from him, because the voivode died childless in 1653.

Sources

The registers and lists from which the facts in this chapter come are kept by the Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius. In the table we give the fond, the volume and the number of the record.

Document	Where it is held
Baptism of Zofia Walentynowicz, 1863	baptism register of the parish of Sorokpol, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 7, entry 46
Baptism of Apolonia Walentynowicz, 1871	baptism register of the parish of Sorokpol, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 8, entry 38
Baptism of Kazimiera Walentynowicz, 1875	baptism register of the parish of Sorokpol, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 8, entry 9
Marriage of Zofia to Bolesław Markowicz, 1884	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 112, entry 30
Marriage of Stefania to Kasper Petrusewicz, 1886	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 114, entry 51
Marriage of Kazimiera to Henryk Biesiekirski, 1900	marriage register of the parish of Sorokpol, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 10, entry 9
Parish census of the parish of Sorokpol, 1909	photographs of the original on the genealogia.lt website
Death of Maria née Dołmat, 1915	death register of the parish of Sorokpol, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 15, entry 3
Death of Kazimiera Biesiekirska, 1923	death register of the parish of Sorokpol, fond 772, inventory 1, volume 15, entry 34
Proof of nobility of the Walentynowicz family of the Zagłoba coat of arms, 1820	fond 391, inventory 4, file 3207
Baptism of Urszula Puciata, 1822	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 16, fol. 117
Marriage of Urszula to Tadeusz Markowicz, 1840	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 57, entry 42
Death of Teresa Puciata, 1856	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 77, entry 7
Death of Maciej Puciata, 1862	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 83, entry 23
Register of the parish of Strunojcie, 1802-1819	fond 604, inventory 10, volume 129. Copy on FamilySearch, film 7792239
Marriage of Leon Nielipowicz, 1829	copies of the registers of the Święciany deanery, fond 604, inventory 37, volume 26, entry 1
Second marriage of Mikołaj Nielipowicz, 1813	archive of the parish of Święciany, fond 3007, inventory 29, volume 19, entry 18
Revision list of 1795, parish of Strunojcie (Dzwiłany, Bitoły)	fond 515, inventory 15, volume 50
Register of the nobility of the Zawilejski district, 1816	fond 515, inventory 15, volume 428, booklet 751
Baptism and marriage register of the parish of Święciany, 1767-1797	fond 604, inventory 13, volume 50
The Puciata and Dołmat coats of arms	Juliusz Ostrowski, Księga herbowa rodów polskich, parts from 1898 and 1903
The Puciata coat of arms in a 17th-century armorial	Wojciech Wijuk Kojałowicz, Herbarz rycerstwa Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego, ed. F. Piekosiński, Kraków 1897, p. 91
Jan Długosz on the Prus coat of arms	Insignia seu clenodia Regis et Regni Poloniae, ed. Z. Celichowski, Poznań 1885, p. 24
The nobility of the Święciany district	Czesław Malewski, volume on the Święciany and Trakai districts (2022)

The Cybulski, Bojaruniec, Narkielun and Filipowicz families

This is the family of Leokadia née Cybulska, wife of Dominik Markowicz and Romuald's grandmother on his mother's side. All four families were peasants and for at least five generations lived in a few neighbouring villages of one parish, Mielegiany. Leokadia was born there in 1900 and died in Poland in 1978.



Fig. 1. Who came from whom: Leokadia's ancestors on her father's side. The grey frames at the top are the family of her grandmother Krystyna née Narkielun.



Fig. 2. Who came from whom: Leokadia's ancestors on her mother's side. The grey frames at the top are the family of her grandmother Marianna née Filipowicz.

Where these villages lie

Mielegiany is a small town with a parish church, about twenty kilometres north-east of Święciany. Today it lies in Lithuania, close to the border with Belarus. The zaścianek of Lejpuszki, home of the Cybulski family, is about five kilometres south of Mielegiany. A kilometre north of Lejpuszki lies the village of Malkowszczyzna. The village of Dubiszki, home of the Bojaruniec family, lies about four kilometres west of Lejpuszki. The zaścianek of Mitasze and the villages of Jedańce, Tumentany and Srakieliszki belonged to the same parish. All of Leokadia's ancestors married and baptised their children in the one church in Mielegiany.



Fig. 3. The parish church in Mielegiany. Photo: Juste, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

In the church registers each of these families is described by the word "pracowity" (hard-working) or, in the registers written in Russian, "крестьянинъ" (peasant). Both words meant a peasant. Leokadia's family was not noble and had no coat of arms.

Leokadia Markowicz née Cybulska (1900-1978)

Birth	14 September 1900, the zaścianek of Lejpuszki in the parish of Mielegiany
Baptism	17 September 1900, the church in Mielegiany, baptised by the priest Jan Gaudziewicz
Parents	Stanisław Cybulski and Aniela née Bojaruniec, peasants from Lejpuszki
Siblings	brothers Maciej, Walerian, Hipolit, Izydor and Aleksander
Marriage	2 March 1924 in Mielegiany, to Dominik Markowicz
Children	two daughters: Alina (1930), married name Łukaszewicz, as well as Dominika, married name Ziemczonek
Move to Poland	1958
Death	12 November 1978, buried in Iława



Fig. 4. Leokadia née Cybulska and Dominik Markowicz, wedding portrait from 1924. Reproduction of a family photograph.

Leokadia was Romuald's grandmother, the mother of his mum Alina. She was born on 14 September 1900 in Lejpuszki, the youngest of the six children of Stanisław Cybulski and Aniela née Bojaruniec. Three days later her parents took her to be baptised at the church in Mielegiany. Her godmother was Miss Adela Cybulska, who ten years earlier had also held her brother Maciej at his baptism.

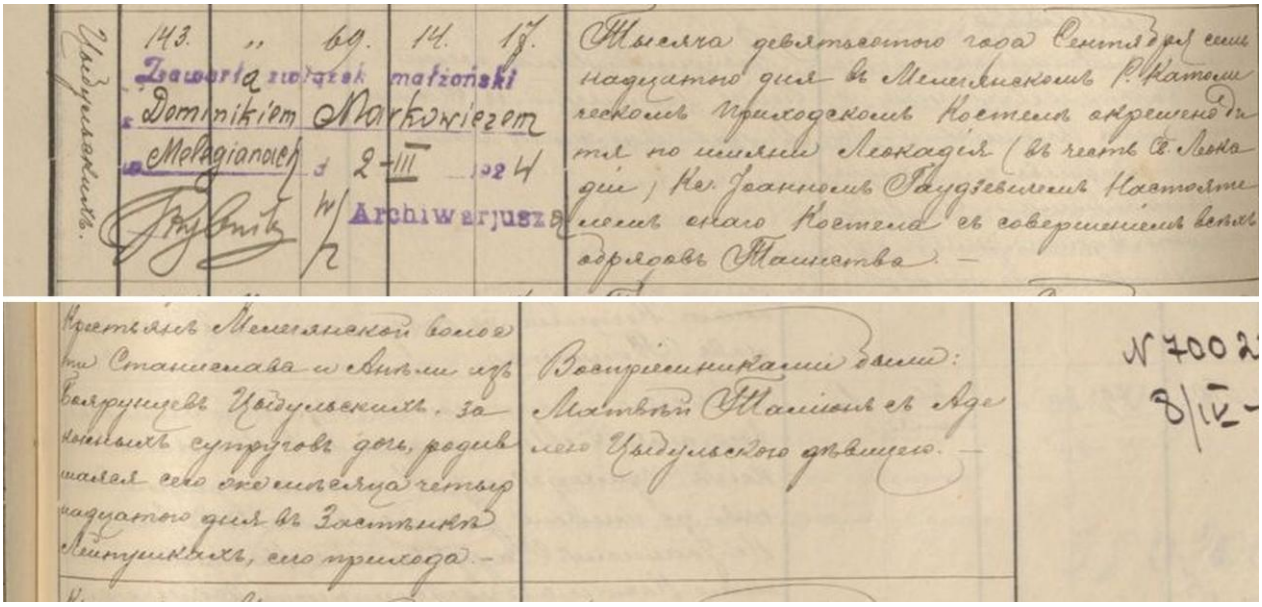


Fig. 5. Leokadia's baptism record, register of the parish of Mielegiany for 1900, entry 143. Above is the left-hand page of the register with a purple note about her marriage, below is the right-hand page with the parents and godparents.

Baptism record of Leokadia Cybulska, 1900

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча девятьсотаго года Сентября семнадцатаго дня въ Мелегянскомъ Р. Католическомъ приходскомъ Костелѣ окрещено дитя по имени Леокадія (въ честь Св. Леокадіи) Кс. Іоанномъ Гаудзевичемъ Настоятелемъ онаго Костела съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ Таинства. Крестьянъ Мелегянской волости Станислава и Анели изъ Боярунцевъ Цыбульскихъ, законныхъ супруговъ дочь, родившаяся сего же мѣсяца четырнадцатаго дня въ Застѣнкѣ Лейпушкахъ, сего прихода. Воспріемниками были: Матвѣй Пашанъ[?] съ Аделею Цыбульскою дѣвицею. [dopisek po polsku] Zawarła związek małżeński z Dominikiem Markowiczem w Melagianach 2-III 1924*

In English: In the year nineteen hundred, on the seventeenth day of September, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Mielegiany, the priest Jan Gaudziewicz, parish priest of this church, baptised a child named Leokadia (in honour of Saint Leocadia) with all the rites of the sacrament. Daughter of Stanisław and Aniela née Bojaruniec Cybulski, peasants of the Mielegiany rural district, lawful spouses, born on the fourteenth day of the same month in the zaścianek of Lejpuszki in this parish. The godparents were Mateusz Paszan (surname uncertain) with Adela Cybulska, a maiden. Note in Polish: She entered into marriage with Dominik Markowicz in Mielegiany on 2 March 1924.

On the gravestone in Iława and in the form Leokadia filled in in 1960, her birthday is given as 11 September. The baptism record, written three days after her birth, gives 14 September. That is the date we accept. The dates in this register were written according to the calendar then used in Russia.

In 1912 the parish priest made a census of all his parishioners. In Lejpuszki he recorded the family of Stanisław Cybulski in one house: father, mother, three sons and twelve-year-old Leokadia. Leokadia completed four years of school.

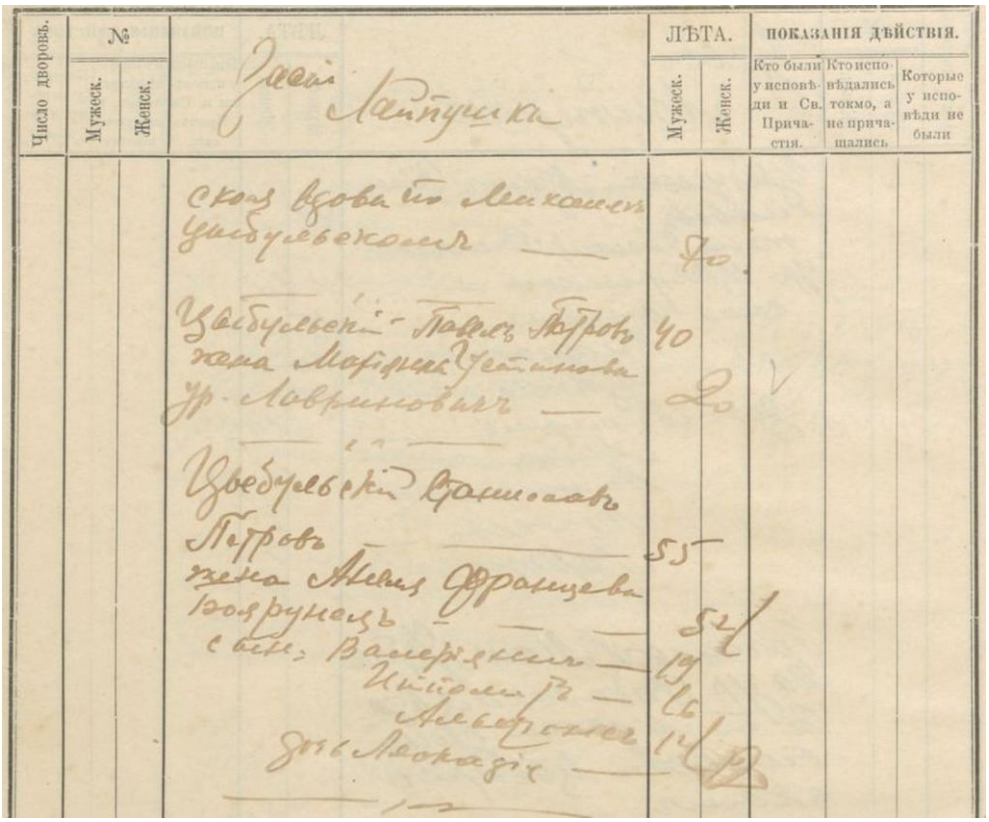


Fig. 6. Parish census of the parish of Mielegiany from 1912, the zaścianek of Lejpuszki (in the census "Лайпунки"). The household of Stanisław Cybulski is the last entry at the bottom of the page.

The household of Stanisław Cybulski in the parish census, 1912

Original text (Russian): *Заст. Лайпунки. Цыбульскій Станиславъ Петровъ 55 / жена Анеля Францева Боярунецъ 52 / сынъ: Валеріанъ 19, Ипполитъ[?] 16, Александръ 14 / дочь Леокадія 12*

In English: The zaścianek of Łajpunki. Cybulski Stanisław, son of Piotr, aged 55. Wife Aniela, daughter of Franciszek, née Bojaruniec, aged 52. Sons: Walerian 19, Hipolit or Izydor (name written unclearly) 16, Aleksander 14. Daughter Leokadia 12.

On 2 March 1924, in the church in Mielegiany, Leokadia married Dominik Markowicz. She was 23 and he was 26. This marriage is mentioned in two identical notes written in purple ink in the margins of the registers: one beside Leokadia's baptism record, the other beside Dominik's baptism record. Thanks to them we know for certain that the Leokadia of the 1900 record is Romuald's grandmother.

After the wedding Leokadia and Dominik settled in the zaścianek of Obkorty near Podbrodzie, where Dominik had land. There Alina was born on 4 March 1930. The second daughter was named Dominika. According to a family story, the newly built house in Obkorty burned down. That is why Leokadia and her husband moved in with their daughter Alina, first in Kocielniki and then in Guże. Leokadia remembered that in Guże, right next to the military training ground, they lived well. On 22 August 1957, in the church in Powiewiórka, she held her youngest grandson at his baptism.

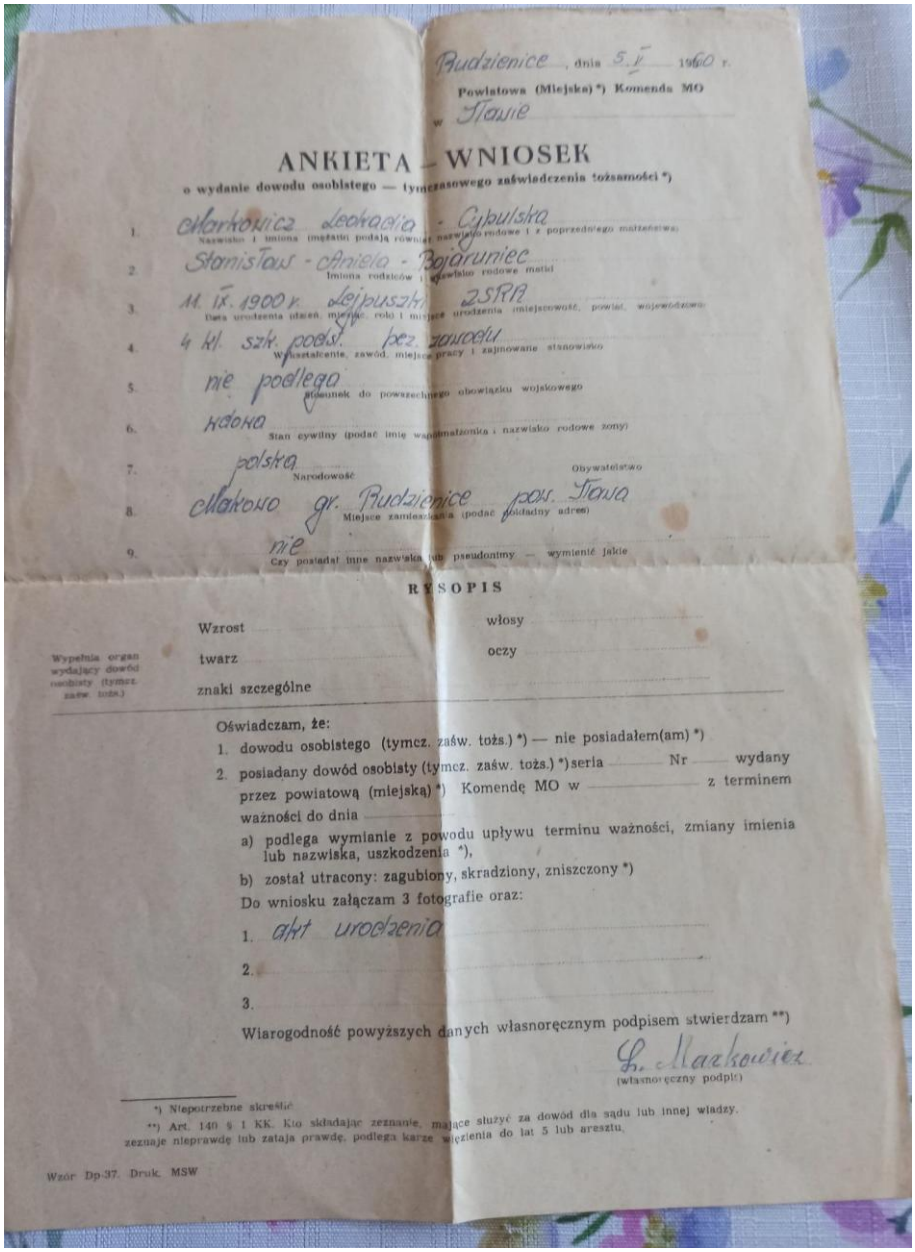
Husband: Dominik Markowicz (1897-1959)

Dominik was born on 25 June 1897 in the zaścianek of Wojtkuny, the son of Bolesław Markowicz and Zofia née Walentynowicz. He died on 21 September 1959, less than a year after arriving in Poland. His life and his ancestors are described in the chapter on the Markowicz family.

The journey to Poland and the last years

In 1958 Leokadia and Dominik left for Poland. Leokadia's eldest granddaughter, calls her Granny Lodzia. remembers that her grandparents left a few months earlier than Alina's family. They went to the village of Blanki near Lidzbark Warmiński, because Leokadia's brothers already lived there. Dominik's repatriate card was issued on 6 October 1958 in Biała Podlaska. In the autumn of the same year Alina and Antoni Łukaszewicz arrived with their five children.

Dominik died in September 1959. On 5 May 1960 Leokadia, by then a widow, applied for an identity card at the police station in Rudzienice. In her own hand she wrote her parents' names and her mother's maiden name. At that time she lived in the village of Makowo near Iława.



Rudzienice, dnia 5.V 1960 r.

Powiatowa (Miejska) *) Komenda MO

w Iławie

ANKIETA – WNIOSEK

o wydanie dowodu osobistego — tymczasowego zaświadczenia tożsamości *)

1. Markowicz Leokadia - Cybulska
Nazwisko i imiona (mężatki podają również nazwisko rodowe i z poprzedniego małżeństwa)
2. Stanisław - Aniela - Bojaruniec
Imiona rodziców i nazwisko rodowe matki
3. 11. IX. 1900 r. Lejpuszki ZSRR
Data urodzenia (dzień, miesiąc, rok) i miejsce urodzenia (miejscowość, powiat, województwo)
4. 4 kl. szk. podst. bez zawodu
Wykształcenie, zawód, miejsce pracy i zajmowane stanowisko
5. nie podlega
Odmunek do powszechnego obowiązku wojskowego
6. wdowa
Stan cywilny (podać imię i nazwisko małżonka i nazwisko rodowe żony)
7. polska
Narodowość
Obywatelstwo
8. Makowo gr. Rudzienice pow. Iława
Miejsce zamieszkania (podać dokładny adres)
9. nie
Czy posiadał inne nazwiska lub pseudonimy — wymienić jakie

RYSOPIS

Wypełnia organ wydający dowód osobisty (tymcz. zaśw. tożs.)

Wzrost włosy

twarz oczy

znaki szczególne

Oświadczam, że:

1. dowodu osobistego (tymcz. zaśw. tożs.) *) — nie posiadałem(am) *)
2. posiadany dowód osobisty (tymcz. zaśw. tożs.) *) seria Nr wydany przez powiatową (miejską) *) Komendę MO w z terminem ważności do dnia
   a) podlega wymianie z powodu upływu terminu ważności, zmiany imienia lub nazwiska, uszkodzenia *),
   b) został utracony: zagubiony, skradziony, zniszczony *)

Do wniosku załączam 3 fotografie oraz:

1. akt urodzenia
2.
3.

Wiarogodność powyższych danych własnoręcznym podpisem stwierdzam **)

L. Markowicz
(własnoręczny podpis)

*) Niepotrzebne skreślić

**) Art. 140 § 1 KK. Kto składając zeznanie, mające służyć za dowód dla sądu lub innej władzy, zeznaje nieprawdę lub zataja prawdę, podlega karze więzienia do lat 5 lub aresztu.

Wzór Dp-37. Druk. MSW

Fig. 7. Leokadia Markowicz's application for an identity card, Rudzienice, 5 May 1960. At the bottom is her own signature. Family document.

Leokadia's identity card form, 1960

Original text (Polish): *Rudzienice, dnia 5 V 1960 r. Powiatowa Komenda MO w Iławie. Ankieta - wniosek o wydanie dowodu osobistego. 1. Markowicz Leokadia - Cybulska. 2. Stanisław - Aniela - Bojaruniec. 3. 11 IX 1900 r. Lejpuszki ZSRR. 4. 4 kl. szk. podst. bez zawodu. 5. nie podlega. 6. wdowa. 7. polska. 8. Makowo gr. Rudzienice pow. Iława. 9. nie. Do wniosku załączam 3 fotografie oraz: 1. akt urodzenia. L. Markowicz*

In English: Rudzienice, 5 May 1960. District Headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Iława. Form - application for the issue of an identity card. 1. Markowicz Leokadia - Cybulska. 2. Stanisław - Aniela - Bojaruniec. 3. 11 September 1900, Lejpuszki, USSR. 4. 4 years of primary school, no profession. 5. not liable. 6. widow. 7. Polish. 8. Makowo, commune of Rudzienice, district of Iława. 9. no. To the application I attach 3 photographs and: 1. birth certificate. L. Markowicz

Later Leokadia lived with her daughter Alina. Romuald remembers that his granny was with them all the time and that together with Alina she moved house She died on 12 November 1978. She was buried in Iława, in the same grave as her husband.

Her daughter Alina rests in the same grave. The inscription on the gravestone also commemorates her son-in-law Antoni.

The family remembers Leokadia as a very firm and demanding woman. She behaved and spoke like a noblewoman. Her manner and her way of speaking alone commanded respect. What Granny Leokadia and Mum Alina said was done at home.

Leokadia had green fingers and an artistic eye. She would go to Iława, buy a piece of fabric there and sew all sorts of things from it herself. Before she began sewing she looked at what other women wore and worked out her own cut. She was her own designer and stylist.

Her name was carved on the stone in the form "Łeokadia". We show a photograph of the grave and its inscription in the chapter on the Markowicz family.

Leokadia's brothers

Leokadia had only brothers. We know two of them from baptism records and three from the parish census of 1912, which gives only their ages. The brothers left for Poland before Leokadia and settled in Blanki.

Child of Stanisław and Aniela	Birth	How we know about him
Maciej	1 October 1890, Lejpuszki	baptism record, entry 167 of 1890, godmother Adela Cybulska
Walerian	c. 1893	parish census of 1912, which gives his age as 19
Hipolit	15 May 1896	baptism record, entry 94 of 1896
Izydor	c. 1896	parish census of 1912, which gives his age as 16, with the name written unclearly
Aleksander	c. 1898	parish census of 1912, which gives his age as 14
Leokadia	14 September 1900, Lejpuszki	baptism record, entry 143 of 1900

A famous namesake

In the same area, in Krzywonosy, Professor Napoleon Cybulski of the Prawdzic coat of arms was born in 1854. He was a physiologist, a co-discoverer of adrenaline and rector of the Jagiellonian University. He shares only a surname and a neighbourhood with Leokadia's family. The Cybulski family of Lejpuszki were peasants and did not use the Prawdzic coat of arms.



Fig. 8. Professor Napoleon Cybulski (1854-1919). Photograph from the archive of Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny, collections of the National Digital Archive, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 4.0.

Stanisław Cybulski (b. 1859)

Birth	6 May 1859, the zaścianek of Lejpuszki
Baptism	10 May 1859, the church in Mielegiany, baptised by the parish priest Ignacy Tyszkiewicz
Parents	Piotr Cybulski and Krystyna née Narkielun
Godparents	Andrzej Urbanowicz and Miss Ewa Narkielun
Marriage	8 February 1887 in Mielegiany, to Aniela Bojaruniec of Dubiszki
Children	six: Maciej, Walerian, Hipolit, Izydor, Aleksander and Leokadia
Last record	parish census of 1912, Lejpuszki

Stanisław was Romuald's great-grandfather. He was born in Lejpuszki, the eldest known child of Piotr and Krystyna. He was still living in the same zaścianek in 1912. He was held at his baptism by Miss Ewa Narkielun.

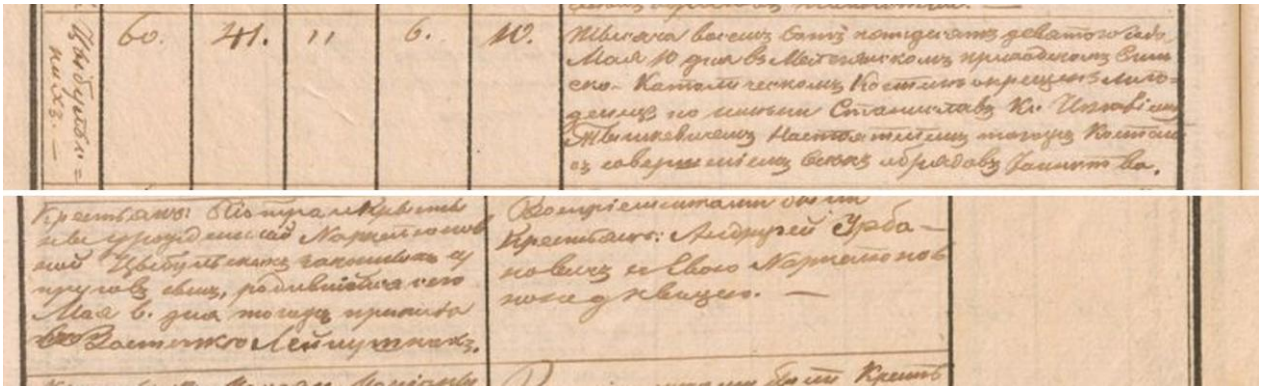


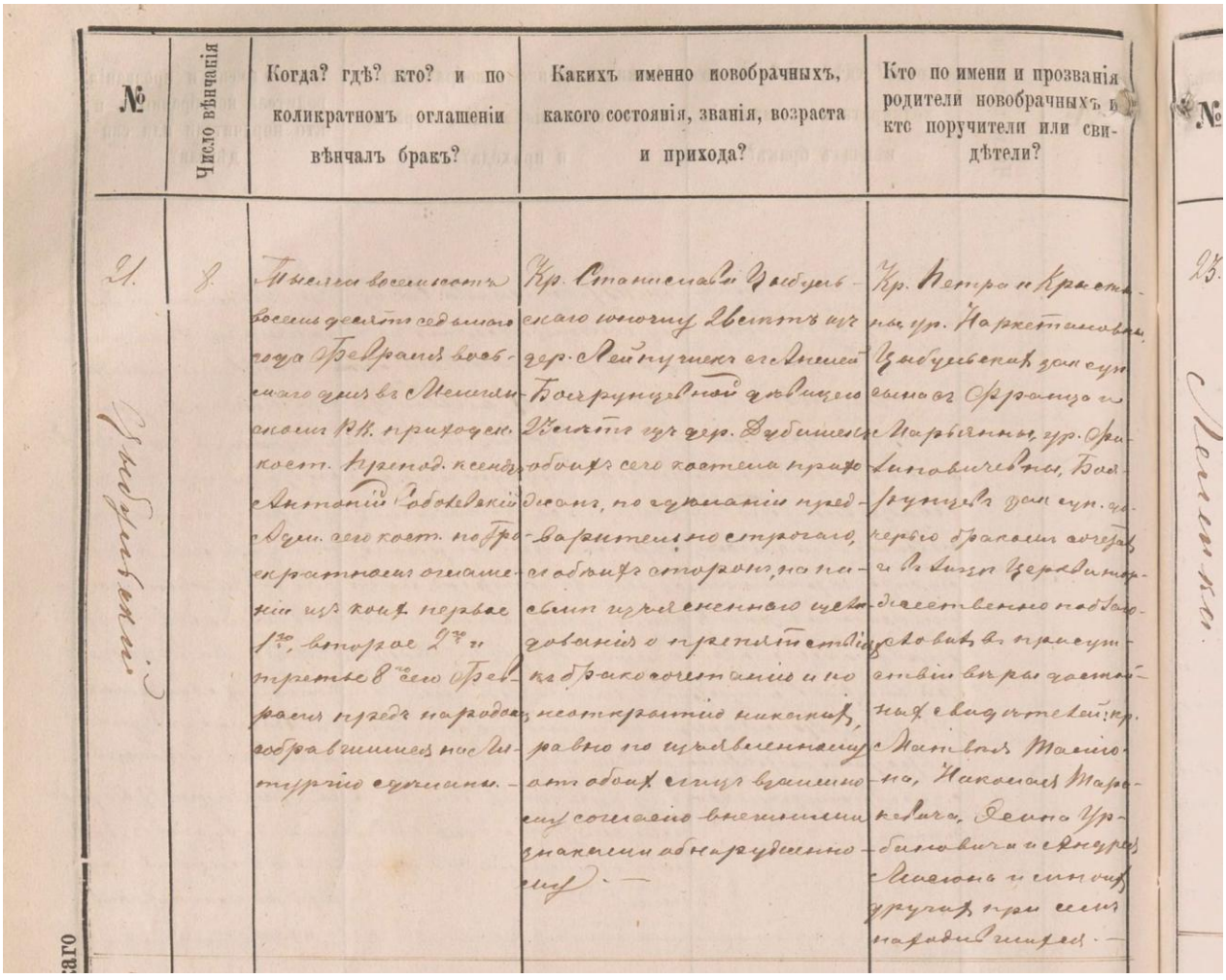
Fig. 9. Baptism record of Stanisław Cybulski, register of the parish of Mielegiany for 1859, entry 60. Above is the left-hand page of the register, below the right-hand page.

Baptism record of Stanisław Cybulski, 1859

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ пятдесятъ девятого года Мая 10 дня въ Мелегянскомъ приходскомъ Римско-Католическомъ Костелѣ окрещенъ младенецъ по имени Станиславъ Кс. Игнатіемъ Тышкевичемъ Настоятелемъ тогожъ Костела съ совершеніемъ всѣхъ обрядовъ таинства. Крестьянъ: Піотра и Кристины урожденной Наркелюновой Цыбульскихъ законныхъ супруговъ сынъ, родившійся сего Мая 6 дня тогожъ прихода въ Застѣнкѣ Лейпушкахъ. Воспріемниками были Крестьяне: Андрей Урбановичъ съ Евою Наркелюновною дѣвицею.*

In English: In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, on the 10th day of May, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Mielegiany, the priest Ignacy Tyszkiewicz, parish priest of this church, baptised an infant named Stanisław with all the rites of the sacrament. Son of the peasants Piotr and Krystyna née Narkielun, lawful spouses Cybulski, born on 6 May of this year in the same parish, in the zaścianek of Lejpuszki. The godparents were the peasants Andrzej Urbanowicz with Ewa Narkielun, a maiden.

On 8 February 1887 Stanisław married Aniela Bojaruniec from the village of Dubiszki. The marriage was performed by the priest Antoni Sobolewski after three banns. The record names the parents of both bride and groom, so one document shows at once two generations of both families.



№	Число вѣнчанія	Когда? гдѣ? кто? и по коликратномъ оглашеніи вѣнчалъ бракъ?	Какихъ именно новобрачныхъ, какого состоянія, званія, возраста и прихода?	Кто по имени и прозванія родители новобрачныхъ и кто поручители или свидѣтели?
21.	8.	Тысяча восемьсотъ восемьдесятъ седьмаго года Февраля восьмаго дня въ Мелегянскомъ Рим. Кат. приходск. костелѣ Римско-католическій ксендзъ Антоній Соболевскій Дуд. сего кост. по трехкратномъ оглашеніи изъ коихъ первое 1го, второе 2го и третье 8го сего Февраля предъ народомъ собравшимся совершилъ обрученіе. —	Кр. Станиславъ Цыбульскаго сословія холостой двадцати лѣтъ изъ дер. Лейпушекъ сына Анны Бокрунцевой умершаго Кальта дер. Дубишекъ обоихъ сего костела прихожанъ, по удостовѣренію предварительно строгаго, съ обѣихъ сторонъ, по семъ предмету произведеннаго изслѣдованія о препятствіяхъ къ бракосочетанію и по истребованіи никакихъ, равно по публикованіи отъ обоихъ сихъ брачному союзу противныхъ значеній обнаруженныхъ не оказалось. —	Кр. Петра и Кристины ур. Наркелюновыхъ Цыбульскихъ законный сынъ Франциска и Маріанны ур. Урбановичевны, Бокрунцевъ дом. сул. — первобрачный, и Вѣнчанная Іосифовичевна, Бокрунцевъ дом. сул. — первобрачная, обрученіе совершено надлежащимъ порядкомъ въ присутствіи вѣнчанныхъ и свидѣтелей: кр. Матвѣя Малиновича, Николая Марковича, Семена Урбановича и крестьянъ Цыбульскаго и Бокрунцевъ, сего села и прихода, крестьянъ. —

Fig. 10. Marriage record of Stanisław Cybulski and Aniela Bojaruniec, register of the parish of Mielegiany for 1887, entry 21.

Marriage record of Stanisław and Aniela, 1887

Original text (Russian): *Тысяча восемьсотъ восемьдесятъ седьмаго года Февраля восьмаго дня въ Мелегянскомъ Р. К. приходскомъ костелѣ, Препод. ксендзъ Антоній Соболевскій Адм. сего кост. по троекратномъ оглашеніи изъ коихъ первое 1го, второе 2го и третье 8го сего Февраля предъ народомъ собравшимся на литургію […] Кр. Станислава Цыбульскаго юношу 26[?] лѣтъ изъ дер. Лейпушекъ съ Анелей Боярунцевной дѣвицею 25 лѣтъ изъ дер. Дубишекъ, обоихъ сего костела прихожанъ […] Кр. Петра и Кристины ур. Наркелюновой Цыбульскихъ зак. суп. сына съ Франца и Марьянны ур. Филиповичевны Боярунцевъ зак. суп. дочерью, бракомъ сочеталъ и въ лицѣ Церкви торжественно благословилъ въ присутствіи вѣры достойныхъ свидѣтелей: кр. Матвѣя Тамю[?]на, Николая Тара[к]евича[?], Осипа Урбановича и Андрея Масюна и многихъ другихъ при семъ находившихся.*

In English: In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, on the eighth day of February, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Mielegiany, the Reverend Antoni Sobolewski, administrator of this church, after three banns, the first announced on 1 February, the second on 2 February and the third on 8 February before the people gathered at Mass, joined in marriage the peasant Stanisław Cybulski, a bachelor aged 26 (figure uncertain) from the village of Lejpuszki, with Aniela Bojaruniec, a maiden aged 25 from the village of Dubiszki, both parishioners of this church. He is the son of the peasants Piotr and Krystyna née Narkielun, lawful spouses Cybulski. She is the daughter of Franciszek and Marianna née Filipowicz, lawful spouses Bojaruniec. The priest solemnly blessed them in the face of the Church in the presence of trustworthy witnesses, the peasants Maciej Tamiun (surname uncertain), Mikołaj Tarakiewicz (surname uncertain), Józef Urbanowicz and Andrzej Masiun, as well as many others present.

The record says that the groom was 26 years old. His baptism record shows that Stanisław was 27 on his wedding day. The ages written in marriage records and censuses at that time were given from memory and often differ by a year or two from the true age. Among the witnesses at the wedding were Józef Urbanowicz and Andrzej Masiun. In the parish census of 1912 Stanisław is a farmer in Lejpuszki. His age is given there as 55. This census is the last document in which we meet Stanisław.

Stanisław's siblings	Birth	How we know about him
Emilia	17 September 1861, Lejpuszki	baptism record, entry 137 of 1861, godparents Michał Urban and Miss Rozalia Narkielun
Grazylda	c. 1862	parish census of c. 1865, which gives her age as 3
Maciej	c. 1864	parish census of c. 1865, which records him as a one-year-old child
a daughter whose name we do not know	date unknown	parish census of 1863-1864, which records her as a one-year-old child. She died in childhood

Aniela Cybulska née Bojaruniec (b. c. 1856-1858)

Birth	c. 1856-1858, the village of Dubiszki in the parish of Mielegiany
Parents	Franciszek Bojaruniec and Marianna née Filipowicz
Marriage	8 February 1887 in Mielegiany, to Stanisław Cybulski
Children	six, the youngest Leokadia (1900)
Last record	parish census of 1912, Lejpuszki

Aniela was Romuald's great-grandmother. She grew up in Dubiszki, in a house full of children. The parish census of 1862 lists her as the four-year-old daughter of Franciszek and Marianna. A census made around 1865 gives her age as 9. From this we know that she was born between 1856 and 1858. Her grandmother Ewa, widow of Andrzej Bojaruniec, lived in the same house at that time.

After the wedding in 1887 Aniela moved to her husband's home in Lejpuszki. Her maiden name was written down in four documents: the marriage record, the baptism records of Maciej and Leokadia and the parish census of 1912. Leokadia herself wrote it for the fifth time in her form of 1960.

Aniela's siblings	Birth
Izabela	c. 1854
Domicela	c. 1856
Jan	c. 1859
Konstancja	3 June 1860, Dubiszki, baptised 10 June 1860, godparents Stanisław Wańczun and Miss Marta Bojaruniec
Stanisław	c. 1861
Ludwik	c. 1864

Marriages between the Cybulski and Bojaruniec families were common in this parish. The parish census of 1912 lists four other couples in which the husband was a Cybulski and the wife was born a Bojaruniec.

Piotr Cybulski (b. 1830) and Krystyna née Narkielun (b. 1831)

Piotr	born on the evening of 26 June 1830 in the zaścianek of Lejpuszki, baptised on 29 June 1830 in Mielegiany
Piotr's parents	Tomasz Cybulski and Dorota née Cybulska
Krystyna	born on the morning of 1 December 1831 in the zaścianek of Mitasze, baptised on 6 December 1831 in Mielegiany
Krystyna's parents	Maciej Narkielun and Agata née Talajun
Marriage	premarital examination on 23 October 1855 in Mielegiany
Children	five: Stanisław (1859), Emilia (1861), Grazylda, Maciej and a daughter who died in childhood

Piotr and Krystyna were Romuald's great-great-grandparents. Piotr was born in Lejpuszki and lived there all his life. His godparents were Krzysztof Puzyrewski and an unmarried woman of the Cybulski family.

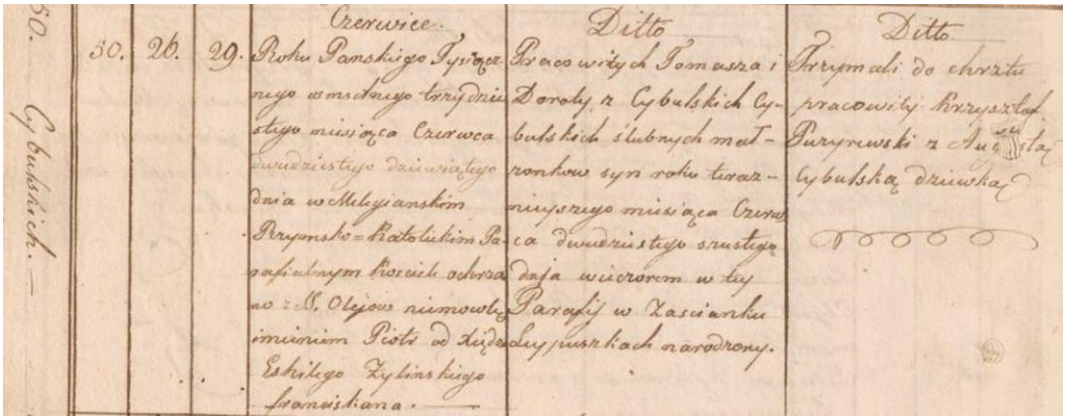


Fig. 11. Baptism record of Piotr Cybulski, Mielegiany parish register for 1830, entry 50.

Baptism record of Piotr Cybulski, 1830

Original text (Polish): *Roku Panskiego Tysiącz[nego] Osmset[nego] Trzydziestego miesiąca Czerwca dwudziestego dziewiątego dnia w Mielyianskim Rzymsko=Katolickim Parafialnym kościele ochrzczono z SS. Olejow niemowlę imieniem Piotr od Xiędza Eskilego Zylinskiego franciszkana. Pracowitych Tomasza i Doroty z Cybulskich Cybulskich ślubnych małżonkow syn roku teraznieyszego miesiąca Czerwca dwudziestego szustego dnia wieczorem w tey Parafij w Zaścianku Leypuszkach narodzony. Przymali do chrztu pracowity Krzysztof Puzyrewski z Augustą[?] Cybulską dziewką.*

In English: On 29 June 1830, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Mielegiany, the Franciscan priest Eskil Żyliński baptised with the holy oils an infant named Piotr. He is the son of the peasants Tomasz and Dorota née Cybulski, lawfully married Cybulskis, born on the evening of the 26th of June of this year in this parish, in the zaścianek of Lejpuszki. His godparents were the peasant Krzysztof Puzyrewski and Miss Augusta Cybulska (the godmother's name is written unclearly).

Krystyna was born in the zaścianek of Mitasze. When she was five, her mother Agata died in a chapel fire. Around 1847, as a girl in her early teens, Krystyna moved to Malkowszczyzna. This village lies next to Lejpuszki. Krystyna lived there for eight years, until her wedding.

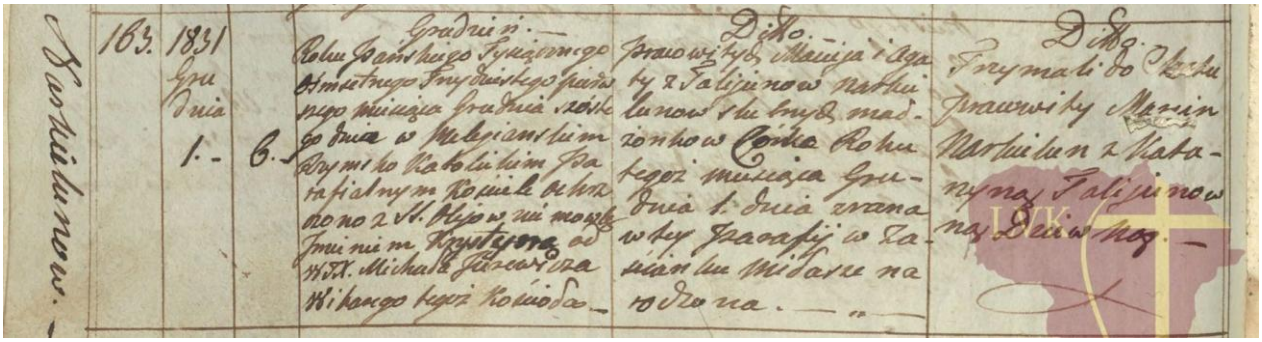


Fig. 12. Baptism record of Krystyna Narkielun, Mielegiany parish register for 1831, entry 163.

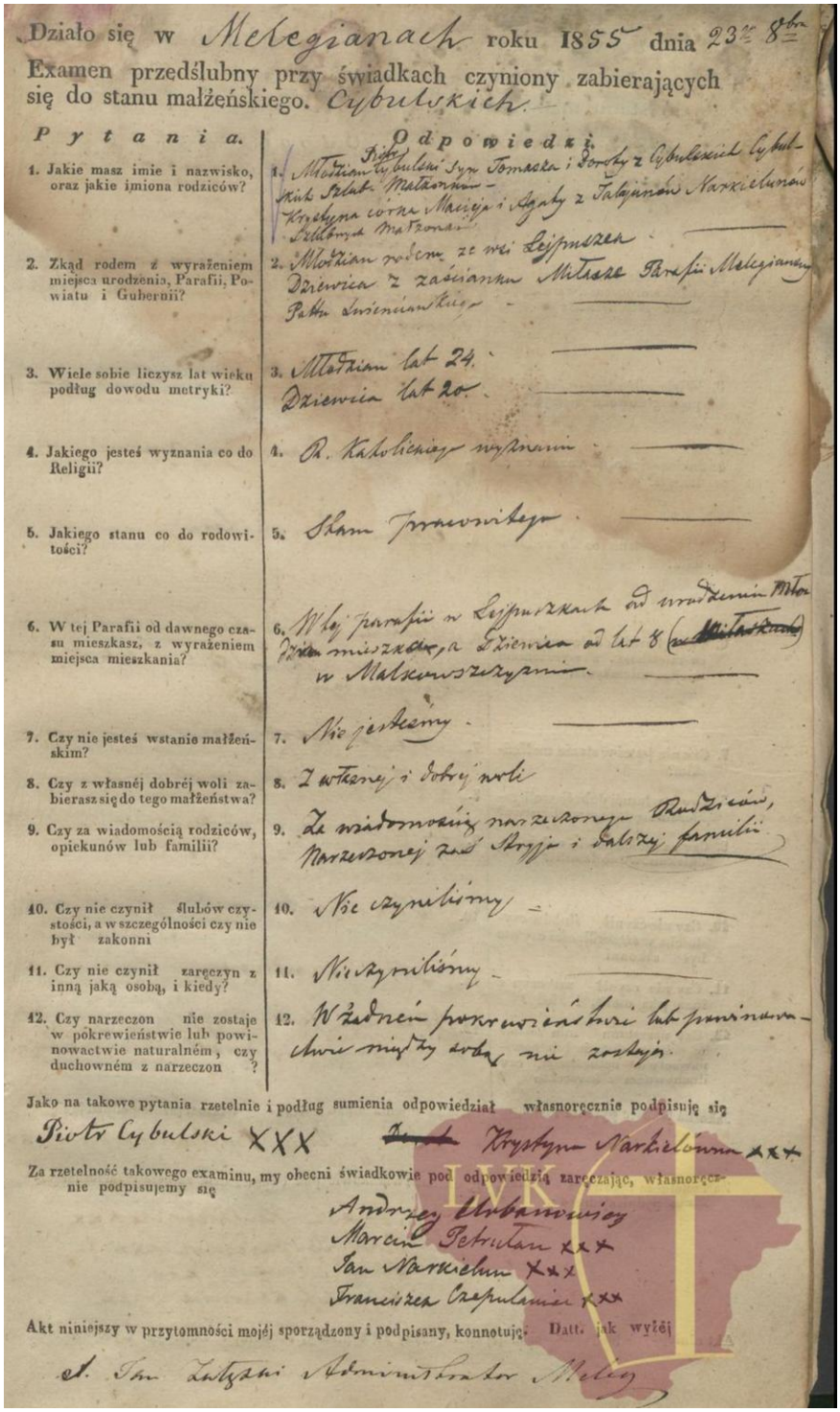
Baptism record of Krystyna Narkielun, 1831

Original text (Polish): *Roku Panskiego Tysiącznego Osmsetnego Trzydziestego pierwszego miesiąca Grudnia szostego dnia w Mielegianskim Rzymsko Katolickim Parafialnym Kościele ochrzczono z SS. Olejow niemowlę Jmieniem Krystyna od WJX. Michała Jurewicza Wikarego tegoż Kościoła. Pracowitych Macieja i Agaty z Talijunow Narkielunow ślubnych małżonkow Córka Roku tegoż miesiąca Grudnia 1. dnia zrana w tey Parafij w Zaścianku Miłasze narodzona. Przymali do Chrztu pracowity Marcin Narkielun z Katarzyną Talijunowną dziewką.*

In English: On 6 December 1831, in the Roman Catholic parish church of Mielegiany, Father Michał Jurewicz, curate of this church, baptised with the holy oils an infant named Krystyna. She is the daughter of the peasants Maciej and Agata née Talijun, lawfully married Narkieluns, born on the morning of the 1st of December of this year in this parish, in the zaścianek of Miłasze. Her godparents were the peasant Marcin Narkielun and Miss Katarzyna Talijun.

Here the priest wrote the name of the zaścianek as „Miłasze", while in later documents it appears as Mitasze. The surname of Krystyna's mother was written in this parish in several ways: Talijun, Talejun and Talajun. All these forms refer to one family.

Before the wedding the engaged couple came before the priest and, in front of witnesses, answered twelve questions. This record was called a premarital examination. Piotr and Krystyna gave their answers on 23 October 1855. They stated the names of their parents, their place of birth and their age. Neither of them could write, so they signed with three crosses. Asked about her family's consent, Krystyna answered that it had been given by her paternal uncle and more distant relatives. Her mother had been dead for eighteen years.



Działo się w Mielegianach roku 1855 dnia 23 8bra

Examen przedślubny przy świadkach czyniony zabierających się do stanu małżeńskiego. Cybulskich

Pytania.	Odpowiedzi.
1. Jakie masz imie i nazwisko, oraz jakie imiona rodziców?	1. Młodzian Piotr Cybulski Syn Tomasza i Doroty z Cybulskich Cybulskich Szlat. Małżonków – Krystyna córka Macieja i Agaty z Talajanów Narkielunów Szlachcianka Małżonka
2. Zkąd rodem z wyrażeniem miejsca urodzenia, Parafii, Powiatu i Gubernii?	2. Młodzian rodem ze wsi Leśniszek Dziewica z zaścianku Mikuszy Parafii Mielegianey Powiatu Święciańskiego –
3. Wiele sobie liczysz lat wieku podług dowodu metryki?	3. Młodzian lat 24. Dziewica lat 20.
4. Jakiego jesteś wyznania co do Religii?	4. R. Katholickiego wyznania
5. Jakiego stanu co do rodowitości?	5. Stanu prawowitego
6. W tej Parafii od dawnego czasu mieszkasz, z wyrażeniem miejsca mieszkania?	6. W tej parafii w Leśniszkach od urodzenia Młodzian mieszkający Dziewica od lat 8 ~~Młodzian~~ w Małkowszczyznie
7. Czy nie jesteś wstanie małżeńskim?	7. Nie jesteśmy
8. Czy z własnéj dobréj woli zabierasz się do tego małżeństwa?	8. Z własnej i dobrej woli
9. Czy za wiadomością rodziców, opiekunów lub familii?	9. Ze wiadomością naszych Rodziców, Naszej zwł. Stryja i Całéj familii
10. Czy nie czynił ślubów czystości, a w szczególności czy nie był zakonni	10. Nie czyniliśmy
11. Czy nie czynił zaręczyn z inną jaką osobą, i kiedy?	11. Nie czyniliśmy
12. Czy narzeczon nie zostaje w pokrewieństwie lub powinowactwie naturalném, czy duchownem z narzeczon ?	12. Wżadnem pokrewieństwie lub powinowactwie między sobą nie zostaje.

Jako na takowe pytania rzetelnie i podług sumienia odpowiedział własnoręcznie podpisuję się

Piotr Cybulski XXX ~~Piotr~~ Krystyna Narkielówna XXX

Za rzetelność takowego examinu, my obecni świadkowie pod odpowiedzią zaręczając, własnoręcznie podpisujemy się

Andrzey Urbanowicz
Marcin Petrulan XXX
Jan Narkielun XXX
Franciszek Czepulanis XXX

Akt niniejszy w przytomności mojéj sporządzony i podpisany, konnotuję: Datt. jak wyżéj

X. Jan Zwizyni Administrator Mielegianski

Fig. 13. Premarital examination of Piotr Cybulski and Krystyna Narkielun, Mielegiany, 23 October 1855. On the left are the printed questions, on the right the answers written in by the priest.

Premarital examination of Piotr and Krystyna, 1855

Original text (Polish): *Działo się w Melegianach roku 1855 dnia 23 8bra. Examen przedślubny przy świadkach czyniony zabierających się do stanu małżeńskiego Cybulskich. 1. Młodzian Piotr Cybulski Syn Tomasza i Doroty z Cybulskich Cybulskich ślub. małżon. Krystyna córka Macieja i Agaty z Talajunów Narkielunów ślubnych małżonków. 2. Młodzian rodem ze wsi Lejpuszek. Dziewica z zaścianku Mitasze Parafii Melegianskiej P[owia]tu Święciańskiego. 3. Młodzian lat 24. Dziewica lat 20. 4. Rz. Katolickiego wyznania. 5. Stanu Pracowitego. 6. W tej parafii w Lejpuszkach od urodzenia Młodzian mieszka, a Dziewica od lat 8 w Małkowszczyźnie. […] 9. Za wiadomością narzeczonego Rodziców, narzeczonej zaś Stryja i dalszej familii. […] Piotr Cybulski XXX, Krystyna Narkielunówna XXX.*

In English: Mielegiany, 23 October 1855. Premarital examination of the Cybulskis, taken down in the presence of witnesses. 1. The bachelor Piotr Cybulski, son of Tomasz and Dorota née Cybulski, lawfully married Cybulskis. Krystyna, daughter of Maciej and Agata née Talajun, lawfully married Narkieluns. 2. The bachelor comes from the village of Lejpuszki. The maiden comes from the zaścianek of Mitasze in the parish of Mielegiany, in the district of Święciany. 3. The bachelor is 24 years old, the maiden 20. 4. Both are of the Roman Catholic faith. 5. Both are of peasant status. 6. The bachelor has lived in this parish, in Lejpuszki, since birth. The maiden has lived in Malkowszczyzna for eight years. 9. They marry with the knowledge of the groom's parents and, on the bride's side, with the knowledge of her paternal uncle and more distant family. Signed with crosses: Piotr Cybulski and Krystyna Narkielun.

The examination gives Krystyna's age as 20, but her baptism record shows she was almost 24. Piotr was recorded as 24, while his baptism record shows he was 25. In the parish census of 1862 Piotr's house in Lejpuszki is home to Piotr, his wife Krystyna, three-year-old Stanisław, one-year-old Emilia, Piotr's sixty-five-year-old mother Dorota and his brother Wincenty.

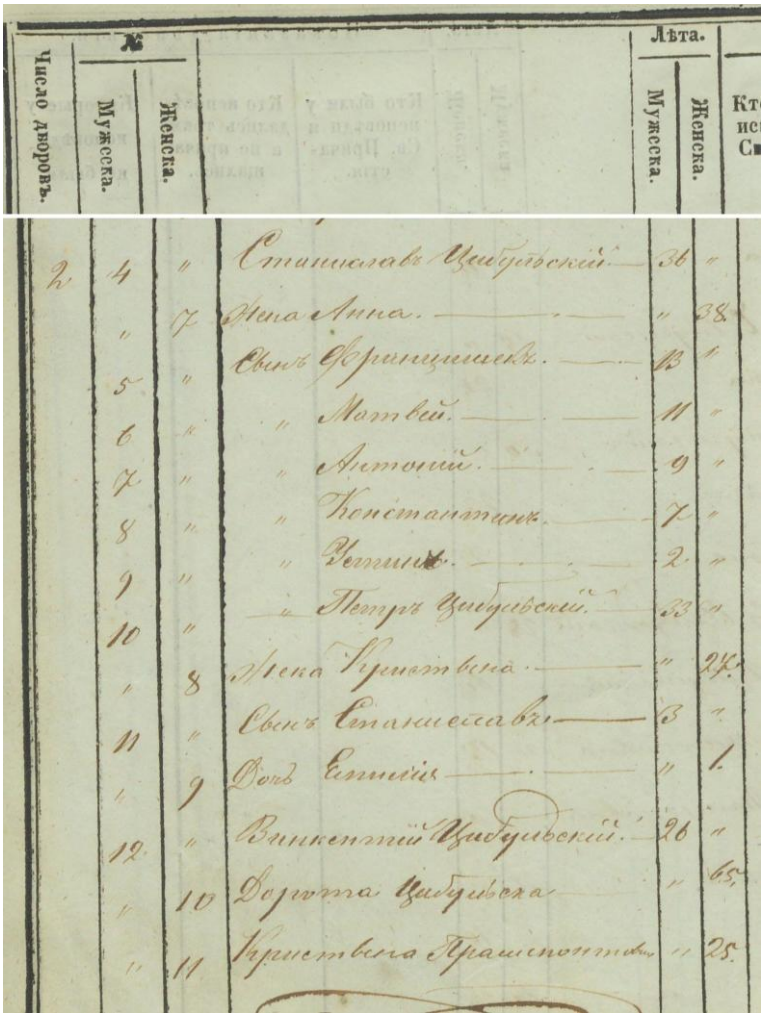


Fig. 14. Parish census of Mielegiany parish, 1862, zaścianek of Lejpuszki, house no. 2. At the top are the column headings from the same page of the register. The two columns of numbers on the right are ages, men and women separately. Two Cybulski families lived in the same house.

The Cybulski house in Lejpuszki in the parish census, 1862

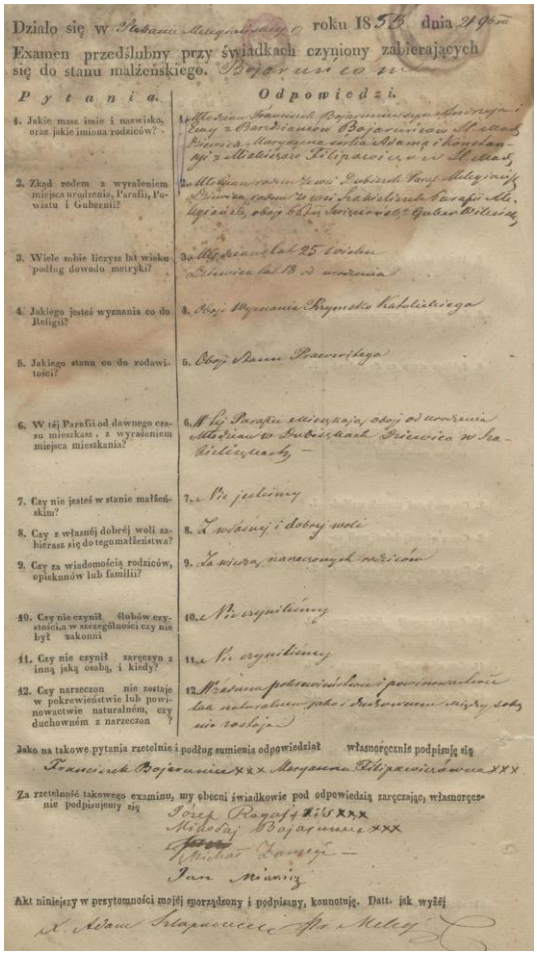
Original text (Russian): *Станиславъ Цыбульскій 36 / Жена Анна 38 / Сынъ Францишекъ 13 / Матвьй 11 / Антоний 9 / Константинъ 7 / Устинъ 2 / Петръ Цыбульскій 33 / Жена Кристина 27 / Сынъ Станиславъ 3 / Дочь Емилія 1 / Винкентій Цыбульскій 26 / Дорота Цыбульская 65 / Кристина Праш[к]унишъ[?] 25*

In English: Stanisław Cybulski, aged 36. Wife Anna 38. Sons: Franciszek 13, Maciej 11, Antoni 9, Konstanty 7, Justyn 2. Piotr Cybulski 33. Wife Krystyna 27. Son Stanisław 3. Daughter Emilia 1. Wincenty Cybulski 26. Dorota Cybulska 65. Krystyna Praszkunisz (surname uncertain) 25.

Franciszek Bojaruniec (b. c. 1828) and Marianna née Filipowicz

Franciszek	born c. 1828 in the village of Dubiszki
Franciszek's parents	Andrzej Bojaruniec and Ewa née Bardzian
Marianna	born in 1839 or later, village of Srakieliszki
Marianna's parents	Adam Filipowicz and Konstancja née Mialisz
Marriage	premarital examination on 21 November 1853 at the presbytery in Mielegiany
Children	seven known: Izabela, Domicela, Aniela, Jan, Konstancja, Stanisław and Ludwik

Franciszek and Marianna were Romuald's great-great-grandparents and Aniela's parents. Franciszek had lived in Dubiszki since birth. Marianna came from Srakieliszki. Both signed the premarital examination with crosses.



Działo się w … roku 1853 dnia 21 9bra

Examen przedślubny przy świadkach czyniony zabierających się do stanu małżeńskiego.

Pytania.	Odpowiedzi.
1. Jakie masz imie i nazwisko, oraz jakie imiona rodziców?	1. … Franciszek Bojaruniec syn … Ewy z Bardzianów Bojaruniec … Maryanna córka Adama i Konstancyi z … Filipowiczow …
2. Zkąd rodem z wyrażeniem miejsca urodzenia, Parafii, Powiatu i Guberni?	2. … rodem ze wsi Dubiszek Parafii Melegiańsk[iej] … rodem ze wsi Srakieliszek Parafii Melegiańskiej, oboje P[owia]tu Święciańskiego, Guber. Wileńskiej.
3. Wiele sobie liczysz lat wieku podług dowodu metryki?	3. … lat 25 … Dziewica lat 18 od urodzenia
4. Jakiego jesteś wyznania co do Religii?	4. Oboj. Wyznania Rzymsko Katolickiego
5. Jakiego stanu co do rodowitości?	5. Oboj. Stanu Pracowitego
6. W téj Parafii od dawnego czasu mieszkasz, z wyrażeniem miejsca mieszkania?	6. W tej Parafii mieszkają, oboj od urodzenia … w Dubiszkach, Dziewica w Srakieliszkach.
7. Czy nie jesteś w stanie małżeńskim?	7. … Nie jestem
8. Czy z własnéj dobréj woli zabierasz się do tego małżeństwa?	8. … z własnej i dobrej woli
9. Czy za wiadomością rodziców, opiekunów lub familii?	9. … za wiedzą … rodziców
10. Czy nie czynił ślubów czystości, w szczególności czy nie był zakonni	10. … Nie czyniłem
11. Czy nie czynił zaręczyn z inną jaką osobą, i kiedy?	11. … Nie czyniłem
12. Czy narzeczon nie zostaje w pokrewieństwie lub powinowactwie naturalném, czy duchownem z narzeczoną?	12. … pokrewieństwie … powinowactwie naturalnem … ani w rodzaju

Jako na takowe pytania rzetelnie i podług sumienia odpowiedział własnoręcznie podpisuję się

… Franciszek Bojaruniec XXX Maryanna Filipowiczówna XXX

Za rzetelność takowego examinu, my obecni świadkowie pod odpowiedzią zaręczając, własnoręcznie podpisujemy się

Józef … XXX

Mikołaj Bojaruniec XXX

… Łangiewicz

Jan Miniuć

Akt niniejszy w prezentowości mojéj sporządzony i podpisany, konotuję. Datt. jak wyżéj

… Filipowicz … Miley …

Fig. 15. Premarital examination of Franciszek Bojaruniec and Marianna Filipowicz, presbytery in Mielegiany, 21 November 1853.

Premarital examination of Franciszek and Marianna, 1853

Original text (Polish): *Działo się w Plebanii Melegiańskiej roku 1853 dnia 21 9bra. Examen przedślubny przy świadkach czyniony zabierających się do stanu małżeńskiego Bojaruńcow. 1. Młodzian Franciszek Bojaruniec syn Andrzeja i Ewy z Bardzianów Bojaruńcow ślub. małż. Dziewica Maryanna córka Adama i Konstancyi z Miakiszów Filipowiczow ślub. małż. 2. Młodzian rodem ze wsi Dubiszek Parafii Melegiańsk[iej]. Dziewica rodem ze wsi Srakieliszek Parafii Melegiańskiej, oboje P[owia]tu Święciańskiego, Guber. Wileńskiej. 3. Młodzian lat 25 w wieku. Dziewica lat 18 od urodzenia. 4. Oboje Wyznania Rzymsko Katolickiego. 5. Oboje Stanu Pracowitego. 6. W tej Parafii mieszkają oboje od urodzenia, Młodzian w Dubiszkach, Dziewica w Srakieliszkach. […] 9. Za wiedzą narzeczonych rodziców. […] Franciszek Bojaruniec XXX, Maryanna Filipowiczówna XXX.*

In English: Presbytery in Mielegiany, 21 November 1853. Premarital examination of the Bojaruniecs, taken down in the presence of witnesses. 1. The bachelor Franciszek Bojaruniec, son of Andrzej and Ewa née Bardzian, lawfully married Bojaruniecs. The maiden Marianna, daughter of Adam and Konstancja née Miakisz, lawfully married Filipowiczes. 2. The bachelor comes from the village of Dubiszki in the parish of Mielegiany. The maiden comes from the village of Srakieliszki in the same parish. Both are from the district of Święciany in the governorate of Vilnius. 3. The bachelor is 25 years old, the maiden 18. 4. Both are of the Roman Catholic faith. 5. Both are of peasant status. 6. Both have lived in this parish since birth, the bachelor in Dubiszki, the maiden in Srakieliszki. 9. They marry with the knowledge of the parents of both. Signed with crosses: Franciszek Bojaruniec and Marianna Filipowicz.

The examination gives Marianna's age as 18. However, her parents did not marry until the autumn of 1836. Her brother Jan was born in May 1838. So Marianna was born in 1839 at the earliest and was younger on her wedding day than the record states.

The priests wrote the surname of Marianna's mother in two ways, Miakisz and Mialisz. In this chronicle and on the family tree chart we use the form Mialisz.

The parish census of 1862 lists in Franciszek's house in Dubiszki his wife Marianna and their daughters Izabela, Domicela, Aniela and Konstancja. In the following years the sons Jan, Stanisław and Ludwik were born. Franciszek's mother, the widow Ewa, lived with the family.

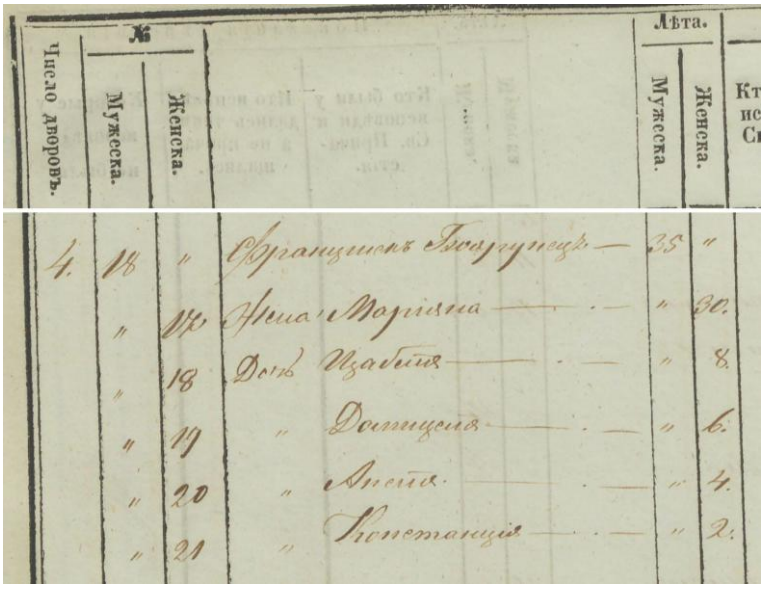


Fig. 16. Parish census of Mielegiany parish, 1862, village of Dubiszki, house no. 4. At the top are the column headings from the same page of the register. The third of the daughters is four-year-old Aniela, Leokadia's future mother.

The house of Franciszek Bojaruniec in Dubiszki in the parish census, 1862

Original text (Russian): *Францишекъ Боярунецъ 35 / Жена Маріанна 30 / Дочь Изабела 8 / Домицела 6 / Анела 4 / Констанція 2*

In English: Franciszek Bojaruniec, aged 35. Wife Marianna 30. Daughters: Izabela 8, Domicela 6, Aniela 4, Konstancja 2.

Tomasz Cybulski (c. 1801-1847) and Dorota née Cybulski

Tomasz	son of Paweł and Krystyna, born c. 1801 in Malkowszczyzna, died 7 March 1847 in Lejpuszki
Dorota	also born a Cybulski, born c. 1797, still alive in 1862
Marriage	7 November 1820, village of Malkowszczyzna, parish of Mielegiany
Children	seven: Marianna (1822), Elżbieta (1823), Stanisław (1826), Rozalia (1828), Piotr (1830), Anna (1832), Wincenty (1835)

Tomasz and Dorota were Piotr's parents. Both bore the same surname even before their wedding, because there were very many Cybulskis in this parish. They married in Malkowszczyzna. The witnesses were Stefan Cybulski and Krzysztof Bordzian.

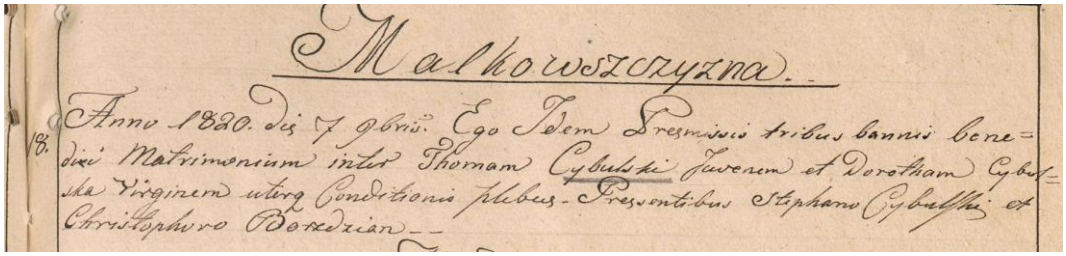

Malkowszczyzna.
Anno 1820. die 7 9bris. Ego Idem Presmissis tribus bannis bene=
dixi Matrimonium inter Thomam Cybulski Juvenem et Dorotham Cybul=
ska Virginem utrq Conditionis plebeis. Praesentibus Stephano Cybulski et
Christophoro Bordzian.

Fig. 17. Marriage record of Tomasz and Dorota Cybulski, Mielegiany parish marriage register for 1820, entry 18. Above the record is the name of the village: Malkowszczyzna.

Marriage record of Tomasz and Dorota Cybulski, 1820

Original text (Latin): *Anno 1820. die 7 9bris […] benedixi Matrimonium inter Thomam Cybulski Juvenem et Dorotham Cybulska Virginem, utrq[ue] Conditionis plebeae. Praesentibus Stephano Cybulski et Christophoro Bordzian.*

In English: In the year 1820, on the 7th day of November, I blessed the marriage between the bachelor Tomasz Cybulski and the maiden Dorota Cybulska, both of peasant status. Present were Stefan Cybulski and Krzysztof Bordzian.

Their first daughter, Marianna, was born on 5 March 1822, still in Malkowszczyzna. Her godparents were Stefan Cybulski and Marta Cybulska. By the autumn of 1823 the family was already living in Lejpuszki. There Elżbieta was born on 20 October, followed by more children. From then on Lejpuszki was the home of the Cybulski family for three generations, right up to the birth of Leokadia.

Tomasz died in Lejpuszki on 7 March 1847. Two days later Father Józef Rauba buried him.

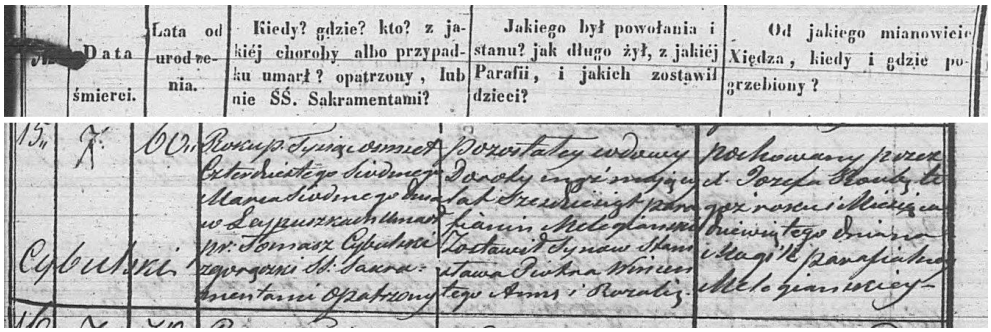

	Data śmierci.	Lata od urodzenia.	Kiedy? gdzie? kto? z jakiéj choroby albo przypadku umarł? opatrzony, lub nie ŚŚ. Sakramentami?	Jakiego był powołania i stanu? jak długo żył, z jakiéj Parafii, i jakich zostawił dzieci?	Od jakiego mianowicie Xiędza, kiedy i gdzie pogrzebiony?
15			Roku Tysiąc ośmset Czterdziestego siódmego Marca siódmego dnia w Leypuszkach umarł Pr. Tomasz Cybulski opatrzony Ś. Sakramentami Opatrzony	Pozostałey wdowy Doroty mąż mający lat Sześćdziesiąt Zostawił Synow Stanisława Piotra Wincentego Anny i Rozalij	pochowany przez X. Józefa Raubę Ks. Wikarego tegoż Kościoła

Fig. 18. Death record of Tomasz Cybulski, Mielegiany parish register of deaths for 1847, entry 15. At the top are the column headings from the same page of the register. In the left margin is the surname „Cybulski".

Death record of Tomasz Cybulski, 1847 (excerpts)

Original text (Polish): *w Leypuszkach umarł Pr. Tomasz Cybulski […] Pozostałey wdowy Doroty mąż, mający lat Sześćdziesiąt […] Zostawił Synow Stanisława, Piotra, Wincentego, Anny i Rozalij*

In English: In Lejpuszki died the peasant Tomasz Cybulski, husband of his surviving widow Dorota. He was sixty years old. He left sons Stanisław, Piotr and Wincenty and daughters Anna and Rozalia.

The death record states that Tomasz was sixty. Two revision lists, however, recorded him differently: in 1816 as a fifteen-year-old in his father's house, in 1834 as a householder aged 33. So Tomasz was born about 1801 and died at about 46. In those days priests recorded the age of the dead only approximately.

Dorota outlived her husband by at least fifteen years. In 1862, aged 65, she was living in Lejpuszki with her son Piotr. Her daughter Rozalia married Michał Narkielun in 1854. A year later her son Piotr married Krystyna Narkielun.

Paweł Cybulski (c. 1782-1822) and Krystyna

Paweł	son of Jan, born c. 1782, householder in Malkowszczyzna, died in 1822
Krystyna	Paweł's wife, born c. 1786. Her maiden name is not known
Children	Bartłomiej (born c. 1797, died in 1814), Tomasz (c. 1801), Ławryn (c. 1803), Marcjanna (c. 1807), Jan (c. 1808)
Jan	Paweł's father, the earliest ancestor of Leokadia with the surname Cybulski whom we know by name

Paweł and Krystyna were the parents of Tomasz, the grandparents of Piotr and the great-grandparents of Stanisław. They lived in Malkowszczyzna, a village of the Polesie estate in the parish of Mielegiany. The revision list of 1816 recorded Paweł as the householder of the first house in this village. Paweł was then 34 and his wife Krystyna 30. Living with them were their sons Tomasz, Ławryn and Jan and their nine-year-old daughter Marcjanna. The eldest son, Bartłomiej, had died two years earlier.

The next revision list was drawn up in April 1834. By then Paweł was dead. The official added next to his name that he had died in 1822. His son Tomasz had moved from Malkowszczyzna to neighbouring Lejpuszki and become a householder there. The list calls him plainly „Tomasz, son of Paweł" and states where he had come from. Living in Tomasz's house were his sons Stanisław and Piotr and his two younger brothers, Ławryn and Jan.

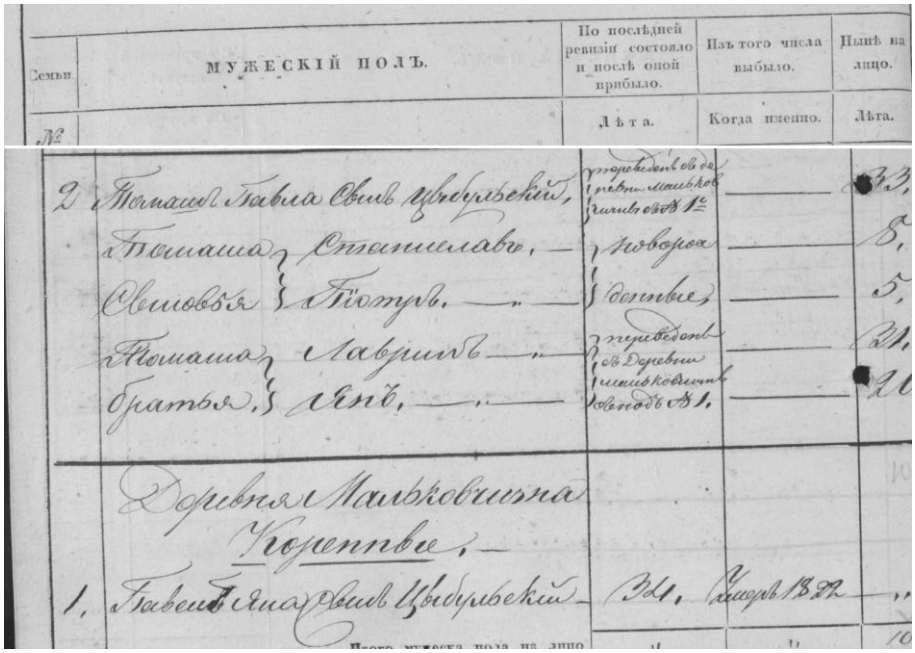


Fig. 19. Revision list of the Polesie estate, April 1834, the page with the men. At the top is the printed heading of the columns. Above is the house of Tomasz in Lejpuszki. Below is the start of the village of Malkowszczyzna with the entry for his father Paweł. The first number is the age in the previous list of 1816, the last is the age in 1834.

Tomasz Cybulski and his father Paweł in the revision list, 1834

Original text (Russian): *2. Томашъ Павла сынъ Цыбульскій, переведенъ съ деревни Мальковчизны съ № 1, 33. Томаша сыновья: Станиславъ, новорожденный, 8. Піотръ, новорожденный, 5. Томаша братья: Лавринъ 31, Янъ 26. Деревня Мальковчизна. Коренные. 1. Павелъ Яна сынъ Цыбульскій 34, умеръ 1822.*

In English: House two: Tomasz Cybulski, son of Paweł, moved from the village of Malkowszczyzna from number 1, is 33 years old. Tomasz's sons were born after the previous list: Stanisław is 8 and Piotr 5. Tomasz's brothers: Ławryn is 31 and Jan 26. Village of Malkowszczyzna, inhabitants settled here of old. House one: Paweł Cybulski, son of Jan, was 34 in the previous list, died in 1822.

Both lists call Paweł the son of Jan. Jan Cybulski, Paweł's father, is therefore Stanisław's great-great-grandfather. The lists say nothing more about Jan himself. Tomasz's wife Dorota also appears in the list of 1834. Her age is given as 32. With her are two daughters, Marysia and Elżbieta.

Maciej Narkielun (b. 1803) and Agata née Talajun (d. 1837)

Maciej	born on 27 January 1803 in the village of Jedańce, baptised on 29 January 1803 in Mielegiany
Maciej's parents	Józef Narkielun and Katarzyna née Żemayć, village of Jedańce
Agata	from the village of Tumentany, died on 25 June 1837 aged about 30
Agata's parents	Mikołaj Talajun and Marianna, also born a Talajun, village of Tumentany
Marriage	premarital examination on 19 November 1827 in Mielegiany
Children	four known daughters: Marianna (1829), Krystyna (1831), Katarzyna (1834) and Ewa (1835)

Maciej and Agata were Krystyna's parents. Maciej was born in Jedańce. His godparents were Anna Filipowicz and Krzysztof Zameycis, a relative of his mother. The priest then wrote the parents' surname in the shorter form „Narkunowie". Two years later, at the baptism of his brother Jan, it was already „Narkielunowie".

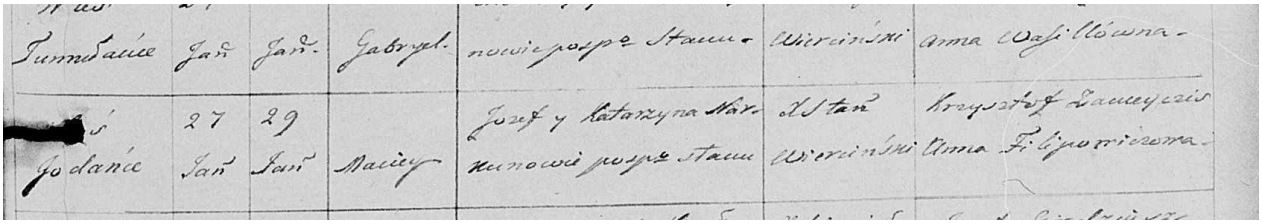


Fig. 20. Entry for the baptism of Maciej Narkielun in the Mielegiany parish baptism register for 1803. Maciej's entry is the lower of the two lines. The columns are place, day of birth, day of baptism, name, parents, priest and godparents.

Baptism entry of Maciej Narkielun, 1803

Original text (Polish): *Wieś Jodańce / 27 Jan / 29 Jan / Maciey / Józef y Katarzyna Narkunowie pospo[litego] stanu / X. Stan[isław] Wierciński / Krzysztof Zameycis, Anna Filipowiczowa*

In English: Place of birth: village of Jedańce (in the register „Jodańce"). Born 27 January, baptised 29 January. Name of the child: Maciej. Parents: Józef and Katarzyna Narkun, of common status, that is peasants. Baptised by Father Stanisław Wierciński. Godparents: Krzysztof Zameycis and Anna Filipowicz.

In November 1827 Maciej and Agata came for their premarital examination. According to the record he was 23 and she was 18. His baptism record shows that Maciej was then 24. Neither of them could write. The witness was Jerzy Narkielun.

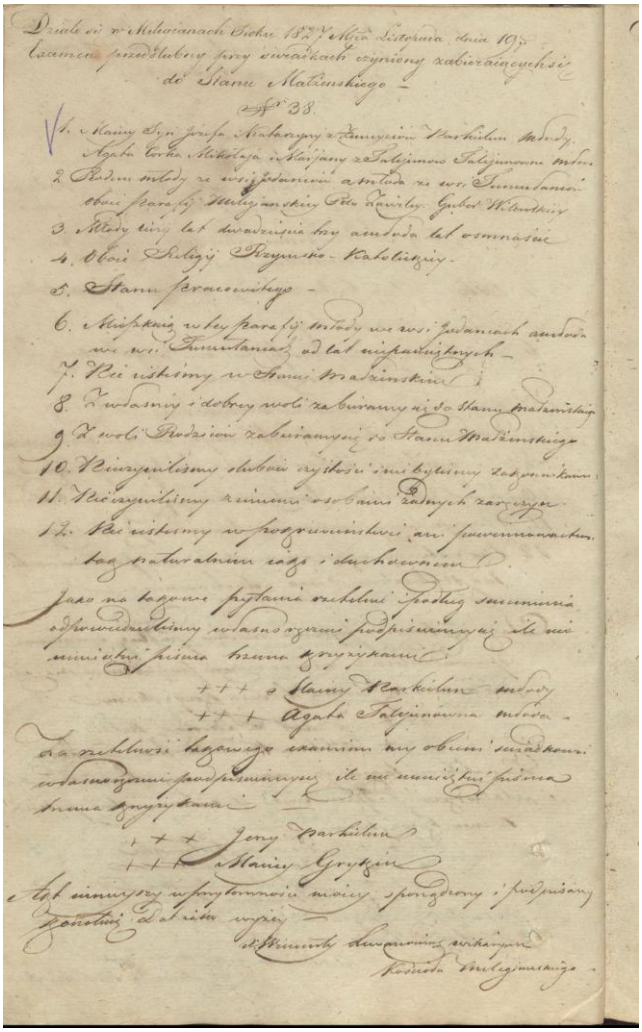


Fig. 21. Premarital examination of Maciej Narkielun and Agata Talajun, Mielegiany, 19 November 1827, entry 38.

Premarital examination of Maciej and Agata, 1827

Original text (Polish): *Działo się w Melegianach Roku 1827 M[ie]sca Listopada dnia 19go. Examen przedślubny przy świadkach czyniony zabieraiących się do Stanu Małżeńskiego. N° 38. 1. Maciy Syn Józefa [i] Katarzyny z Żunieyciow[?] Narkielun Młody. Agata Corka Mikołaja i Marjany z Talijunow Talijunowna młoda. 2. Rodem młody ze wsi Jedanciow a młoda ze wsi Tumentanow[?], oboie Parafij Melegiańskiey P[owia]tu Zawiley[skiego] Guber[nii] Wilenskiey. 3. Młody liczy lat dwadzieścia trzy a młoda lat osmnaście. 4. Oboie Religij Rzymsko-Katolickiey. 5. Stanu pracowitego. 6. Mieszkaią w tey Parafij młody we wsi Jedanciach a młoda we wsi Tumentaniach[?] od lat niepamiętnych. […] 9. Z woli Rodziców zabieramy się do Stanu Małżeńskiego. […] +++ Maciy Narkielun młody, +++ Agata Talijunowna młoda. […] +++ Jerzy Narkielun, +++ Maciy Gryżyn[?]*

In English: Mielegiany, 19 November 1827. Premarital examination taken down in the presence of witnesses, number 38. 1. The groom Maciej Narkielun, son of Józef and Katarzyna née Żemayć (the mother's surname is written unclearly). The bride Agata Talajun, daughter of Mikołaj and Marianna née Talajun. 2. The groom comes from the village of Jedańce and the bride from the village of Tumentany, both of the parish of Mielegiany in the district of Zawilejski, in the governorate of Vilnius. 3. The groom is twenty-three years old and the bride eighteen. 4. Both are of the Roman Catholic faith. 5. Both are of peasant status. 6. They have lived in this parish since time immemorial, the groom in Jedańce and the bride in Tumentany. 9. They marry by the will of their parents. Signed with crosses: Maciej Narkielun and Agata Talajun. Witnesses, also with crosses: Jerzy Narkielun and Maciej Gryżyn (surname uncertain).

The district that in 1827 was called Zawilejski is the same district that later bore the name of Święciany.

Their first daughter, Marianna, was born in 1829 in the village of Słomianka. By 1831 Maciej and Agata were living in the zaścianek of Mitasze. Krystyna, Katarzyna and Ewa were born there. On 25 June 1837 Agata died in a fire in the chapel at Poryngi. At least ten parishioners lost their lives in the same fire. Among them were two other women of the Narkielun family. One was Marta, wife of Jan from the same zaścianek of Mitasze. The other was Wiktoria, wife of Jerzy. Agata was buried the next day in the parish cemetery. Maciej was left alone with four daughters. Krystyna, the second of them, was five. The youngest, Ewa, was not yet two.

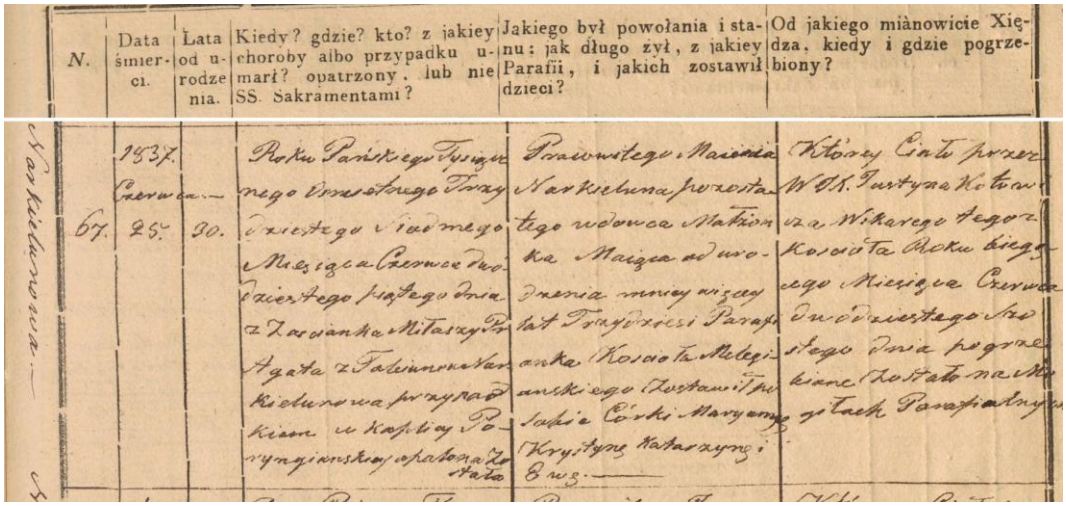


Fig. 22. Death record of Agata Narkielun, Mielegiany parish register of deaths for 1837, entry 67. At the top are the column headings from the same page of the register. In the left margin is the surname „Narkielunowa".

Death record of Agata Narkielun née Talajun, 1837

Original text (Polish): *Roku Pańskiego Tysiącznego Ośmsetnego Trzydziestego Siódmego Miesiąca Czerwca dwudziestego piątego dnia z Zaścianka Mitaszy Pr[acowita] Agata z Talejunow Narkielunowa przypadkiem w Kaplicy Poryngiańskiej spalona została. Prawowitego Macieja Narkieluna pozostałego wdowca Małżonka mająca od urodzenia mniej więcej lat trzydzieści Parafianka Kościoła Melegiańskiego zostawiła po sobie Córki Maryannę, Krystynę, Katarzynę i Ewę. Której Ciało przez W.O.K. Justyna Kotowicza Wikarego […] 26 Czerwca pogrzebione zostało na Mogiłach Parafialnych.*

In English: On 25 June 1837 the peasant woman Agata Narkielun née Talajun, of the zaścianek of Mitasze, was burnt to death in an unfortunate accident in the chapel at Poryngi. She was the wife of Maciej Narkielun, who was left a widower. She was about thirty years old and belonged to the parish of Mielegiany. She left daughters Marianna, Krystyna, Katarzyna and Ewa. Her body was buried on 26 June in the parish cemetery by Father Justyn Kotowicz, curate.

Siblings of Maciej Narkielun	Birth
Marcin	1800
Jan	16 June 1805, in 1835 married Marta Waskowska
Magdalena and Katarzyna, twins	1808
Agata	1810
Błażej	13 August 1814

Józef Narkielun and Katarzyna née Żemayć, Mikołaj and Marianna Talajun

These two couples are Krystyna's earliest known ancestors, her grandparents on her father's and her mother's side. We know them from the premarital examination of 1827, which names them as the parents of the young couple. Józef and Katarzyna lived in Jedańce and had seven children baptised between 1800 and 1814. Mikołaj and Marianna lived in Tumentany. Before her marriage Marianna bore the same surname as her husband. The revision list of 1834 calls Mikołaj the son of Jan and states that he died in 1818. He was then about 52, so he was born about 1766. Marianna was still alive in 1834 and her age was given as 63. An older list, from 1795, shows this household in the village of Tumentany. The householder was a seventy-year-old widower, Jan Talajun, son of Jan. Living with him were his son Mikołaj with his wife Marianna and their one-year-old son Krzysztof, as well as Jan's younger children, Mateusz and Krystyna. So Jan Talajun was born about 1725. His father, also Jan, is the earliest ancestor from this family whom we know by name.

Andrzej Bojaruniec and Ewa née Bardzian

Marriage	25 November 1817 in Mielegiany
Andrzej	from the village of Dubiszki, born c. 1795, son of Michał and Katarzyna, died before 1862
Ewa	née Bardzian, from the village of Buckuny, born c. 1795-1802, still alive in 1865
Children	Marianna (23 August 1818), Piotr (4 November 1825) and Franciszek (c. 1828)

Andrzej and Ewa were Franciszek's parents and Aniela's grandparents. The marriage register of 1817 records only the villages the young couple came from, the day of the wedding, the names of the couple, the priest and the witnesses. The couple came from Dubiszki and Buckuny. The wedding took place on 25 November. Andrzej Bojaruniec and Ewa Bordzian were married. The ceremony was performed by Father Antoni Kurzątkowski. The witnesses were Piotr Bojaruniec and Krzysztof Bordzian. The couple settled in Dubiszki, Andrzej's home village.

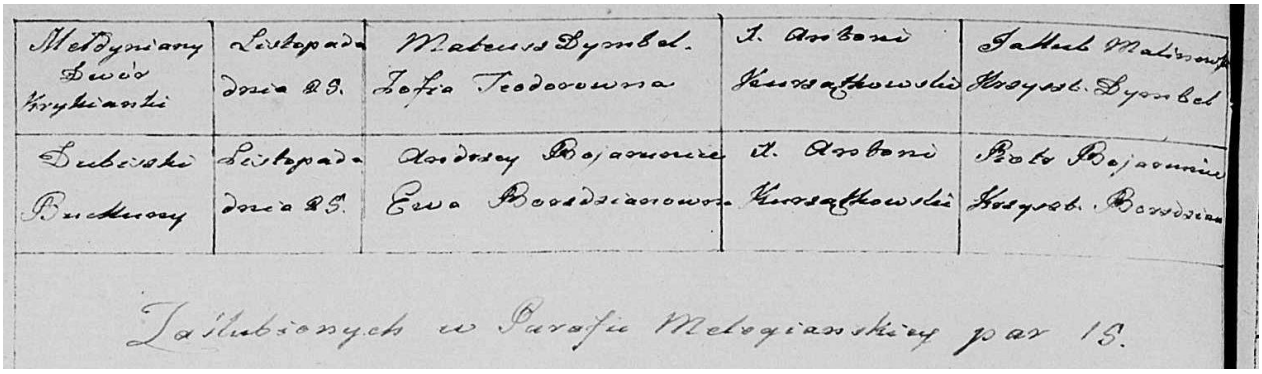


Fig. 23. Marriage of Andrzej Bojaruniec and Ewa Bardzian in the Mielegiany parish marriage register for 1817. The entry for this marriage is the second of the two lines. The columns are the couple's place of residence, the day of the wedding, the names of those married, the priest and the witnesses. Below the table the parish priest noted that 15 couples were married in the parish that year.

Marriage of Andrzej Bojaruniec and Ewa Bardzian, 1817

Original text (Polish): *Dubiszki, Buckuny / Listopada dnia 25. / Andrzey Bojaruniec, Ewa Bordzianowna / X. Antoni Kurzątkowski / Piotr Bojaruniec, Krzyszt. Bordzian. Zaślubionych w Parafii Melegiańskiey par 15.*

In English: Place of residence of the couple: Dubiszki and Buckuny. Day of the wedding: 25 November. Married: Andrzej Bojaruniec and Ewa Bordzian. The marriage was performed by Father Antoni Kurzątkowski. Witnesses: Piotr Bojaruniec and Krzysztof Bordzian. Below the table: 15 couples were married in the parish of Mielegiany.

The priest wrote the bride's surname as „Bordzianowna". In later documents this family is called Bardzian.

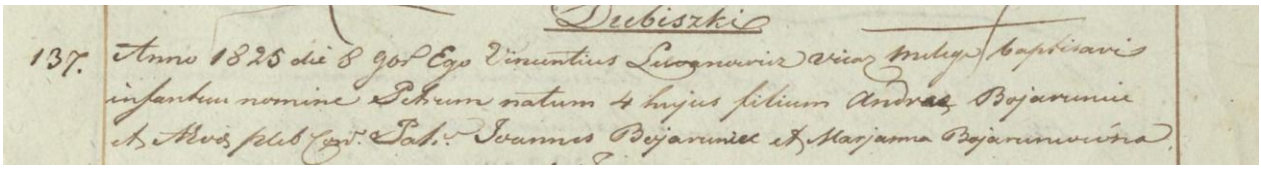


Fig. 24. Baptism record of Piotr Bojaruniec, son of Andrzej and Ewa, Franciszek's elder brother. Mielegiany parish register for 1825, entry 137.

Baptism record of Piotr Bojaruniec, 1825

Original text (Latin): *Dubiszki. 137. Anno 1825 die 8 9br. Ego Vincentius Lewanowicz Vicar. Meleg. baptisavi infantem nomine Petrum natum 4 hujus filium Andreae Bojaruniec et Ewae pleb. Cor. Patr. Joannes Bojaruniec et Marjanna Bojaruniecowna.*

In English: Dubiszki. Entry 137. In the year 1825, on the 8th day of November, I, Wincenty Lewanowicz, curate of Mielegiany, baptised an infant named Piotr, born on the 4th day of this month, son of Andrzej Bojaruniec and Ewa, a married couple of peasant status. The godparents were Jan Bojaruniec and Marianna Bojaruniec.

Andrzej died before 1862. Ewa lived to old age in the house of her son Franciszek. The parish census of about 1865 lists her in Dubiszki as the householder's seventy-year-old mother. So she lived under one roof with her granddaughter Aniela, Leokadia's future mother.

Michał Bojaruniec (b. c. 1763) and Katarzyna

Michał	from the village of Dubiszki, son of Maciej, born c. 1763, still alive in 1816
Katarzyna	Michał's wife, recorded with him in the revision lists of 1795 and 1816
Children	Andrzej (c. 1795), Marcjanna (c. 1806), Agata (c. 1808), Marianna (c. 1812) and Michał (c. 1813)
Michał's brothers	Jan (died 1815) and Antoni (born c. 1788)

Michał and Katarzyna were the parents of Andrzej, the grandparents of Franciszek and the great-grandparents of Aniela. They lived in Dubiszki in one house with the family of Jan, Michał's elder brother. The revision list of July 1816 shows this house a year after Jan's death. Michał Bojaruniec is 53, his wife Katarzyna is alive and their son Andrzej is 21. Michał's younger children are Marcjanna, Agata, Marianna and three-year-old Michał. In the same house live two sons of the late Jan, Piotr and Jan, as well as Antoni, whom the list calls Jan's brother. A year later, in November 1817, Andrzej married Ewa Bardzian.

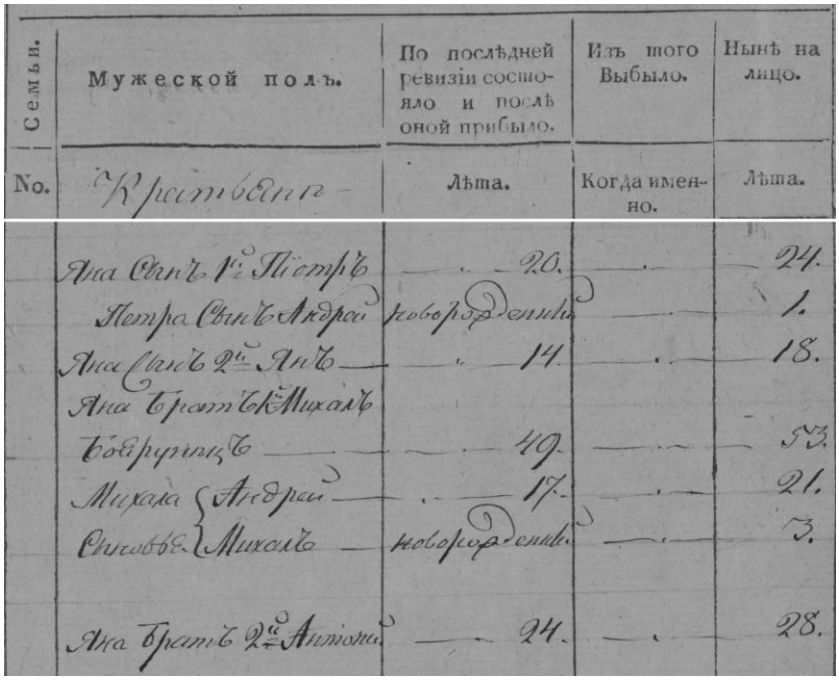


Fig. 25. The Bojaruniec house in Dubiszki in the revision list of 11 July 1816, the page with the men. At the top you can see the printed column headings. The first number is the age in the previous revision list of 1811, the second is the age in 1816.

The Bojaruniec house in Dubiszki in the revision list, 1816

Original text (Russian): *Яна сынъ 1й Піотръ 20, 24. Петра сынъ Андрей новорожденный, 1. Яна сынъ 2й Янъ 14, 18. Яна братъ Михалъ Бояруницъ 49, 53. Михала сыновья: Андрей 17, 21. Михалъ новорожденный, 3. Яна братъ 2й Антоній 24, 28.*

In English: Jan's first son, Piotr, was 20 in the previous list and is 24 now. Piotr's son, Andrzej, was born after the previous list and is one year old. Jan's second son, Jan, was 14 and is 18. Jan's brother, Michał Bojaruniec, was 49 and is 53. Michał's sons: Andrzej was 17 and is 21. Michał was born after the previous list and is 3. Jan's second brother, Antoni, was 24 and is 28.

The entry begins on the previous page of the book with the head of the house. This was Jan Bojaruniec, son of Maciej, beside whom the official noted that he had died in 1815. The women were listed on the facing page. Katarzyna, Michał's wife, is recorded there as 30, although twenty years earlier she had been recorded as 23. Ages in old revision lists were given only roughly. Both lists agree on Michał's age: 33 in 1795 and 53 in 1816.

Maciej Bojaruniec (b. c. 1710) and his father Samuel

Maciej	son of Samuel, born c. 1710, head of a household in Dubiszki in 1795
Samuel	Maciej's father, born c. 1680-1690, the earliest ancestor of Leokadia known by name
Maciej's sons	Jan (born c. 1755, died 1815) and Michał (born c. 1763)

The Bojaruniec family was already living in Dubiszki in the 18th century. The revision list of 1795 recorded one house of that name there. The head of the house was Maciej, son of Samuel. Maciej was then about 85, so he was born about 1710. Samuel, Maciej's father, must have been born about 1680-1690 and is the earliest ancestor of Leokadia whom we know by name. Living with Maciej were his two sons: Jan with his wife Dorota and Michał with his wife Katarzyna and their one-year-old son Andrzej. This one-year-old Andrzej is the future husband of Ewa née Bardzian.

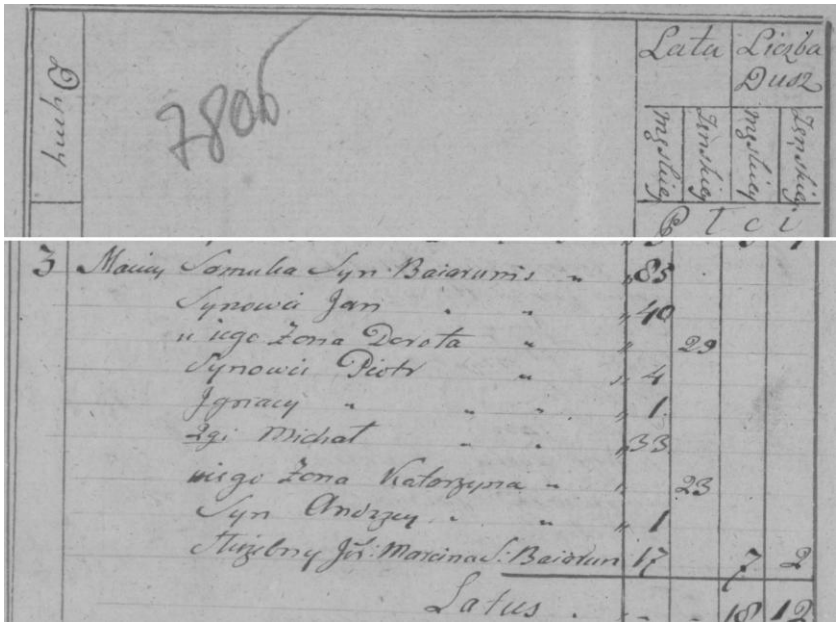


Fig. 26. The house of Maciej Bojaruniec in Dubiszki in the revision list of 1795. At the top you can see the column headings from the same page. The numbers on the right are the ages of the men and women. The surname is written in the form „Baiarunis".

The house of Maciej Bojaruniec in Dubiszki in the revision list, 1795

Original text (Polish): *3. Maciey Samula Syn Baiarunis 85. Synowie Jan 40, u iego Żona Dorota 29. Synowie Piotr 4, Ignacy 1. 2gi Michał 33, u iego Żona Katarzyna 23. Syn Andrzey 1. Służebny Jer[zy] Marcina S. Baiarun 17.*

In English: House number 3. Maciej Bojaruniec, son of Samuel, aged 85. His son Jan, aged 40, with his wife Dorota, aged 29. Jan has two sons. Piotr is 4 and Ignacy is one year old. Maciej's second son, Michał, aged 33, with his wife Katarzyna, aged 23. Michał's son, Andrzej, is one year old. The servant Jerzy Bojaruniec, son of Marcin, aged 17.

Piotr, son of Jan, was Andrzej's first cousin on his father's side. His descendants also bore the name Bojaruniec and were still living in Dubiszki, in the house next door, in the 1860s. Piotr's great-grandson, Aleksander Bojaruniec, was born in Dubiszki on 11 July 1891. Aleksander died on 1 January 1949 and lies with his wife Anna in the cemetery at Lidzbark Warmiński, not far from Blanki, where Leokadia's brothers settled after the war. Aleksander and Leokadia were fourth cousins. Aleksander's great-grandson is

Adam Filipowicz (b. 1808) and Konstancja née Mialisz (b. 1814)

Adam	born 3 July 1808 in the small town of Mielegiany, baptised 5 July 1808
Adam's parents	Mateusz Filipowicz and Krystyna née Girdziusz, married 23 November 1802 in Mielegiany
Konstancja	born 23 June 1814 in the small town of Mielegiany, baptised 28 June 1814
Konstancja's parents	Jan Mialisz and Krystyna née Subocz, married 22 November 1808 in Mielegiany
Marriage	premarital examination 17 October 1836 in Mielegiany
Children	Jan (7 May 1838) and Marianna (1839 or later)

Adam and Konstancja were the parents of Marianna and the grandparents of Aniela. Both were born and grew up in the small town of Mielegiany itself. Adam was baptised by the priest Stanisław Wierciński. His godparents were Maciej Winciun and Marta Jaśkowska (surname uncertain). Konstancja's godparents were Jan Winciun and Katarzyna Bojarunowa.

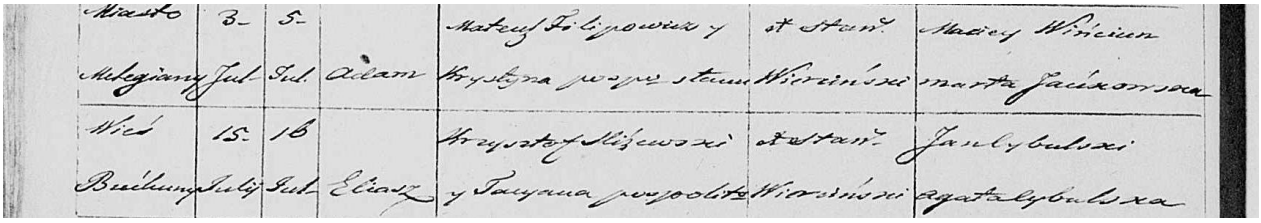


Fig. 27. Adam Filipowicz's baptism entry in the baptism register of Mielegiany parish for 1808. Adam's entry is the upper of the two lines. The columns in turn are place, day of birth, day of baptism, name, parents, priest and godparents.

Baptism entry of Adam Filipowicz, 1808

Original text (Polish): *Miasto Melegiany / 3 Jul. / 5 Jul. / Adam / Mateusz Filipowicz y Krystyna pospo[litego] stanu / X. Stan[isław] Wierciński / Maciey Winciun, Marta Jaśkowska[?]*

In English: Place of birth: the town of Mielegiany. Born 3 July, baptised 5 July. Name of the child: Adam. Parents: Mateusz Filipowicz and Krystyna, of common estate, that is, peasants. Baptised by the priest Stanisław Wierciński. Godparents: Maciej Winciun and Marta Jaśkowska (surname uncertain).

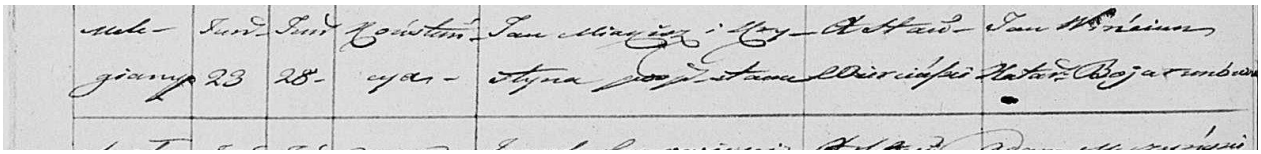


Fig. 28. Konstancja's baptism entry in the baptism register of Mielegiany parish for 1814. The columns are the same as in Adam's baptism.

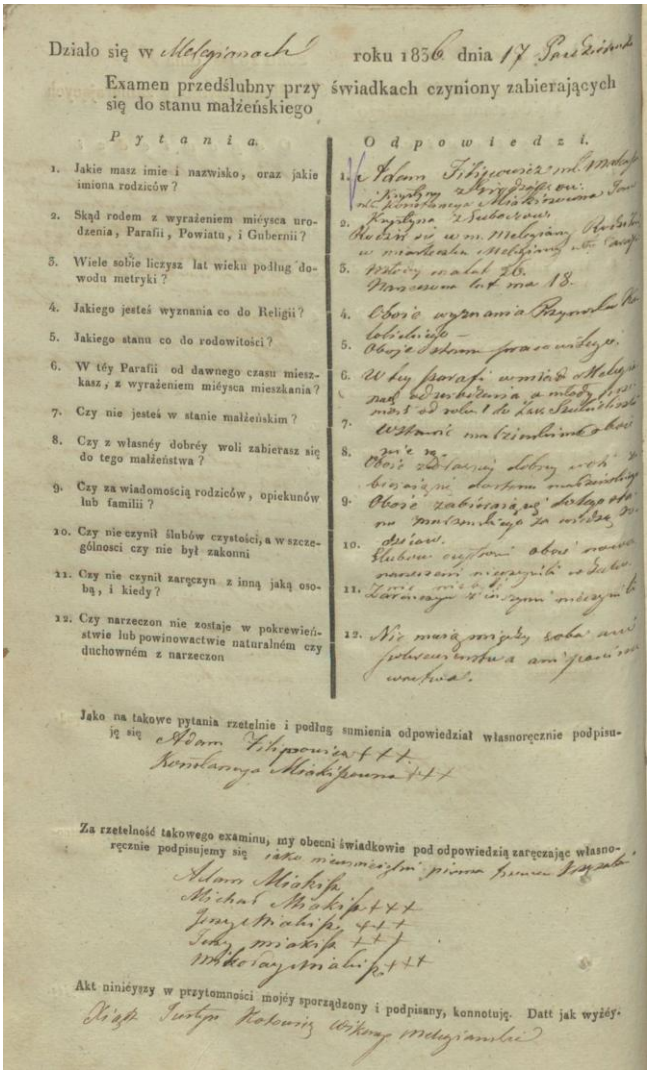
Baptism entry of Konstancja Mialisz, 1814

Original text (Polish): *Melegiany / Jun 23 / Jun 28 / Konstancya / Jan Miakisz i Krystyna pospolitego stanu / X Stan. Wierciński / Jan Winciun, Katarzyna Bojarunowa*

In English: Place of birth: Mielegiany. Born 23 June, baptised 28 June. Name of the child: Konstancja. Parents: Jan Miakisz and Krystyna, of common estate, that is, peasants. Baptised by the priest Stanisław Wierciński. Godparents: Jan Winciun and Katarzyna Bojarunowa.

Adam and Konstancja came to their premarital examination on 17 October 1836. Five relatives of the bride came to the examination. One of them, Adam Miakisz, could sign his name, which was rare among the peasants of this parish at the time. On the day of the examination Konstancja was 22, not 18 as recorded. The groom, Adam Filipowicz, was 28, not 26 as recorded.

After the wedding Adam and Konstancja moved from the small town to the village of Srakieliszki. Their daughter Marianna grew up there. From there she married into Dubiszki in 1853.



Działo się w Melegianach roku 1836 dnia 17 Października

Examen przedślubny przy świadkach czyniony zabierających się do stanu małżeńskiego

Pytania.	Odpowiedzi.
1. Jakie masz imie i nazwisko, oraz jakie imiona rodziców?	1. Adam Filipowicz ml. Mat[eusza?] i Krystyny z Kryż…[?]
2. Skąd rodem z wyrażeniem miejsca urodzenia, Parafii, Powiatu, i Gubernii?	2. Rodzili się w m. Melegianach […] w miasteczku Melegiany w tey Parafij.
3. Wiele sobie liczysz lat wieku podług dowodu metryki?	3. Młody ma lat 26. Narzeczona lat ma 18.
4. Jakiego jesteś wyznania co do Religii?	4. Oboie wyznania Rzymsko-Katolickiego.
5. Jakiego stanu co do rodowitości?	5. Oboje stanu pracowitego.
6. W téy Parafii od dawnego czasu mieszkasz, z wyrażeniem miejsca mieszkania?	6. W tey parafij w mieście Melegianach od urodzenia […]
7. Czy nie jesteś w stanie małżeńskim?	7. Wstąpić małżeńskie obaci
8. Czy z własnéy dobréy woli zabierasz się do tego małżeństwa?	8. Oboie z własnéy dobréy woli do tego małżeństwa
9. Czy za wiadomością rodziców, opiekunów lub familii?	9. Oboie zabierają się tego stanu małżeńskiego za wiadomością
10. Czy nie czynił ślubów czystości, a w szczególności czy nie był zakonni	10. Ślubów czystości oboie nie czynili
11. Czy nie czynił zaręczyn z inną jaką osobą, i kiedy?	11. Zaręczyn z innym miejscem
12. Czy narzeczon nie zostaje w pokrewieństwie lub powinowactwie naturalném czy duchownem z narzeczon	12. Nie maią między sobą żadnego pokrewieństwa ani powinowactwa.

Jako na takowe pytania rzetelnie i podług sumienia odpowiedział własnoręcznie podpisuję się Adam Filipowicz † † †
Konstancya Miakiszowna † † †

Za rzetelność takowego examinu, my obecni świadkowie pod odpowiedzią zaręczając własnoręcznie podpisujemy się jako nieumiejący pisma Jerzy Miakisz
Adam Miakisz
Michał Miakisz † † †
Jerzy Miakisz † † †
Tekla Miakisz † † †
Mikołay Miakisz † † †

Akt niniejszy w przytomności mojéy sporządzony i podpisany, konnotuję. Datt jak wyżéy.
Xiądz Justyn Kotowicz Wikary Melegiański

Fig. 29. Premarital examination of Adam Filipowicz and Konstancja Mialisz, Mielegiany, 17 October 1836.

Premarital examination of Adam and Konstancja, 1836

Original text (Polish): *Działo się w Melegianach roku 1836 dnia 17 Października. Examen przedślubny przy świadkach czyniony zabierających się do stanu małżeńskiego. 1. Adam Filipowicz ml. Mat[eusza?] i Krystyny z Kryż…[?] on: ml. Konstancya Miakiszowna Jan[a] i Krystyny z Suboczow. 2. Rodzili się w m. Melegianach […] w miasteczku Melegiany w tey Parafij. 3. Młody ma lat 26. Narzeczona lat ma 18. 4. Oboie wyznania Rzymsko-Katolickiego. 5. Oboje stanu pracowitego. 6. W tey parafij w mieście Melegianach od urodzenia […] Adam Filipowicz +++, Konstancya Miakiszowna +++. […] Adam Miakisz, Michał Miakisz +++, Jerzy Miakisz +++, Tekla[?] Miakisz +++, Mikołay Miakisz +++. Xiądz Justyn Kotowicz Wikary Melegiański*

In English: Mielegiany, 17 October 1836. Premarital examination written down in the presence of witnesses. 1. The groom Adam Filipowicz, son of Mateusz and Krystyna (the mother's maiden name is written illegibly here, other records show she was née Girdziusz). The bride Konstancja Miakisz, daughter of Jan and Krystyna née Subocz. 2. Both were born in the small town of Mielegiany in this parish. 3. The groom is 26, the bride 18. 4. Both are of the Roman Catholic faith. 5. Both are of peasant estate. 6. They have lived in this parish, in Mielegiany, since birth. Signed with crosses: Adam Filipowicz and Konstancja Miakisz. Witnesses: Adam Miakisz, who signed himself. Then Michał, Jerzy, Tekla (name uncertain) and Mikołaj Miakisz, who made crosses. Signed by the priest Justyn Kotowicz, curate of Mielegiany.

Whose siblings	Names and dates of birth
Siblings of Adam Filipowicz	Bartłomiej (married Anna Bielijun in 1827), Michał (25 October 1814), Marta (1817)
Siblings of Konstancja née Mialisz	Krystyna (18 September 1812) and a brother born 4 April 1816, most probably Jerzy

Mateusz Filipowicz and Krystyna née Girdziusz, Jan Mialisz and Krystyna née Subocz

These two couples are Aniela's earliest known ancestors on her mother's side. Both couples married in the church at Mielegiany and both lived in the small town itself. Mateusz and Krystyna married on 23 November 1802. This is the earliest marriage in the whole of Leokadia's family recorded in the registers. Jan and Krystyna married on 22 November 1808. Their witnesses were Michał and Maciej Subacz, relatives of the bride.

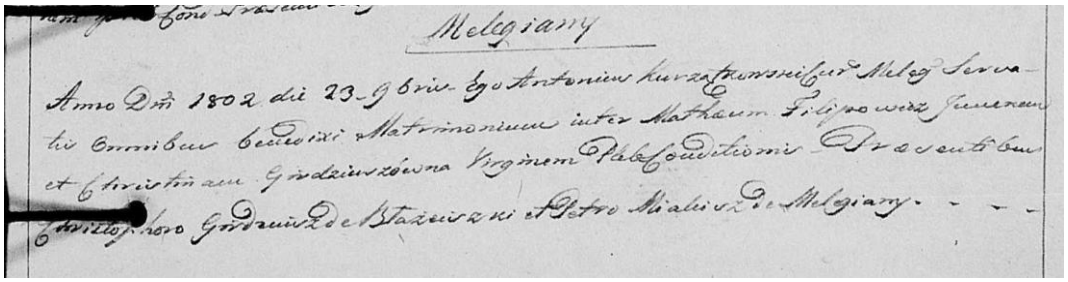


Fig. 30. Marriage record of Mateusz Filipowicz and Krystyna Girdziusz, marriage register of Mielegiany parish for 1802. Above the record is the name of the place: Melegiany.

Marriage record of Mateusz Filipowicz and Krystyna Girdziusz, 1802

Original text (Latin): *Anno D[omi]ni 1802 die 23 9bris Ego Antonius Kurzątkowski Cur[atus] Meleg[ianensis] servatis omnibus benedixi Matrimonium inter Mathaeum Filipowicz Juvenem et Christinam Girdziuszówna Virginem Plebe[j]ae conditionis. Praesentibus Christophoro Girdziusz de Błażeiszki et Petro Mialisz de Melegiany.*

In English: In the Year of Our Lord 1802, on the 23rd day of November, I, Antoni Kurzątkowski, parish priest of Mielegiany, having observed all the regulations, blessed the marriage between the bachelor Mateusz Filipowicz and the maiden Krystyna Girdziusz, of peasant estate. Present were Krzysztof Girdziusz of Błażejszki and Piotr Mialisz of Mielegiany.

The revision list of 1834 recorded both families in the small town of Mielegiany and gave the fathers' names of both householders. Mateusz Filipowicz, son of Dymitr, was then 53, so he was born about 1781. Jan Mialisz, son of Jan, was 46, so he was born about 1788. The list writes his surname as „Miakisz". An older revision list, from December 1795, tells us more about both fathers.

In 1795 Dymitr Filipowicz was the forester of the Polesie manor. The list recorded him among the manor people as the forty-five-year-old son of Filip. Directly below him stands his fifteen-year-old son Mateusz, who served at the manor as a huntsman's assistant. Dymitr was therefore born about 1750. His father Filip is the earliest Filipowicz whom we know by name. The list writes Dymitr's name in the old form Zmitr.

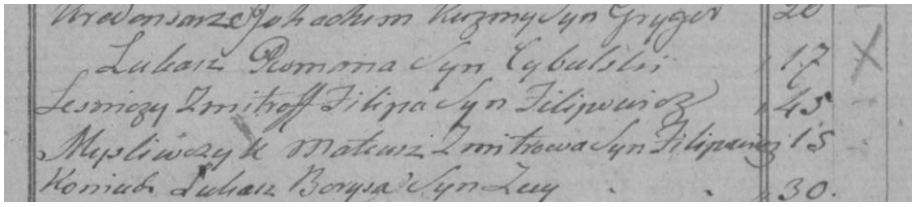


Fig. 31. Revision list of 23 December 1795, the manor people of the Polesie manor. The two middle lines are the forester Dymitr Filipowicz and his son Mateusz. The number on the right is the age.

Dymitr Filipowicz and his son Mateusz in the revision list, 1795

Original text (Polish): *Leśniczy Zmitroff Filipa Syn Filipowicz 45. Myśliwczyk Mateusz Zmitrowa Syn Filipowicz 15.*

In English: Forester Dymitr Filipowicz, son of Filip, aged 45. Huntsman's assistant Mateusz Filipowicz, son of Dymitr, aged 15.

In 1795 Jan Mialisz the elder was head of the third house in the village of Mielegiany. The list calls him the son of Michał and gives his age as 36 and his wife Magdalena's as 30. They then had three children: twelve-year-old Krystyna, eight-year-old Jan and one-year-old Piotr. The eight-year-old Jan is Konstancja's future father. Jan Mialisz the elder was therefore born about 1759 and Magdalena about 1765. Michał Mialisz, the father of Jan the elder, is the earliest ancestor from this family whom we know by name.

A witness at the wedding of Mateusz and Krystyna was Piotr Mialisz of Mielegiany. Thirty-four years later Adam, Mateusz's son, married Konstancja, a girl from the same Mialisz family.

A Bojaruniec from Dubiszki in the cemetery at Lidzbark

After the war Leokadia's brothers settled in Blanki near Lidzbark Warmiński. In the cemetery at Lidzbark lies Aleksander Bojaruniec (1891-1949), born in Dubiszki, her fourth cousin. His grandfather and Leokadia's grandfather lived in neighbouring houses in 1862.

Sources

The registers of Mielegiany parish are kept by the Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius. Some of them are the parish's own books (fonds 3007). Others are copies which the parish priest sent each year to the church authorities (fonds 604).

Document	Where it is held
Revision lists of the Polesie estate from 1795, 1816 and 1834	fonds 515, inventory 15, volume 44 (1795), volume 335 (1816) and volume 638 (1834)
Baptism of Leokadia, 1900, entry 143, with a note of the marriage in 1924	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, book 134
Baptism of Dominik Markowicz, 1897, entry 256, with a note of the marriage	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, book 128
Parish census of Mielegiany parish, 1912	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 3007, inventory 41, book 12
Parish censuses of Mielegiany parish, 1862-1865	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 3007, inventory 41, book 9
Leokadia's identity card form, 1960	family document
Gravestone in Iława, wedding portrait from 1924	family keepsakes
Memories of Romuald (June 2026) and (August 2026)	family recordings and notes
Baptisms of Maciej (1890, entry 167) and Hipolit (1896, entry 94)	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, books 120 and 126
Marriage of Stanisław and Aniela, 1887, entry 21	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, book 115
Baptism of Stanisław, 1859, entry 60	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, book 80
Baptism of Emilia, 1861, entry 137, baptism of Konstancja Bojaruniec, 1860, entry 66	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, books 82 and 81
Premarital examinations from 1853 and 1855	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 3007, inventory 41, book 4
Premarital examinations from 1827 and 1836	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 3007, inventory 41, books 2 and 3
Baptism of Piotr Cybulski, 1830, entry 50	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, book 28
Baptism of Krystyna, 1831, entry 163, baptism of Piotr Bojaruniec, 1825, entry 137	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 3007, inventory 41, book 1
Marriage of Tomasz and Dorota, 1820, entry 18	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, book 14
Baptism of Marianna Cybulska, 1822, entry 35	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, book 16
Death of Tomasz Cybulski, 1847, entry 15	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, book 67
Death of Agata Narkielun, 1837, entry 67	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 37, book 51
Baptisms and marriages of Mielegiany parish from 1802-1818 (baptisms of Maciej Narkielun, Adam Filipowicz and Konstancja, marriages from 1802, 1808 and 1817)	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 604, inventory 10, book 56, available as FamilySearch film no. 7793569
Revision list of 1795, Mielegiany parish	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 515, inventory 15, book 44
Revision list of 1816, Polesie estate, village of Dubiszki	Archives in Vilnius, fonds 515, inventory 15, book 335

Kashubia: the land of Mariola's ancestors

Mariola's family comes from the other end of old Poland, from Kashubia. Her ancestors lived for at least two hundred and fifty years in a dozen or so villages around Kartuzy. They were farmers on poor, sandy land. Over that time their part of the country belonged in turn to Poland, to Prussia, to Germany and to Poland again. This chapter tells what happened in Kashubia and what life was like there.

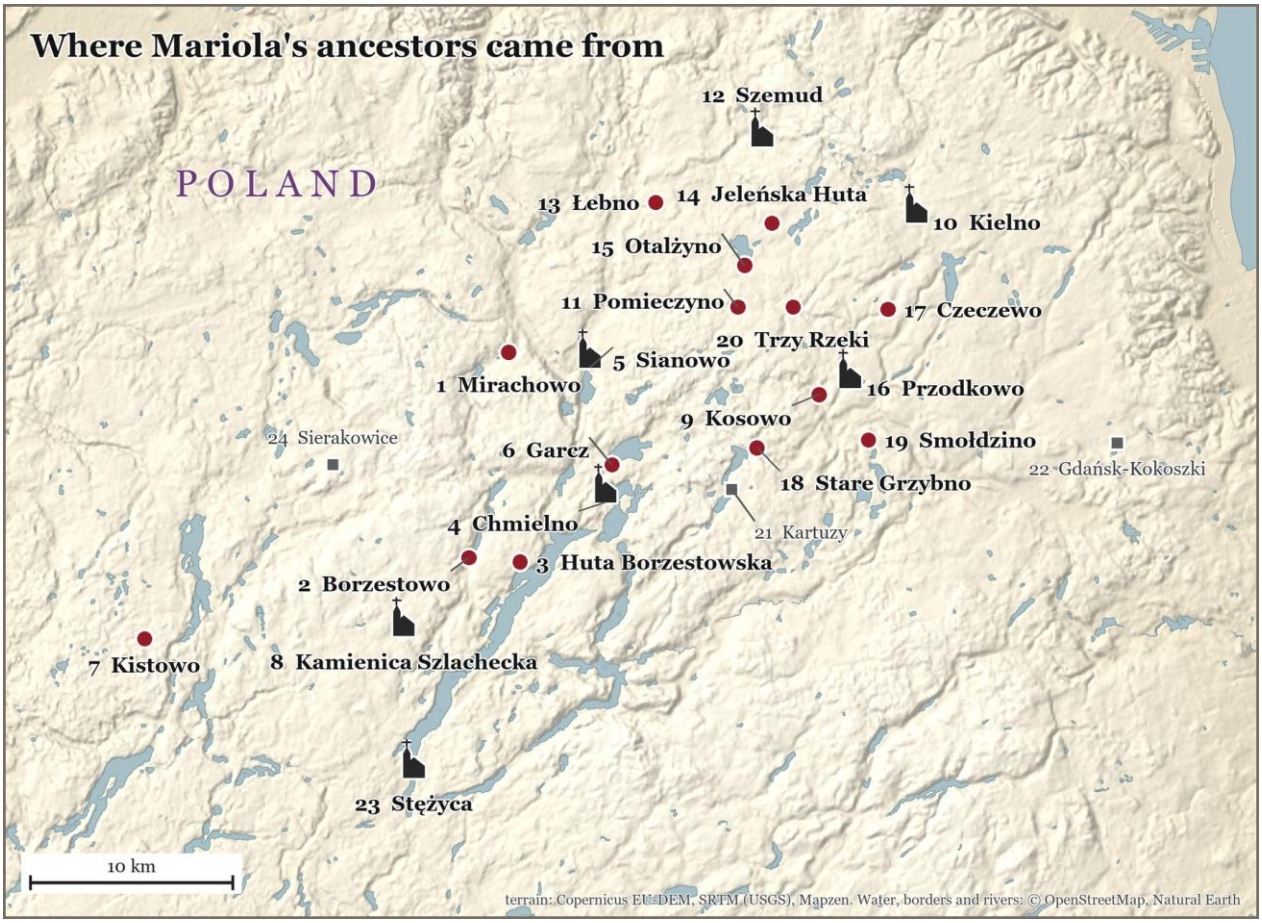


Fig. 1. The home country of Mariola's family, west of Gdańsk. The numbers are explained in the chapter „Places" near the end of the chronicle. Base map: terrain relief from Copernicus EU-DEM and SRTM data, water © OpenStreetMap.

Who the Kashubians are

The Kashubians are Slavs who have lived by the Baltic, west of Gdańsk, for more than a thousand years. They have their own language, Kashubian, closely related to Polish. At home they spoke Kashubian and in church they prayed in Polish. Almost all the Kashubians around Kartuzy were Catholics. For centuries this faith set them apart from their German neighbours, who were mostly Protestants.

The Kartuzy country is beautiful but hard to farm. It is a land of hills, lakes and forests left behind by the glacier. The soil here is sandy and full of stones. Winter lasts longer than further inland. Rye, oats and buckwheat grew well here, as did potatoes from the 18th century. A farmer earned extra from fish in the lake, from felling timber and from grazing sheep. Nobody made a fortune on land like this. The skill lay in keeping the farm going and handing it on to the next generation.

Where the name of the Kashubians comes from, according to Jan Długosz

The chronicler Jan Długosz was already writing about the Kashubians in the 15th century. At the beginning of his „Annals" he explains the names of various tribes. He derives the name of the Kashubians from their dress. They were supposedly named after the folds into which they arranged their clothes: the word „huba" meant a fold and „kasz" was the command „fold it". Długosz took this explanation from the older Greater Poland Chronicle. Today's linguists explain the name differently.

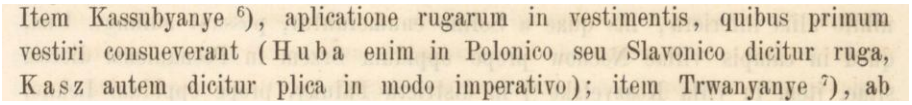

Item Kassubyanye [6]), aplicatione rugarum in vestimentis, quibus primum vestiri consueverant (Huba enim in Polonico seu Slavonico dicitur ruga, Kasz autem dicitur plica in modo imperativo); item Trwanyanye [7]), ab

Fig. 2. Jan Długosz, „Annals", book one, in the Kraków edition of 1873, page 58. The sentence about the Kashubians begins with the words „Item Kassubyanye".

Jan Długosz on the name of the Kashubians, 15th century

Original text (Latin): *Item Kassubyanye, a plicatione rugarum in vestimentis, quibus primum vestiri consueverant (Huba enim in Polonico seu Slavonico dicitur ruga, Kasz autem dicitur plica in modo imperativo).*

In English: Further, the Kashubians, named from the laying of folds in the garments in which they used to dress in former times. For „huba" means a fold in Polish, that is, in Slavonic. And „kasz" means „fold" in the imperative mood.

The Pomeranian dukes and the Teutonic Knights (until 1466)

In the Middle Ages Gdańsk Pomerania was ruled by local dukes. The last of them, Mściwój, bequeathed his duchy to Duke Przemysł, later King of Poland. After Mściwój's death in 1294 Pomerania was united with Poland. It did not last long. In 1308 the Teutonic Knights[1] seized Gdańsk. A year later they took the whole of Gdańsk Pomerania. They ruled it for almost a hundred and fifty years.

Under the Teutonic Knights a monastery was founded that gave Kartuzy its name. At the end of the 14th century Carthusians settled here, monks who lived in silence, each in his own small house. The monastery was given the surrounding villages. The peasants of those villages worked for the monks from then on. Mirachowo, later the village of the Bobkowski family, was under the Teutonic Knights the seat of an official who administered the whole area.

In 1454 the people of Prussia rebelled against the Teutonic Knights and submitted to the King of Poland. The war lasted thirteen years. Both sides hired soldiers who lived by plunder, so the villages of Pomerania were burned and looted many times over. In 1466 peace was made at Toruń and Gdańsk Pomerania returned to Poland.

Royal Prussia: three hundred years in Poland (1466-1772)

The lands recovered from the Teutonic Knights were called Royal Prussia. Kashubia belonged to the Pomeranian Voivodeship. The villages were of three kinds. Some belonged to the king and were run by a starost, who lived in Mirachowo. Others belonged to the Carthusian monastery. The rest were owned

[1] The Teutonic Knights were a German order of knights who settled on the lower Vistula in the 13th century and built their own state there, with its capital at Malbork.

by the nobility. A peasant either did labour service[2] or paid rent, depending on who owned his village. In Kashubia the better-off farmers were called gburs[3].

Mirachowo, the village of the Bobkowski family, was in those days the chief town of a district. Szymon Starowolski, in his description of Poland from the 17th century, lists seven districts of the Pomeranian Voivodeship: Człuchów, Tuchola, Świecie, Tczew, Żukowo, Puck and Mirachowo. In the same passage he mentions the Carthusian monastery near Gdańsk and adds that it is the only monastery of this order in the whole of Prussia.



Fig. 3. The manor house in Mirachowo, the former seat of the starost. Photo: Gdaniec, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 3.0.

Kashubia was also home to an unusually large number of petty nobility. These were people with a coat of arms and a surname taken from their family village, who ploughed their own fields themselves and lived just like peasants. The only thing that set them apart from a peasant was their personal freedom.

Those three hundred years were not peaceful. Kashubia lay next to Gdańsk, the richest city of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, so every war over Gdańsk was fought on Kashubian fields.

- **The wars with Sweden in 1626 to 1629 and 1655 to 1660.** The Swedes landed on the coast and besieged Gdańsk. Their troops took food, horses and money from the villages. Anyone who refused had his farmstead burned.
- **The Great Northern War of 1700 to 1721.** Swedish, Saxon, Polish and Russian armies passed through Kashubia in turn. In 1709 to 1711 came the plague[4]. Nearly half the inhabitants of Gdańsk died then. Around Kartuzy whole villages were emptied of people.
- **The siege of Gdańsk in 1734.** Russian and Saxon troops besieged the city for several months and all that time lived off the surrounding villages.

After every war the villages had to be settled anew. The district governor or the monastery would bring in new farmers and give them a few years free of dues. That is why in many Kashubian villages

[2] Labour service (in Polish pańszczyzna) was a peasant's unpaid work on his lord's fields, usually several days every week.

[3] A gbur was, in Kashubia, a well-off farmer with his own land.

[4] The plague was a highly contagious disease for which there was no cure at the time. In the past it was called the pestilence.

surnames appear in the registers quite suddenly. Grzegorz Bobkowski, Mariola's earliest known ancestor on her father's side, was born about 1741, a few years after the last of these wars.

Under the King of Prussia (1772-1871)

In 1772 Russia, Prussia and Austria took part of Poland's lands for the first time. Kashubia went to the King of Prussia, Frederick II. So Grzegorz Bobkowski was born a subject of the King of Poland and died in 1820 a subject of the King of Prussia. His son Paweł came into the world in 1779, already under the new rule.

Prussia was a state of officials and soldiers. The new authorities recorded every farm and imposed higher taxes. The royal and monastic villages were taken over by the Prussian treasury. Every area had to supply recruits for the Prussian army. In offices and courts German was required, a language the peasants did not know.

In 1806 and 1807 Napoleon's war with Prussia passed through Kashubia. In the spring of 1807 French and Polish troops besieged Gdańsk and their units were quartered in Kashubian villages. Paweł Bobkowski was twenty-eight at the time. Gdańsk then became a free city with a French garrison for a few years. In 1813 the Russians and Prussians besieged it for almost a year. The countryside had to feed first one army, then the other. These years left poverty and debts behind them.

The most important change came afterwards. In 1807 the King of Prussia abolished serfdom and in the years that followed the peasants were given ownership of the land they farmed. They did not get it for free. They had to hand over part of their land to the lord or the state, or pay for it in instalments over decades. From then on a Kashubian farmer owned his own land. That is why in 19th-century records Mariola's ancestors appear as farm owners. In 1826 the Prussian authorities closed the Carthusian monastery.

Owning land did not mean prosperity. The farm usually went to one son or son-in-law. The elderly parents retired on a life annuity, which meant they handed over the land in return for a room, fuel and food until they died. The other children had to be paid off, or they went into service with other farmers and worked as labourers without land. In the 1840s blight destroyed the potatoes all over Europe and famine came to Kashubia. Cholera, spread by dirty water, also returned several times.

In the German Empire (1871-1920)

In 1871 Prussia unified Germany and the German Empire was created. Chancellor Bismarck regarded Catholics and Poles as a threat to the new state. A struggle against the Catholic Church began, which was called the Kulturkampf, the struggle for culture. Priests were punished and removed from their parishes. From 1874 births, marriages and deaths were recorded by a German official rather than by the priest. In school only German was allowed, in the end even for religion lessons. The state bought land from Poles and settled Germans on it.

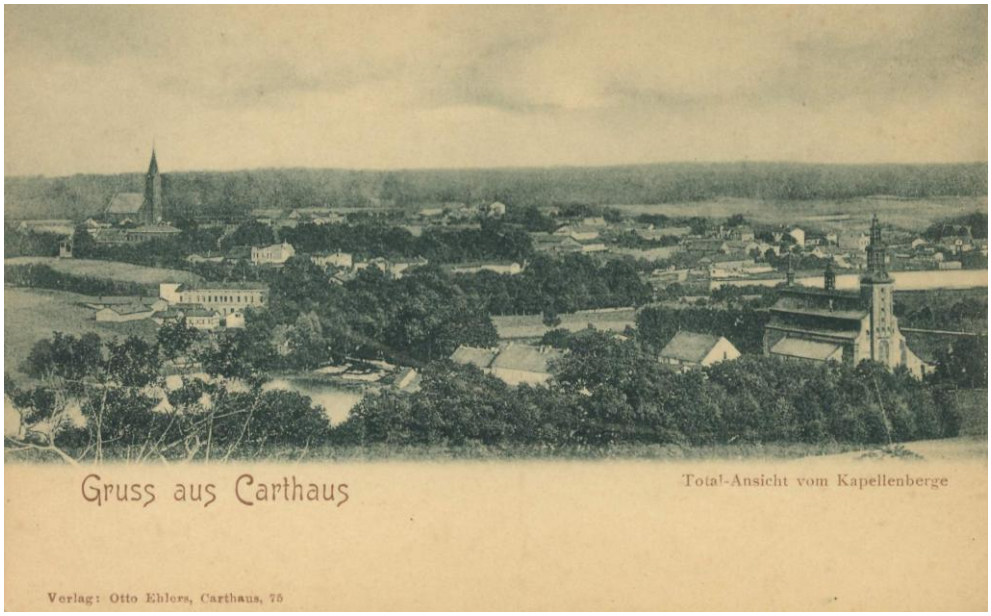


Fig. 4. Kartuzy on a German postcard from c. 1900. The words „Gruss aus Carthaus" mean „Greetings from Kartuzy". Published by Otto Ehlers, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

The Kashubians answered with stubbornness. They held on to their faith, their language and their land. They set up their own cooperatives and banks, so that a farmer in need would not have to sell his land to a German. Even so, poverty pushed people out into the world. In the second half of the 19th century thousands of Kashubians left for America, for the mines of Westphalia and for work in Gdańsk.

In 1914 the First World War broke out. The Kashubians were German citizens, so they served in the German army and died on the fronts in France and Russia. Women, old men and children were left in the villages and towards the end of the war there was not enough bread.

In Poland again, but on the border (1920-1939)

After the war the Kartuzy district returned to Poland. The Polish army entered it in February 1920, after a hundred and forty-eight years of Prussian rule. Władysław Bobkowski, Mariola's grandfather, was born in 1901 a subject of the German Emperor and in 1920 became a citizen of Poland.

Gdańsk did not return to Poland. It became a separate Free City under the protection of the League of Nations. The border ran a few kilometres from Przodkowo and Otalżyno and the neighbouring villages of Kokoszki and Matarnia already lay on the other side. Farmers who for generations had taken grain and butter to the market in Gdańsk now had to cross a customs border. In these years Poland built its own port at Gdynia and many young Kashubians found work there.

The Second World War (1939-1945)

The Germans occupied Kashubia in the first days of September 1939 and at once annexed it to their state. That autumn the executions began. In the forests of Piaśnica near Wejherowo and at Kaliska near Kartuzy thousands of people were shot: priests, teachers, officials, activists and ordinary farmers whom someone had denounced. Many families were thrown off their farms and deported and their land was given to German settlers. Not far away, near Gdańsk, the Germans set up the Stutthof concentration camp.

From 1942 the Germans forced the Kashubians to sign the German national list. Anyone who refused faced a camp or the deportation of the whole family. Anyone who signed was taken into the German army. In this way thousands of Kashubians were sent to the front against their will. Many of them crossed over to the other side at the first opportunity and joined the Polish army in the West.

In March 1945 the front passed through Kashubia. The Red Army drove the Germans back towards Gdańsk and Gdynia. Soviet soldiers treated this land as a conquered part of Germany. They looted farms and harmed women and they deported many men to work deep inside the Soviet Union. Alojzy Bobkowski, Mariola's father, was six when the war began and twelve when it ended. Teresa née Rompa, her mother, was a year younger.

What this means for Mariola's family

The history of Kashubia differs from the history of the Vilnius region, but it leads to similar conclusions.

First, staying put was an achievement. The Bobkowski family is recorded in Mirachowo without a break from 1779. They survived the Napoleonic wars, famine and Germanisation. Every generation, down to Mariola, was born in Kashubia.

Second, a farm could support only one family. So in every generation some of the children left for another village, for a town or for abroad. That is why Mariola's family has so many villages and so many surnames.

Third, the language of the documents says nothing about nationality. The records of Mariola's ancestors are in Latin and German, because that was the language the authorities required. The people they concern were Kashubians and Catholics.

Jan Długosz's words about the name of the Kashubians come from the first book of his „Annals" (Kraków edition of 1873, page 58). The districts of the Pomeranian voivodeship are listed by Szymon Starowolski in his work „Polonia" (Wrocław edition of 1734, page 38).

The Bobkowski family and related families

The Bobkowski family were Kashubian farmers from Mirachowo near Kartuzy, recorded in that village without a break since 1779. Alojzy Bobkowski, Mariola's father, came from this family. In this chapter we describe him and all his ancestors: the Bobkowski, Kamiński, Konkel, Stankowski, Gronda, Block, Bach, Uzdrowski and Hirsch families.



Fig. 1. The diagram shows who followed whom: seven generations of the Bobkowski family, from Grzegorz of Mirachowo to Mariola.

How to read documents from Kashubia

From 1772 to 1920 Kashubia belonged to Prussia and then to Germany. The previous chapter tells that story. This part explains what the documents of Mariola's ancestors from those times look like and how to read them. At home they spoke Kashubian, in church they prayed in Polish and Latin and at the office they had to deal with matters in German.

The oldest church registers in this area were kept by the priest in Latin, in full sentences. In the 1820s and 1830s the Prussian authorities introduced printed tables with German headings in the parishes. From then on one baptism or marriage is one row of the table, often stretched across two facing pages of the register. These tables have one drawback: at a marriage they do not give the couple's parents. Here we learn the parents from baptism records and death records.

From 1 October 1874 every birth, marriage and death also had to be reported at the state civil registry office, in German the Standesamt[1]. The official filled in a printed form by hand, read it out to the person reporting and gave it to them to sign. Thanks to this we know which of the ancestors could sign their

[1] The Standesamt was the Prussian civil registry office, working in Kashubia from 1874.

name. The registry records are very precise and give even the hour of birth or death. Every German and Latin record quoted here has a Polish translation beneath it.

The German officials wrote the names of villages and surnames in their own way. So the same village has two names in the records and the same surname has several spellings.

Polish name	Name in German records	What the place is
Mirachowo	Mirchau	the Bobkowski village, a dozen or so kilometres north-west of Kartuzy, Sianowo parish
Otalżyno	Ottalsin, Otalsin	the Bach village north of Kartuzy, near Pomieczyno
Pomieczyno	Pomietschin	village with a civil registry office, next to Otalżyno
Kartuzy	Carthaus, Karthaus	district town
Przodkowo	Seefeld	parish village east of Kartuzy
Sianowo	Schwanau	village with the church attended by the people of Mirachowo
Stare Grzybno	Alt Grzybno, Gribno	the Hirsch village just outside Kartuzy

A few German words also recur in the records, telling us who someone was. „Bauer" is a farmer. „Besitzer" and „Eigentümer" mean the owner of a farm. „Arbeiter" is a labourer without land of his own. „Altsitzer" is an old farmer in retirement: he had handed his land over to a son or son-in-law and in return had a room, fuel and food with him until he died. „Abbau" is an outlying farm, that is, a farmstead built out in the fields away from the main village.

Alojzy Bobkowski (1933-1994)

Birth	19 September 1933, Otalżyno
Parents	Władysław Bobkowski and Helena née Bach, farmers in Otalżyno
Siblings	Władysława (1934-2009), Rajmund (1936-2004), Irena (1939-2009), Eugeniusz (1946-2024)
Marriage	c. 1956 in the church at Przodkowo, to Teresa Rompa
Children	Mariola (b. 23 April 1958 in Kartuzy, baptised 25 May 1958) and
Death	2 May 1994, Gdańsk-Kokoszki, together with his wife

Alojzy was Mariola's father. He was born on 19 September 1933 in Otalżyno, the eldest of the five children of Władysław and Helena. After him came Władysława, Rajmund, Irena and the much younger Eugeniusz. All of them were born in Otalżyno, already in independent Poland.

Alojzy's childhood fell in the war years. In 1950, within ten weeks, he lost his grandfather and his mother. Jan Bach, Helena's father, died in Otalżyno on 11 August 1950 and Helena herself died on 22 October of the same year. Alojzy was seventeen at the time and the youngest of his siblings, Eugeniusz, was four. Alojzy's father, Władysław, outlived his wife by almost sixteen years.

About 1956 Alojzy married Teresa Rompa from Przodkowo, a year younger than him. They married in the church at Przodkowo, the same church where successive generations of Teresa's family had married since 1855. In 1958 their daughter Mariola was born In 1978 Mariola married in the same church at Przodkowo and her husband was Romuald Łukaszewicz.

Mariola's baptism

Mariola Teresa was born on 23 April 1958 in Kartuzy. A month later, on 25 May 1958, she was baptised in the parish church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Kartuzy. The baptism register recorded her under number 95. Her parents were living in Kartuzy at the time and Alojzy worked as an electrician.

The church where Mariola was baptised is the former church of the Carthusian monastery[2], from which the town took its name. The founding of this monastery was described in the 15th century by the chronicler Jan Długosz. He writes that the monastery stood between two lakes, four miles from Gdańsk and that the place was named Mary's Paradise. It was founded by a Polish knight, Jan of Rusocin, whose coat of arms showed a lion with the head of a sturgeon. The first monks were brought from Prague. The monastery was founded in 1382 and Mariola was baptised in its church 576 years later.



Fig. 2. The former Carthusian church in Kartuzy, seen from the cemetery. The roof is shaped like a coffin lid, which was meant to remind the monks of death. Mariola was baptised in this church. Photo Panek, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 4.0.

Jan Długosz on the founding of the monastery at Kartuzy, 15th century

Original text (Latin): *Octava die mensis Augusti, Carthusiensium monasterium inter duos lacus de prope villam […] quatuor miliaribus a civitate Gdansk distantem, in Wladislaviensi diocesi fundatur et locus ex eo tempore Paradisus Marie vocitari ceptus est. Fundatum est autem monasterium predictum per Iohannem Rusczinsky militem nacione et genere Polonum nobilem, qui pro insigniis nobilitatis sue leonem cum capite sturionis deferebat.*

In English: On the eighth day of August a Carthusian monastery was founded in the diocese of Włocławek, between two lakes, near a village four miles distant from the city of Gdańsk. From that time this place began to be called Mary's Paradise. The monastery was founded by the knight Jan Rusczinsky, a Pole by nation and by lineage, a nobleman, who as the sign of his nobility bore a lion with the head of a sturgeon.

Mariola's godparents were Helena and Robert Golnau from Gdańsk. Helena was Teresa's elder sister and her husband Robert worked on the railway. Both signed the register in their own hand. In the same

[2] The Carthusians are a religious order with a very strict rule. The monks live in separate little houses, keep long silences and pray in solitude.

church, on 7 October 1972, Mariola was confirmed, which the priest added to the register next to her baptism.

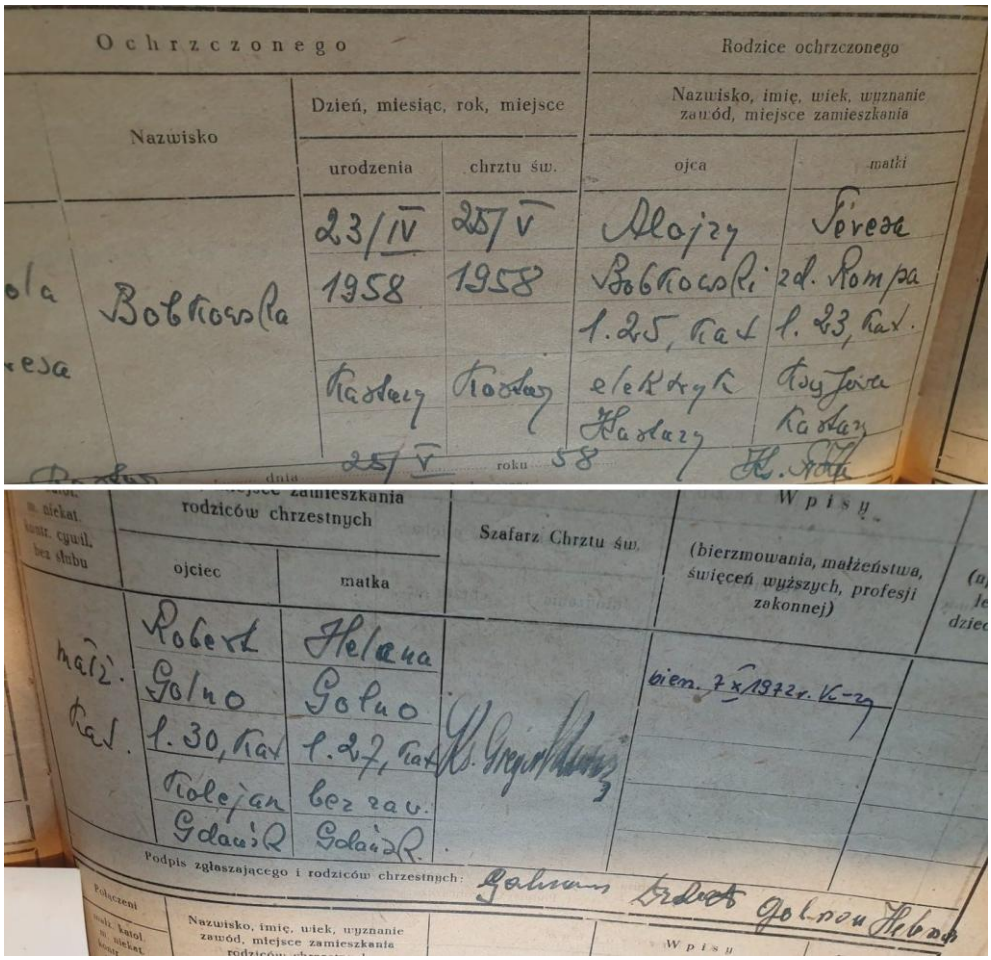
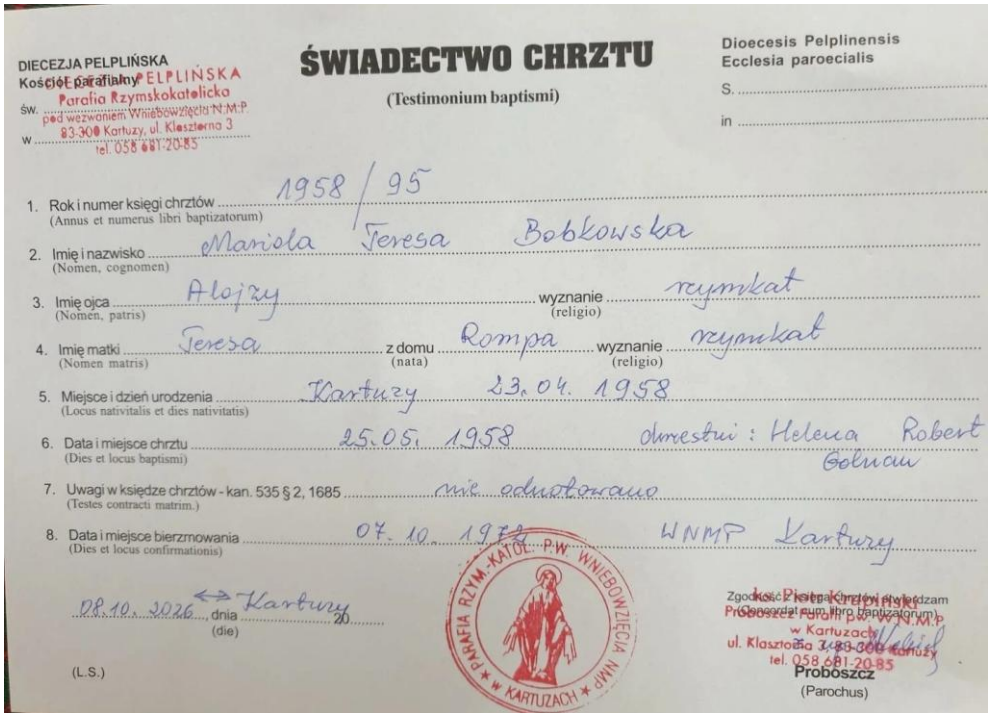


Fig. 3. Baptism of Mariola Teresa Bobkowska, baptism register of the parish of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Kartuzy, entry 95 of 1958. At the top is the left-hand page of the register, where the child and the parents were recorded. At the bottom is the right-hand page with the godparents and the note about confirmation.

Baptism register of the parish in Kartuzy, entry 95 of 1958

Original text (Polish): *Ochrzczona: Mariola Teresa Bobkowska. Urodzona 23 IV 1958 w Kartuzach, ochrzczona 25 V 1958 w Kartuzach. Ojciec: Alojzy Bobkowski, lat 25, katolik, elektryk, Kartuzy. Matka: Teresa z domu Rompa, lat 23, katoliczka, Kartuzy. Rodzice połączeni małżeństwem katolickim. Ojciec chrzestny: Robert Golnau, lat 30, katolik, kolejarz, Gdańsk. Matka chrzestna: Helena Golnau, lat 27, katoliczka, bez zawodu, Gdańsk. Podpisy rodziców chrzestnych: Golnau Robert, Golnau Helena. Wpisy: bierzmowana 7 X 1972 r. w Kartuzach.*

In English: Baptised: Mariola Teresa Bobkowska. Born 23 April 1958 in Kartuzy, baptised 25 May 1958 in Kartuzy. Father: Alojzy Bobkowski, aged 25, Catholic, electrician, Kartuzy. Mother: Teresa née Rompa, aged 23, Catholic, Kartuzy. Parents joined in Catholic marriage. Godfather: Robert Golnau, aged 30, Catholic, railwayman, Gdańsk. Godmother: Helena Golnau, aged 27, Catholic, no occupation, Gdańsk. Signatures of the godparents: Golnau Robert, Golnau Helena. Notes: confirmed 7 October 1972 in Kartuzy.



DIECEZJA PELPLIŃSKA
Kościół parafialny PELPLIŃSKA
św. Parafia Rzymskokatolicka
pod wezwaniem Wniebowzięcia N.M.P.
w 83-300 Kartuzy, ul. Klasztorna 3
tel. 058 681-20-85

ŚWIADECTWO CHRZTU

(Testimonium baptismi)

Dioecesis Pelplinensis
Ecclesia paroecialis
S. ....
in ....

1. Rok i numer księgi chrztów (Annus et numerus libri baptizatorum): 1958 / 95
2. Imię i nazwisko (Nomen, cognomen): Mariola Teresa Bobkowska
3. Imię ojca (Nomen, patris): Alojzy — wyznanie (religio): rzymkat
4. Imię matki (Nomen matris): Teresa — z domu (nata): Rompa — wyznanie (religio): rzymkat
5. Miejsce i dzień urodzenia (Locus nativitatis et dies nativitatis): Kartuzy 23.04.1958
6. Data i miejsce chrztu (Dies et locus baptismi): 25.05.1958 chrzestni: Helena Robert Golnau
7. Uwagi w księdze chrztów - kan. 535 § 2, 1685 (Testes contracti matrim.): nie odnotowano
8. Data i miejsce bierzmowania (Dies et locus confirmationis): 07.10.1972 WNMP Kartuzy

08.10.2026 ↔ Kartuzy dnia (die) 20....

PARAFIA RZYM.-KATOL. P.W. WNIEBOWZIĘCIA NMP ★ KARTUZACH ★

Zgodność z księgą chrztów stwierdzam
Proboszcz Parafii p.w. W.N.M.P.
w Kartuzach
ul. Klasztorna 3, 83-300 Kartuzy
tel. 058 681-20-85
Proboszcz
(Parochus)

(L.S.)

Fig. 4. Mariola's baptism certificate, issued by the parish in Kartuzy on 8 October 2026 from the baptism register.

Baptism certificate, parish of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Kartuzy, 8 October 2026

Original text (Polish): *Rok i numer księgi chrztów: 1958 / 95. Imię i nazwisko: Mariola Teresa Bobkowska. Imię ojca: Alojzy, wyznanie rzymskokatolickie. Imię matki: Teresa, z domu Rompa, wyznanie rzymskokatolickie. Miejsce i dzień urodzenia: Kartuzy, 23.04.1958. Data i miejsce chrztu: 25.05.1958. Chrzestni: Helena i Robert Golnau. Uwagi w księdze chrztów: nie odnotowano. Data i miejsce bierzmowania: 07.10.1972, parafia Wniebowzięcia Najświętszej Maryi Panny w Kartuzach.*

In English: Year and number in the baptism register: 1958 / 95. Name and surname: Mariola Teresa Bobkowska. Father's name: Alojzy, Roman Catholic. Mother's name: Teresa, née Rompa, Roman Catholic. Place and date of birth: Kartuzy, 23.04.1958. Date and place of baptism: 25.05.1958. Godparents: Helena and Robert Golnau. Notes in the baptism register: none recorded. Date and place of confirmation: 07.10.1972, parish of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Kartuzy.

The disaster at Kokoszki

Alojzy and Teresa were killed together on 2 May 1994 at 19:01 in Kokoszki, a district of Gdańsk. They were travelling on a PKS coach that ran from the village of Zawory through Kartuzy to Gdańsk. They had boarded it in Żukowo, on their way back from visiting their daughter Mariola, their son-in-law Romuald and their grandchildren. A worn tyre on the coach burst. The vehicle left the road and crashed. Thirty-two people were killed and 43 were injured. To this day it is the road accident with the highest number of victims in Poland. Alojzy was sixty years old and Teresa was fifty-nine.



Fig. 5. The wrecked coach at the scene of the disaster in Kokoszki, by the tree it hit. The photograph was taken in May 1994. Photo Bogusław Nieznalski, archive of „Dziennik Bałtycki".

On 31 October 1997 a memorial plaque was unveiled at the scene of the accident. The names of Alojzy and Teresa Bobkowski head its list of victims.



Fig. 6. The plaque with the names of the 32 victims at the scene of the disaster in Gdańsk-Kokoszki, on Kartuska Street. Photograph from 2024. Photo Przemysław Kozłowski / www.gdansk.pl.

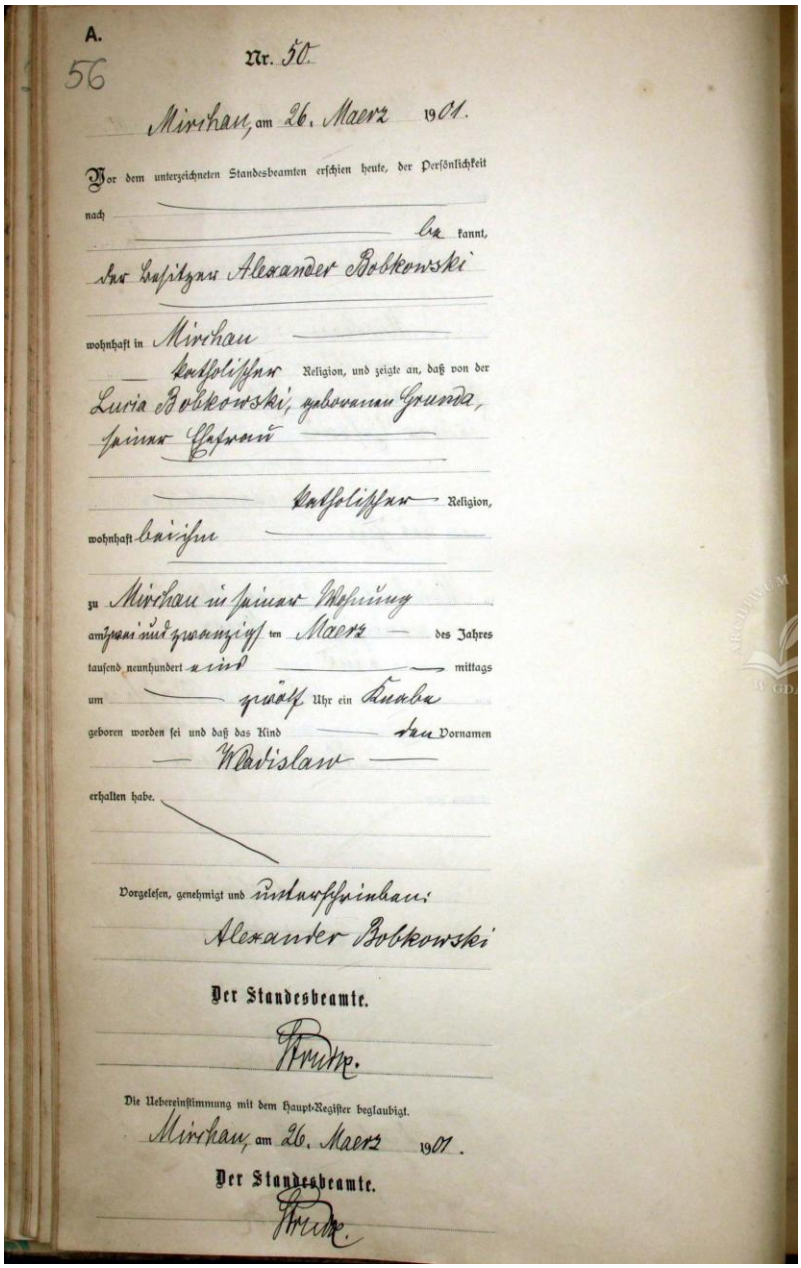
Teresa née Rompa (1934-1994)

Teresa, Alojzy's wife, was born on 20 October 1934 in Przodkowo. She was the youngest of the five daughters of the shoemaker Augustyn Rompa and Helena née Kreft. The next chapter is devoted to her family, that is, the Rompa, Kreft, Draws and Potrykus families.

Władysław Bobkowski (1901-1966)

Birth	22 March 1901 at twelve noon, Mirachowo
Parents	Aleksander Bobkowski and Łucja née Gronda
Wife	Helena née Bach (1907-1950), daughter of Jan Bach and Franciszka née Hirsch
Children	Alojzy (1933), Władysława (1934), Rajmund (1936), Irena (1939), Eugeniusz (1946)
Home	farm in Otalżyno
Death	26 May 1966

Władysław was Mariola's grandfather. He was born in Mirachowo, the village where the Bobkowski family had lived for generations. Four days after his birth his father, Aleksander Bobkowski, went to the civil registry office in Mirachowo and reported the birth of his son. The official recorded Aleksander as a farm owner and Aleksander signed the record in his own hand, in a firm and clear script.



A.
56
Nr. 50.

Mirchau, am 26. Maerz 1901.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach — bekannt,
der Besitzer Alexander Bobkowski
wohnhaft in Mirchau
katholischer Religion, und zeigte an, daß von der
Lucia Bobkowski, geborenen Gronda,
seiner Ehefrau
katholischer Religion,
wohnhaft hierselbst
zu Mirchau in seiner Wohnung
am einundzwanzigsten Maerz des Jahres
tausend neunhundert eins mittags
um zwölf Uhr ein Knabe
geboren worden sei und daß das Kind den Vornamen
Wladislaus
erhalten habe.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben:
Alexander Bobkowski

Der Standesbeamte.
Krupp.

Die Uebereinstimmung mit dem Haupt-Register beglaubigt.
Mirchau, am 26. Maerz 1901.
Der Standesbeamte.
Krupp.

Fig. 7. Birth record of Władysław Bobkowski, civil registry office in Mirachowo, entry 50 of 1901. At the bottom is the father's signature: Alexander Bobkowski.

Birth record of Władysław Bobkowski, 1901

Original text (German): *Nr. 50. Mirchau, am 26. Maerz 1901. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Besitzer Alexander Bobkowski, wohnhaft in Mirchau, katholischer Religion, und zeigte an, daß von der Lucia Bobkowski, geborenen Grunda, seiner Ehefrau, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft bei ihm, zu Mirchau in seiner Wohnung am zwei und zwanzigsten Maerz des Jahres tausend neunhundert eins mittags um zwölf Uhr ein Knabe geboren worden sei und daß das Kind den Vornamen Wladislaw erhalten habe. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: Alexander Bobkowski.*

In English: No. 50. Mirachowo, the 26th day of March 1901. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today the farm owner Aleksander Bobkowski, known to him personally, residing in Mirachowo, of the Catholic religion. He declared that Łucja Bobkowska née Grunda, his wife, of the Catholic religion, residing with him, gave birth in Mirachowo in his dwelling on the twenty-second day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and one at twelve noon to a boy and that the child was given the name Władysław. Read out, approved and signed: Aleksander Bobkowski.

Here the official wrote the mother's maiden name as „Grunda". In other records of this family it is written „Gronda" and that is the form we use in the chronicle.

Władysław did not stay in Mirachowo. He married Helena Bach from Otalżyno and settled in her home village, a dozen or so kilometres east of Mirachowo. They farmed together in Otalżyno and all five of their children were born there. Helena died on 22 October 1950, aged forty-three. Władysław died on 26 May 1966.

Child	Birth	Death
Alojzy	19 September 1933, Otalżyno	2 May 1994, Gdańsk-Kokoszki
Władysława	20 November 1934, Otalżyno	2009
Rajmund	24 December 1936, Otalżyno	2004
Irena	25 March 1939, Otalżyno	2009
Eugeniusz	25 February 1946, Otalżyno	2024

Helena née Bach (1907-1950)

Helena, Władysław's wife, came from the Bach family of Otalżyno. We write about her, her parents and her grandparents below, in the part about the Bach family.

Aleksander Bobkowski (b. 1858)

Birth	15 February 1858, Mirachowo
Parents	Józef Bobkowski and Ewa née Konkel
Siblings	brother Franciszek, married in 1884 to Julianna Klein
Marriage	26 January 1891, civil registry office Kamienica Szlachecka, to Łucja Julianna Gronda
Children	four sons: Władysław (1901), Antoni, Jakub and Jan
Occupation	farmer on his own land in Mirachowo
Last trace	in March 1914 he was living in Mirachowo and reported his mother's death at the registry office

Aleksander was Mariola's great-grandfather. He spent his whole life in Mirachowo, where he farmed his own land. He took over the farm from his father Józef, who at the end of his life lived with him in

retirement. His mother's death record of 1914 gives Aleksander's place of residence as „Mirchau Abbau”. So his house did not stand in the middle of the village but on an outlying farm among the fields.

Aleksander came to the registry office three times on family matters and three times signed the record in his own hand. In August 1889 he reported his father's death. In March 1901 he reported the birth of his son Władysław. In March 1914 he reported his mother's death. These three records, all with the same signature, link three generations of the Bobkowski family.

Aleksander married late, at almost thirty-three. His wife was twenty-year-old Łucja Julianna Gronda from Thalheim, a settlement belonging to the Niedeck estate, today's Kamienica Szlachecka near Stężyca. They had a civil wedding on 26 January 1891 at the registry office for the Kamienica Szlachecka area, to which the bride's village belonged. The record names the parents of both, so a single document shows two families at once.

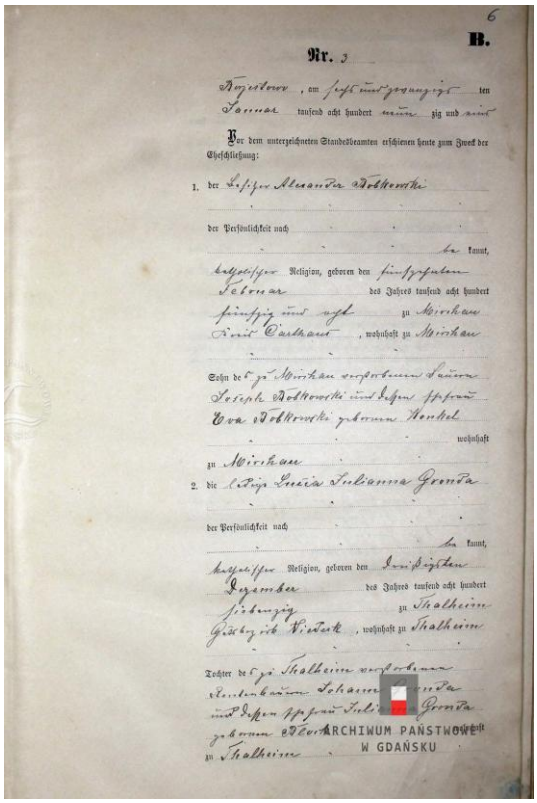


Fig. 8. Marriage record of Aleksander Bobkowski and Łucja Julianna Gronda, Kamienica Szlachecka registry office, entry 3 of 1891. The photograph shows the first page of the record, with the details of the couple and their parents.

Marriage record of Aleksander Bobkowski and Łucja Gronda, 1891 (first page)

Original text (German): *Nr. 3. Bojestowo, am sechs und zwanzigsten Januar tausend acht hundert neunzig und ein. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschienen heute zum Zweck der Eheschließung: 1. der Besitzer Alexander Bobkowski, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, katholischer Religion, geboren den fünfzehnten Februar des Jahres tausend acht hundert fünfzig und acht zu Mirchau Kreis Carthaus, wohnhaft zu Mirchau, Sohn des zu Mirchau verstorbenen Bauern Joseph Bobkowski und dessen Ehefrau Eva Bobkowski gebornen Konkel, wohnhaft zu Mirchau. 2. die ledige Lucia Julianna Gronda, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, katholischer Religion, geboren den dreißigsten Dezember des Jahres tausend acht hundert siebenzig zu Thalheim Gutsbezirk Niedeck, wohnhaft zu Thalheim, Tochter des zu Thalheim verstorbenen Rentenbauern Johann Gronda und dessen Ehefrau Julianna Gronda geborenen Bloc[k], wohnhaft zu Thalheim.*

In English: No. 3. Bojestowo, on the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today for the purpose of marriage: 1. the farm owner Aleksander Bobkowski, known in person, of the Catholic faith, born on the fifteenth of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight at Mirachowo in the district of Kartuzy, residing at Mirachowo, son of the late farmer Józef Bobkowski of Mirachowo and his wife Ewa Bobkowski née Konkel, residing at Mirachowo. 2. Miss Łucja Julianna Gronda, known in person, of the Catholic faith, born on the thirtieth of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy at Thalheim in the manorial district of Niedeck (Niedeck is today Kamienica Szlachecka near Stężyca. Thalheim was a settlement of that estate), residing at Thalheim, daughter of the late Rentenbauer Jan Gronda of Thalheim and his wife Julianna Gronda née Block, residing at Thalheim.

The record calls the bride's father a "Rentenbauer[3]". This was a farmer who was paying off his farm to the state in yearly instalments called rent.

In the photograph the last letter of the bride's mother's maiden name is covered by the stamp of the State Archive in Gdańsk, so only the letters "Bloc" can be seen. The full name, Block, is given in her husband's death record of 1882 and in their marriage record of 1849.

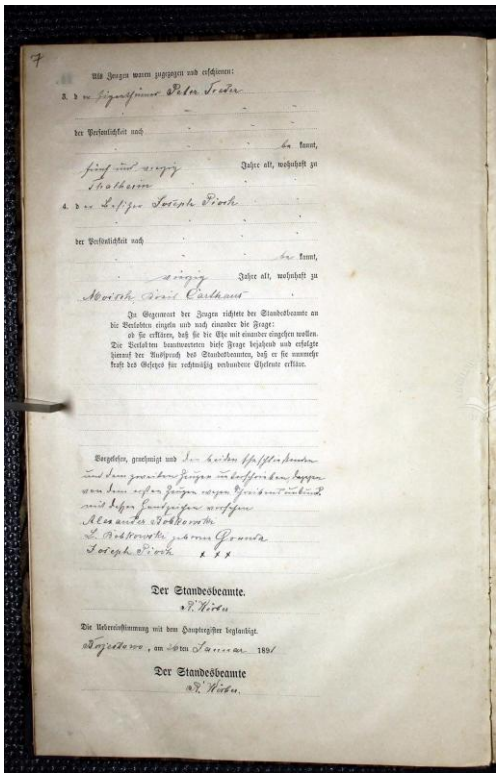


Fig. 9. Marriage record of Aleksander Bobkowski and Łucja Julianna Gronda, entry 3 of 1891. The photograph shows the second page of the record, with the witnesses and signatures.

[3] A Rentenbauer was, in Prussian records, a farmer who paid off his farm to the state in yearly instalments.

Marriage record of Aleksander Bobkowski and Łucja Gronda, 1891 (second page)

Original text (German): *Als Zeugen waren zugezogen und erschienen: 3. der Eigenthümer Peter Treder, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, fünf und vierzig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu Thalheim. 4. der Besitzer Joseph Pioch, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, vierzig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu Moisch, Kreis Carthaus. In Gegenwart der Zeugen richtete der Standesbeamte an die Verlobten einzeln und nach einander die Frage: ob sie erklären, daß sie die Ehe mit einander eingehen wollen. Die Verlobten beantworteten diese Frage bejahend und erfolgte hierauf der Ausspruch des Standesbeamten, daß er sie nunmehr kraft des Gesetzes für rechtmäßig verbundene Eheleute erkläre. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und von beiden Eheschließenden und dem zweiten Zeugen unterschrieben, dagegen von dem ersten Zeugen wegen Schreibensunkunde mit dessen Handzeichen versehen. Alexander Bobkowski. L. Bobkowski geborene Gronda. Joseph Pioch. xxx. Der Standesbeamte R. Körber.*

In English: As witnesses there were called and appeared: 3. the farm owner Piotr Treder, known in person, aged forty-five, residing at Thalheim (a settlement of the Niedeck estate, today Kamienica Szlachecka). 4. the farm owner Józef Pioch, known in person, aged forty, residing at Mojusz in the district of Kartuzy. In the presence of the witnesses the registrar asked the betrothed, each separately and in turn, whether they declared that they wished to marry each other. The betrothed answered in the affirmative, whereupon the registrar pronounced that by virtue of the law he now regarded them as lawfully joined spouses. Read, approved and signed by both parties to the marriage and by the second witness, while the first witness, who cannot write, made his mark. Alexander Bobkowski. L. Bobkowski née Gronda. Joseph Pioch. xxx. The registrar R. Körber.

Łucja signed in her own hand, already with her new surname: “L. Bobkowski geborene Gronda”, that is, Bobkowski née Gronda.

Aleksander's four sons

Mariola remembers that Aleksander had four sons. Władysław, her grandfather, farmed at Otalżyno. Antoni settled in Kisewo near Lębork, Jakub in Jeleńska Huta, while Jan stayed in the family village of Mirachowo.

Łucja née Gronda (b. 1870)

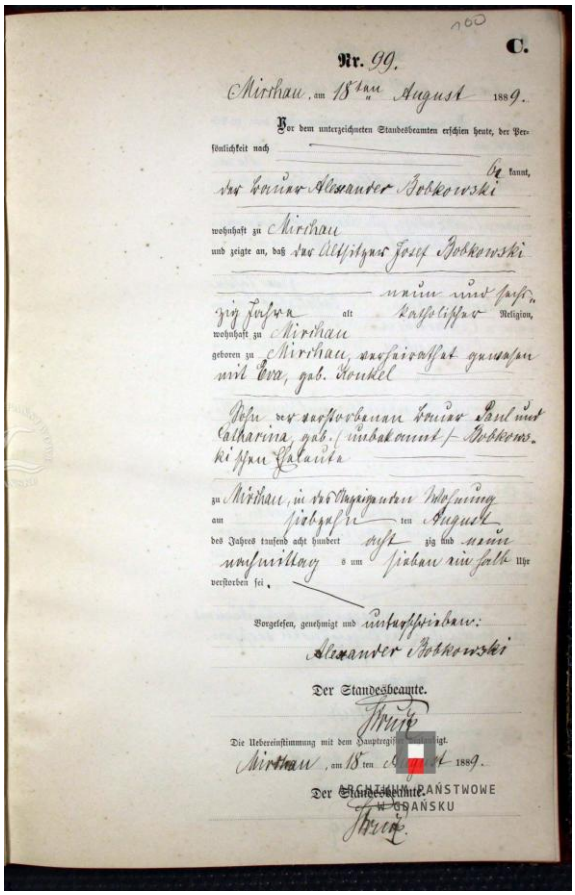
Łucja, Aleksander's wife, was born on 30 December 1870 at Thalheim. She was the daughter of Jan Gronda and Julianna née Block. In March 1901, when Władysław was born, she was thirty and lived with her husband at Mirachowo. We write about her family below, in the part about the Gronda and Block families.

Józef Bobkowski (c. 1820-1889)

Birth	c. 1820, Mirachowo
Parents	Paweł Bobkowski and Franciszka née Kamińska
Siblings	among them Anna (1823) and Katarzyna (1835)
Marriage	1851, church at Sianowo, to Ewa Konkel
Children	Aleksander (1858) and Franciszek
Occupation	farmer at Mirachowo, at the end of his life retired on his son's farm
Death	17 August 1889, half past seven in the evening, Mirachowo

Józef was Mariola's great-great-grandfather. He was born and died at Mirachowo. The baptism register of Sianowo parish from around 1820 is damaged, so we know his year of birth only from the age given in his death record. The record says that in 1889 Józef was sixty-nine.

In 1851, the same year in which his father Paweł died, Józef married Ewa Konkel of Mirachowo at Sianowo. He farmed at Mirachowo. In old age he handed the farm over to his son Aleksander and stayed on with him in retirement, provided for for life. He died on 17 August 1889 in his son's house. The next day Aleksander reported his death at the registry office.



Nr. 99. C.

Mirchau, am 18ten August 1889.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Bauer Alexander Bobkowski wohnhaft zu Mirchau und zeigte an, daß der Altsitzer Josef Bobkowski neun und sechzig Jahre alt katholischer Religion, wohnhaft zu Mirchau, geboren zu Mirchau, verheirathet gewesen mit Eva, geb. Konkel, Sohn der verstorbenen Bauer Paul und Catharina, geb. (unbekannt), Bobkowski'schen Eheleute, zu Mirchau, in der Anzeigenden Wohnung, am siebzehnten August [...] nachmittags um sieben ein halb Uhr verstorben sei.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben:

Alexander Bobkowski

Der Standesbeamte.

Die Uebereinstimmung mit dem Hauptregister bestätigt.

Mirchau, am 18ten August 1889.

Der Standesbeamte.

ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWE W GDAŃSKU

Fig. 10. Death record of Józef Bobkowski, Mirachowo registry office, entry 99 of 1889. The death was reported and the record signed by his son Aleksander.

Death record of Józef Bobkowski, 1889 (with one omission)

Original text (German): *Nr. 99. Mirchau, am 18ten August 1889. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Bauer Alexander Bobkowski, wohnhaft zu Mirchau, und zeigte an, daß der Altsitzer Josef Bobkowski, neun und sechzig Jahre alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft zu Mirchau, geboren zu Mirchau, verheirathet gewesen mit Eva, geb. Konkel, Sohn der verstorbenen Bauer Paul und Catharina, geb. (unbekannt), Bobkowski'schen Eheleute, zu Mirchau, in der Anzeigenden Wohnung, am siebzehnten August [...] nachmittags um sieben ein halb Uhr verstorben sei. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: Alexander Bobkowski.*

In English: No. 99. Mirachowo, 18 August 1889. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today the farmer Aleksander Bobkowski, known to him in person, residing at Mirachowo. He reported that the retired farmer Józef Bobkowski, aged sixty-nine, of the Catholic faith, residing at Mirachowo, born at Mirachowo, married to Ewa née Konkel, son of the late Bobkowski couple, the farmer Paweł and Katarzyna née (unknown), died at Mirachowo in the informant's dwelling on the seventeenth of August [...] in the afternoon at half past seven. Read, approved and signed: Aleksander Bobkowski.

In this record Józef's mother is called Katarzyna. The registrar did not learn her surname. Her grandson Aleksander gave the registrar her first name from memory. He did so thirty-six years after his

grandmother's death and got it wrong. Three records written in her lifetime, the marriage of 1811 and the baptisms of her children in 1823 and 1835, all call her Franciszka née Kamiński.

Ewa née Konkel (c. 1826-1914)

Ewa, Józef's wife, outlived him by twenty-five years and lived to about eighty-eight at Mirachowo. We write about her and her family below, in the part about the Konkel and Stankowski families.

Paweł Bobkowski (1779-1851)

Birth	13 January 1779, Mirachowo
Baptism	16 January 1779, Sianowo parish
Parents	Grzegorz Bobkowski and Marianna
Siblings	Marianna (b. 1782, d. 1806) and Wojciech (b. c. 1786, d. 1806)
Marriage	25 February 1811 at Chmielno, to Franciszka Kamińska
Children	six were alive in 1853, among them Józef (c. 1820), Anna (1823) and Katarzyna (1835)
Occupation	farmer at Mirachowo
Death	26 August 1851, Mirachowo

Paweł was Józef's father. His baptism record of 1779 is the oldest document in which a priest recorded the Bobkowskis of Mirachowo as a family: father, mother and child. He was baptised by the curate from Chmielno. His godparents were Szymon Wolafik and Marianna Labuda.

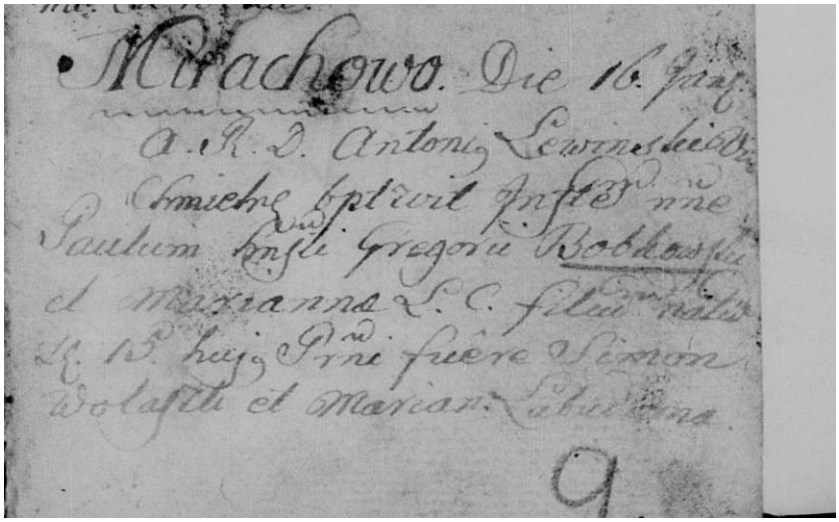

Mirachowo. Die 16. Jan:
A. R. D. Antoni Lewinski
Chmielne bptizavit Infantem
Paulum filium
Gregorii Bobkowski
et Marianna L. C. filium natum
huj. Prni fuere Simon
Wolafik et Marian. Labudowna.

Fig. 11. Baptism record of Paweł Bobkowski, Sianowo parish register, 16 January 1779. The priest underlined the surname "Bobkowski".

Baptism record of Paweł Bobkowski, 1779

Original text (Latin): *Mirachowo. Die 16. Jan: A. R. D. Antoni Lewinski[?] Vic. Chmielne[nsis] bptizavit Infant[em] n[omi]ne Paulum filium Gregorii Bobkowski et Marianna L. C. filium natum [die] 13. huj[us]. P[at]rni fuere Simon Wolafik[?] et Marian[na] Labudowna.*

In English: Mirachowo. On the 16th of January the Reverend Antoni Lewiński, curate of Chmielno, baptised a child named Paweł, son of Grzegorz Bobkowski and Marianna, lawful spouses, born on the 13th day of this month. The godparents were Szymon Wolafik and Marianna Labudówna.

Paweł had a sister Marianna and a brother Wojciech. Both died at Mirachowo in December 1806, six days apart: Wojciech (aged twenty) on 2 December and Marianna (aged twenty-two) on 8 December.

Dates so close together suggest that an infectious disease was going round the village at the time. Paweł was the only child of his parents who, as far as we know, went on to have a family.

On 25 February 1811 Paweł married Franciszka Kamińska in the church at Chmielno. He was thirty-two. The couple settled at Mirachowo. Their children were baptised at Sianowo. When Franciszka died in 1853, six of their children were still alive. We know three of them by name.

Child	Birth	Baptism and godparents
Józef	c. 1820, Mirachowo	the register for these years is damaged
Anna	27 September 1823	29 September 1823 at Sianowo, godparents Maciej and Anna Miotk
Katarzyna	23 September 1835, Mirachowo	27 September 1835 at Sianowo, godfather Michał Kamiński

Below is the entry of the marriage of Paweł and Franciszka from the Chmielno parish register. Under it is the entry of the baptism of their daughter Anna from the Sianowo parish register.

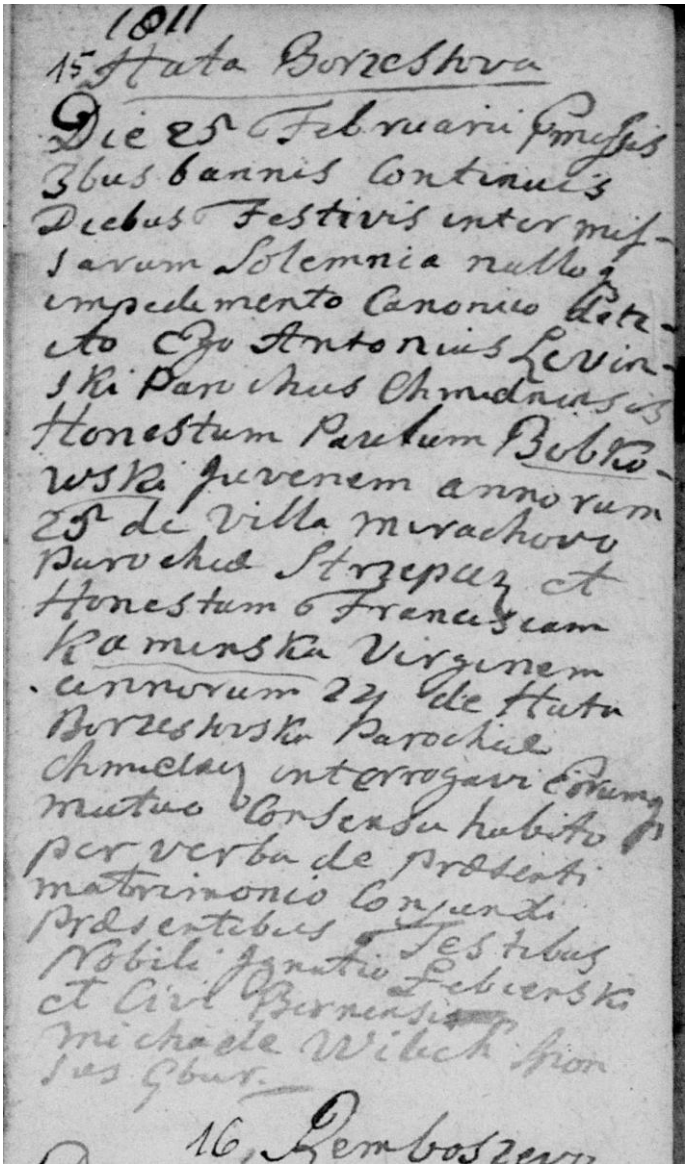

1811
15 Huta Borzeshva
Die 25 Februarii proclis
3bus bannis Continuis
Diebus Festivis inter mis-
sarum Solemnia nullo
impedimento Canonico lata-
to Do Antonius Levin-
ski Parochus Chmelnensis
Honestum Paretum Bobko-
wska Juvenem annorum
25 de villa Mirachowo
Parochia Strzepcz et
Honestam Franciscam
Kamenska Virginem
annorum 22 de Huta
Borzeshka Parochiae
Chmelen interrogavi eorum
mutuo Consensu habito
per verba de Presenti
matrimonio Conjundi
Presentibus Testibus
Nobili Ignatio Lebierski
et Civi Borneasi
Michaele Wilck filio
Jus Ghur.
16 Lembosz

Fig. 12. Entry of the marriage of Paweł Bobkowski and Franciszka Kamińska, Chmielno parish marriage register, entry 15 of 1811. Above the entry the priest wrote the year and the name of the bride's village. At the very bottom the next entry, number 16, begins.

Entry of the marriage of Paweł Bobkowski and Franciszka Kamińska, 1811

Original text (Latin): *1811. 15. Huta Borzestowa. Die 25 Februarii Praemissis 3bus bannis Continuis Diebus Festivis inter missarum Solemnia nullo[que] impedimento Canonico detecto Ego Antonius Levinski Parochus [Chmielnensis] Honestum Paulum Bobkowski juvenem annorum 25 de villa Mirachowo Parochia Strzepcz et Honestam Franciscam Kaminska Virginem annorum 24 de Huta Borzestowska Parochia [Chmielnensis] interrogavi Eorum[que] mutuo Consensu habito per verba de praesenti matrimonio Conjunxi Praesentibus Testibus Nobili Ignatio Lebierski[?] et Civi Bernensi[?] Michaele Wilech[?]. Sponsus Gbur.*

In English: The year 1811. Entry 15. Borzestowska Huta. On the 25th of February, after three banns published on successive feast days during solemn masses and having found no canonical impediment, I, Antoni Lewiński, parish priest of Chmielno, asked the honest Paweł Bobkowski (a bachelor aged 25 from the village of Mirachowo in the parish of Strzepcz) and the honest Franciszka Kamińska (a maiden aged 24 from Borzestowska Huta in the parish of Chmielno). Having received their mutual consent, I joined them in marriage with words spoken in the present tense. In the presence of the witnesses: the noble Ignacy Lebierski[?] and the burgher of Kościerzyna[?] Michał Wilech[?]. The groom a gbur.

The priest wrote that the groom was twenty-five, although according to his baptism record Paweł was thirty-two. He placed Mirachowo under the parish of Strzepcz, because the church at Sianowo was then a daughter church of Strzepcz. The word "gbur" at the end of the entry meant a well-to-do farmer in Kashubia.



Fig. 13. The church at Sianowo, which the Bobkowskis of Mirachowo attended. Photo: Gdaniec, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY 3.0.

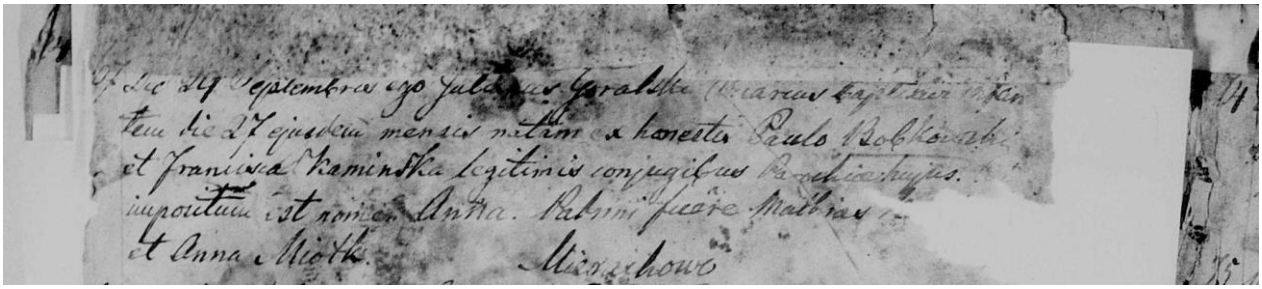


Fig. 14. Entry of the baptism of Anna Bobkowska, Sianowo parish baptism register, entry 62 of 1823. The top edge of the page is torn off. The village name visible below the entry is already the heading of the next record.

Entry of the baptism of Anna Bobkowska, 1823

Original text (Latin): *[62?] Die 29 Septembris ego Julianus Goralski[?] Vicarius baptizavi Infantem die 27 ejusdem mensis natam ex honestis Paulo Bobkowski et Francisca Kaminska legitimis conjugibus Parochianis hujus. impositum est nomen Anna. Patrini fuere Matthias et Anna Miotk.*

In English: [62?] On the 29th of September I, Julian Góralski[?], curate, baptised a child born on the 27th of the same month to the honest Paweł Bobkowski and Franciszka Kamińska, lawful spouses, parishioners of this place. The name Anna was given. The godparents were Maciej and Anna Miotk.

Paweł died at Mirachowo on 26 August 1851, aged seventy-two.

Franciszka née Kamiński (d. 1853)

Franciszka, Paweł's wife, came from Borzestowska Huta in Chmielno parish, a village about ten kilometres south of Mirachowo. Several Kamiński families lived in Borzestowska Huta and neighbouring Borzestowo at that time. One of them, Michał Kamiński, was a blacksmith and leaseholder at Borzestówko. In 1835 the godfather of Katarzyna, Franciszka's daughter, was also a Kamiński named Michał. The records do not name Franciszka's parents.

The marriage record of 1811 says the bride was twenty-four, so she was born about 1787. After her husband's death Franciszka stayed at Mirachowo in retirement, provided for for life, with six children, four of them grown up and two still under age. She outlived Paweł by only two years. She died on 16 October 1853 at eight in the evening and was buried on 20 October. As the cause of death the priest wrote "Altersschwäche", that is, the weakness of old age. In this record the priest gave her age as fifty-five, eleven years less than follows from the marriage record. The ages of the dead were estimated by eye in those days.

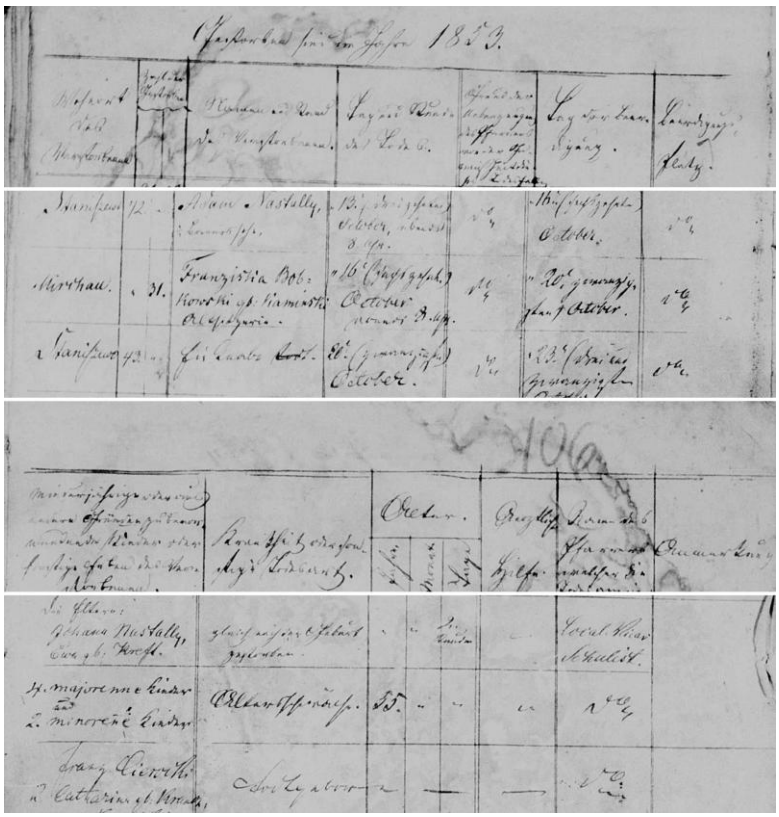


Fig. 15. Death of Franciszka Bobkowska née Kamiński, Sianowo parish register of the dead, entry 31 of 1853. The entry runs across two facing pages of the book. At the top are the heading and three lines from the left-hand page. Below them are the heading and the continuation of the same three lines from the right-hand page. Franciszka's line is the middle one.

Entry of the death of Franciszka Bobkowska née Kamiński, 1853 (middle line)

Original text (German): *Mirchau | 31 | Franziska Bob=kowski gb: Kaminski, Altsitzerin | 16 (sechszehn) October abends 8 Uhr | 20 (zwanzig)sten October | 4. majorenne Kinder und 2. minorenne Kinder | Altersschwäche | 55*

In English: Mirachowo. Entry 31. Franciszka Bobkowska née Kamińska, a retired farmer's widow provided for for life. Died on the 16th (sixteenth) of October in the evening at 8 o'clock. Buried on the 20th (twentieth) of October. Left 4 children of age and 2 children under age. Cause of death: weakness of old age. Age: 55 years.

Grzegorz Bobkowski (d. 1820) and Marianna née Złochowski

Grzegorz	born between 1741 and 1756, died 11 May 1820 at Mirachowo, buried 13 May
Marianna	née Złochowska, born c. 1758, died 6 February 1817 at Mirachowo, buried 8 February
Children	Paweł (1779), Marianna (1782, d. 1806), Wojciech (c. 1786, d. 1806)
Grzegorz's second marriage	21 June 1817 at Sianowo, to Barbara Picok
Home	Mirachowo, Sianowo parish

Grzegorz and Marianna are the earliest Bobkowskis from whom we can trace the family without a break down to Mariola. They were farmers at Mirachowo. They had at least three children, of whom only Paweł survived into adulthood.

Marianna's maiden name is not given in any baptism record of her sons or in her death record. It is given in the baptism of her daughter Marianna on 19 March 1782. There the priest recorded the child's parents as Grzegorz Bobkowski and Marianna Złochowska.

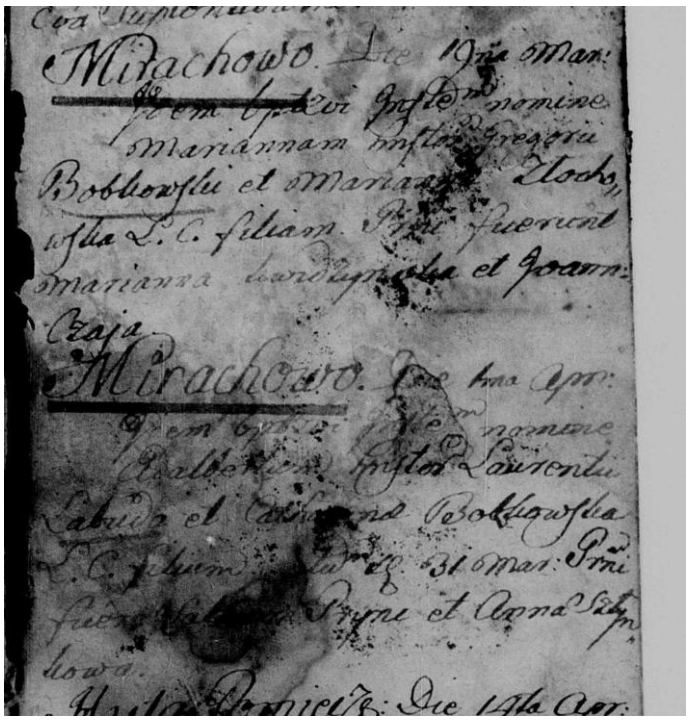

Mirachowo. Die 19na Mar:
Mirachowo. Die 31mo Mar:

Fig. 16. Baptism of Marianna Bobkowska, Sianowo parish baptism register, 19 March 1782. The record begins with the name of the village, Mirachowo, written in large letters.

Baptism of Marianna Bobkowska, 1782

Original text (Latin): *Mirachowo. Die 19na Mar. Idem bptzvi Infantem nomine Mariannam Infl. Gregorii Bobkowski et Mariannae Złochowska L.C. filiam. Patrini fuerunt Marianna Kwidzynska et Joann. Czaja.*

In English: Mirachowo. On the 19th of March the same priest baptised a child named Marianna, daughter of Grzegorz Bobkowski and Marianna Złochowska, lawful spouses. The godparents were Marianna Kwidzyńska and Jan Czaja.

Marianna died on 6 February 1817, aged fifty-nine. The priest first wrote "widow" next to her name, then crossed the word out and added "wife of Grzegorz" above the line, because her husband was alive.

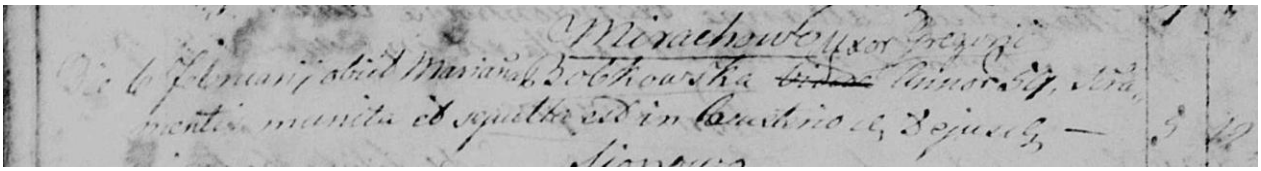


Fig. 17. Death record of Marianna Bobkowska, Sianowo parish register of the dead, 6 February 1817. Above the line the addition "uxor Gregorij", meaning "wife of Grzegorz", can be seen.

Death record of Marianna Bobkowska, 1817

Original text (Latin): *Mirachowo. uxor Gregorij. Die 6 Februarij obiit Marianna Bobkowska [skreślone: vidua] Annor. 59, Sacramentis munita et sepulta est in Coemeterio die 8 ejusdem.*

In English: Mirachowo. Wife of Grzegorz. On the 6th of February died Marianna Bobkowska [crossed out: widow], aged 59, having received the sacraments. She was buried in the cemetery on the 8th of this month.

In the same year, on 21 June 1817, Grzegorz married for the second time, to the widow Barbara Picok. The marriage record says he was sixty-one and his wife thirty-eight. He lived with her for less than three years. He died on 11 May 1820. His death record gives his age as seventy-nine. The two records therefore differ by fifteen years, so Grzegorz was born between 1741 and 1756.

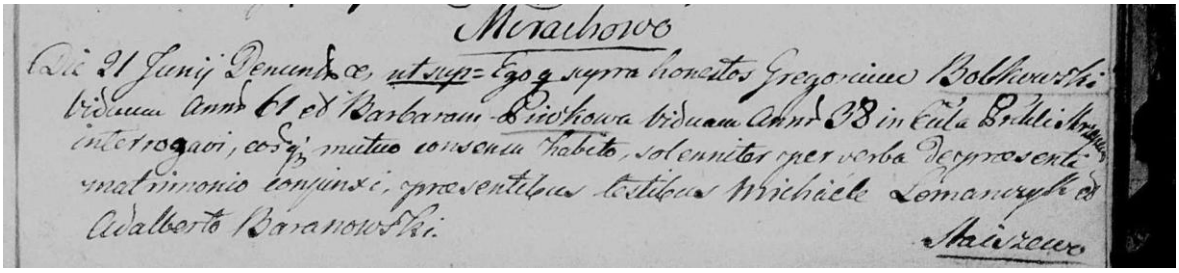


Fig. 18. Second marriage of Grzegorz Bobkowski, Sianowo parish marriage register, 21 June 1817.

Second marriage of Grzegorz Bobkowski, 1817 (extract)

Original text (Latin): *Mirachowo. Die 21 Junij […] honestos Gregorium Bobkowski viduum Annor. 61 et Barbaram Piochowa[?] viduam Annor. 38 in Ecclesia Parochiali Strzepcen. interrogavi […] testibus Michaele Lemanczyk et Adalberto Baranowski.*

In English: Mirachowo. On the 21st of June […] the honest Grzegorz Bobkowski (a widower aged 61) and Barbara Piochowa[?] (a widow aged 38) I asked in the parish church at Strzepcz […] in the presence of the witnesses Michał Lemańczyk and Wojciech Baranowski.

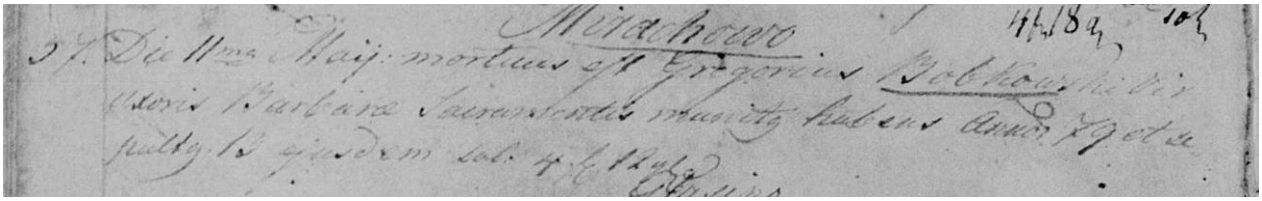


Fig. 19. Death record of Grzegorz Bobkowski, Sianowo parish register of the dead, entry 37 of 1820.

Death record of Grzegorz Bobkowski, 1820

Original text (Latin): *Mirachowo. 37. Die 11ma Maij: mortuus est Gregorius Bobkowski vir uxoris Barbarae, Sacramentis munitus, habens Annos 79, et sepultus 13 ejusdem.*

In English: Mirachowo. 37. On the 11th of May died Grzegorz Bobkowski, husband of Barbara, having received the sacraments, aged 79. Buried on the 13th of this month.

The Sianowo parish register of the dead contains an even older Bobkowski from the same village. Jan Bobkowski died at Mirachowo on 14 August 1788, aged about seventy-five, so he was born about 1713. Jan's age suggests that he may have been Grzegorz's father, but the record does not say how Jan was related to Grzegorz, so he does not appear on the family tree chart.

The Konkel and Stankowski families: the family of Ewa, Józef's wife

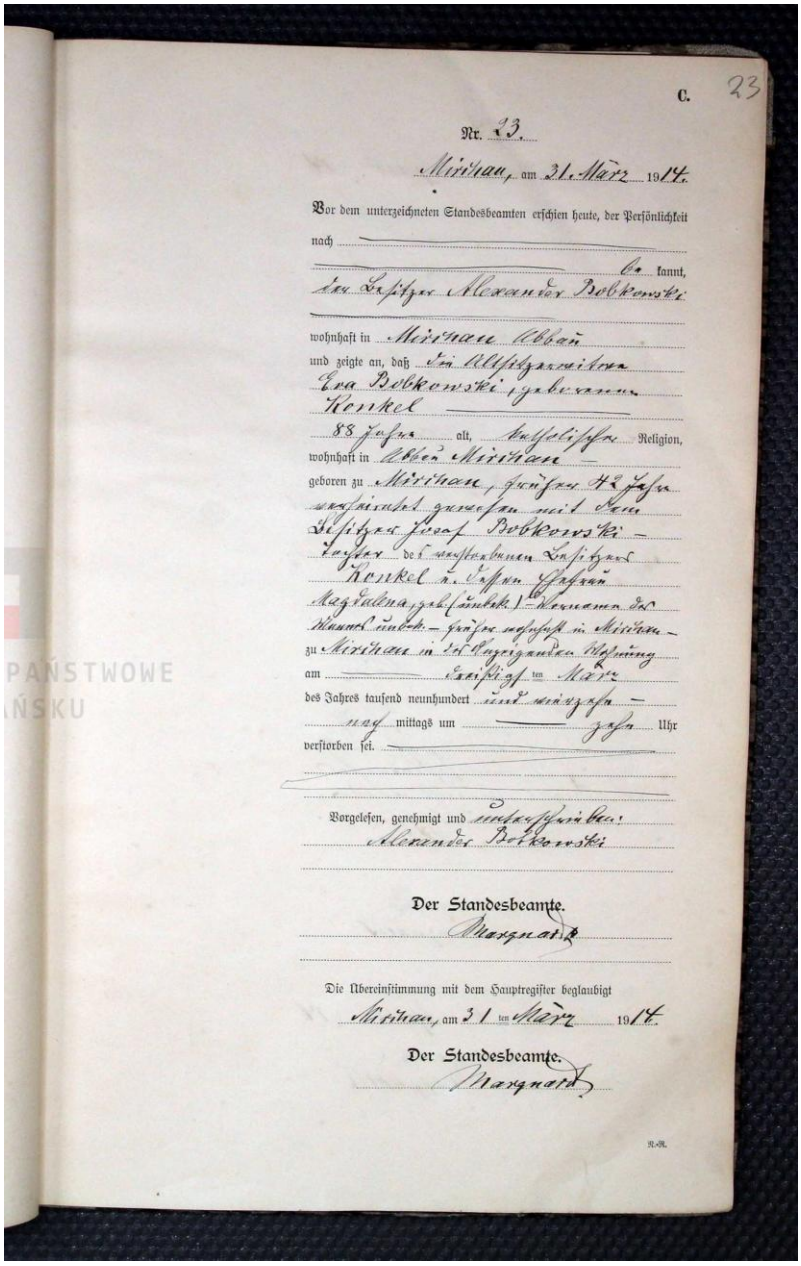


Fig. 20. The diagram shows who followed whom, from the Stank family of Garcz down to Aleksander Bobkowski.

Ewa née Konkel (c. 1826-1914)

Birth	c. 1826, Mirachowo
Parents	the farmer Konkel of Mirachowo and Magdalena
Marriage	1851, church at Sianowo, to Józef Bobkowski
Death	30 March 1914, ten o'clock in the evening, Mirachowo, in the house of her son Aleksander

Ewa was born at Mirachowo and spent her whole life there. In 1851 she married Józef Bobkowski. She was widowed in 1889 and for the next twenty-five years lived in retirement, provided for by her son Aleksander, on his farmstead outside the village of Mirachowo. She died there on 30 March 1914, four months before the outbreak of the First World War. The death record says she was eighty-eight.



C. 23

Nr. 23.

Mirchau, am 31. März 1914.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach ... bekannt, der Besitzer Alexander Bobkowski wohnhaft in Mirchau Abbau und zeigte an, daß die Altsitzerwitwe Eva Bobkowski geborene Konkel 88 Jahre alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft in Abbau Mirchau geboren zu Mirchau, früher 42 Jahre verheirathet gewesen mit dem Besitzer Josef Bobkowski, Tochter des verstorbenen Besitzers Konkel und dessen Ehefrau Magdalena geb. (unbekannt) - Vornamen des Mannes unbekannt - früher wohnhaft in Mirchau, zu Mirchau in des Anzeigenden Wohnung am dreißigsten März tausend neunhundert vierzehn mittags um zehn Uhr verstorben sei.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: Alexander Bobkowski

Der Standesbeamte.
Maygnard

Die Übereinstimmung mit dem Hauptregister beglaubigt
Mirchau, am 31. März 1914

Der Standesbeamte.
Maygnard

PAŃSTWOWE
ŃSKU

Fig. 21. Death record of Ewa Bobkowska née Konkel, Mirachowo registry office, entry 23 of 1914. The death was reported and the record signed by her son Aleksander.

Death record of Ewa Bobkowska née Konkel, 1914 (extracts)

Original text (German): *Nr. 23. Mirchau, am 31. März 1914. […] der Besitzer Alexander Bobkowski, wohnhaft in Mirchau Abbau, und zeigte an, daß die Altsitzerwitwe Eva Bobkowski geborene Konkel, 88 Jahre alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft in Abbau Mirchau, geboren zu Mirchau, früher 42 Jahre verheirathet gewesen mit dem Besitzer Josef Bobkowski, Tochter des verstorbenen Besitzers Konkel und dessen Ehefrau Magdalena, geb. (unbekannt) - Vornamen des Mannes unbekannt - früher wohnhaft in Mirchau, zu Mirchau in des Anzeigenden Wohnung am dreißigsten März […] nachmittags um zehn Uhr verstorben sei. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: Alexander Bobkowski.*

In English: No. 23. Mirachowo, 31 March 1914. […] the farm owner Aleksander Bobkowski, residing at Mirachowo on an outlying farmstead, reported that Ewa Bobkowski née Konkel, widow of a retired farmer, aged 88, of the Catholic faith, residing at Mirachowo on an outlying farmstead, born at Mirachowo, formerly married for 42 years to the farm owner Józef Bobkowski, daughter of the late farm owner Konkel and his wife Magdalena née (unknown), the husband's first name being unknown, formerly residing at Mirachowo, died at Mirachowo in the informant's dwelling on the thirtieth of March […] in the afternoon at ten o'clock. Read, approved and signed: Aleksander Bobkowski.

Ewa's death record speaks of forty-two years of marriage. In fact thirty-eight years passed between the wedding in 1851 and Józef's death in 1889. The difference arises because Aleksander gave the registrar the number of years of marriage from memory, just as he did his mother's age.

Ewa's parents

Aleksander, who reported his mother's death, did not remember his grandfather's first name or his grandmother's maiden name. Ewa's death record says only that her father's surname was Konkel and that he owned a farm at Mirachowo, while her mother's first name was Magdalena. That is why on the family tree chart Ewa's father has a question mark instead of a first name. We believe he was Wojciech Konkel of Mirachowo, written in the records as Albrecht or Adalbert. In 1827 he married Magdalena Stankowska of Garcz at Chmielno. In this area the name Konkel was also written Konkol and Kąkol.

Magdalena Stankowska (b. 1805) and her parents

Magdalena was born on 30 March 1805 at eight in the morning in the village of Garcz near Chmielno. The next day she was baptised at Chmielno by the parish priest Antoni Lewiński. Her parents were Marcin Stank and Katarzyna. She is the only Magdalena of this family at Garcz in those years. In 1827 she married as a twenty-two-year-old maiden from Garcz. She had a younger brother, Michał, baptised on 20 September 1807.

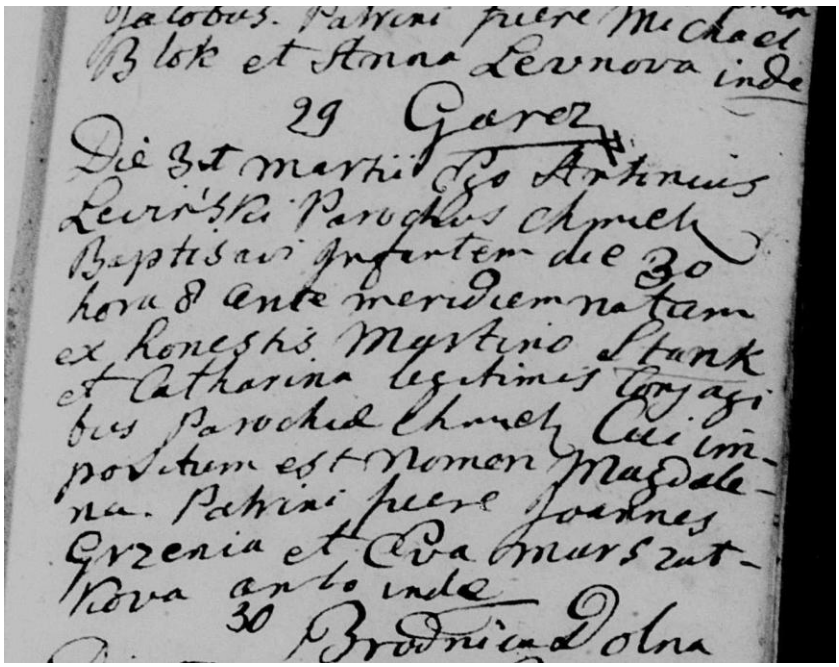


Fig. 22. Entry of the baptism of Magdalena Stank, Chmielno parish baptism register, entry 29 of 1805. At the top the end of the previous entry can be seen. At the bottom is the heading of the next one.

Entry of the baptism of Magdalena Stank, 1805

Original text (Latin): *29 Garcz. Die 31 martii Ego Antonius Lewinski Parochus Chmiel. Baptisavi Infantem die 30 hora 8 ante meridiem natam ex honestis Martino Stank et Catharina legitimis Conjugibus Parochiae Chmiel. Cui impositum est Nomen Magdalena. Patrini fuere Joannes Grzenia et Eva Marszałkowa ambo inde.*

In English: 29. Garcz. On the 31st of March I, Antoni Lewiński, parish priest of Chmielno, baptised a child born on the 30th at 8 o'clock in the morning to the honest Marcin Stank and Katarzyna, lawful spouses of Chmielno parish. The name Magdalena was given. The godparents were Jan Grzenia and Ewa Marszałkowa, both from that place.

Magdalena's father, **Marcin Stankowski**, was born in Garcz on 27 September 1778. In his youth his name was written briefly as “Stank”, but in his death record it is already “Stankowski”. On 24 January 1804, in the parish of Chmielno, he married twenty-year-old **Katarzyna Reglin**. He died suddenly on 25 June 1838 in Garcz. The priest recorded the cause of death as “Schlagfluss”, that is, a stroke. He left a wife and nine children, five of whom were still under age. Katarzyna outlived him by eleven years and died a widow in Garcz on 17 November 1849.

Marcin's parents were **Marcin Stank** the elder and **Ewa** of Garcz. We know them from their son's baptism record of 1778. The record does not give Ewa's maiden name. They had three more sons: Wojciech (born in 1780), Jan (born in 1782, who died as an infant in 1783) and Jakub (born in 1784). On the wall chart the surnames Stankowski and Reglin carry question marks, because the death record of Ewa Bobkowski née Konkel does not give her mother's maiden name.

The Gronda family: the family of Łucja, wife of Aleksander



Fig. 23. The diagram shows who followed whom among the Block and Gronda families, the ancestors of Łucja Bobkowski.

Jan Gronda (d. 1882)

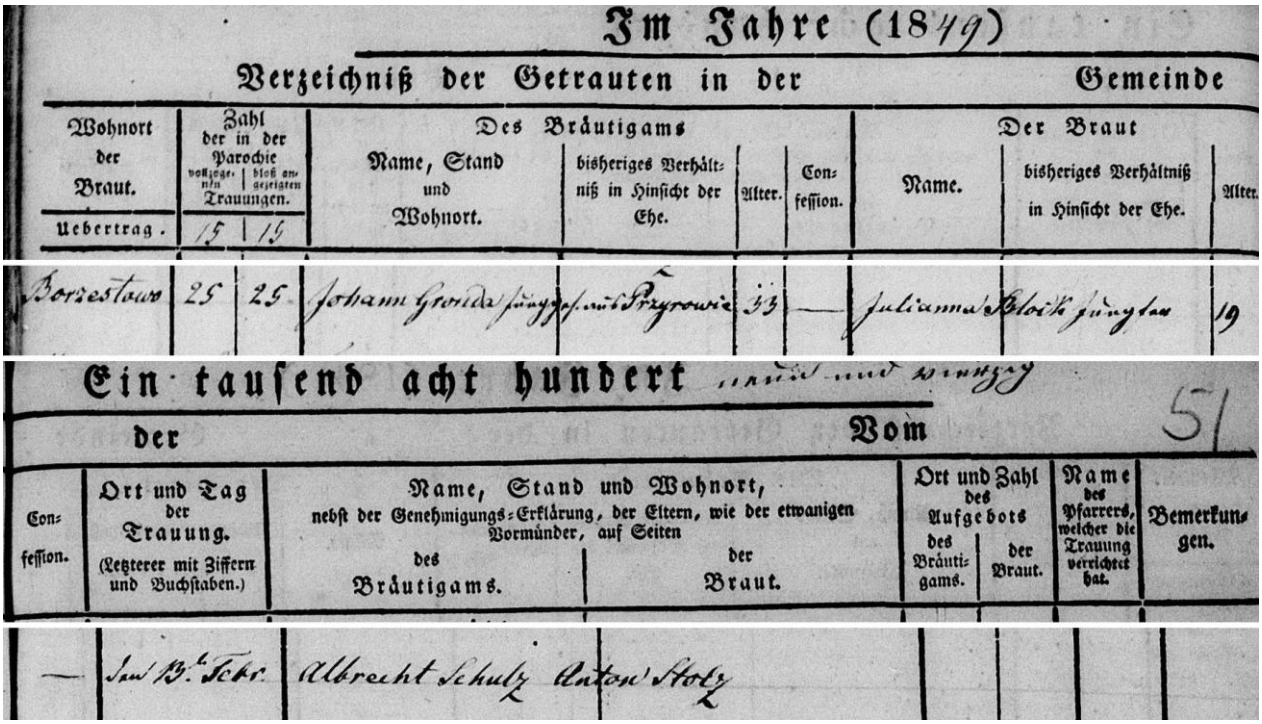
Birth	between 1810 and 1816, Kistowo
Parents	Dorota and Jan Gronda, owner of an outlying farm at Kistowo
Marriage	13 February 1849 in Chmielno, to Julianna Block of Borzestowo
Children	among them Łucja Julianna (1870)
Death	29 December 1882 at eleven at night, Thalheim

Jan Gronda, Łucja's father, came from Kistowo, a village in the parish of Sulęczyno on the western edge of the Kartuzy district. His parents, Jan Gronda the elder and Dorota, had an outlying farm there, away from the village itself. Both of them died there.

Two records give different ages for the younger Jan. The marriage record of 1849 says he was thirty-three, which points to birth in 1816. The death record of 1882 says he was seventy-two, which points to birth in 1810.

On 13 February 1849 Jan married Julianna Block of Borzestowo in Chmielno. The bride was eighteen, although the marriage register says she was nineteen. Afterwards the couple settled in Thalheim. There

Jan was a “Rentenbauer”, that is, a farmer holding his land in return for an annual rent. On 30 December 1870 their daughter Łucja Julianna was born. Her mother was forty at the time and her father over fifty.


Im Jahre (1849)

Verzeichniß der Getrauten in der Gemeinde

Wohnort der Braut.	Zahl der in der Parochie vollzogenen Trauungen.	bloß angezeigten Trauungen.	Des Bräutigams Name, Stand und Wohnort.	bisheriges Verhältniß in Hinsicht der Ehe.	Alter.	Confession.	Der Braut Name.	bisheriges Verhältniß in Hinsicht der Ehe.	Alter.
Uebertrag.	15	15							
Borzestowo	25	25	Johann Gronda	Jüngg.	aus Przyrowie	33	—	Julianna Block	Jüngfer	19

Ein tausend acht hundert ... und ...zig

Vom 51 der

Confession.	Ort und Tag der Trauung. (Letzterer mit Ziffern und Buchstaben.)	Name, Stand und Wohnort, nebst der Genehmigungs-Erklärung, der Eltern, wie der etwanigen Vormünder, auf Seiten des Bräutigams.	der Braut.	Ort und Zahl des Aufgebots des Bräutigams.	der Braut.	Name des Pfarrers, welcher die Trauung verrichtet hat.	Bemerkungen.
—	Im 13.ten Febr.	Albrecht Schulz	Anton Stolz				

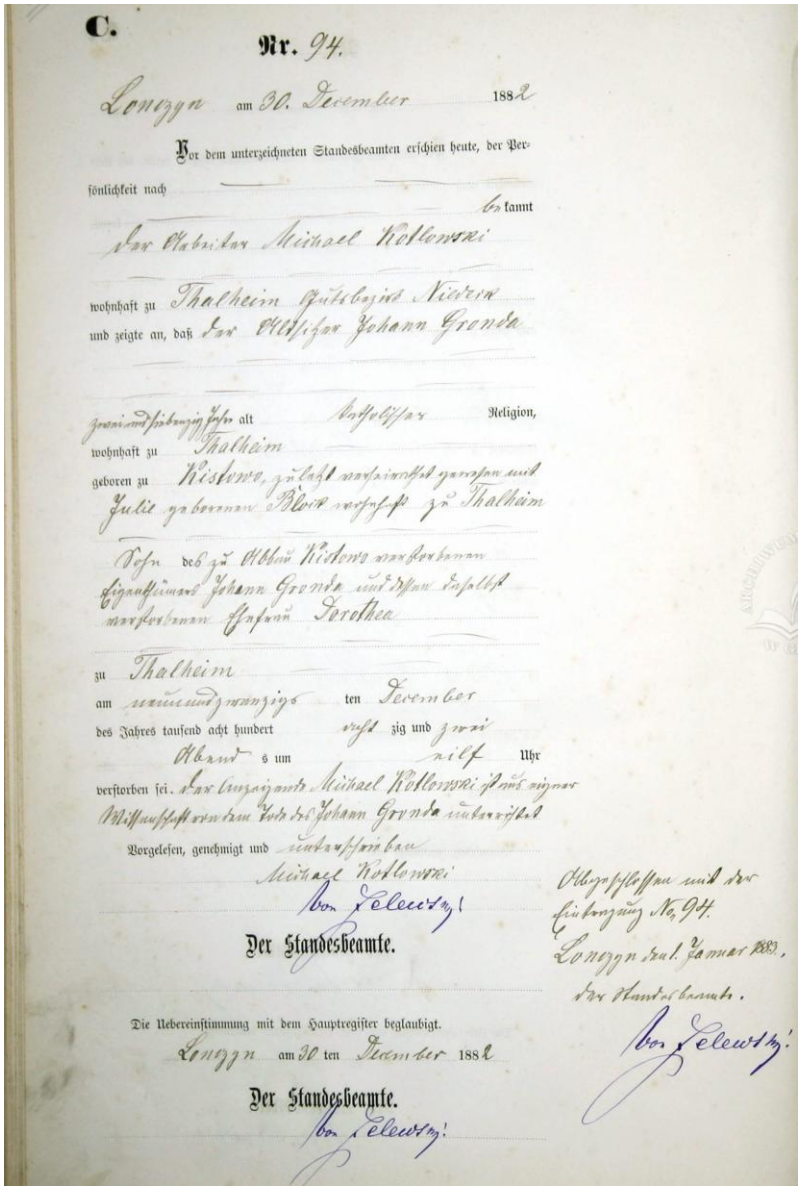
Fig. 24. The marriage of Jan Gronda and Julianna Block, marriage register of the parish of Chmielno, entry 25 of 1849. The entry runs across two facing pages of the register. At the top is the left-hand page with its printed heading and the line of the entry. Below it is the right-hand page with its heading and the continuation of the same line.

Marriage entry of Jan Gronda and Julianna Block, 1849

Original text (German): *Wohnort der Braut: Borzestowo. Zahl der Trauungen: 25. Des Bräutigams Name, Stand und Wohnort: Johann Gronda, Jünggesell aus Przyrowie. Alter: 33. Der Braut Name: Julianna Block, Jungfer. Alter: 19. Ort und Tag der Trauung: den 13. Febr. [rubryka zgody rodziców albo opiekunów:] Albrecht Schulz, Anton Stolz.*

In English: Bride's place of residence: Borzestowo. Marriage number: 25. Name, status and residence of the groom: Jan Gronda, bachelor, of Przyrowie. Age: 33. Name of the bride: Julianna Block, spinster. Age: 19. Place and day of the marriage: 13 February. In the column for the consent of parents or guardians: Albrecht Schulz, Anton Stolz.

Jan died in Thalheim on 29 December 1882, the day before his daughter's twelfth birthday. His death was reported at the register office by a neighbour, the labourer Michał Kotłowski. The registrar recorded Jan as a retired farmer living on a life allowance, born in Kistowo, husband of Julianna née Block. He also recorded his parents: Dorota and Jan Gronda, owner of an outlying farm at Kistowo. No other document names them. Julianna was still alive in 1891, when Łucja married Aleksander Bobkowski.



C.

Nr. 94.

Łączyno am 30. December 1882

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt

der Arbeiter Michael Kotlowski

wohnhaft zu Thalheim Gutsbezirk Nieden

und zeigte an, daß der Arbeiter Johann Gronda

[illegible] alt katholisch Religion,

wohnhaft zu Thalheim

geboren zu Nieden, [illegible] ehelicher Sohn des

Julie geborenen Block [illegible] zu Thalheim

Sohn des zu Albin Nieden verstorbenen

Eigenkätners Johann Gronda und dessen Ehefrau

verstorbenen Johanna Dorothea

zu Thalheim

am neunundzwanzigsten ten December

des Jahres tausend acht hundert [illegible] zig und zwei

Abend s um halb Uhr

verstorben sei. Der Anzeigende Michael Kotlowski [illegible] seiner

Mitunterschreiberin Tochter des Johann Gronda [illegible]

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben

Michael Kotlowski

von Zelewitz

Der Standesbeamte.

Die Uebereinstimmung mit dem Hauptregister beglaubigt.

Łączyno am 30 ten December 1882

Der Standesbeamte.

von Zelewitz

Abgeschlossen und der Fortsetzung No. 94.

Łączyno den 2 Januar 1883.

Der Standesbeamte.

von Zelewitz

Fig. 25. The death record of Jan Gronda, register office of Kamienica Szlachecka, based in Łączyno, entry 94 of 1882. It was the last entry of the year, hence the registrar's note on the right.

Death record of Jan Gronda, 1882

Original text (German): *Nr. 94. Lonczyn am 30. December 1882. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Arbeiter Michael Kotlowski, wohnhaft zu Thalheim Gutsbezirk Niedeck, und zeigte an, daß der Altsitzer Johann Gronda, zwei und siebenzig Jahr alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft zu Thalheim, geboren zu Kistowo, zuletzt verheirathet gewesen mit Julie geborenen Block, wohnhaft zu Thalheim, Sohn des zu Abbau Kistowo verstorbenen Eigenthümers Johann Gronda und dessen daselbst verstorbenen Ehefrau Dorothea, zu Thalheim am neun und zwanzigsten December des Jahres tausend acht hundert achtzig und zwei Abends um eilf Uhr verstorben sei. Der Anzeigende Michael Kotlowski ist aus eigener Wissenschaft von dem Tode des Johann Gronda unterrichtet. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: Michael Kotlowski. Der Standesbeamte von Zelewski. [Dopisek:] Abgeschlossen mit der Eintragung No. 94. Lonczyn den 1. Januar 1883. Der Standesbeamte von Zelewski.*

In English: No. 94. Łączyno, 30 December 1882. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today the labourer Michał Kotłowski, known in person, residing in Thalheim within the manor district of Niedeck (Niedeck is today Kamienica Szlachecka near Stężyca. Thalheim was a settlement of that estate). He reported that the retired farmer Jan Gronda, aged seventy-two, of the Catholic faith, residing in Thalheim, born in Kistowo, last married to Julia née Block, residing in Thalheim, son of the late Jan Gronda (owner of an outlying farm at Kistowo) and of his late wife Dorota, who also died there, died in Thalheim on the twenty-ninth of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two at eleven at night. The informant Michał Kotłowski knows of the death of Jan Gronda from his own knowledge. Read, approved and signed: Michael Kotlowski. The registrar, von Zelewski. Note: Closed at entry no. 94. Łączyno, 1 January 1883. The registrar, von Zelewski.

The Block and Kąkol families: the family of Julianna, Łucja's mother

Priests wrote this family's name in Latin as “Blok”. Prussian tables wrote it in German as “Block”. It is the same family from Borzestowo, a village in the parish of Chmielno, west of Kartuzy. At that time four different Blok families lived in the parish of Chmielno.

Julianna née Block (b. 1830)

Julianna was born in Borzestowo on 28 December 1830 at four o'clock and was baptised in Chmielno the next day. She was the daughter of Józef Block and Agnieszka née Konkel. Her godparents were Marcin Borzestowski and Marianna. In February 1849, aged eighteen, she married Jan Gronda.

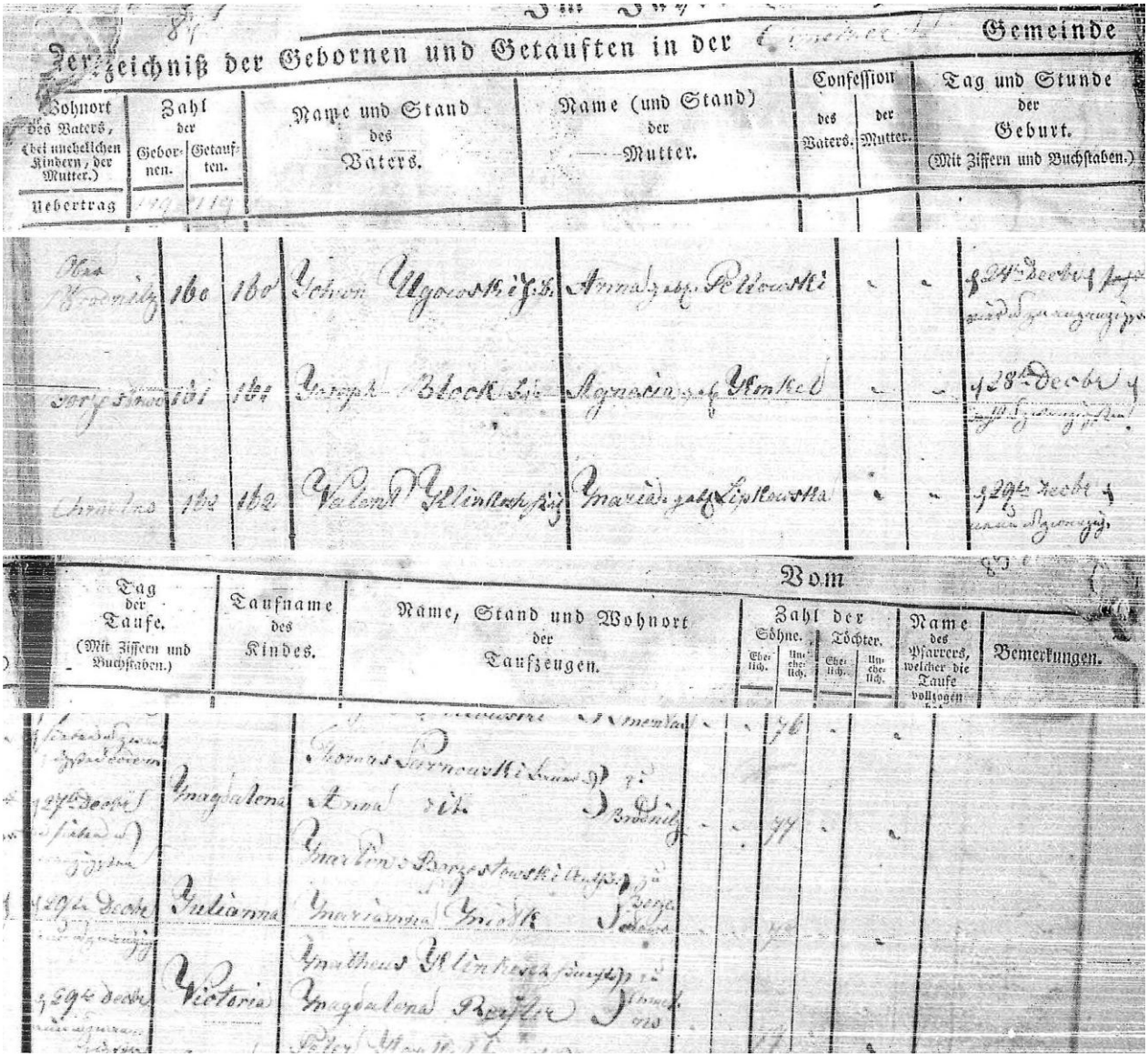


Fig. 26. The baptism of Julianna Block, baptism register of the parish of Chmielno, entry 161 of 1830. At the top are the printed heading and three lines from the left-hand page of the register, where the village, the parents and the birth were recorded. Below them are the heading and the continuation of the same three lines from the right-hand page, where the baptism, the name and the godparents were recorded. Julianna's line is the middle one. The ink is very faded, so the contrast of the photograph has been increased.

Baptism entry of Julianna Block, 1830

Original text (German): *Wohnort des Vaters: Borzestowo. Zahl der Gebornen: 161. Name und Stand des Vaters: Joseph Block, Lös:[?]. Name der Mutter: Agnesia geb. Konkel. Tag und Stunde der Geburt: 28 Decbr, 4. Tag der Taufe: 29 Decbr. Taufname des Kindes: Julianna. Name, Stand und Wohnort der Taufzeugen: Martin Borzestowski, Häusl:[?], Marianna Gniek[?].*

In English: Father's place of residence: Borzestowo. Birth number: 161. Father's name and status: Józef Block, [abbreviation of status illegible]. Mother's name: Agnieszka née Konkel. Day and hour of birth: 28 December, 4 o'clock. Day of baptism: 29 December. Name given to the child: Julianna. Name, status and residence of the godparents: Marcin Borzestowski, cottager[?], Marianna Gniek[?].

Józef Block (b. 1784) and Agnieszka née Kąkol

Józef	born and baptised 19 February 1784, Borzestowo
Józef's parents	Maciej Blok and Marianna
Agnieszka	née Kąkol, born c. 1790
Marriage	11 February 1811 in Chmielno
Children	among them Julianna (1830)

Józef was born in Borzestowo on 19 February 1784 and was baptised the very same day. His godparents were Michał Leman and the noblewoman Anna Krzęcka, both of Borzestowo.

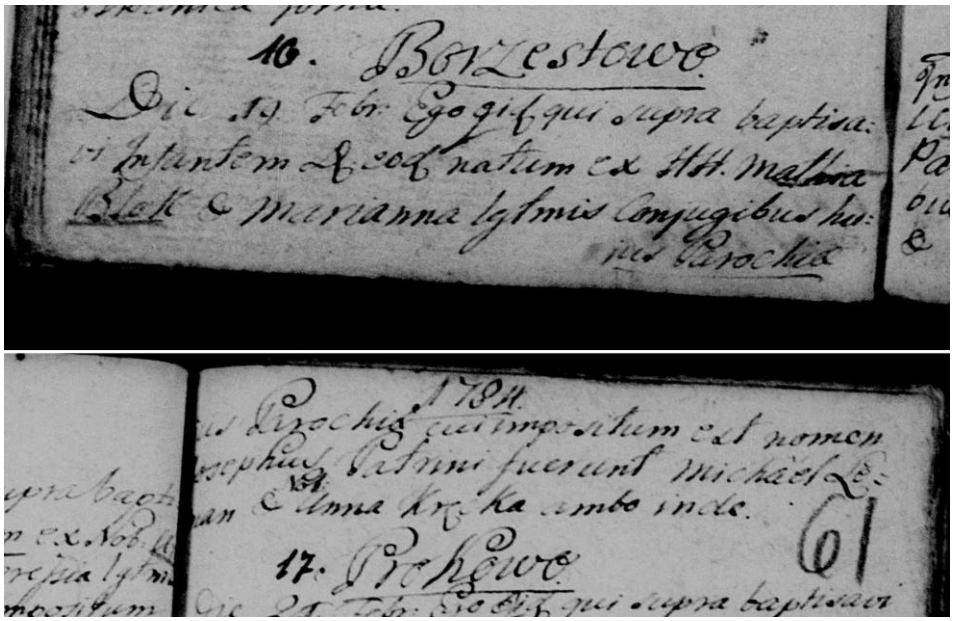


Fig. 27. The baptism record of Józef Blok, baptism register of the parish of Chmielno, entry 16 of 1784. The entry begins at the bottom of one page and ends at the top of the next.

Baptism record of Józef Blok, 1784

Original text (Latin): *16. Borzestowo. Die 19. Febr: Ego q[ui] s[upra] baptisavi Infantem d[ie] eod[em] natum ex HH. Mathia Blok & Marianna l[e]g[iti]mis Conjugibus hujus Parochiae cui impositum est nomen Josephus. Patrini fuerunt Michael Leman & Nob: Anna Krzecka ambo inde.*

In English: 16. Borzestowo. On the 19th of February I, the same priest as above, baptised a child born the same day of the honest Maciej Blok and Marianna, lawful spouses of this parish, who was given the name Józef. The godparents were Michał Leman and the noble Anna Krzęcka, both of that place.

On 11 February 1811 twenty-six-year-old Józef married twenty-year-old Agnieszka in Chmielno. The marriage record calls her "Kąkolówna", while the baptism records of her children write "Konkel". These are two spellings of the same Kashubian surname. On her wedding day Agnieszka was under age and her father was no longer alive, so consent to the marriage was given by the guardianship court in Kościerzyna. The witnesses were two gburs, that is, prosperous Kashubian farmers.

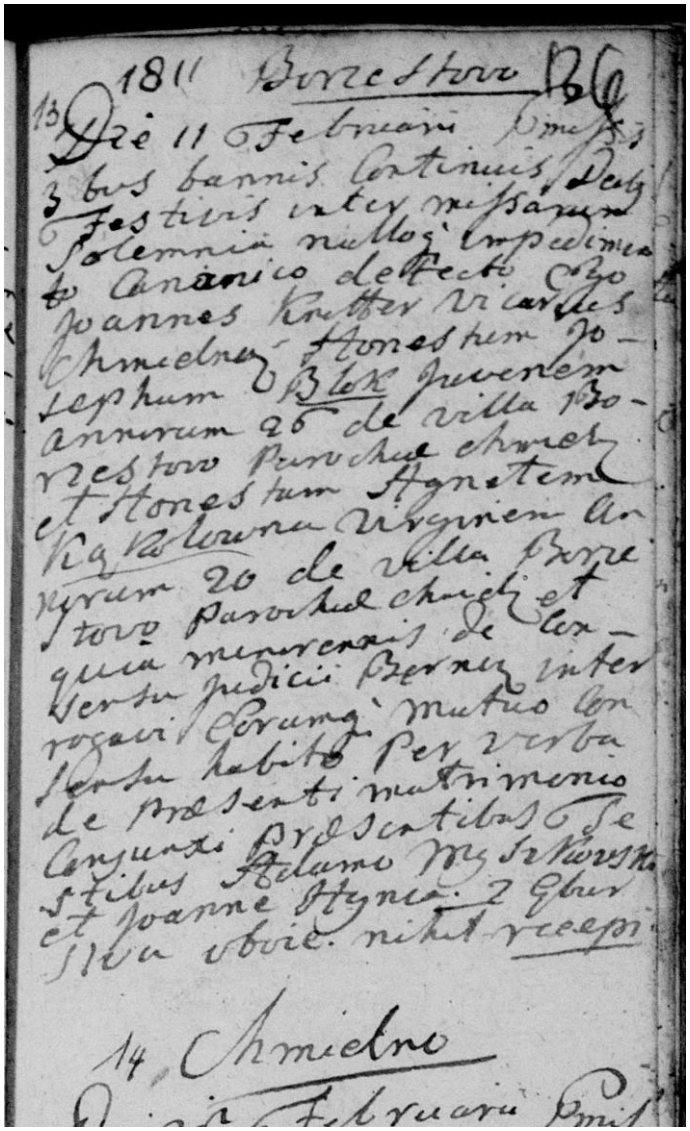


Fig. 28. The marriage entry of Józef Blok and Agnieszka Kąkol, marriage register of the parish of Chmielno, entry 13 of 1811. At the bottom the next entry, number 14, begins.

Marriage entry of Józef Blok and Agnieszka Kąkol, 1811

Original text (Latin): *1811. Borzestowo. 13. Die 11 Februarii praemissis 3bus bannis continuis diebus festivis inter missarum solemnia nulloq[ue] impedimento canonico detecto Ego Joannes Knitter Vicarius Chmielnen[sis] Honestum Josephum Blok juvenem annorum 26 de villa Borzestowo Parochiae Chmiel[nensis] et Honestam Agnetem Kąkolowna virginem annorum 20 de villa Borzestowo Parochiae ejusdem, de licentia[?], qua minorennis, de consensu Judicii Berent[?], interrogavi eorumq[ue] mutuo consensu habito per verba de praesenti matrimonio conjunxi. Praesentibus Testibus Adamo Myszkowski et Joanne Hyncia[?]. 2 Gbur[i]. [S]ua[?] ob vic[?] nihil recepi.*

In English: The year 1811. Borzestowo. Entry 13. On the 11th of February, after three banns announced on successive feast days during solemn masses and no church impediment having been found, I, Jan Knitter, curate of Chmielno, asked the honest Józef Blok (a bachelor aged 26 from the village of Borzestowo in the parish of Chmielno) and the honest Agnieszka Kąkolówna (a spinster aged 20 from the village of Borzestowo in the same parish, who, being under age, had the permission[?] and consent of the court in Kościerzyna[?]). Having received their mutual consent, I joined them in marriage with words spoken in the present tense. In the presence of the witnesses Adam Myszkowski and Jan Hynca[?]. Two gburs. [Note on the fee, partly illegible:] I took nothing.

Maciej Blok (d. 1810) and Marianna

Józef's parents lived in Borzestowo for at least fifteen years. In the registers the priests recorded the father under the Latin name Mathias. Between 1784 and 1799 six of their children were baptised in Chmielno.

Child	Birth
Józef	19 Feb 1784
Wojciech	16 Mar 1786
Michał	27 Sep 1788
Katarzyna	18 Oct 1794
Maciej	24 Feb 1797
Franciszek	18 Jun 1799

Most probably Marianna Blok, born about 1792, also belonged to this family. On 4 February 1811, a week before Józef's wedding, she married in Borzestowo, likewise with the consent of a guardian appointed by the court. By February 1811 Maciej Blok was no longer alive, as he had died in 1810. No baptism record gives the maiden name of his wife Marianna. We believe she was Marianna Karcz, who married Maciej Blok in Stężyca in 1782.

The Bach family: the family of Helena, wife of Władysław



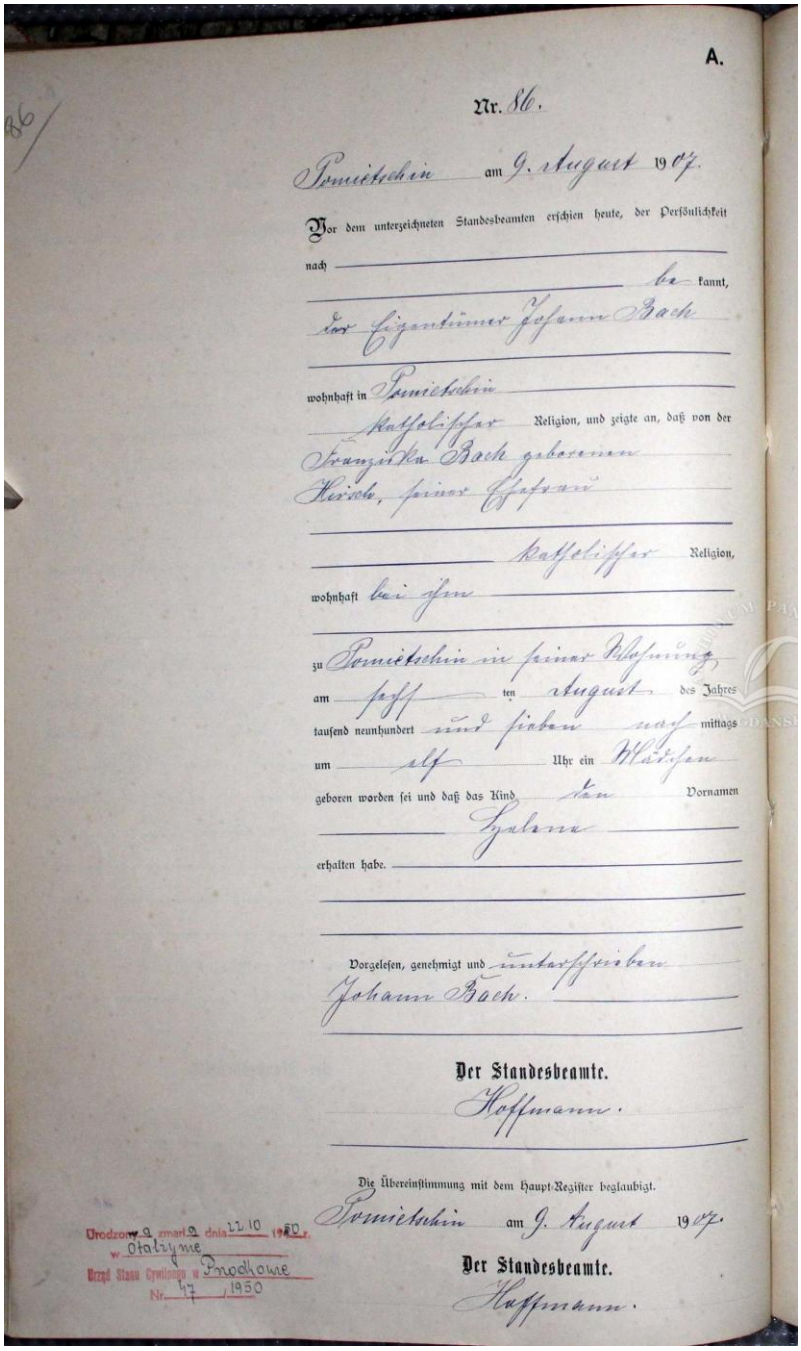
Fig. 29. The diagram shows who followed whom among the Uzdrowski, Bach and Hirsch families, the ancestors of Helena Bobkowski.

The Bach surname sounds German, but the Bachs were an old Catholic Kashubian family. In the parish of Przodkowo they lived in many villages: in Rąb, Barwik, Kawle, Załęże, Pomieczyno, Kosowo and Otalżyno. Otalżyno lies by a lake, north of Kartuzy. Helena's parents farmed in this village and Alojzy was born there.

Helena née Bach (1907-1950)

Birth	6 August 1907 at eleven at night, Pomieczyno
Parents	Jan Bach and Franciszka née Hirsch
Siblings	Anna (1899), Franciszek (1900), Jan (1901), Agnieszka (1903), Leon (1904, d. 1907)
Husband	Władysław Bobkowski of Mirachowo, farmer in Otalżyno
Death	22 October 1950, Otalżyno

Helena was Mariola's grandmother on her father's side. She was born the sixth and youngest child of Jan and Franciszka. In those years her parents moved back and forth between Otalżyno and neighbouring Pomieczyno: the older children were born sometimes in one village, sometimes in the other. Helena came into the world in Pomieczyno. Five months earlier, on 4 March 1907, her brother Leon had died, not yet three years old.



A.

Nr. 86.

Pomietschin am 9. August 1907.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Eigenthümer Johann Bach wohnhaft in Pomietschin Katholischer Religion, und zeigte an, daß von der Franziska Bach geborenen Hirsch, seiner Ehefrau Katholischer Religion, wohnhaft bei ihm zu Pomietschin in seiner Wohnung am sechsten ten August des Jahres tausend neunhundert und sieben um halb elf Uhr ein Mädchen geboren worden sei und daß das Kind den Vornamen Helena erhalten habe.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben
Johann Bach.

Der Standesbeamte.
Hoffmann.

Die Übereinstimmung mit dem Haupt-Register beglaubigt.
Pomietschin am 9. August 1907.

Der Standesbeamte.
Hoffmann.

Urodzony zmarł dnia 22.10 1950 r.
w Otalżynie
Urząd Stanu Cywilnego w Prabutach
Nr. 47 /1950

Fig. 30. The birth record of Helena Bach, register office in Pomieczyno, entry 86 of 1907. At the bottom is her father's signature. In the lower left corner is a red note in Polish about her death in 1950.

Birth record of Helena Bach, 1907

Original text (German): *Nr. 86. Pomietschin, am 9. August 1907. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Eigentümer Johann Bach, wohnhaft in Pomietschin, katholischer Religion, und zeigte an, daß von der Franziska Bach geborenen Hirsch, seiner Ehefrau, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft bei ihm, zu Pomietschin in seiner Wohnung am sechsten August des Jahres tausend neunhundert und sieben nachmittags um elf Uhr ein Mädchen geboren worden sei und daß das Kind den Vornamen Helene erhalten habe. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: Johann Bach. Der Standesbeamte: Hoffmann. [dopisek po polsku:] zmarła dnia 22.10.1950 r. w Otalżynie, Urząd Stanu Cywilnego w Przodkowie, Nr 47/1950.*

In English: Entry no. 86. Pomieczyno, 9 August 1907. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today the farm owner Jan Bach, known to him personally, residing in Pomieczyno, of the Catholic faith. He reported that Franciszka Bach née Hirsch, his wife, of the Catholic faith, living with him, gave birth in Pomieczyno in his dwelling on the sixth of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven at eleven o'clock in the evening to a girl and that the child was given the name Helena. Read, approved and signed: Jan Bach. The registrar: Hoffmann. Note in Polish: died on 22 October 1950 in Otalżyno, Register Office in Przodkowo, entry no. 47 of 1950.

The family later returned to Otalżyno. Helena married Władysław Bobkowski of Mirachowo and had five children. She died in Otalżyno on 22 October 1950, aged forty-three. Both her parents died in the same year.

Jan Bach (1869-1950)

Birth	11 December 1869 at five in the morning, Otalżyno
Baptism	12 December 1869, parish of Przodkowo
Parents	the fisherman Franciszek Bach and Franciszka née Uzdrowska
Marriage	12 November 1897, register office in Kartuzy, to Franciszka Hirsch
Children	six: Anna, Franciszek, Jan, Agnieszka, Leon, Helena
Occupation	farm owner in Otalżyno and in Pomieczyno
Death	11 August 1950, Otalżyno

Jan was Mariola's great-grandfather. He was born in Otalżyno, the son of a fisherman. His godparents were Jan Kruza and Anna Zielińska of Barwik.



Fig. 31. The baptism of Jan Bach, baptism register of the parish of Przodkowo, entry 194 of 1869. A single line of the table runs across both pages of the register. At the top is the part from the left-hand page, where the village, the parents, the birth and the baptism were recorded. Below it is the part from the right-hand page, where the name and the godparents were recorded.

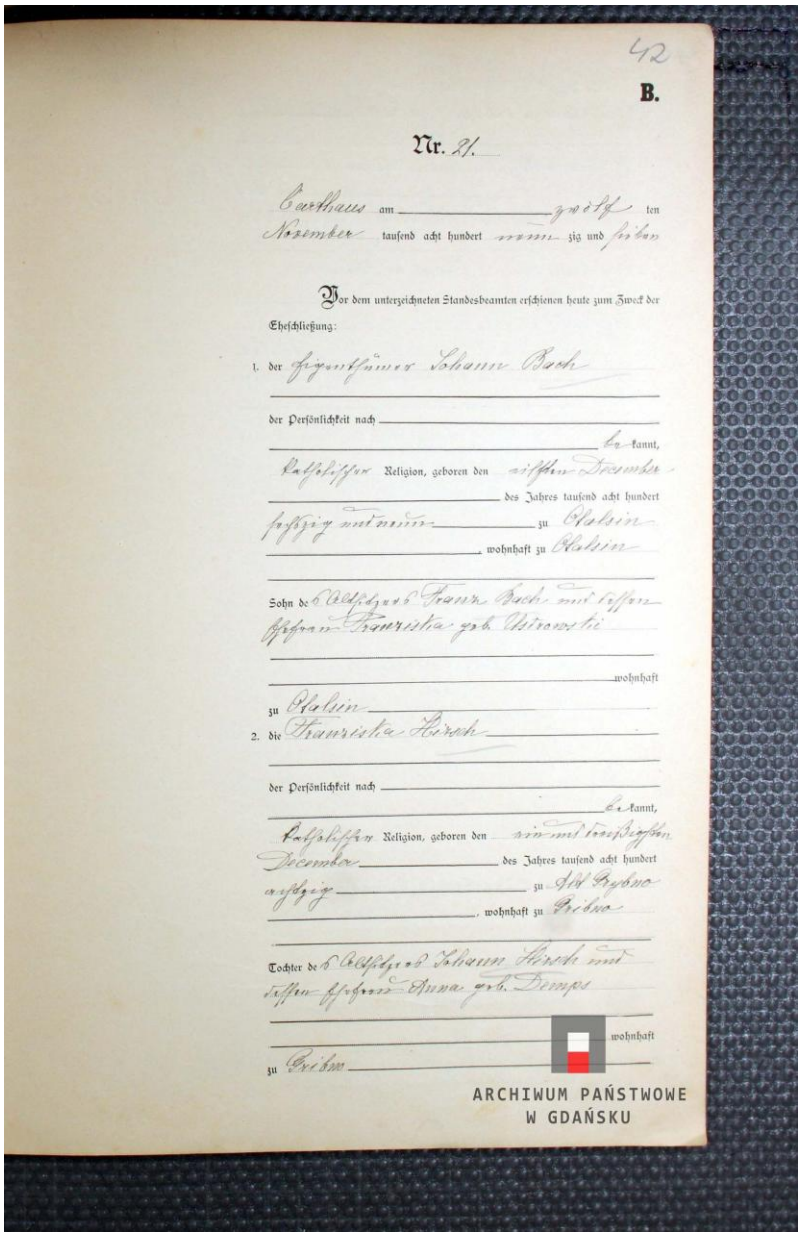
Baptism entry of Jan Bach, 1869

Original text (German): *Wohnort des Vaters: Ptalzyn. Name, Stand und Confession des Vaters: Franz Bach, Fischer. Name und Confession der Mutter: Franziska geb. Uzdrowska. Tag und Stunde der Geburt: den 11 elften December, 5 Uhr Morgens. Tag der Taufe: 12 zwölften December. Taufname des Kindes: Johann. Name, Stand und Wohnort der Taufzeugen: Johann Kruza, Anna Zelinska, Barwik. Zahl der Söhne ehelich: 101.*

In English: Father's place of residence: Otalżyno. Father's name, status and religion: Franciszek Bach, fisherman. Mother's name and religion: Franciszka née Uzdrowska. Day and hour of birth: 11 December, 5 o'clock in the morning. Day of baptism: 12 December. Name given to the child: Jan. Name, status and residence of the godparents: Jan Kruza, Anna Zielińska, Barwik. Number of legitimate sons: 101.

The number 101 at the end of the line means that Jan was the hundred and first boy baptised in this parish in 1869.

On 12 November 1897 twenty-seven-year-old Jan married seventeen-year-old Franciszka Hirsch of Stare Grzybno. They had a civil wedding at the register office in Kartuzy. One of the witnesses was the bride's father. All four of them, the couple and both witnesses, signed the record in their own hand.


42

B.

Nr. 21.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschienen heute zum Zweck der Eheschließung:

1. der Fischer Johann Bach
der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,
katholischer Religion, geboren den siebten December
des Jahres tausend acht hundert
siebzig neunzig zu Ptalsin
wohnhaft zu Ptalsin
Sohn des Arbeiters Franz Bach und dessen
Ehefrau Franziska geb. Uzdrowski
wohnhaft
zu Ptalsin
2. die Franziska Hirsch
der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,
katholischer Religion, geboren den vierten
December des Jahres tausend acht hundert
siebzig zu Alt Grybno
wohnhaft zu Gribno
Tochter des Arbeiters Johann Hirsch und
dessen Ehefrau Anna geb. Bemps
wohnhaft
zu Gribno

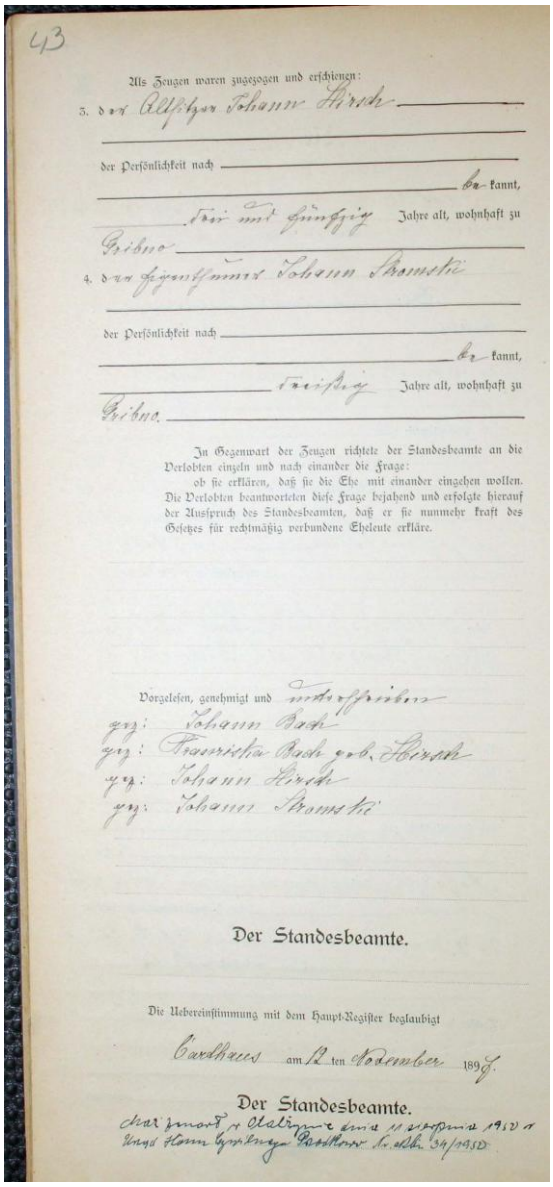
ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWE
W GDAŃSKU

Fig. 32. The marriage record of Jan Bach and Franciszka Hirsch, register office in Kartuzy, entry 21 of 1897. The photograph shows the first page of the record, with the details of the bride and groom and their parents.

Marriage record of Jan Bach and Franciszka Hirsch, 1897 (first page)

Original text (German): *Nr. 21. Carthaus, am zwölften November tausend acht hundert neunzig und sieben. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschienen heute zum Zweck der Eheschließung: 1. der Eigenthümer Johann Bach, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, katholischer Religion, geboren den eilften December des Jahres tausend acht hundert sechzig und neun zu Otalsin, wohnhaft zu Otalsin, Sohn des Altsitzers Franz Bach und dessen Ehefrau Franziska geb. Ostrowski, wohnhaft zu Otalsin. 2. die Franziska Hirsch, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, katholischer Religion, geboren den ein und dreißigsten December des Jahres tausend acht hundert achtzig zu Alt Grybno, wohnhaft zu Gribno, Tochter des Altsitzers Johann Hirsch und dessen Ehefrau Anna geb. Demps, wohnhaft zu Gribno.*

In English: Entry no. 21. Kartuzy, the twelfth of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today for the purpose of contracting marriage: 1. the farm owner Jan Bach, known personally, of the Catholic faith, born on the eleventh of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine in Otalżyno, residing in Otalżyno, son of the retired farmer Franciszek Bach and his wife Franciszka née Ostrowski, residing in Otalżyno. 2. Franciszka Hirsch, known personally, of the Catholic faith, born on the thirty-first of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty in Stare Grzybno, residing in Grzybno, daughter of the retired farmer Jan Hirsch and his wife Anna née Demps, residing in Grzybno.


43

Als Zeugen waren zugezogen und erschienen:

3. der Altsitzer Johann Hirsch

der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,

vier und dreißig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu Gribno

4. der Eigenthümer Johann Bramstke

der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,

dreißig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu Gribno.

In Gegenwart der Zeugen richtete der Standesbeamte an die Verlobten einzeln und nach einander die Frage: ob sie erklären, daß sie die Ehe mit einander eingehen wollen. Die Verlobten beantworteten diese Frage bejahend und erfolgte hierauf der Ausspruch des Standesbeamten, daß er sie nunmehr kraft des Gesetzes für rechtmäßig verbundene Eheleute erkläre.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben

gez: Johann Bach

gez: Franziska Bach geb. Hirsch

gez: Johann Hirsch

gez: Johann Bramstke

Der Standesbeamte.

Die Uebereinstimmung mit dem Haupt-Register beglaubigt

Carthaus am 12ten November 1897.

Der Standesbeamte.

Fig. 33. The second page of the marriage record of Jan Bach and Franciszka Hirsch of 1897. It shows the witnesses, four signatures written in their own hand and, at the very bottom, a note in Polish about the husband's death.

Marriage record of Jan Bach and Franciszka Hirsch, 1897 (second page, with one omission)

Original text (German): *Als Zeugen waren zugezogen und erschienen: 3. der Altsitzer Johann Hirsch, vier und fünfzig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu Gribno, 4. der Eigenthümer Johann Stromski, dreißig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu Gribno. […] Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: Johann Bach, Franziska Bach geb. Hirsch, Johann Hirsch, Johann Stromski. Der Standesbeamte. [dopisek po polsku:] mąż zmarł w Otalzynie dnia 11 sierpnia 1950 r. Urząd Stanu Cywilnego Przodkowo Nr. aktu 34/1950.*

In English: As witnesses there were summoned and appeared: 3. the retired farmer Jan Hirsch, aged fifty-four, residing in Grzybno, 4. the farm owner Jan Stromski, aged thirty, residing in Grzybno. […] Read, approved and signed: Jan Bach, Franciszka Bach née Hirsch, Jan Hirsch, Jan Stromski. The registrar. Note in Polish: the husband died in Otalżyno on 11 August 1950, Register Office Przodkowo, entry no. 34 of 1950.

The registrar in Kartuzy made two mistakes in this record. He wrote the groom's mother as "Ostrowski", but her name was Uzdrowska, as her marriage record, her son's baptism record and her husband's death record show. He gave the bride's year of birth as 1880, but her birth record gives 31 December 1879. So on her wedding day Franciszka was not quite eighteen.

The children's places of birth show when Jan's family lived in Otalżyno and when in neighbouring Pomieczyno.

Child	Birth	Place
Anna	3 Jan 1899	Otalżyno
Franciszek	27 Mar 1900	Otalżyno
Jan	25 Oct 1901	Pomieczyno
Agnieszka	20 Feb 1903	Otalżyno
Leon	14 Apr 1904	Pomieczyńskie Pustki. Leon died on 4 Mar 1907 in Otalżyno.
Helena	6 Aug 1907	Pomieczyno. Helena is Mariola's grandmother.

Jan died in Otalżyno on 11 August 1950, aged eighty.

Franciszek Bach (c. 1834-1917)

Birth	c. 1834, according to the death record, in Czeczewo
Parents	first names unknown
Marriage	25 October 1861 in Przodkowo, to Franciszka Uzdrowska
Children	among them Jan (1869) and Franciszek
Occupation	fisherman in Otalżyno, later a farmer, in old age retired and living with his son on a life allowance
Death	8 March 1917, Otalżyno

Franciszek was Jan's father. On his wedding day in 1861 he was twenty-seven and lived in the village of Rąb in the parish of Przodkowo. His bride, Franciszka Uzdrowska, was twenty-three. The witnesses were Franciszek Schröder and Jan Ewelt.



Fig. 34. The marriage of Franciszek Bach and Franciszka Uzdrowska, marriage register of the parish of Przodkowo, entry 16 of 1861. At the top is the heading of the table. At the bottom is the line of the entry.

Marriage entry of Franciszek Bach and Franciszka Uzdrowska, 1861

Original text (German): *16. Romb. Franz Bach, Junggesell / Francisca Usdrowska, Jungfer. 27. 23. den 25ten October 1861. derselbe. Franz Schröder, Johann Ewelt.*

In English: 16. Rąb. The bachelor Franciszek Bach and the spinster Franciszka Uzdrowska. He aged 27, she aged 23. Married on 25 October 1861. The marriage was performed by the same priest as above. Witnesses: Franciszek Schröder, Jan Ewelt.

After the wedding Franciszek and Franciszka settled in Otalżyno. In 1869, when Jan was born, the priest recorded Franciszek as a fisherman. In 1897, when Jan married, Franciszek had already retired and lived with his son on a life allowance. He died in Otalżyno on 8 March 1917 at a quarter to ten in the evening, aged about eighty-three. His death was reported by his other son, also called Franciszek. The registrar wrote that the deceased was born in "Cetschau", which is most probably Czeczewo, a village in the parish of Kielno. The son did not know his grandparents' first names, so the registrar wrote only that the deceased was the son of the Bach couple, owners of a farm.

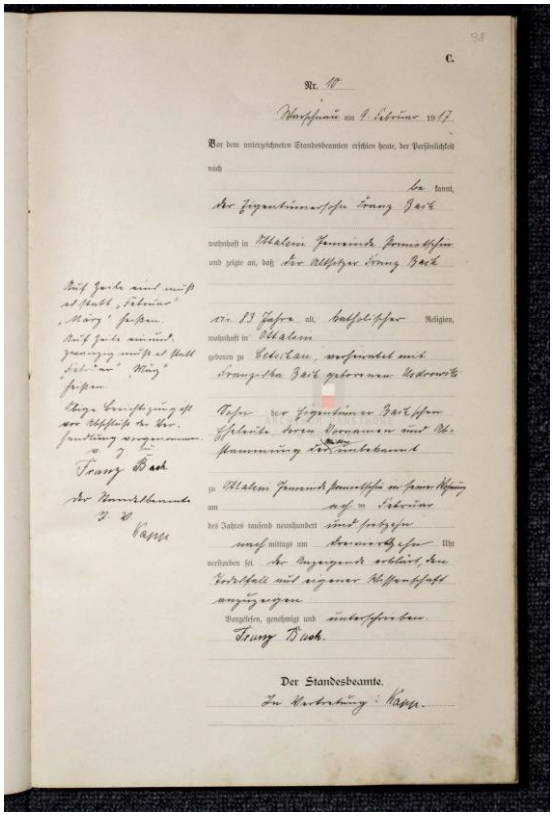


Fig. 35. The death record of Franciszek Bach, register office in Warzno, entry 10 of 1917. In the left margin the registrar corrected the month from February to March.

Death record of Franciszek Bach, 1917 (excerpts)

Original text (German): *der Eigentümersohn Franz Bach, wohnhaft in Ottalsin Gemeinde Pomietschin, zeigte an, daß der Altsitzer Franz Bach, circa 83 Jahre alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft in Ottalsin, geboren zu Cetschau, verheiratet mit Franziska Bach geborenen Usdrowski, Sohn der Eigentümer Bach'schen Eheleute, deren Vornamen und Abstammung der Mutter unbekannt, zu Ottalsin […] am 8. März 1917 […] verstorben sei.*

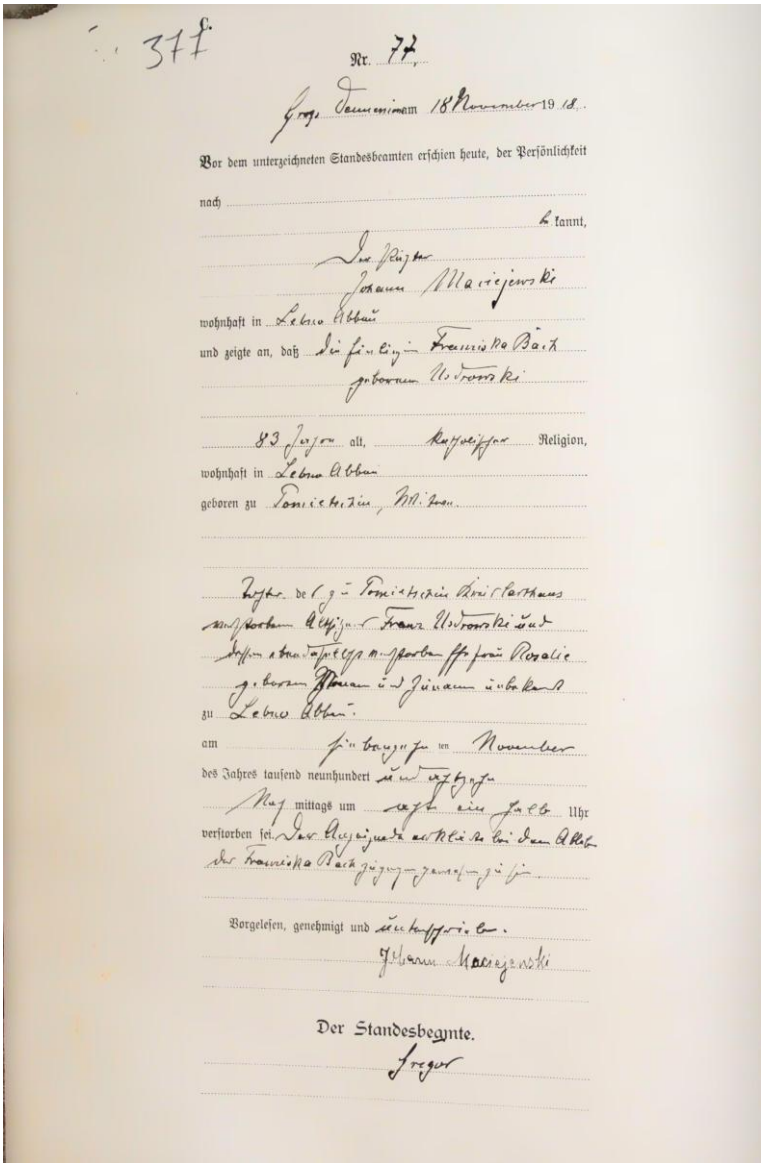
In English: the farm owner's son Franciszek Bach, residing in Otalżyno in the commune of Pomieczyno, reported that the retired farmer Franciszek Bach, aged about 83, of the Catholic faith, residing in Otalżyno, born in Cetschau (today Czeczewo near Przodkowo), married to Franciszka Bach née Usdrowski, son of the Bach couple, owners of a farm, whose first names and the mother's origin are unknown, died in Otalżyno […] on 8 March 1917 […].

The Uzdrowski and Hebel families: the family of Franciszka, wife of Franciszek Bach

Franciszka	born c. 1835 in Pomieczyno, died 17 November 1918 in Łebno
Her father	Franciszek Uzdrowski, born 22 November 1811 in Zęblewo, died 19 March 1880 in Rąb near Pomieczyno
Her mother	Rozalia née Hebel, died 9 May 1886 in Pomieczyno
Parents' marriage	6 November 1837, parish of Kielno
Her grandparents	Maciej Uzdrowski (d. 1842) and Anna née Os (d. 1850)

Franciszka, wife of Franciszek Bach, came from Pomieczyno, the village next to Otalżyno. Her surname was spelt in many ways: Uzdrowska, Usdrowska and Udrowski. The registrar in Kartuzy even turned it into "Ostrowski".

Franciszka lived with her husband for fifty-five years and was widowed in March 1917. After that she lived on an outlying farm belonging to the village of Łebno. Her death record calls her an "Einliegerin", that is, a lodger. This was the word for someone who had no house of their own and lived in somebody else's. She died in Łebno on 17 November 1918 at half past eight in the evening, six days after the end of the First World War. She was eighty-three. Her death was reported by Jan Maciejewski, a cottager from an outlying farm of Łebno. He stated that she was born in Pomieczyno, the daughter of the retired farmer Franciszek Uzdrowski and his wife Rozalia, whose maiden name he did not know.



Nr. 77

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach ... kannt,

Der Pächter Johann Maciejewski

wohnhaft in Lebno Abbau

und zeigte an, daß die Einliegerin Franziska Bach geborene Udrowski

83 Jahre alt, katholisch Religion,

wohnhaft in Lebno Abbau

geboren zu Pomietschin, Kr. Karthaus

Tochter der zu Pomietschin Kreis Karthaus verstorbenen Altsitzers Franz Udrowski und dessen ebendaselbst verstorbenen Ehefrau Rosalie geborene [illegible] unbekannt

zu Lebno Abbau.

am fünfzehnten November

des Jahres tausend neunhundert achtzehn

Mai mittags um zehn ein halb Uhr

verstorben sei. Der Anzeigende ist mit der Verstorbenen verwandt.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben.

Johann Maciejewski

Der Standesbeamte.

Jeger

Fig. 36. Death record of Franciszka Bach née Uzdrowska, civil registry office in Smażyno, entry 77 of 1918.

Death record of Franciszka Bach née Uzdrowska, 1918 (extract)

Original text (German): *die Einliegerin Franziska Bach geborene Udrowski, 83 Jahre alt, katholisch, wohnhaft in Lebno Abbau, geboren zu Pomietschin, Witwe, Tochter des zu Pomietschin Kreis Karthaus verstorbenen Altsitzers Franz Udrowski und dessen ebendaselbst verstorbenen Ehefrau Rosalie, geborene […] unbekannt*

In English: the lodger Franciszka Bach née Udrowski, aged 83, Catholic, living on an outlying farmstead of the village of Łebno, born in Pomieczyno, widow, daughter of the late Franciszek Udrowski, a retired farmer living on a life annuity, who died in Pomieczyno in the district of Kartuzy and of his late wife Rozalia, who died there, maiden name […] unknown

Rozalia's maiden name is given in the marriage register of Kielno parish. On 6 November 1837, after three banns, twenty-five-year-old Franciszek Uzdrowski and twenty-four-year-old Rozalia Hebel were married there. The register entered this marriage under the village of Jeleńska Huta. Afterwards the couple lived in Pomieczyno. Rozalia died in Pomieczyno on 9 May 1886 at one o'clock in the night. Her death record says that she was the daughter of Józef Hebel and Rozalia née Potrykus and that she was born in the district of Wejherowo.

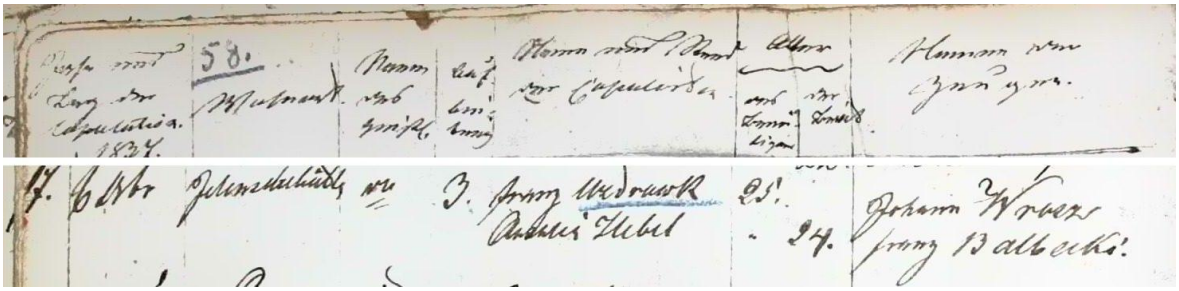


Fig. 37. Entry for the marriage of Franciszek Uzdrowski and Rozalia Hebel, marriage register of Kielno parish, entry 17 of 1837. The column headings are visible at the top, with the line of the record below them.

Entry for the marriage of Franciszek Uzdrowski and Rozalia Hebel, 1837

Original text (German): *17. | 6 [listopada] | Jellensche Hütte | 3 | Franz Udrowski, Rosalie Hebel | 25, 24 | Johann Wrosz[?], Franz Balbocki[?]*

In English: Marriage number 17. Day of the marriage: 6 November. Village: Jeleńska Huta. Number of banns: 3. The couple: Franciszek Udrowski and Rozalia Hebel. He aged 25, she aged 24. Witnesses: Jan Wrosz[?] and Franciszek Balbocki[?].

Franciszek Uzdrowski (1811-1880)

Birth	22 November 1811, Zęblewo, baptised 24 November in Strzepcz parish
Parents	Maciej Uzdrowski and Anna née Os
Siblings	Michał (1813), Franciszka (1816), Jan (1818), Antoni (1820), Ewa Józefina (1821), Wojciech (1825)
Marriage	6 November 1837 in Kielno, to Rozalia Hebel
Children	Franciszka, Józef (1842, died in infancy), Anna (1849), Józef (1853)
Death	19 March 1880 at five in the morning, Rąb near Pomieczyno

Franciszek Uzdrowski was born on 22 November 1811 in Zęblewo, a village in Strzepcz parish. Two days later the parish priest Aleksander Jezierski baptised him and gave him two names, Franciszek Jan. The register recorded his father as Maciej Uzdrowk and his mother as Anna Osowa. The godparents were Walenty Kolka and Anna Klechowa. Franciszek was the eldest of seven children.

After their marriage in 1837 Franciszek and Rozalia lived in turn in Donimierz Wielki, in Szemud and in Rąb, a settlement between Pomieczyno and Załęże. Franciszek was a cottager, which means he had a house with a garden but no fields. In November 1875 their son Józef was married in Załęże. He was twenty-two, the son of a cottager from Rąb. The marriage record calls him the son of Franciszek Udrowski and Rozalia née Hebel. One of the witnesses was Franciszek Bach, a forty-three-year-old cottager from an outlying farmstead of Pomieczyno and the husband of the groom's sister.

Franciszek died in Rąb on 19 March 1880 at five in the morning. His death was reported by the same son, Józef. He told the official that his father was sixty-seven, had been born in Zęblewo and was the son of the late Maciej and Anna. The official wrote the mother's surname in German as Voss. The death record of his daughter from 1918 says that Franciszek died in Pomieczyno, because Rąb lies right next to that village.

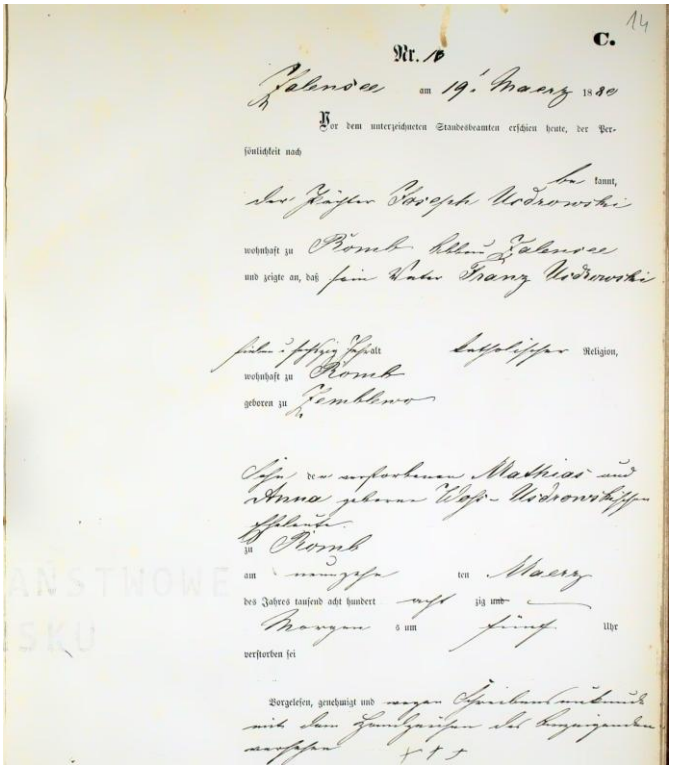


Fig. 38. Death record of Franciszek Uzdrowski, civil registry office in Załęże, entry 13 of 1880.

Death record of Franciszek Uzdrowski, 1880 (extract)

Original text (German): *Zalensee am 19. Maerz 1880. […] der Käthner Joseph Udrowski, wohnhaft zu Romb Abbau Zalensee, und zeigte an, daß sein Vater Franz Udrowski, sieben u. sechzig Jahr alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft zu Romb, geboren zu Zemblewo, Sohn der verstorbenen Mathias und Anna geborne Voss Udrowski'schen Eheleute, zu Romb am neunzehnten Maerz des Jahres tausend acht hundert achtzig Morgens um fünf Uhr verstorben sei.*

In English: Załęże, 19 March 1880. […] the cottager Józef Udrowski, living in Rąb, an outlying settlement of Załęże. He reported that his father Franciszek Udrowski, aged sixty-seven, of the Catholic faith, living in Rąb, born in Zęblewo, son of the late married couple Maciej Udrowski and Anna née Voss, died in Rąb on the nineteenth of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty at five in the morning.

Maciej Uzdrowski (d. 1842) and Anna née Os (d. 1850)

Maciej	born c. 1785, died 27 November 1842 in Donimierz Wielki
Anna	née Osowa, born c. 1787, died 15 November 1850 in Donimierz Wielki
Marriage	1810, Luzino parish
Children	Franciszek Jan (1811), Michał (1813), Franciszka (1816), Jan (1818), Antoni (1820), Ewa Józefina (1821), Wojciech (1825)

Maciej Uzdrowski and Anna Osowa were married in 1810 in Luzino. They settled in Zęblewo, where their first son Franciszek was born a year later. The old registers spell their surname Uzdrowk, without the ending. Maciej was a cottager. In old age they both lived in Donimierz Wielki in Kielno parish, the same village in which their son Franciszek was living with Rozalia in 1842.

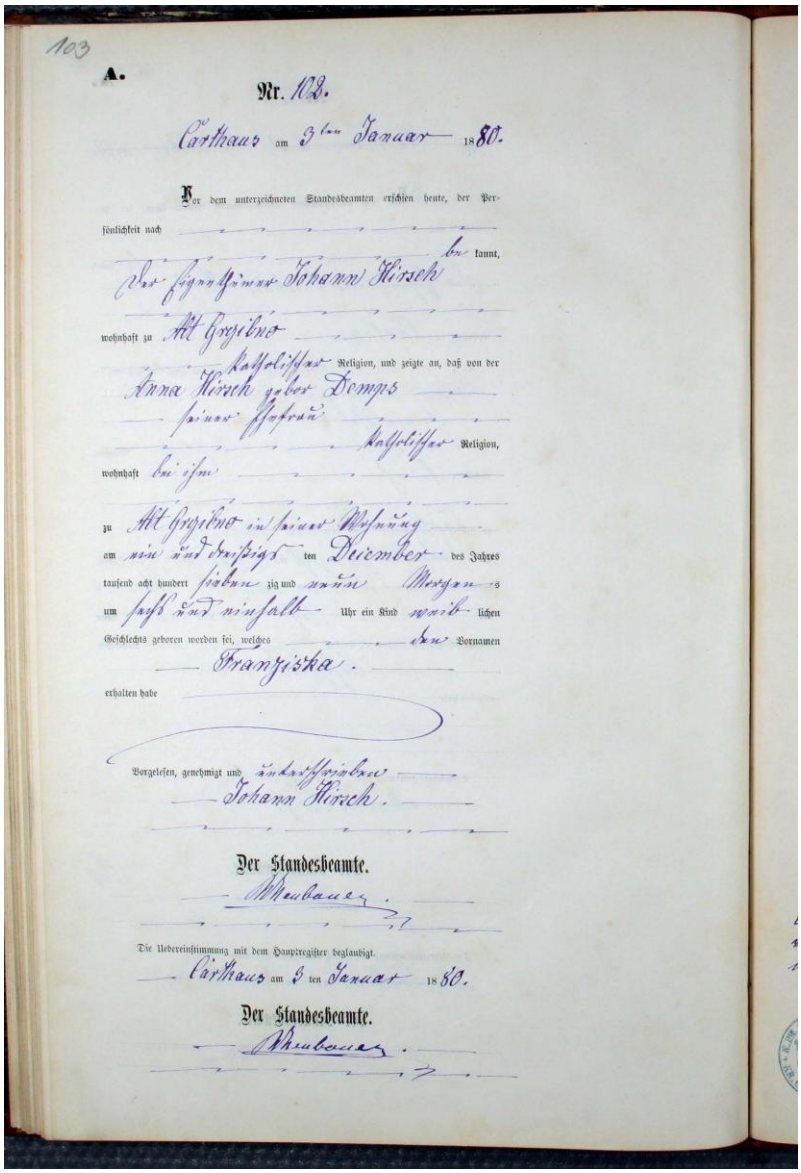
Maciej died in Donimierz Wielki on 27 November 1842 at the age of fifty-seven and was buried three days later. He left his wife Anna and four children. Anna outlived him by eight years. She died on 15 November 1850 of an internal inflammation, aged sixty-three. The register calls her the wife of a lodger, so at the end of her life she had no house of her own.

The Hirsch and Damps families: the family of Franciszka, wife of Jan Bach

Franciszka née Hirsch (1879-1950)

Birth	31 December 1879 at half past five in the morning, Stare Grzybno
Parents	Jan Hirsch and Anna née Damps
Siblings	sister Anastazja (b. 31 August 1873) and half-brother Jan Stromski
Marriage	12 November 1897 in Kartuzy, to Jan Bach
Death	1950

Franciszka was Mariola's great-grandmother. She was born on the last day of 1879 in Stare Grzybno, a village just outside Kartuzy. Her father registered her birth at the office in Kartuzy three days later, already in the new year. He signed the record in his own hand.



103

A.

Nr. 102.

Carthaus am 3ten Januar 1880.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,

der Eigenthümer Johann Hirsch

wohnhaft zu Alt Grzybno katholischer Religion, und zeigte an, daß von der

Anna Hirsch geborn Damps

seiner Ehefrau katholischer Religion,

wohnhaft bei ihm

zu Alt Grzybno in seiner Wohnung

am neun und dreißigsten des Monats December des Jahres

tausend acht hundert siebenzig und neun Morgens

um sechs und neunzig Uhr ein Kind weiblichen

Geschlechts geboren worden sei, welches den Vornamen

Franziska.

erhalten habe

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und eigenhändig unterschrieben

Johann Hirsch.

Der Standesbeamte.

Neubauer.

Die Uebereinstimmung mit dem Hauptregister beglaubigt.

Carthaus am 3 ten Januar 1880.

Der Standesbeamte.

Neubauer.

Fig. 39. Birth record of Franciszka Hirsch, civil registry office in Kartuzy, entry 102 of 1879, written on 3 January 1880.

Birth record of Franciszka Hirsch, 1879

Original text (German): *Nr. 102. Carthaus am 3ten Januar 1880. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Eigenthümer Johann Hirsch, wohnhaft zu Alt Grzybno, katholischer Religion, und zeigte an, daß von der Anna Hirsch gebor. Demps, seiner Ehefrau, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft bei ihm, zu Alt Grzybno in seiner Wohnung am ein und dreißigsten Dezember des Jahres tausend acht hundert siebenzig und neun Morgens um halb sechs Uhr ein Kind weiblichen Geschlechts geboren worden sei, welches den Vornamen Franziska erhalten habe. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: Johann Hirsch.*

In English: Entry no. 102. Kartuzy, 3 January 1880. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today the farm owner Jan Hirsch, known to him personally, living in Stare Grzybno, of the Catholic faith. He reported that Anna Hirsch née Demps, his wife, of the Catholic faith, living with him, gave birth in Stare Grzybno in his home on the thirty-first of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine at half past five in the morning to a child of the female sex, who was given the name Franciszka. Read, approved and signed: Jan Hirsch.

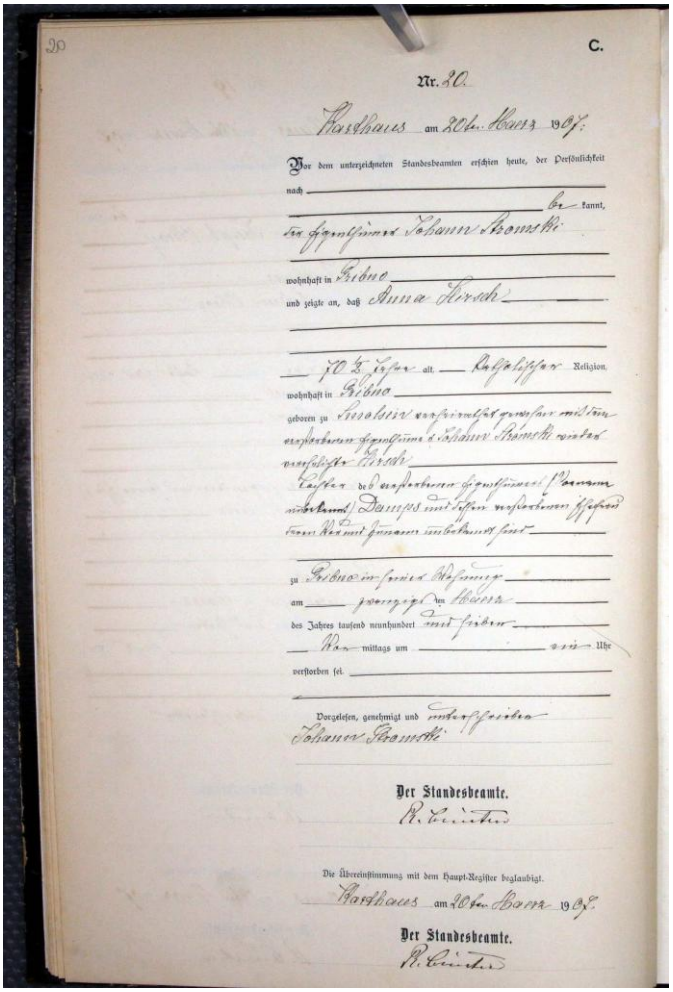
Franciszka married Jan Bach and gave birth to six children. She died in 1950, in the same year as her husband and her daughter Helena.

Jan Hirsch (1845-1910) and Anna née Damps (c. 1836-1907)

Jan	born 6 July 1845 in Smołdzino, died 12 February 1910 in Grzybno
Jan's parents	Piotr Hirsch and Helena née Berowska
Anna	born c. 1836 in Smołdzino, died 20 March 1907 in Grzybno
Marriage	22 July 1872
Children	Anastazja (1873) and Franciszka (1879)
Anna's first husband	Jan Stromski, married 12 November 1855 in Przodkowo

Jan Hirsch and Anna both came from Smołdzino, a village in Przodkowo parish. Anna's maiden name was Damps, which the records also spelled Demps. She was nine years older than her husband and was a widow when she married him. Her first husband was Jan Stromski, whom she married on 12 November 1855 in Przodkowo. She had a son with him, also called Jan. In 1872 she married Jan Hirsch. The couple farmed in Stare Grzybno. In 1897, at the wedding of their daughter Franciszka, Jan Hirsch was already a retired farmer living on a life annuity. He stood as a witness himself.

Anna died in Grzybno on 20 March 1907 in the morning, aged seventy years and six months. Her death was reported by her son from her first marriage, Jan Stromski, a farmer in Grzybno. He did not know the names of his grandparents, so the official wrote only that the dead woman's father was named Damps and had his own farm.



Nr. 20.

Carthaus am 20ten März 1907.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Eigenthümer Johann Stromski wohnhaft in Gribno und zeigte an, daß Anna Hirsch 70 ½ Jahre alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft in Gribno, geboren zu Smolsin[?], verheirathet gewesen mit dem verstorbenen Eigenthümer Johann Stromski und in der [zweiten Ehe] verehelichte Hirsch, Tochter des verstorbenen Eigenthümers (Vorname unbekannt) Damps und dessen verstorbenen Ehefrau, deren Vor- und Zuname unbekannt sind, zu Gribno in seiner Wohnung am zwanzigsten März des Jahres tausend neunhundert sieben vormittags verstorben sei.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben
Johann Stromski

Der Standesbeamte.

Die Übereinstimmung mit dem Haupt-Register beglaubigt.
Carthaus am 20ten März 1907.

Der Standesbeamte.

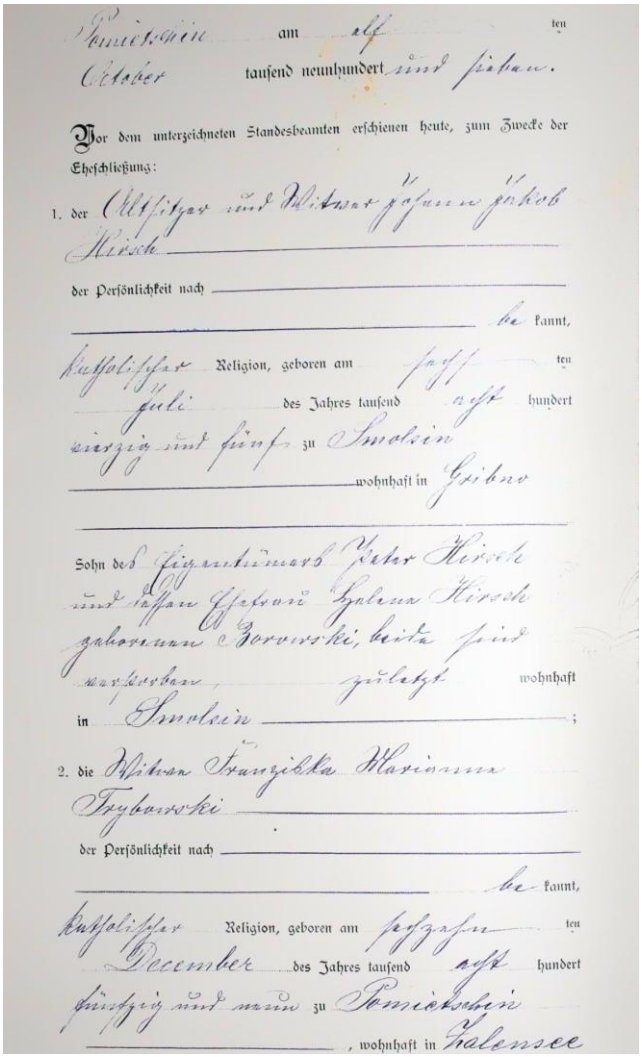
Fig. 40. Death record of Anna Hirsch née Damps, civil registry office in Kartuzy, entry 20 of 1907.

Death record of Anna Hirsch née Damps, 1907

Original text (German): *Nr. 20. Carthaus am 20ten März 1907. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Eigenthümer Johann Stromski, wohnhaft in Gribno, und zeigte an, daß Anna Hirsch, 70 1/2 Jahre alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft in Gribno, geboren zu Smolsin[?], verheirathet gewesen mit dem verstorbenen Eigenthümer Johann Stromski und in der [zweiten Ehe] verehelichte Hirsch, Tochter des verstorbenen Eigenthümers (Vorname unbekannt) Damps und dessen verstorbenen Ehefrau, deren Vor- und Zuname unbekannt sind, zu Gribno in seiner Wohnung am zwanzigsten März des Jahres tausend neunhundert und sieben vormittags verstorben sei. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: Johann Stromski.*

In English: Entry no. 20. Kartuzy, 20 March 1907. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today the farm owner Jan Stromski, known to him personally, living in Grzybno. He reported that Anna Hirsch, aged 70 and a half, of the Catholic faith, living in Grzybno, born in Smołdzino (the name is written unclearly), married first to the late farm owner Jan Stromski and in her second marriage to Hirsch, daughter of the late farm owner Damps (first name unknown) and of his late wife, whose first name and surname are unknown, died in Grzybno in his home on the twentieth of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven in the morning. Read, approved and signed: Jan Stromski.

After Anna's death Jan Hirsch married once more. On 11 October 1907, at the office in Pomieczyno, he married the widow Franciszka Marianna Trybowska née Groth, born in 1859 in Pomieczyno. One of the witnesses was his son-in-law Jan Bach, a thirty-eight-year-old farmer from Pomieczyno. For us this marriage record is the most important document about Jan, because it gives his full names, his date of birth and his parents. Jan Jakub Hirsch was born on 6 July 1845 in Smołdzino, the son of the farmer Piotr Hirsch and Helena née Borowska.



Pomietschin am elft ten
October tausend neunhundert und sieben.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschienen heute, zum Zwecke der Eheschließung:

1. der Altsitzer und Wittwer Johann Jakob Hirsch
der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,
katholischer Religion, geboren am sechsten ten
Juli des Jahres tausend acht hundert
vierzig und fünf zu Smolsin
wohnhaft in Grzibno
Sohn des Eigentümers Peter Hirsch
und dessen Ehefrau Helena Hirsch
geborenen Borowski, beide sind
verstorben, zuletzt wohnhaft
in Smolsin;
2. die Wittwe Franziska Marianna
Trybowski
der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,
katholischer Religion, geboren am sechsten ten
December des Jahres tausend acht hundert
fünfzig und neun zu Pomietschin
, wohnhaft in Falensee

Fig. 41. Record of the second marriage of Jan Jakub Hirsch, civil registry office of Załęże based in Pomieczyno, entry 21 of 1907. The photograph shows the upper part of the first page.

Record of the second marriage of Jan Jakub Hirsch, 1907 (extract)

Original text (German): *Nr. 21. Pomietschin am elften Oktober tausend neunhundert und sieben. […] 1. der Altsitzer und Witwer Johann Jakob Hirsch, […] katholischer Religion, geboren am sechsten Juli des Jahres tausend acht hundert vierzig und fünf zu Smolsin, wohnhaft in Grzibno, Sohn des Eigentümers Peter Hirsch und dessen Ehefrau Helena Hirsch geborenen Borowski, beide sind verstorben, zuletzt wohnhaft in Smolsin. 2. die Witwe Franziska Marianna Trybowski […]*

In English: Number 21. Pomieczyno, the eleventh of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven. […] 1. the retired farmer living on a life annuity and widower Jan Jakub Hirsch, […] of the Catholic faith, born on the sixth of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five in Smołdzino, living in Grzybno, son of the farm owner Piotr Hirsch and his wife Helena Hirsch née Borowska, both deceased, last living in Smołdzino. 2. the widow Franciszka Marianna Trybowska […]

Jan died in Grzybno on 12 February 1910 at half past ten in the evening. He was sixty-four years and nine months old. His death was reported by his stepson Jan Stromski. The stepson did not know the names of his stepfather's parents, so the official wrote only that the dead man's father had been a farm owner in Smołdzino.

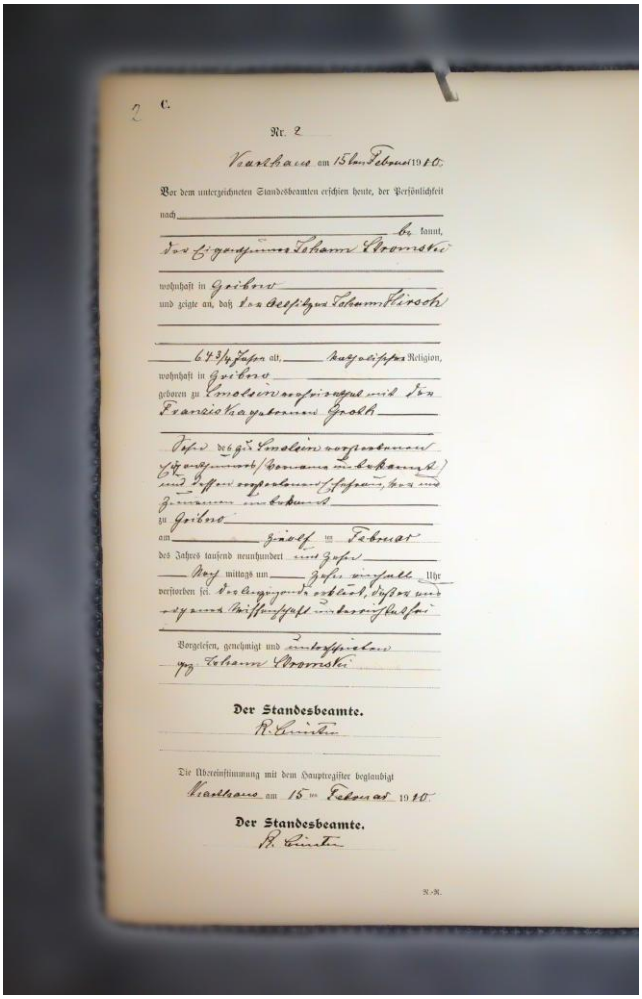


Fig. 42. Death record of Jan Hirsch, civil registry office of Kartuzy Leśnictwo, entry 2 of 1910.

Death record of Jan Hirsch, 1910 (extract)

Original text (German): *der Altsitzer Johann Hirsch, 64¾ Jahre alt, katholisch, wohnhaft in Grzybno, geboren zu Smolsin, verheiratet gewesen mit der Franziska geborene Groth, Sohn des zu Smolsin verstorbenen Eigentümers (Vorname unbekannt) und dessen verstorbenen Ehefrau, Vor- und Zuname unbekannt*

In English: the retired farmer living on a life annuity Jan Hirsch, aged 64 and three quarters, Catholic, living in Grzybno, born in Smołdzino, was married to Franciszka née Groth, son of the late farm owner (first name unknown) who died in Smołdzino and of his late wife, whose first name and surname are unknown

Piotr Hirsch (1809-1880) and Helena née Berowska (1802-1864)

Piotr	born 1 April 1809, baptised 3 April in Przodkowo, died 18 January 1880 in Smołdzino
Piotr's parents	Józef Hirsch and Dorota née Lewańczyk
Helena	born 2 January 1802 in Przodkowo, died 8 April 1864 in Smołdzino
Helena's parents	Michał Berowski and Ewa née Mrok
Marriage	10 August 1835 in Przodkowo
Helena's first husband	Maciej Stefanowski, married 17 November 1823 in Przodkowo

Until about 1860 the registers of Przodkowo parish spell this family's surname Hersz, sometimes Hersch and once even Ersz. Only the Prussian officials settled on the spelling Hirsch. Piotr was born on 1 April 1809 at four in the afternoon. He was baptised two days later in Przodkowo. The register entered the

baptism under the village of Grzybno Kosowskie. His parents were the farmers Józef Ersz and Dorota Lewańczykowa. The godparents were Józef Lewańczyk and Franciszka Erszowa from Czarna Huta.

Helena was seven years older than her husband. She was born on 2 January 1802 in Przodkowo and was baptised the next day. Priests and officials spelled her surname Berowska, Beirowska and Borowska. In 1823 she married Maciej Stefanowski and had two daughters with him. Maciej died in 1835. That same summer, on 10 August 1835, Helena married Piotr Hirsch in Przodkowo. They settled in Smołdzino, where ten years later their son Jan Jakub was born.

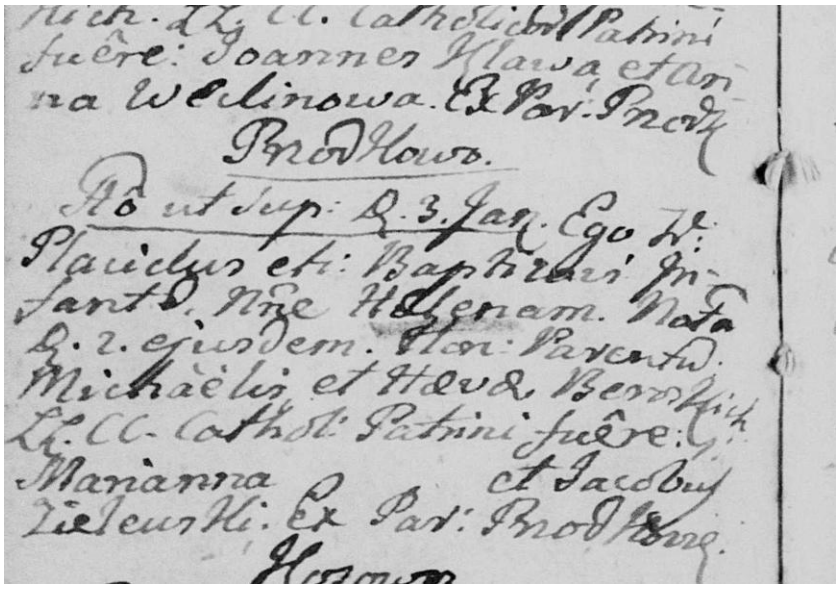


Fig. 43. Baptism of Helena Berowska, baptism register of Przodkowo parish, 3 January 1802. The record begins under the name of the village of Przodkowo, written in the middle of the page.

Baptism of Helena Berowska, 1802

Original text (Latin): *Przodkowo. Aō ut Sup: D. 3. Jan: Ego Fr: Placidus etc: Baptizavi Infantem Nne Helenam. Nata D. 2. ejusdem. Hon: Parentum Michaëlis et Hevae Beroskich LL. CC. Cathol: Patrini fuere: Marianna et Jacobus Zielewski.*

In English: Przodkowo. In the year as above, on the 3rd day of January, I, Brother Placyd, baptised a child named Helena, born on the 2nd day of this month, the daughter of the honest parents Michał and Ewa Berowski, lawfully wedded, Catholics. The godparents were Marianna and Jakub Zielewski.

Helena died in Smołdzino on 8 April 1864 of old age. The register of deaths calls her the wife of the farmer Piotr Hersch, née Beirowska. It says that she left her husband and three grown-up children. Piotr outlived her by sixteen years. He died in Smołdzino on 18 January 1880 at two in the afternoon, a retired farmer living on a life annuity. His death was reported by Aleksander Stefanowski, a farmer from Smołdzino, who bore the surname of Helena's first husband. He stated that the dead man had been born in Brzeziny, a village also called Szarlota. He named him as the son of Józef Hirsch and Dorota née Lewańczyk.

Michał Berowski (c. 1742-1829) and Ewa née Mrok (c. 1764-1824), Helena's parents

Michał Berowski and his wife Ewa née Mrok were farmers in Przodkowo, right by the parish church. The baptism register of the parish recorded seven of their children: Józef in 1786, Anna in 1795, Maciej in 1797, Jan in 1799, Helena in 1802, Adam in 1804 and Ewa in 1807. Józef Berowski, the eldest of the siblings, was a witness at Helena's first wedding in 1823.

Ewa died on 7 March 1824, aged 60. Michał outlived her by five years. He died in Przodkowo on 9 December 1829 of old age. The priest wrote that he was 87, so he was born about 1742. He was buried five days later.

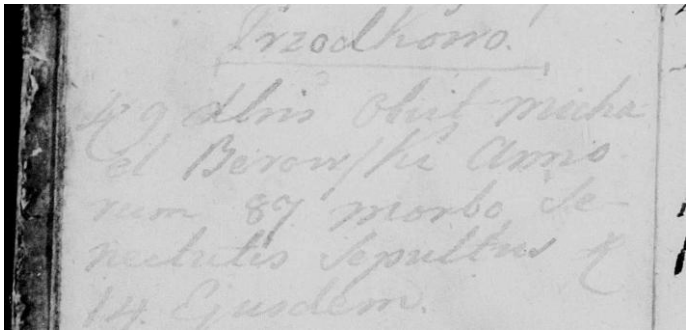


Fig. 44. Entry for the death of Michał Berowski, register of deaths of Przodkowo parish, 9 December 1829.

Entry for the death of Michał Berowski, 1829

Original text (Latin): *Przodkowo. d. 9 Xbris Obiit Michael Berowski Annorum 87 morbo Senectutis Sepultus d 14 Ejusdem.*

In English: Przodkowo. On the 9th day of December Michał Berowski died, aged 87, of old age. Buried on the 14th day of this month.

Józef Hirsch (d. 1867) and Dorota née Lewańczyk (d. 1866)

Józef	born c. 1783, son of the village headman of Czarna Huta, died 5 April 1867 in Brzeziny
Dorota	née Lewańczyk, born c. 1786, died 1 January 1866 in Brzeziny
Marriage	11 November 1805, Sarnowo, Przodkowo parish
Children	Józef (1807), Piotr (1809), Jakub (1812), Katarzyna (1813), Marianna (1816), Elżbieta (1820), Anna (1822), Ewa (1826), Paweł (1829)

On 11 November 1805, in Przodkowo parish, twenty-two-year-old Józef Hersz and twenty-one-year-old Dorota Lewańczykówna were married. The register entered this marriage under the village of Sarnowo and called the groom the son of the village headman of Czarna Huta. The witnesses were Wawrzyniec Plichta from Sytna Góra and Jan Okroy from Czarna Huta. The young couple farmed first in Grzybno Kosowskie and later in Brzeziny. They had nine children. Our Piotr was the second of them.

They both lived to a great age. Dorota died in Brzeziny on 1 January 1866 and left her husband and six grown-up children. Józef died on 5 April 1867 as a widower and a retired farmer living on a life annuity. The register of deaths says that he was about ninety years old.

Józef's father was the village headman Marcin Hirsch. His mother was Konstancja. The baptism register of Żukowo parish recorded that on 30 July 1783 a son, Józef, was born to them in the village of Małkowo and baptised on 1 August. The godparents were the nobleman Józef Bronk and the noblewoman Kordula Bronkówna. Three years later a second son, Antoni, was born in Małkowo. From 1803 Marcin Hirsch appears in the registers of Przodkowo parish as an inhabitant of Czarna Huta. There Konstancja gave birth to three more children.

Dorota was born on 6 March 1786 in Grzybno and was baptised on 12 March in Przodkowo. Her parents were most probably Maciej Lewańczyk and Rozalia, because she is the only Dorota Lewańczykówna in

the register of those years. Józef Lewańczyk, who held her son Piotr at the font in 1809, was probably her brother.

Other Bobkowski families from around Mirachowo

Several families around Mirachowo and Sianowo bore the surname Bobkowski. The list of inhabitants of the Kartuzy commune deported by the Germans includes Jan Bobkowski, a fifty-year-old farmer from Sianowo. He was taken to Stutthof camp on 20 June 1944. The last news of him dates from January 1945. Władysław Bobkowski, Mariola's grandfather, had a brother Jan who lived in Mirachowo, in Sianowo parish. The age and place of residence therefore fit this brother, but no document confirms that he was the man on the list. In 1933 Wiktor Bobkowski was a forester in the Mirachowo Forest District. No document links him to our family either.

Sources

The dates in the lives of Alojzy, his siblings and his son come from Mariola's notes. Mariola's birth, baptism and confirmation are recorded in the baptism register of the parish in Kartuzy (entry 95 of 1958) and in the baptism certificate of 8 October 2026. The remaining facts come from the records listed in the table.

The description of the founding of the monastery in Kartuzy comes from the tenth book of the "Annals" of Jan Długosz (Warsaw edition of 1985, page 78).

The Bobkowski, Stank, Gronda and Block families

Document	Where it is held
Birth record of Władysław Bobkowski, 1901	State Archives in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Mirachowo, births 1901, entry 50
Marriage record of Aleksander Bobkowski and Łucja Gronda, 1891	State Archives in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Kamienica Szlachecka, fonds 10/2017, unit 50, entry 3
Death record of Józef Bobkowski, 1889	State Archives in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Mirachowo, fonds 10/2045, unit 47, entry 99
Death record of Ewa Bobkowska née Konkel, 1914	State Archives in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Mirachowo, fonds 10/2045, unit 106, entry 23
Baptism of Paweł Bobkowski, 1779	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, registers of Sianowo parish, FamilySearch microfilm 008106124, image 505
Deaths of Wojciech and Marianna Bobkowski, 1806	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, registers of Sianowo parish, FamilySearch microfilm 008106124, image 313
Death of Marianna Bobkowska, 1817	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, register of deaths of Sianowo parish, FamilySearch microfilm 008106124, image 339
Death of Grzegorz Bobkowski, 1820	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, register of deaths of Sianowo parish, entry 37, FamilySearch microfilm 008106124, image 345
Death of Jan Bobkowski, 1788	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, register of deaths of Sianowo parish, FamilySearch microfilm 008106124, image 279
Marriage of Paweł Bobkowski and Franciszka Kamińska, 1811	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, marriage register of Chmielno parish, entry 15, FamilySearch microfilm 007948554, image 159
Baptisms of Anna (1823) and Katarzyna (1835) Bobkowska	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, baptism register of Sianowo parish, entries 62 and 55, FamilySearch microfilm 008106124, images 85 and 91

Death of Franciszka Bobkowska née Kamińska, 1853	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, register of deaths of Sianowo parish, entry 31, FamilySearch microfilm 008106124
Baptism of Magdalena Stank, 1805	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, baptism register of Chmielno parish, entry 29, FamilySearch microfilm 007948577, image 487
Baptism of Marcin Stank, 1778	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, baptism register of Chmielno parish, entry 55, FamilySearch microfilm 007948577, image 274
Marriage of Marcin Stank and Katarzyna Reglin, 1804	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, marriage register of Chmielno parish, entry 3, FamilySearch microfilm 007948554, image 131
Deaths of Marcin Stankowski (1838) and Katarzyna (1849)	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, register of deaths of Chmielno parish, entries 57 and 59, FamilySearch microfilm 008180007, images 407 and 475
Death record of Jan Gronda, 1882	State Archives in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Kamienica Szlachecka, fonds 10/2017, unit 26, entry 94
Marriage of Jan Gronda and Julianna Block, 1849	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, marriage register of Chmielno parish, entry 25, FamilySearch microfilm 007948554, image 272
Baptism of Julianna Block, 1830	State Archives in Gdańsk, fonds 10/1254, unit 1, baptism register of Chmielno parish 1825-1860, entry 161
Baptism of Józef Block, 1784	Diocesan Archives in Pelplin, baptism register of Chmielno parish, entry 16, FamilySearch microfilm 007948577, image 317
Marriage of Józef Blok and Agnieszka Kąkol, 1811	Diocesan Archive in Pelplin, marriage register of the parish of Chmielno, entry 13, FamilySearch microfilm 007948554, image 158

The Bach, Uzdrowski and Hirsch families

Document	Where it is held
Birth record of Helena Bach, 1907	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Załęże and Pomieczyno, births 1907, entry 86
Marriage record of Jan Bach and Franciszka Hirsch, 1897	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Kartuzy, marriages 1897, entry 21
Baptism of Jan Bach, 1869	State Archive in Gdańsk, registers of the parish of Przodkowo (duplicate), births 1869, entry 194
Marriage of Franciszek Bach and Franciszka Uzdrowska, 1861	State Archive in Gdańsk, registers of the parish of Przodkowo (duplicate), marriages 1851-1874, entry 16 of 1861
Death record of Franciszek Bach, 1917	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Warzno, deaths 1917, entry 10
Death record of Franciszka Bach née Uzdrowska, 1918	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Smażyno, deaths 1916-1921, entry 77 of 1918
Marriage of Franciszek Uzdrowski and Rozalia Hebel, 1837	State Archive in Gdańsk, marriage register of the parish of Kielno 1820-1843, entry 17 of 1837
Death record of Rozalia Uzdrowska, 1886	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Załęże, deaths 1886, entry 25
Birth record of Franciszka Hirsch, 1879	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Kartuzy, fonds 10/2019, unit 16, entry 102
Death record of Anna Hirsch née Damps, 1907	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Kartuzy, fonds 10/2019, deaths 1907, entry 20
Death record of Jan Hirsch, 1910	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Kartuzy Leśnictwo, deaths 1910, entry 2

The older Uzdrowski, Hirsch and Berowski families

Document	Where it is held
Baptism of Marianna Bobkowska (1782) and second marriage of Grzegorz Bobkowski (1817)	Diocesan Archive in Pelplin, registers of the parish of Sianowo (FamilySearch microfilm 008106124)
Baptism of Franciszek Uzdrowski, 1811	Diocesan Archive in Pelplin, baptism register of the parish of Strzepcz 1810-1846, fol. 5 (FamilySearch microfilm 008107415)
Marriage of Józef Udrowski (1875) and death of Franciszek Udrowski (1880)	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Załęże, marriages 1875 (entry 22) and deaths 1880 (entry 13)
Deaths of Maciej Uzdrowski (1842) and Anna (1850)	State Archive in Gdańsk, registers of the parish of Kielno (duplicate) 1830-1854, entry 117 of 1842 and entry 74 of 1850
Second marriage of Jan Jakub Hirsch, 1907	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Załęże, marriages 1907, entry 21
Death of Piotr Hirsch, 1880	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Przodkowo, deaths 1880, entry 8
Baptism of Piotr Hersz (1809), marriage of Józef Hersz (1805), baptism of Helena Berowska (1802), baptism of Dorota Lewańczyk (1786)	Diocesan Archive in Pelplin, registers of the parish of Przodkowo (FamilySearch microfilm 007949189)
Deaths of Helena Hersch (1864), Dorota Hersz (1866) and Józef Hersz (1867)	State Archive in Gdańsk, registers of the parish of Przodkowo (duplicate) 1851-1874
Baptism of Józef Herz, 1783	Diocesan Archive in Pelplin, baptism register of the parish of Żukowo, fol. 195 (FamilySearch microfilm 008237418)

The Rompa and Kreft families and related families

The Rompa and Kreft families are the family of Teresa née Rompa, Mariola's mother. They were shoemakers, farmers and labourers from the Kashubian villages around Przodkowo: Pomieczyno, Kosowo and Szemud.

All these families lived in Kashubia near Kartuzy, in an area about thirty kilometres across. Until 1920 it was part of the Prussian state, which is why their records are written in Latin or in German. The chapter on the Bobkowski family explains how to read such records and what the Prussian civil registry office was.



Fig. 1. The diagram shows who followed whom in the Rompa family, from Franciszek and Katarzyna to Mariola.



Fig. 2. The diagram shows who followed whom in the Draws and Kreft families, that is in the family of Grandmother Helena.

Teresa née Rompa (1934-1994)

Birth	20 October 1934, Przodkowo
Parents	Augustyn Rompa (shoemaker) and Helena née Kreft
Siblings	four older sisters: Agnieszka, Leokadia, Jadwiga and Helena
Marriage	about 1956 in the church in Przodkowo, to Alojzy Bobkowski from Otalżyno
Children	Mariola (1958)
Death	2 May 1994 in Gdańsk-Kokoszki, together with her husband, in a bus crash

Teresa was Mariola's mother. She was born on 20 October 1934 in Przodkowo, a large village with a parish church, about eight kilometres north-east of Kartuzy. She was the youngest of the five daughters of Augustyn Rompa and Helena née Kreft. When she was born her father was 39 and her mother 36. Her eldest sister Agnieszka was already a girl of thirteen.

Teresa was not yet five when the war broke out. During the occupation, on 30 November 1941, her eldest sister Agnieszka died. She was unmarried and twenty years old.

Daughter of Augustyn and Helena	Birth	Later life
Agnieszka	29 May 1921	unmarried, died 30 November 1941 aged 20
Leokadia	12 December 1923, Kosowo	married name Ludwichowska, died 6 October 2026 aged 102, the last of the sisters
Jadwiga	11 October 1926, Przodkowo	married name Bobkowska, died 26 August 1988 in Sopot
Helena	29 June 1930	married name Golnau, died 31 January 2022
Teresa	20 October 1934, Przodkowo	Mariola's mother, killed 2 May 1994

Mariola wrote down the list of sisters with their dates in her own hand. Two of the sisters, Jadwiga and Teresa, both took the married name Bobkowska, but that is a coincidence. Jadwiga's husband was Franciszek Bobkowski from the village of Sławki, who was not related to Alojzy.

Leokadia, Teresa's sister, who lived to 102

Leokadia was born on 12 December 1923 in a small cottage in Kosowo. She married after the war and her married name was Ludwichowska. She died on 6 October 2026 and her funeral took place on 10 October. At the coffin her youngest daughter read out a remembrance of her mother. What follows comes from that remembrance.

The father of the five sisters was not only a shoemaker. Leokadia's daughter remembered from her mother's stories that he also worked as a stonemason and bricklayer and that he made gravestones. His daughters helped him with this from a very young age, although it was hard manual work.

During the Second World War Leokadia was sent to forced labour in Żuławy, the Vistula delta. She was there together with her eldest sister Agnieszka. Agnieszka fell from a cart loaded with hay. After that accident she fell ill and died at the age of twenty. Towards the end of her life Leokadia often remembered her. She also told of fleeing in the middle of the night and hiding in a cellar, where they sat almost without breathing.



Fig. 3. The sisters Helena Golnau and Leokadia Ludwichowska, both née Rompa, at a family wedding. Photograph from the family collection.

After the war Leokadia had six children. Her youngest daughter was born when her mother was forty-five. Leokadia was then working at a bottling plant in Kartuzy. She cycled to Przodkowo and went on from there by bus. In winter people walked to Przodkowo on foot: the men in front and the women behind them in single file.

In her home almost all the food came from their own farm. Only sugar and salt were bought. Leokadia made fruit compotes and preserves. She cooked sweets for the children in a frying pan. Her children remembered three of her sayings: “Don't worry, it will work out somehow”, “No work, no cake” and “Without God, not even over the threshold”.

Leokadia's sons Jan and Jerzy and her daughter Maria died before their mother. The remembrance read at the funeral ended with the words: “Goodbye for now, Mum. Rest in peace.”

In about 1956 Teresa married Alojzy Bobkowski, born on 19 September 1933 in Otalżyno, a village eight kilometres from Przodkowo. The wedding took place in the church in Przodkowo, the same church where her parents, grandparents and great-grandparents had married. The couple had two children. Mariola was born in 1958 Mariola was baptised on 25 May 1958 in Kartuzy. Her godmother was Helena, Teresa's sister. Her godfather was Helena's husband, Robert Golnau, a railwayman from Gdańsk.

On 27 March 1978 Mariola was married in the church in Przodkowo. Her husband was Romuald Łukaszewicz. Teresa and Alojzy lived to see three grandchildren.

The disaster at Kokoszki

On 2 May 1994 Teresa and Alojzy were killed together in a bus crash in Gdańsk-Kokoszki. Teresa was 59 and Alojzy 60. The chapter on the Bobkowski family describes the accident and the memorial plaque with the names of the victims.

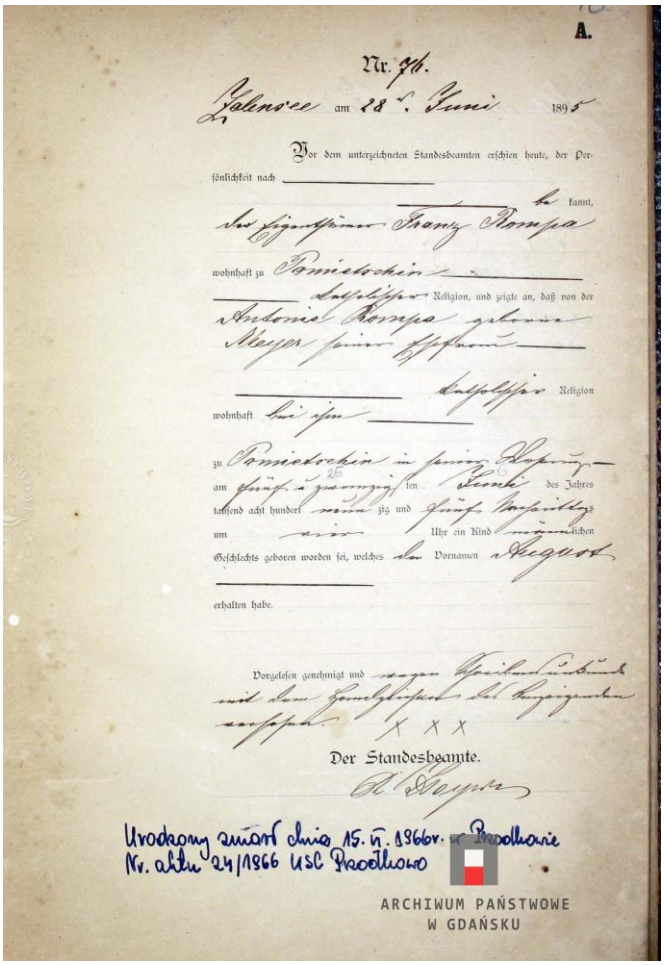
Teresa's husband

Alojzy Bobkowski came from a family of farmers from Mirachowo and Otalżyno. His ancestors, including the family of his mother Helena née Bach, are described in the chapter on the Bobkowski family.

Augustyn Rompa (1895-1966)

Birth	25 June 1895 at four in the afternoon, Pomieczyno
Parents	Franciszek Rompa (farmer) and Antonina née Meyer
Occupation	shoemaker (according to family memories also a stonemason and bricklayer)
Marriage	14 November 1919 at the registry office in Przodkowo and 18 November 1919 in the church in Przodkowo, to Helena Kreft from Kosowo
Children	five daughters: Agnieszka (1921), Leokadia (1923), Jadwiga (1926), Helena (1930), Teresa (1934)
Death	15 February 1966 in Przodkowo

Augustyn was Mariola's grandfather. He was born in Pomieczyno, a village seven kilometres north-west of Przodkowo, in the house of his father Franciszek. Three days later his father went to the civil registry office in Załęże and registered his son's birth. The official wrote the name down in German: August. Franciszek could not write, so instead of a signature he put three crosses under the record.


A.

Nr. 76.

Załenze am 28 Juni 1895

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach _____ bekannt,

Arbeiter Franz Rompa

wohnhaft zu Pomieczkin

katholischer Religion, und zeigte an, daß von der

Antonie Rompa geborne

Meyer seiner Ehefrau

katholischer Religion

wohnhaft bei ihm

zu Pomieczkin in seiner Wohnung

am fünf und zwanzigsten Juni des Jahres

tausend acht hundert neun zig und fünf und zwanzigsten

um ein Uhr ein Kind männlichen

Geschlechts geboren worden sei, welches den Vornamen August

erhalten habe.

Vorgelesen genehmigt und

mit dem Familiennamen bei Unterzeichneten

unterschrieben. X X X

Der Standesbeamte.

Urodzony zmarł dnia 15. II. 1966r. w Przodkowie
Nr. aktu 24/1966 USC Przodkowo

ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWE
W GDAŃSKU

Fig. 4. Birth record of Augustyn Rompa, civil registry office in Załęże, entry 76 of 1895. Below the text are the three crosses with which his father signed. Further down someone added in Polish that Augustyn died in 1966.

Birth record of Augustyn Rompa, 1895

Original text (German): *Nr. 76. Zalensee, am 28ten Juni 1895. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Eigenthümer Franz Rompa, wohnhaft zu Pomietschin, katholischer Religion, und zeigte an, daß von der Antonia Rompa geborene Meyer, seiner Ehefrau, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft bei ihm, zu Pomietschin in seiner Wohnung am fünf und zwanzigsten Juni des Jahres tausend acht hundert neun zig und fünf nachmittags um vier Uhr ein Kind männlichen Geschlechts geboren worden sei und daß das Kind den Vornamen August erhalten habe. Vorgelesen genehmigt und wegen Schreibensunkunde mit dem Handzeichen des Anzeigenden versehen. X X X. Der Standesbeamte.*

In English: No. 76. Załęże, 28 June 1895. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today the farm owner Franciszek Rompa, known in person, residing in Pomieczyno, of the Catholic faith. He declared that Antonina Rompa née Meyer, his wife, of the Catholic faith, residing with him, gave birth in Pomieczyno in his dwelling on the twenty-fifth of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five at four o'clock in the afternoon to a child of the male sex, who was given the name August. Read out, approved and, because the declarant cannot write, marked with his hand sign. X X X. The registrar.

At the bottom of the same record someone added in Polish, years later, that Augustyn died on 15 February 1966 in Przodkowo. The same note appears beside his marriage record. Augustyn lived for 70 years.

Augustyn did not stay on his father's farm. He learned the shoemaker's trade. In November 1919, at the age of 24, he married twenty-two-year-old Helena Kreft from Kosowo. First, on 14 November, the couple stood before the registrar in Przodkowo. Four days later they were married in church. The record was still written in German, because the Polish administration took over the district of Kartuzy only at the beginning of 1920. The witnesses were the innkeeper Franciszek Pipka from Przodkowo and the farmer Jan Retzlaff from Kosowo.

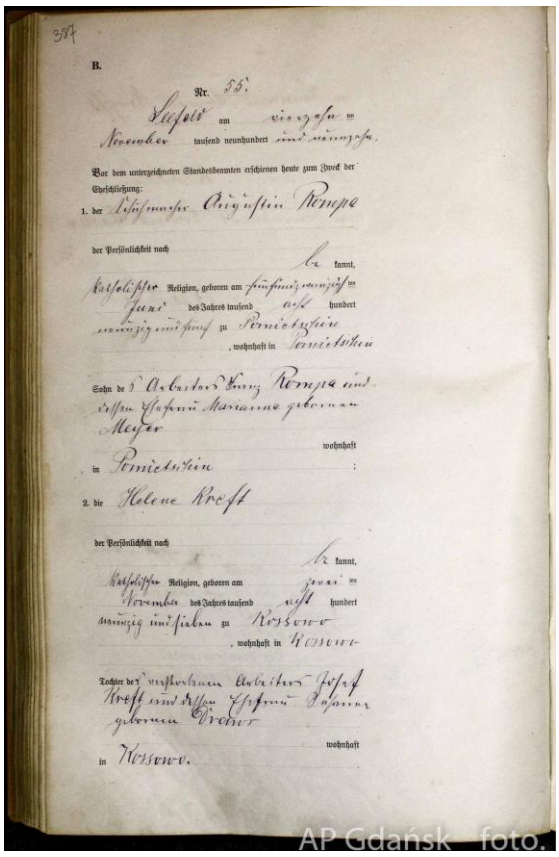
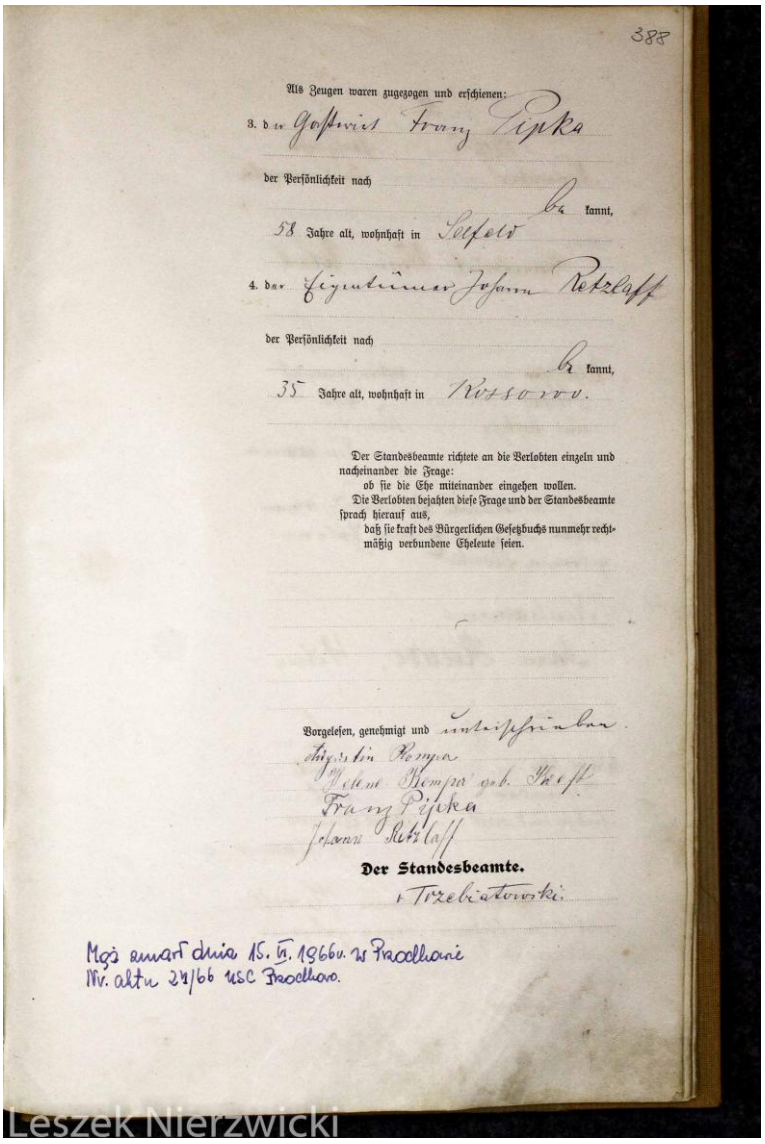


Fig. 5. Marriage record of Augustyn Rompa and Helena Kreft, civil registry office in Przodkowo (in German Seefeld), entry 55 of 1919. The illustration shows the first page of the record.

Marriage record of Augustyn and Helena, 1919, first page

Original text (German): *Nr. 55. Seefeld am vierzehnten November tausend neunhundert und neunzehn. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschienen heute zum Zweck der Eheschliessung: 1. der Schuhmacher Augustin Rompa, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, katholischer Religion, geboren am fünfundzwanzigsten Juni des Jahres tausend achthundert neunzig und fünf zu Pomietschin, wohnhaft in Pomietschin, Sohn des Arbeiters Franz Rompa und dessen Ehefrau Marianna gebornen Meyer, wohnhaft in Pomietschin. 2. die Helene Kreft, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, katholischer Religion, geboren am zweiten November des Jahres tausend achthundert neunzig und sieben zu Kossowo, wohnhaft in Kossowo, Tochter des verstorbenen Arbeiters Josef Kreft und dessen Ehefrau Susanna gebornen Draws, wohnhaft in Kossowo.*

In English: No. 55. Przodkowo, on the fourteenth of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today for the purpose of contracting marriage: 1. the shoemaker Augustyn Rompa, known in person, of the Catholic faith, born on the twenty-fifth of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five in Pomieczyno, residing in Pomieczyno, son of the labourer Franciszek Rompa and his wife Marianna née Meyer, residing in Pomieczyno. 2. Helena Kreft, known in person, of the Catholic faith, born on the second of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven in Kosowo, residing in Kosowo, daughter of the late labourer Józef Kreft and his wife Zuzanna née Draws, residing in Kosowo.


388

Als Zeugen waren zugezogen und erschienen:

3. der Gastwirt Franz Pipka

der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,

58 Jahre alt, wohnhaft in Seefeld

4. der Eigentümer Johann Retzlaff

der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,

35 Jahre alt, wohnhaft in Kossowo.

Der Standesbeamte richtete an die Verlobten einzeln und nacheinander die Frage:
ob sie die Ehe miteinander eingehen wollen.
Die Verlobten bejahten diese Frage und der Standesbeamte sprach hierauf aus,
daß sie kraft des Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuchs nunmehr rechtmäßig verbundene Eheleute seien.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben.
Augustin Rompa
Helene Rompa geb. Kreft
Franz Pipka
Johann Retzlaff

Der Standesbeamte.
Trzebiatowski.

Mój zmarł dnia 15. IV. 1966 r. w Pracdławie
Nr. aktu 24/66 USC Pracdławo.

Leszek Nierzwicki

Fig. 6. The second page of the marriage record of Augustyn Rompa and Helena Kreft of 1919. It bears the names of the witnesses, the signatures of Augustyn and Helena in their own hands and a Polish note about the husband's death.

Marriage record of Augustyn and Helena, 1919, second page (extracts)

Original text (German): *Als Zeugen waren zugezogen und erschienen: 3. der Gastwirt Franz Pipka, 58 Jahre alt, wohnhaft in Seefeld. 4. der Eigentümer Johann Retzlaff, 35 Jahre alt, wohnhaft in Kossowo. […] Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: Augustin Rompa, Helene Rompa geb. Kreft, Franz Pipka, Johann Retzlaff. Der Standesbeamte: v. Trzebiatowski. Dopisek po polsku: Mąż zmarł dnia 15.II.1966 r. w Przodkowie, Nr. aktu 24/66 USC Przodkowo.*

In English: As witnesses there were called and appeared: 3. the innkeeper Franciszek Pipka, aged 58, residing in Przodkowo. 4. the farm owner Jan Retzlaff, aged 35, residing in Kosowo. […] Read out, approved and signed: Augustyn Rompa, Helena Rompa née Kreft, Franciszek Pipka, Jan Retzlaff. The registrar: von Trzebiatowski. Note in Polish: The husband died on 15 February 1966 in Przodkowo, record number 24/66, Civil Registry Office Przodkowo.

Both bride and groom signed the record in their own hand. This is a big change from the previous generation, because Augustyn's father could not write. In this record Augustyn's mother is called Marianna, while in his birth record she is Antonina. It is the same woman, née Meyer.

Augustyn and Helena spent the first years after their wedding in Kosowo, Helena's home village. Their daughter Leokadia was born there in 1923. Later they moved to Przodkowo, where Jadwiga and Teresa were born.

The records call Augustyn a shoemaker. His granddaughter, Leokadia's daughter, remembered from her mother's stories that he was also a stonemason and bricklayer and that he made gravestones. His daughters helped him with this work from an early age.

Helena née Kreft (1897-1992)

Birth	2 November 1897, Kosowo
Baptism	November 1897, church in Przodkowo
Parents	Józef Kreft (labourer) and Zuzanna née Draws
Marriage	14 and 18 November 1919 in Przodkowo, to Augustyn Rompa
Children	five daughters, the youngest Teresa
Death	1992, aged 94

Helena was Mariola's grandmother. She was born in Kosowo, a village one and a half kilometres from Przodkowo. She never knew her father. Józef Kreft died on 30 May 1897. Helena was born five months later, on 2 November. That is the day given in the baptism register, while Mariola remembers that her grandmother was born on 1 November. She grew up with her mother Zuzanna, who was widowed at the age of 32.

On the day of her wedding to Augustyn, Helena was still living with her mother in Kosowo. After the wedding she lived with her husband in Przodkowo and gave birth to five daughters. She lost one of them, twenty-year-old Agnieszka, during the war. In 1966 her husband Augustyn died and Helena was left a widow. In 1978 she lived to see the wedding of her granddaughter Mariola. Of Mariola's four grandparents, she was the only one still alive by then.

Helena lived with her daughter Teresa. The family remembers that she sewed on a sewing machine and sang in German. She went to school at a time when Kashubia belonged to Germany and lessons were given only in German. Helena died in 1992 at the age of 94. She rests in the cemetery in Kokoszki.

Helena's family, the Kreft and Draws families from Kosowo, is described later in this chapter, after the older generations of the Rompa family.

Franciszek Rompa (b. 1850)

Birth	15 March 1850, Pomieczyno
Parents	Jan Rompa and Józefa née Potrykus
Siblings	sister Marcjanna, born c. 1855 in Pomieczyno, from 1875 wife of Teofil Derron
First marriage	4 August 1873 in the church in Przodkowo, to Antonina Meyer from Trzy Rzeki
Known children	Jan (died 1874), Emilia (died 1879), Augustyn (1895)
Second marriage	18 September 1906 in Przodkowo, to Julianna Czerwińska
Last trace	in November 1919 the marriage record of his son Augustyn names him as a labourer from Pomieczyno and does not call him deceased

Franciszek was Mariola's great-grandfather. He spent his whole life in Pomieczyno. In the marriage record of 1873 the priest entered him as a farmer from Stare Pomieczyno, a bachelor aged 24. His wife was eighteen-year-old Antonina Meyer from Trzy Rzeki, a small village between Pomieczyno and Przodkowo.

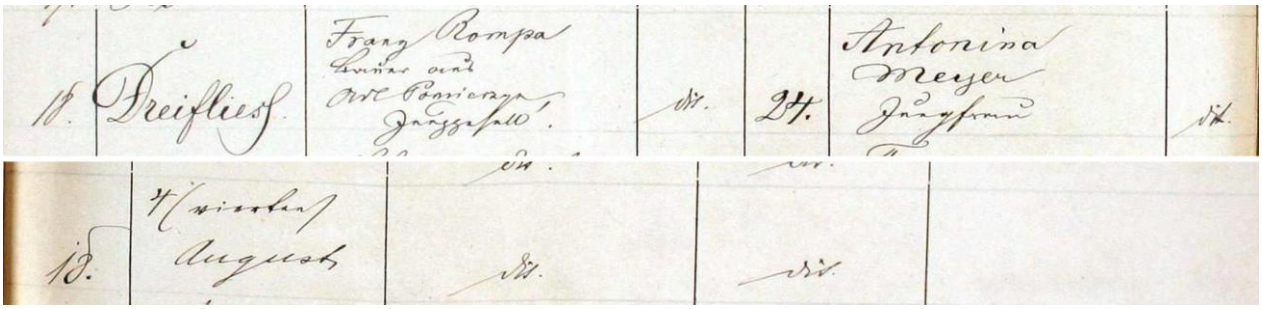


Fig. 7. Entry for the marriage of Franciszek Rompa and Antonina Meyer, marriage register of the parish of Przodkowo, entry 18 of 1873. The line runs across both pages of the open register. At the top we show its part from the left-hand page. Below it is the part from the right-hand page. The printed table heading is not on this excerpt, because in the register several earlier entries separate it from this one.

Entry for the marriage of Franciszek and Antonina, 1873

Original text (German): *18. | Dreifließ. | Franz Rompa, Bauer aus Alt. Pomieczyn, Junggesell. | dt. | 24. | Antonina Meyer, Jungfrau. | dt. | 18. | 4 (vierten) August. | dt. | dt.*

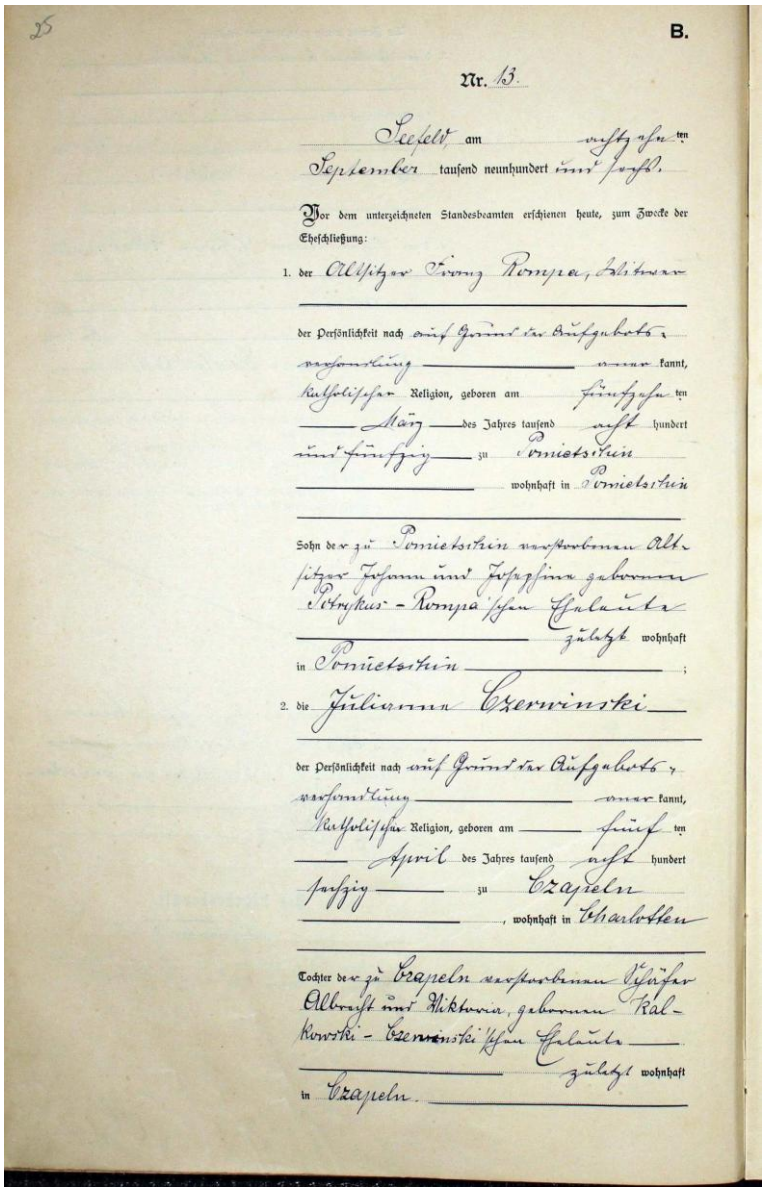
In English: Marriage number 18. Bride's place of residence: Trzy Rzeki. Groom: Franciszek Rompa, farmer from Stare Pomieczyno, bachelor, of the same faith as above (Catholic), aged 24. Bride: Antonina Meyer, spinster, of the same faith as above, aged 18. Day of the marriage: 4 (fourth) August. Witnesses and priest: the same as in the lines above.

The abbreviation “dt.” means “as above”. The priest wrote it wherever he would otherwise have had to repeat what stood in an earlier line. Higher up on this page of the register it is recorded that the marriage took place in Przodkowo and that the witnesses were the local sexton and the organist Jan Reich. The marriage register of those years had no column for the parents' names, so this entry does not say who the couple's parents were.

Two of Franciszek and Antonina's children died in childhood: little Jan in December 1874 and little Emilia in March 1879. Augustyn was born only in 1895, when his father was 45 and his mother about forty.

The records show how Franciszek's position changed. In 1873 he was a farmer. In 1895 and 1905 the official called him a farm owner. By 1906 he was a retired farmer on a life settlement, that is a farmer who had handed his land to a successor in return for a home and keep until his death. His son's marriage record of 1919 names him as a labourer from Pomieczyno.

On 15 June 1905 Antonina, Franciszek's wife, died. Fifteen months later, on 18 September 1906, the fifty-six-year-old Franciszek married for the second time, to Julianna Czerwińska. The record of this marriage gives Franciszek's exact date of birth and the names of his parents.



B.

Nr. 13.

Preschau am achtzehnten September tausend neunhundert und sechs.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschienen heute, zum Zwecke der Eheschließung:

1. der Altsitzer Franz Rompa, Witwer der Persönlichkeit nach auf Grund der Aufforderung, persönlich bekannt, katholischer Religion, geboren am fünfzehnten März des Jahres tausend acht hundert und fünfzig zu Pomietschin, wohnhaft in Pomietschin;

Sohn der zu Pomietschin verstorbenen Altsitzer Johann und Josefina geborenen Sotyktus-Rompa'schen Eheleute zuletzt wohnhaft in Pomietschin;

2. die Julianna Czerwinski der Persönlichkeit nach auf Grund der Aufforderung, persönlich bekannt, katholischer Religion, geboren am fünf zehnten April des Jahres tausend acht hundert fünfzig zu Czapeln, wohnhaft in Charlotten;

Tochter der zu Czapeln verstorbenen Besitzer Albrecht und Viktoria, geborenen Kalkowski-Czerwinski'schen Eheleute zuletzt wohnhaft in Czapeln.

Fig. 8. Record of the second marriage of Franciszek Rompa, civil registry office in Przodkowo, entry 13 of 1906. The illustration shows the first page of the record.

Marriage record of Franciszek Rompa and Julianna Czerwińska, 1906 (extracts about the groom)

Original text (German): *Seefeld, am achtzehnten September tausend neunhundert und sechs […] der Altsitzer Franz Rompa, Witwer […] katholischer Religion, geboren am fünfzehnten März des Jahres tausend acht hundert und fünfzig zu Pomietschin, wohnhaft in Pomietschin, Sohn der zu Pomietschin verstorbenen Altsitzer Johann und Josephina geborene Petrykus, Rompa'schen Eheleute, zuletzt wohnhaft in Pomietschin […] Julianna Czerwinski*

In English: Przodkowo, on the eighteenth of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and six […] the retired farmer Franciszek Rompa, widower […] of the Catholic faith, born on the fifteenth of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty in Pomieczyno, residing in Pomieczyno, son of the retired farmers Jan and Józefa née Petrykus, the Rompa spouses, both deceased in Pomieczyno, last residing in Pomieczyno […] Julianna Czerwińska

The official wrote Franciszek's mother's surname as Petrykus. In other records of this family the name is Potrykus, which is the form we use in the chronicle.

Antonina née Meyer (1854-1905)

Birth	16 December 1854, Trzy Rzeki near Przodkowo, baptised 17 December
Parents	Jan Meyer (perpetual leaseholder) and Józefa née Bach
Siblings	brothers Józef (c. 1852-1857) and Jakub Jan (b. 1858)
Marriage	4 August 1873 in Przodkowo, to Franciszek Rompa
Death	15 June 1905 at about eleven o'clock, Pomieczyno, aged 50

Antonina was Mariola's great-grandmother. She married at eighteen and for 32 years kept house on the farm in Pomieczyno. She died in her husband's house on 15 June 1905. The next day Franciszek registered her death at the office. He stated that she was 50 and that her parents were Jan Meyer and his wife Wiktoria, both already deceased. Franciszek did not know his mother-in-law's maiden name. He also gave her first name wrongly.

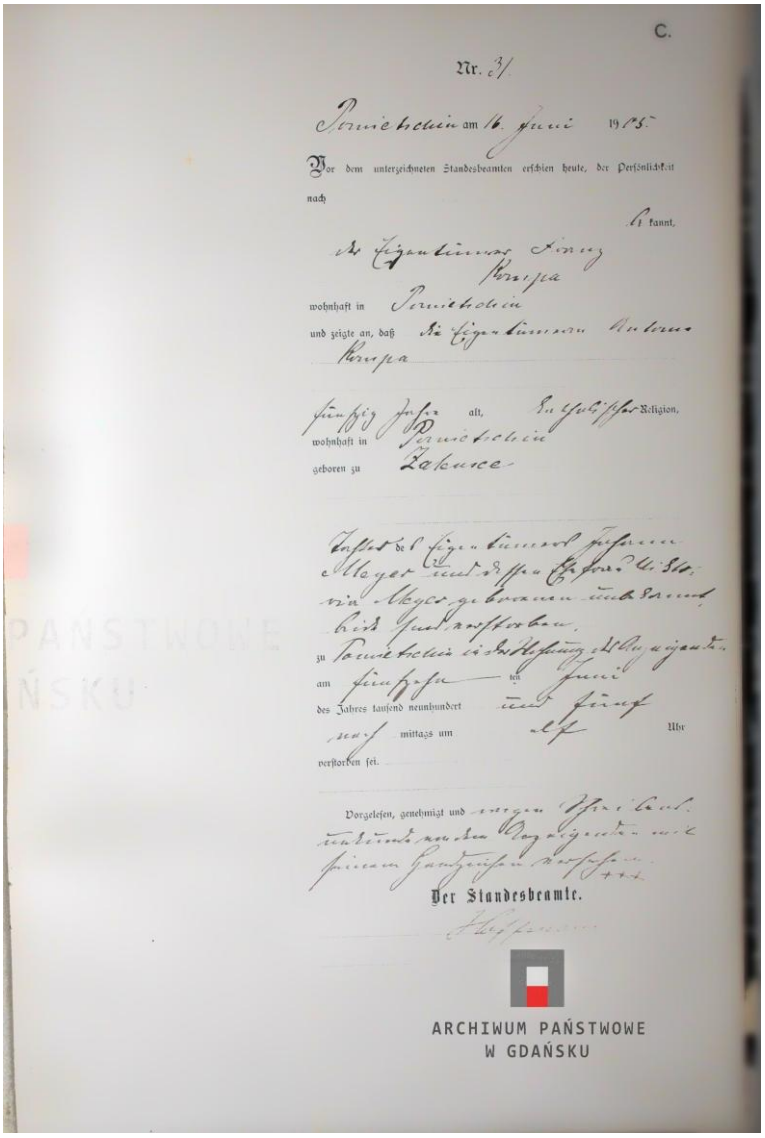


Fig. 9. Death record of Antonina Rompa née Meyer, civil registry office in Załęże, entry 31 of 1905.

Death record of Antonina née Meyer, 1905 (excerpts)

Original text (German): *der Eigentümer Franz Rompa, wohnhaft in Pomietschin […] die Eigentümerin Antonia Rompa, fünfzig Jahre alt, katholisch, wohnhaft in Pomietschin, geboren zu Zakusce[?], Tochter des Eigentümers Johann Meyer und dessen Ehefrau Victoria Meyer geborene unbekannt, beide sind verstorben*

In English: the farm owner Franciszek Rompa, resident in Pomieczyno […] the farm owner Antonina Rompa, aged fifty, Catholic, resident in Pomieczyno, born in a place written as Zakusce (name illegible), daughter of the farm owner Jan Meyer and his wife Wiktoria Meyer, maiden name unknown, both deceased

Antonina's mother's real name and her date of birth are given in the baptism register of Przodkowo parish. Antonina Łucja was born on 16 December 1854 in Trzy Rzeki and was baptised the next day. Her parents were Jan Majer and Józefina née Bach. At that time the priests wrote the surname as Majer and the Prussian officials as Meyer.

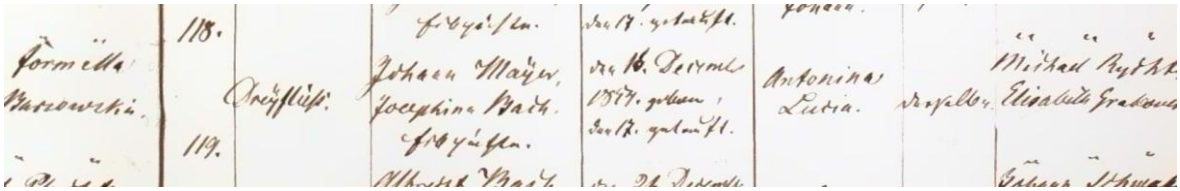


Fig. 10. Baptism of Antonina Łucja Majer, baptism register of Przodkowo parish, entry 119 of 1854. Her line is second from the top.

Baptism of Antonina Łucja Majer, 1854

Original text (German): *119. | Dreyfließ. | Johann Majer, Josephina Bach, Erbpächter[?]. | den 16. December 1854 geboren, den 17. getauft. | Antonina Lucia. | Michael Rychter[?], Elisabeth Grabowska.*

In English: Entry number 119. Village: Trzy Rzeki. Parents: Jan Majer and Józefina Bach, hereditary leaseholders. Child born on 16 December 1854, baptised on 17 December. Names: Antonina Łucja. Godparents: Michał Rychter[?] and Elżbieta Grabowska.

Jan Meyer (c. 1824-1859) and Józefa née Bach

Jan	born c. 1824, died 7 October 1859 in Trzy Rzeki
Jan's parents	Krystian Meyer and Barbara née Jankowska of Trzy Rzeki
Józefa	née Bach, born in 1828 in Rąb
Józefa's parents	Wojciech Bach and Elżbieta née Kwidzyńska of Rąb
Marriage	10 February 1851 in the church at Przodkowo
Children	Józef (c. 1852-1857), Antonina Łucja (1854) and Jakub Jan (1858)
Home	Rąb and Trzy Rzeki, Przodkowo parish

Jan and Józefa were married on 10 February 1851 in the church at Przodkowo. The priest entered them under the village of Rąb, where the bride came from. Jan was 26 and Józefa 21. Rąb and Trzy Rzeki are neighbouring villages, two kilometres apart.

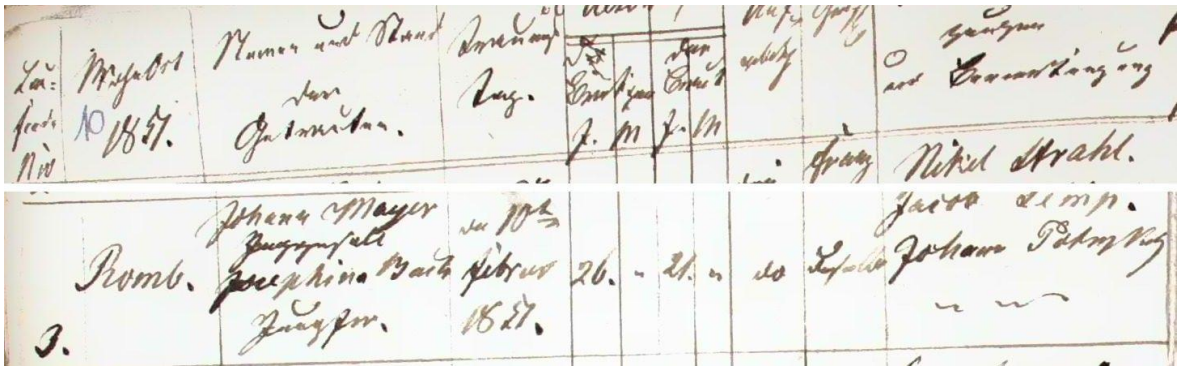


Fig. 11. Marriage entry of Jan Mayer and Józefina Bach, marriage register of Przodkowo parish, entry 3 of 1851. At the top you can see the column headings, with the line of the entry beneath.

Marriage entry of Jan Mayer and Józefina Bach, 1851

Original text (German): *3. | Romb. | Johann Mayer Junggesell, Josephina Bach Jungfer. | den 10ten Februar 1851. | 26 | 21 | […] | Jacob Demp[s], Johann Potrykus*

In English: Marriage number 3. Village: Rąb. The couple: the bachelor Jan Mayer and the maiden Józefina Bach. Date of marriage: 10 February 1851. He aged 26, she aged 21. Witnesses: Jakub Demps and Jan Potrykus.

The couple's first child was Józef. The boy died in Rąb on 24 May 1857, aged five years and five months.

Jan Meyer was a hereditary leaseholder in Trzy Rzeki. A farmer of this kind did not own the land, but he held it on a hereditary lease and could pass it on to his children. He died young, on 7 October 1859, at the age of thirty-five. He was buried three days later. He left a widow and two small children: five-year-old Antonina and one-year-old Jakub Jan.

His wife came from the Bach family, a family known throughout Przodkowo parish. The marriage record and her daughter's baptism record call her Józefina, her husband's death record calls her Marianna. Fifty years later her son-in-law gave the official the name Wiktoria. Marianna and Wiktoria were the names of her sisters. All the records written during her lifetime agree on the surname Bach.

Józefa was widowed at thirty-one. Four months later, on 13 February 1860, she married for the second time at Przodkowo. Her new husband was the bachelor Jan Krefta. The priest entered this marriage under the village of Trzy Rzeki and called the bride the widow Józefina Majer née Bach. So Antonina grew up with a stepfather.

Krystian Meyer (c. 1792-1824) and Barbara née Jankowska

Krystian	born c. 1792, died 19 April 1824 in Trzy Rzeki
Barbara	née Jankowska, born c. 1797
Marriage	18 November 1816 in the church at Przodkowo
Children	Franciszka (1817), Michał (1818), Rozalia (1821) and Jan (1824)
Home	Trzy Rzeki, Przodkowo parish

Krystian Meyer and Barbara née Jankowska were Jan's parents and Augustyn Rompa's great-grandparents. They lived in Trzy Rzeki. They were married on 18 November 1816. The bride was twenty. The witnesses were two men from neighbouring Rąb.

Over eight years they had four children. The baptism register of Przodkowo parish spells their surname Mejer. Below you can see the baptism of the second child, Michał, in December 1818.

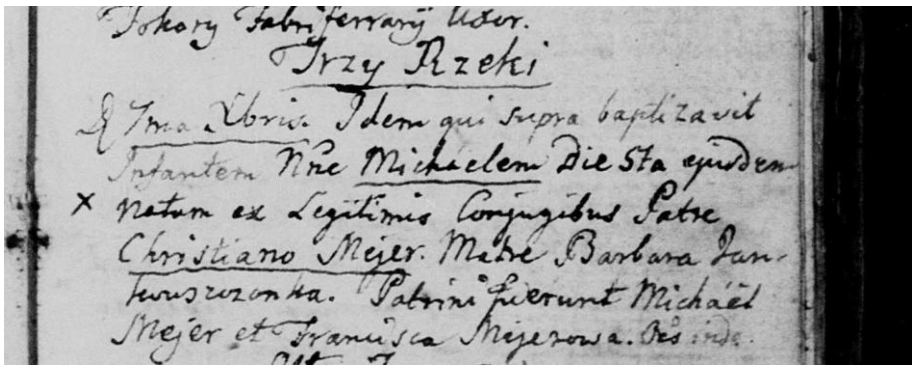

Trzy Rzeki

Fig. 12. Baptism of Michał Mejer, son of Krystian and Barbara, baptism register of Przodkowo parish, 7 December 1818.

Baptism of Michał Mejer, 1818

Original text (Latin): *Trzy Rzeki. D. 7ma Xbris. Idem qui supra baptizavit Infantem Nne Michaelem Die 5ta ejusdem natum ex Legitimis Conjugibus Patre Christiano Mejer. Matre Barbara Jankowszczonka. Patrini fuerunt Michaël Mejer et Francisca Mejerowa. Oes inde.*

In English: Trzy Rzeki. On 7 December the same as above baptised a child named Michał, born on the 5th day of this month to the lawfully married couple: the father Krystian Mejer and the mother Barbara Jankowszczonka. The godparents were Michał Mejer and Franciszka Mejerowa. All from the same place.

Michał's godparents bore the same surname as the child's father, so Krystian had relatives in Trzy Rzeki. He died on 19 April 1824, in the same year in which his youngest son Jan was born. Barbara was left with four small children. On 22 November 1824 she married for the second time. The priest then entered her as the widow Barbara Mejerowa, aged 27.

Wojciech Bach (c. 1797-1867) and Elżbieta née Kwidzyńska

Wojciech	born c. 1797, died 17 January 1867 in Rąb
Elżbieta	née Kwidzyńska, born c. 1796
Marriage	15 November 1824 in the church at Przodkowo
Children	Marianna (1825), Jan Antoni (1826), Józefa (1828), Józef (1830), Wiktoria (1831), Elżbieta Apolonia (1832), Wojciech Ignacy (1834), Michał (1836), Adam (1838) and Franciszek (1840)
Home	Rąb, Przodkowo parish

Wojciech Bach and Elżbieta née Kwidzyńska were Józefa's parents. The registers written in Latin and German call Wojciech Adalbert or Albrecht. They were married on 15 November 1824. Both were 28. One of the witnesses, Józef Kwidzyński, bore the same surname as the bride.

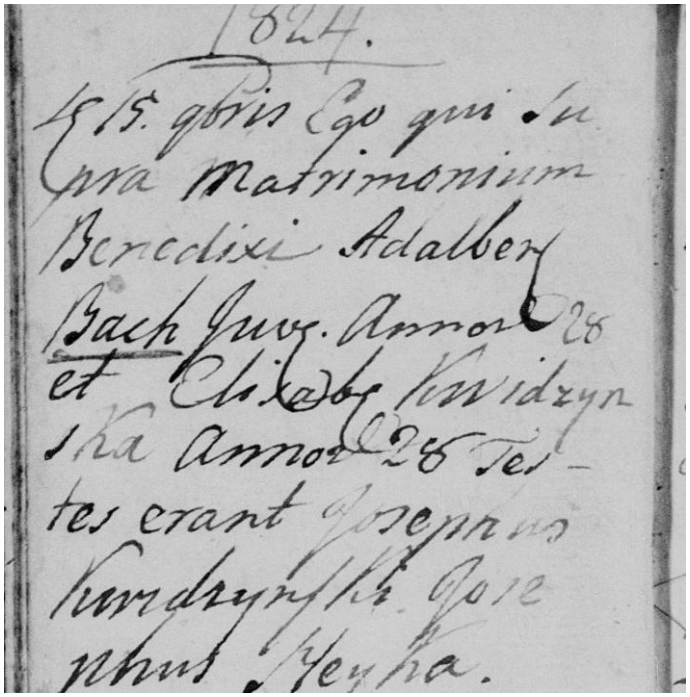

1824.
15. 9bris Ego qui Supra Matrimonium Benedixi Adalbert Bach Juv. Annor 28 et Elisab Kwidzyn ska Annor 28 Testes erant Josephus Kwidzynski Josephus Heyka.

Fig. 13. Marriage entry of Wojciech Bach and Elżbieta Kwidzyńska, marriage register of Przodkowo parish, 15 November 1824. The year 1824 is visible at the top of the page.

Marriage entry of Wojciech Bach and Elżbieta Kwidzyńska, 1824

Original text (Latin): *d 15. 9bris Ego qui Supra Matrimonium Benedixi Adalber. Bach Juv. Annor 28 et Elisab. Kwidzynska Annor 28 Testes erant Josephus Kwidzynski Josephus Heyka.*

In English: On 15 November I, the same as above, blessed the marriage of the bachelor Wojciech Bach, aged 28, with Elżbieta Kwidzyńska, aged 28. The witnesses were Józef Kwidzyński and Józef Heyka.

The couple farmed in Rąb and had ten children. Józefa was the third. In old age Wojciech handed over the farm and lived in retirement on it, with the right to his keep. He died in Rąb on 17 January 1867 as a widower, aged 68.

Jan Rompa (b. 1824)

Birth	19 June 1824, Borzestowska Huta
Baptism	20 June 1824, church at Chmielno
Parents	Franciszek Rompa and Katarzyna née Kreft
Wife	Józefa née Potrykus of Jeleńska Huta
Children	Franciszek (1850) and Marcjanna (c. 1855), both born in Pomieczyno
Second marriage	11 May 1877 at the register office in Załęże, to the widow Anna Czapp
Last trace	in May 1877 living on an outlying farmstead near Szemud, died before September 1906

Jan was Mariola's great-great-grandfather. He was born in Borzestowska Huta, a village west of Kartuzy, in Chmielno parish. He was the ninth of the ten children of Franciszek Rompa and Katarzyna née Kreft. He was baptised the day after his birth. His godparents were Marcin and Małgorzata Bryllowski.

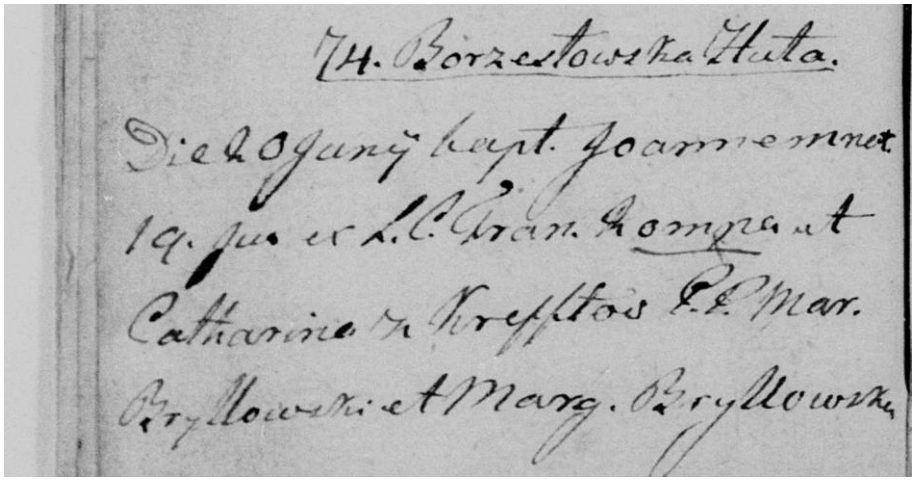


Fig. 14. Baptism entry of Jan Rompa, baptism register of Chmielno parish, entry 74 of 1824.

Baptism entry of Jan Rompa, 1824

Original text (Latin): *74. Borzestowska Huta. Die 20 Junij bapt. Joannem nat. 19 jun. ex L[egitimis] C[oniugibus] Fran[cisco] Rompa et Catharina z Krefftów. P[atrini] Mar[tinus] Bryllowski et Marg[aritha] Bryllowska*

In English: 74. Borzestowska Huta. On 20 June I baptised Jan, born on 19 June to the lawfully married couple Franciszek Rompa and Katarzyna née Kreft. Godparents: Marcin Bryllowski and Małgorzata Bryllowska.

As a grown man Jan moved a dozen or so kilometres to the north-east, to Pomieczyno. There he lived with his wife Józefa and there their children were born: Franciszek in 1850 and Marcjanna in about 1855. By the 1870s Jan and Józefa were living on an outlying farmstead near Szemud, that is, a farm standing on its own outside the village. In German Szemud was called Schönwalde. A record from 1875 calls Jan a farm owner, while records from 1876 and 1877 call him a retired farmer living on his keep. In July 1875 their twenty-year-old daughter Marcjanna married the labourer Teofil Derron.

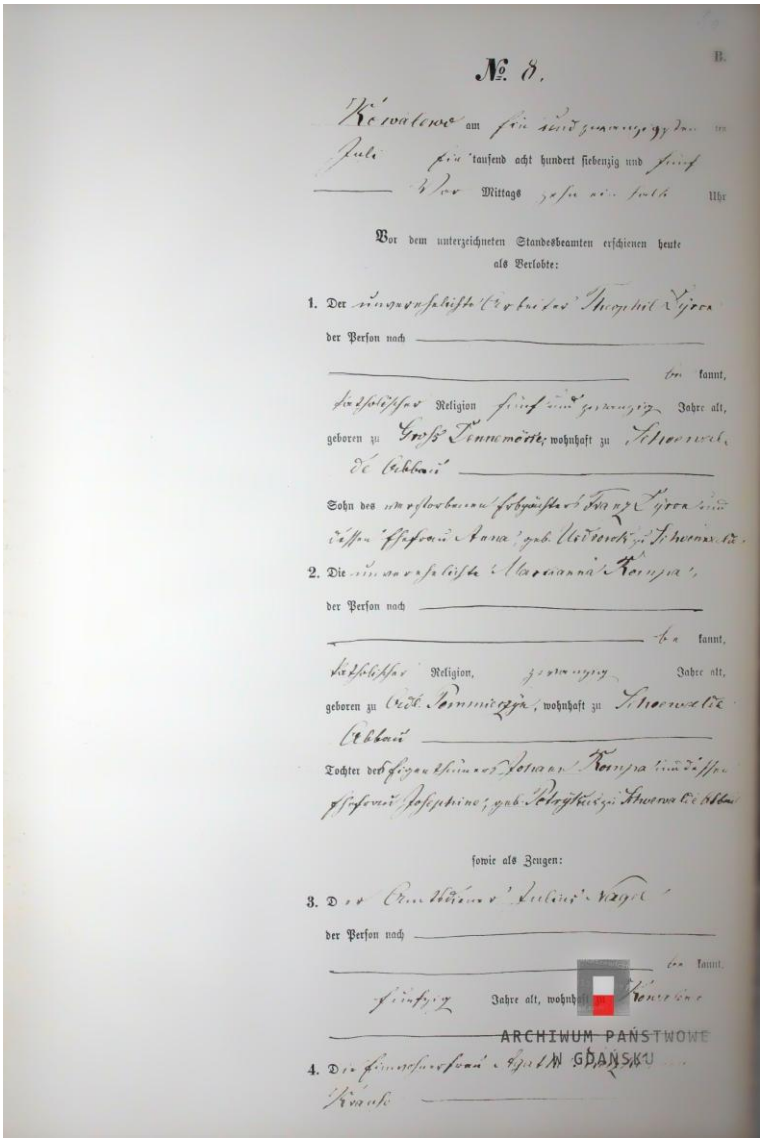


Fig. 15. Marriage record of Marcjanna Rompa and Teofil Derron, register office in Szemud (in German Schönwalde), entry 8 of 1875. The illustration shows the first page of the record.

Marriage record of Marcjanna Rompa, 1875 (excerpts from the first page)

Original text (German): *Theophil Dyron […] die unverehelichte Marcianna Rompa, katholischer Religion, zwanzig Jahre alt, geboren zu Adl. Pommietzyn, wohnhaft zu Schoenwalde Abbau, Tochter des Eigenthümers Johann Rompa und dessen Ehefrau Josephine, geb. Potrykus zu Schoenwalde Abbau*

In English: Teofil Dyron […] the unmarried Marcjanna Rompa, of the Catholic faith, aged twenty, born in Pomieczyno (in the record: Adl. Pommietzyn), resident on an outlying farmstead near Szemud, daughter of the farm owner Jan Rompa and his wife Józefa née Potrykus, of the outlying farmstead near Szemud

The official wrote the groom's surname as “Dyron”. In other records the same surname appears as Derron.

On 15 February 1876 Józefa died in her son-in-law's house. Fifteen months later, on 11 May 1877, Jan, now fifty-two, remarried at the register office in Załęże. His second wife was Anna Czapp, a widow from Pomieczyno, born in 1818 in Koleczkowo. Two days later Jan and Anna were married in church at Przodkowo. One of the witnesses was the thirty-three-year-old innkeeper from Pomieczyno, Franciszek Krefft, who bore the same surname as Jan's mother, Katarzyna née Kreft.

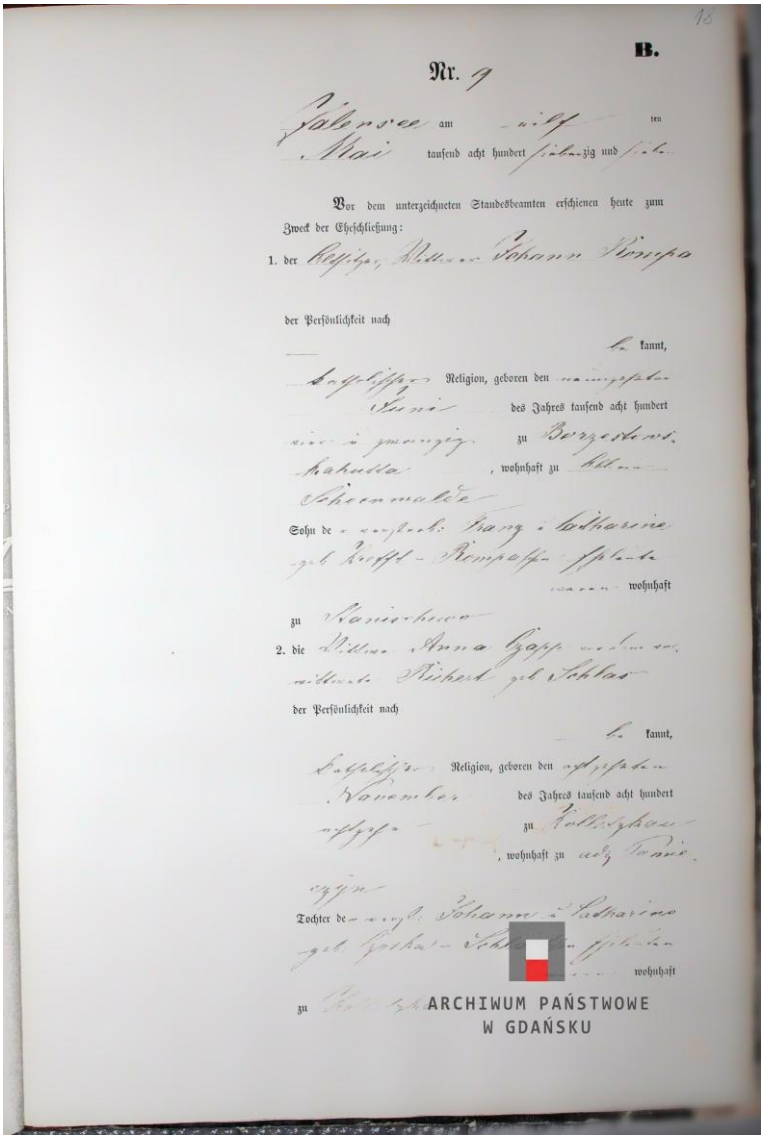


Fig. 16. Record of Jan Rompa's second marriage, register office in Załęże, entry 9 of 1877. The illustration shows the first page of the record.

Marriage record of Jan Rompa and Anna Czapp, 1877 (excerpts)

Original text (German): *der Altsitzer, Wittwer Johann Rompa […] katholischer Religion, geboren den neunzehnten Juni 1824 zu Borzestowskahutta, wohnhaft zu Abbau Schoenwalde, Sohn der verstorb. Franz u. Catharine geb. Krefft - Rompa'schen Eheleute […] Wittwe Anna Czapp, verwittwete Richert geb. Schlas*

In English: the retired farmer and widower Jan Rompa […] of the Catholic faith, born on the nineteenth of June 1824 in Borzestowska Huta, resident on an outlying farmstead near Szemud, son of the late married couple Rompa, Franciszek and Katarzyna née Krefft […] the widow Anna Czapp, previously widowed Richert, née Schlas

The record of the second marriage of Franciszek, Jan's son, written in 1906, states that Jan was no longer alive by then.

Józefa née Potrykus (c. 1810-1876)

Birth	c. 1810, Jeleńska Huta. The register of Kielno parish records the baptism of Józefa, daughter of Marcin and Ewa, on 10 December 1810.
Parents	Marcin Potrykus and Ewa née Jankowska, farm owners in Jeleńska Huta
Husband	Jan Rompa
Children	Franciszek (1850) and Marcjanna (c. 1855)
Death	15 February 1876 at half past twelve in the afternoon, outlying farmstead near Szemud, aged 65

Józefa was Mariola's great-great-grandmother. She came from Jeleńska Huta, a village about four kilometres north of Pomieczyno. She was the first known child of Marcin Potrykus and Ewa née Jankowska. She had younger brothers and sisters: Katarzyna (1815), Jan (1817), Andrzej (about 1820), Antoni (1823) and Franciszka (1825).

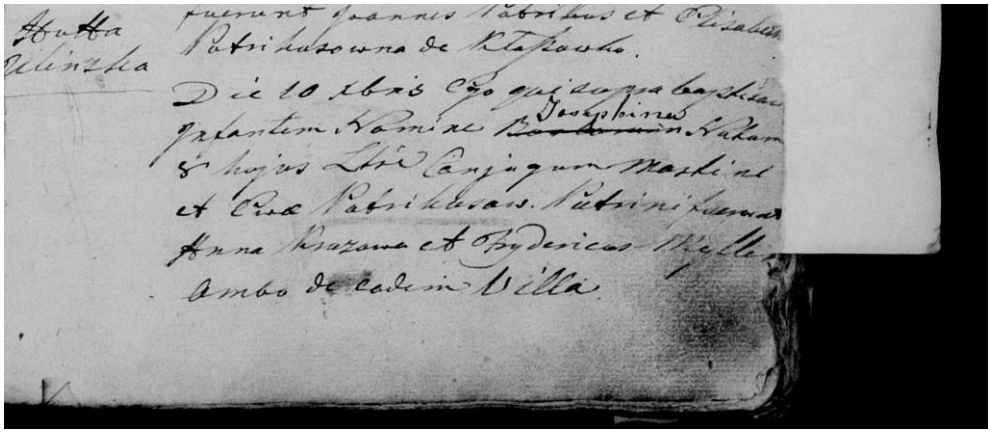


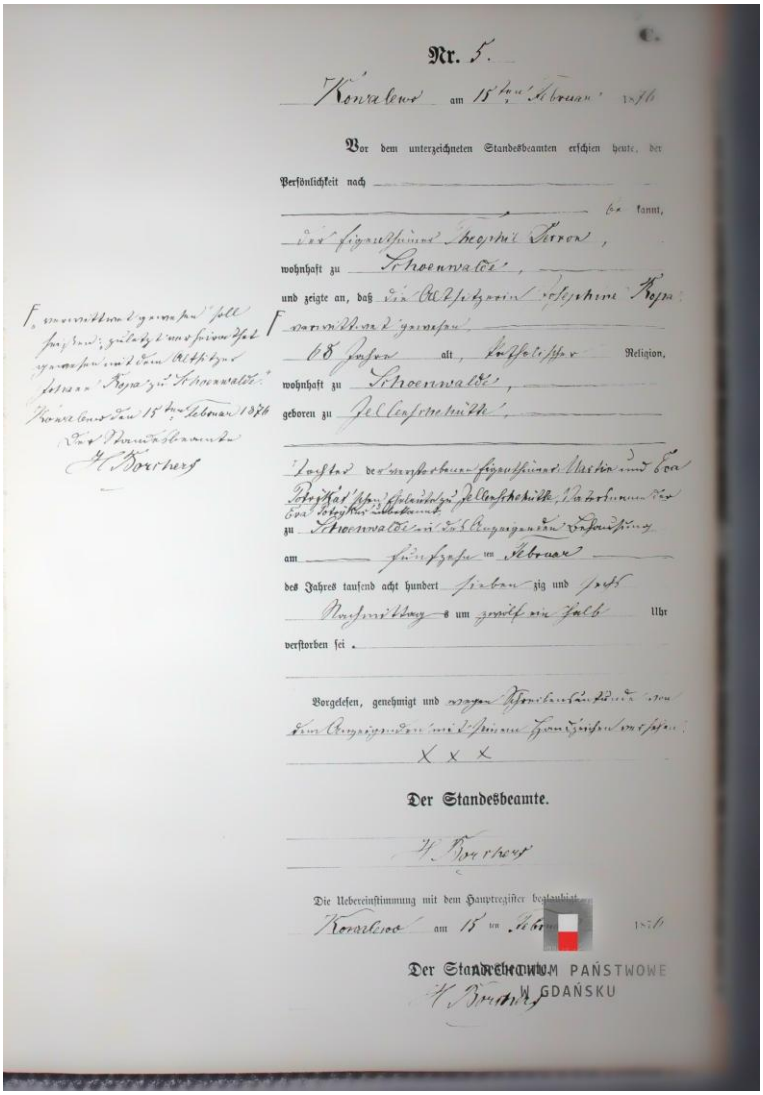
Fig. 17. Baptism entry of Józefa Potrykus, baptism register of Kielno parish, December 1810. In the margin the priest wrote the name of the village: Hutta Jelińska. At the top you can see the end of the previous entry.

Baptism entry of Józefa Potrykus, 1810

Original text (Latin): *Die 10 Xbris Ego qui supra baptizavi Infantem Nomine Josephinam natam 8 hujus L[egitimorum] C[oniugum] Martini et Evae Patrikusow. Patrini fuerunt Anna Kruzowa et Fridericus Meller ambo de eadem villa.*

In English: On 10 December I, the same priest as above, baptised a child named Józefa, born on the 8th day of this month, daughter of the lawfully married couple Marcin and Ewa Potrykus. The godparents were Anna Kruzowa and Fryderyk Meller, both from the same village.

Józefa died at the home of her daughter and son-in-law. Her death was reported at the register office by her son-in-law Teofil Derron. It was he who gave the names of her parents. The official added that Teofil did not know the surname of Ewa Potrykus's father, that is, her maiden name.



Nr. 5.

Konradowo am 15 ten Februar 1876

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,

der Eigenthümer Theophil Derron,

wohnhaft zu Schoenwalde,

und zeigte an, daß die Altsitzerin Josephine Ropa

verwittwet gewesene

68 Jahre alt, katholischer Religion,

wohnhaft zu Schoenwalde,

geboren zu Jellenschehütte,

Tochter der verstorbenen eigenthümer Martin und Eva Potrykus'schen Eheleute zu Jellenschehütte, Vatersname der Eva Potrykus unbekannt

zu Schoenwalde in ihrer Wohnung

am fünfzehn ten Februar

des Jahres tausend acht hundert siebenzig und sechs

Nachmittag s um zwölf ein halb Uhr

verstorben sei.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und

X X X

Der Standesbeamte.

H. Borchert

Die Uebereinstimmung mit dem Hauptregister bescheinigt.

Konradowo am 15 ten Februar 1876

Der Standesbeamte.

H. Borchert

MUZEUM PAŃSTWOWE W GDAŃSKU

Fig. 18. Death record of Józefa Rompa née Potrykus, register office in Szemud, entry 5 of 1876. In the left margin the official added a correction.

Death record of Józefa née Potrykus, 1876 (excerpts)

Original text (German): *der Eigenthümer Theophil Derron, wohnhaft zu Schoenwalde […] die Altsitzerin Josephine Ropa […] zuletzt verheirathet gewesen mit dem Altsitzer Johann Ropa zu Schoenwalde […] 65 Jahre alt […] geboren zu Jellenschehütte […] Tochter der verstorbenen Eigenthümer Martin und Eva Potrykus'schen Eheleute zu Jellenschehütte, Vatername der Eva Potrykus unbekannt*

In English: the farm owner Teofil Derron, resident in Szemud […] the retired farmer's wife Józefa Ropa […] last married to the retired farmer Jan Ropa in Szemud […] aged 65 […] born in Jeleńska Huta […] daughter of the late married couple Potrykus, Marcin and Ewa, farm owners in Jeleńska Huta, the surname of Ewa Potrykus's father unknown

In this record the surname is written “Ropa”. In the 1804 marriage record of Jan's parents, shown in the next section, it is “Rampa”. Both records refer to the same Rompa family.

Franciszek Rompa and Katarzyna née Kreft (married 1804)

Franciszek	according to the 1804 marriage record aged 23, died 30 March 1846 in Chmielno parish
Katarzyna	née Kreft, born c. 1784, died before 1877
Marriage	1804, Chmielno parish, entered under the village of Huta Łączyńska
Home	in 1824 Borzestowska Huta in Chmielno parish
Children	ten, born 1807-1828

Franciszek and Katarzyna are the earliest Rompas we know by name, Mariola's great-great-great-grandparents. They married in 1804. The priest at Chmielno entered their marriage under the village of Huta Łączyńska. He wrote in Latin that the groom "Franciscus Rampa" was a young man aged 23 and "Catharina Krefftowa" a maiden aged 20. In 1824 they lived in Borzestowska Huta. Over twenty-one years they had ten children: eight daughters and two sons.

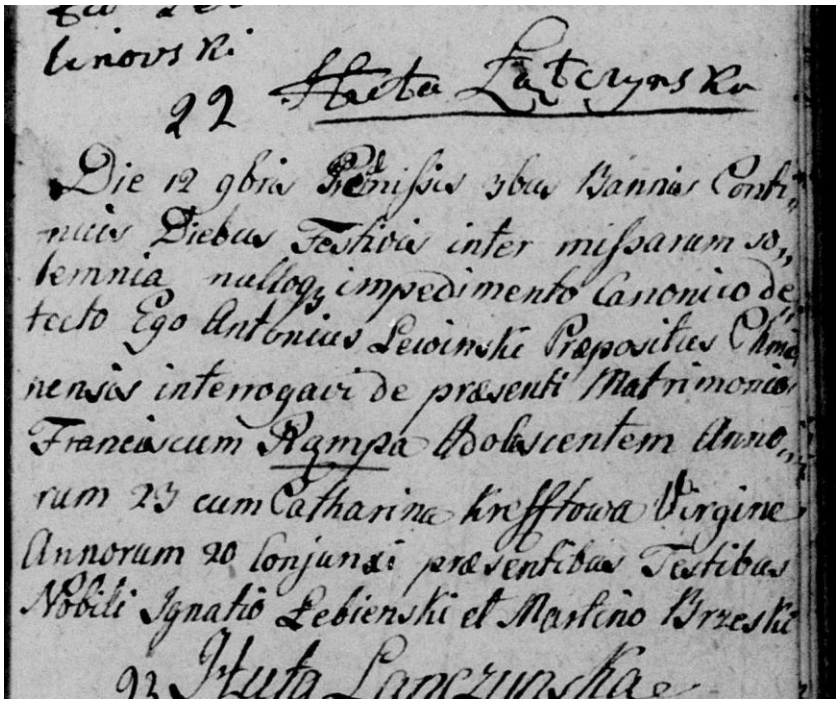


Fig. 19. Marriage entry of Franciszek Rompa and Katarzyna Kreft, marriage register of Chmielno parish, entry 22 of 1804. The priest underlined the groom's surname.

Marriage entry of Franciszek Rompa and Katarzyna Kreft, 1804

Original text (Latin): *22. Huta Łączynska. Die 12 9bris Praemissis 3bus Bannis Continuis Diebus Festivis inter missarum Solemnia nulloque impedimento Canonico detecto Ego Antonius Lewinski Praepositus Chmelnensis interrogavi de praesenti Matrimonio Franciscum Rampa Adolescentem Annorum 23 cum Catharina Krefftowa Virgine Annorum 20 Conjunxi praesentibus Testibus Nobili Ignatio Łebienski et Martino Brzeski.*

In English: 22. Huta Łączyńska. On 12 November, after three banns announced on successive feast days during solemn Masses, no canonical impediment having been found, I, Antoni Lewiński, parish priest of Chmielno, asked for their consent to marriage and joined Franciszek Rampa, a young man aged 23, with Katarzyna Krefftowa, a maiden aged 20. The witnesses were the noble Ignacy Łebieński and Marcin Brzeski.

The wedding took place on 12 November 1804. The record does not give the couple's parents or the villages they came from.

Child	Year of birth	Child	Year of birth
Marianna	1807	Weronika	1817
Konstancja	1810	Helena	1819
Katarzyna	1811	Józef Wawrzyniec	1821
Marianna	1812	**Jan**	1824
Anna	1815	Elżbieta	1828

In the table Jan, Mariola's great-great-grandfather, is shown in bold. Two daughters were given the name Marianna. Giving a younger child the name of an older one usually meant that the older child had died. Franciszek died on 30 March 1846. When his son Jan married for the second time in 1877, Katarzyna was no longer alive either.

The surname Kreft appears twice in Teresa's family: it was borne by Katarzyna, wife of Franciszek Rompa. A hundred years later it was borne by Helena, wife of Augustyn Rompa. No document says whether the Kreft family of Chmielno parish and the Kreft family of Kosowo were related.

Marcin Potrykus and Ewa née Jankowska (married 1809)

Marcin	born c. 1768, died before 1876
Ewa	née Jankowska, born c. 1790, died before 1876
Marriage	10 July 1809, entered in the register of Sianowo parish under the village of Pomieczyno
Home	Jeleńska Huta, their own farm
Children	Józefa (c. 1810), Katarzyna (1815), Jan (1817), Andrzej (c. 1820), Antoni (1823), Franciszka (1825)

Marcin Potrykus and Ewa née Jankowska were Józefa's parents and Mariola's great-great-great-grandparents. They married on 10 July 1809. Marcin was a widower aged 41. Ewa was a maiden of nineteen. So there were 22 years between them. The witnesses were Jan Pstrąg and Jan Kwidziński.

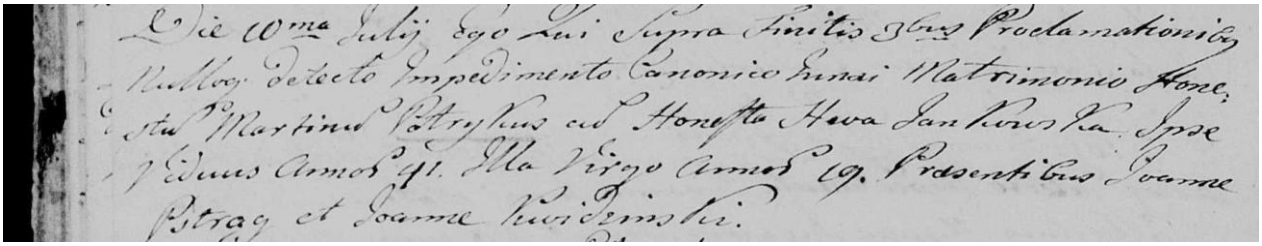


Fig. 20. Marriage entry of Marcin Potrykus and Ewa Jankowska, marriage register of Sianowo parish, 10 July 1809.

Marriage entry of Marcin and Ewa, 1809

Original text (Latin): *Die 10ma Julij Ego Qui Supra Finitis 3bus Proclamationibus Nullo[que] detecto Impedimento Canonico Junxi Matrimonio Honestum Martinum Potrykus cum Honesta Hewa Jankowska. Ipse Viduus Annorum 41. Illa Virgo Annorum 19. Praesentibus Joanne Pstrąg et Joanne Kwidzinski.*

In English: On 10 July I, the same priest as above, after three banns and having found no ecclesiastical impediment, joined in marriage the honest Marcin Potrykus with the honest Ewa Jankowska. He a widower, aged 41. She a maiden, aged 19. In the presence of Jan Pstrąg and Jan Kwidziński.

At that time priests used the word “honest” for people who were not of the nobility. The Potrykus family settled in Jeleńska Huta and had their own farm there. Their children were baptised in the churches at Kielno and Przodkowo. Marcin and Ewa both died before 1876.

Józef Kreft (1863-1897)

Birth	26 March 1863, Kosowo
Baptism	27 March 1863, church at Przodkowo, names Józef Paweł
Mother	Franciszka Kreft, unmarried labourer from Kosowo. Father unknown
Occupation	labourer
Marriage	23 November 1891 at the register office and 24 November 1891 in the church at Przodkowo, to Zuzanna Draws
Children	Helena (1897), born after her father's death
Death	30 May 1897 at eight in the evening, Kosowo, aged 34

Józef was Mariola's great-grandfather, the father of her grandmother Helena. He was born out of wedlock and therefore bore his mother's surname. In the baptism register, in the column for the father's name, the priest wrote just one word: “unehelich”, meaning “illegitimate”. The godparents were Józef Kreft and Katarzyna Kreft, who bore the same surname as the mother.

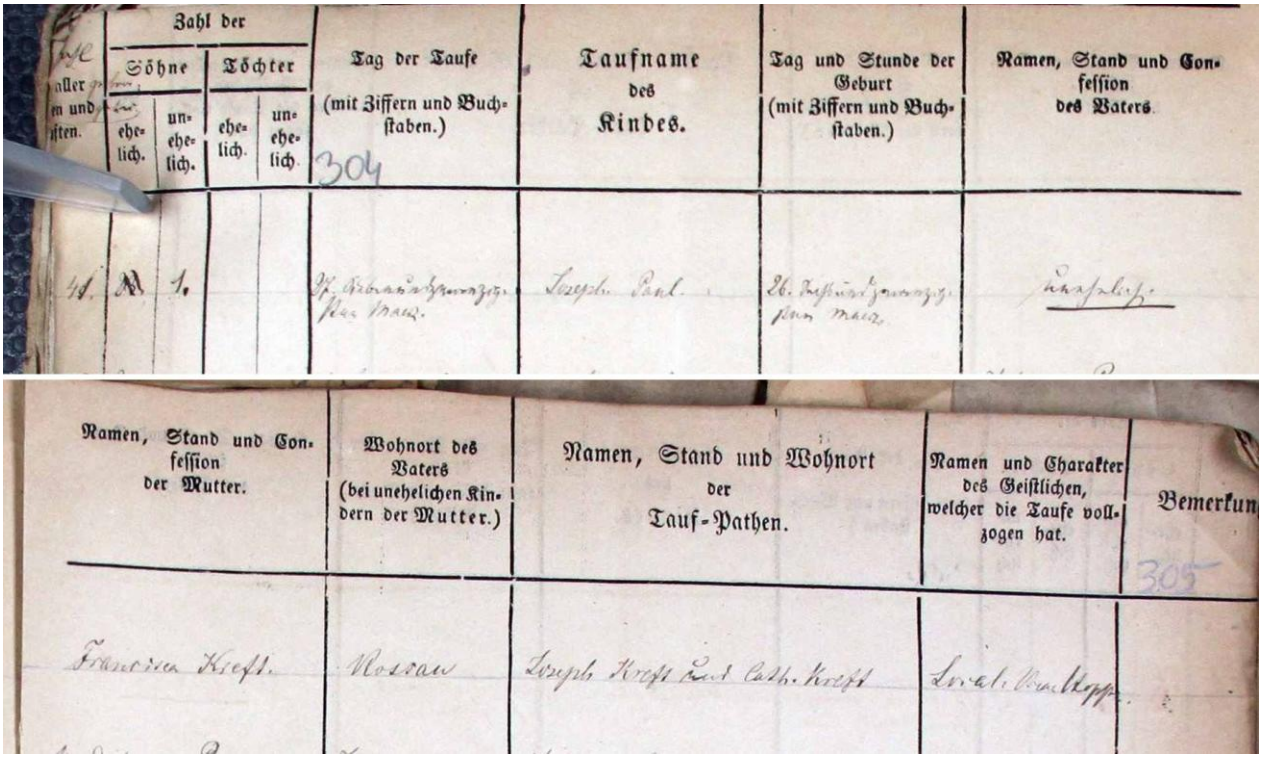


Fig. 21. Baptism entry of Józef Kreft, baptism register of Przodkowo parish, entry 41 of 1863. The line runs across both pages of the register. We show the left page at the top and the right page beneath it. Printed column headings are visible on both.

Baptism entry of Józef Kreft, 1863

Original text (German): *41. | Söhne unehelich: 1 | Tag der Taufe: 27. sieben und zwanzigsten März | Taufname des Kindes: Joseph Paul | Tag der Geburt: 26. sechs und zwanzigsten März | Namen, Stand und Confession des Vaters: unehelich | Namen der Mutter: Franciska Kreft | Wohnort (bei unehelichen Kindern der Mutter): Kossow | Tauf-Pathen: Joseph Kreft und Cath. Kreft | Geistlicher: Local Vicar Kopp*

In English: Entry 41. Illegitimate sons: 1. Day of baptism: 27, the twenty-seventh of March. Christian name of the child: Józef Paweł. Day of birth: 26, the twenty-sixth of March. Name, status and religion of the father: illegitimate. Name of the mother: Franciszka Kreft. Place of residence (for illegitimate children the mother's place of residence): Kosowo. Godparents: Józef Kreft and Katarzyna Kreft. Clergyman: the local curate Kopp.

Józef was three when his mother married Franciszek Bach, a labourer from Kosowo. So Józef had a stepfather. When he grew up, he too became a labourer. In November 1891, at the age of 28, he married twenty-six-year-old Zuzanna Draws, the daughter of neighbours in Kosowo.

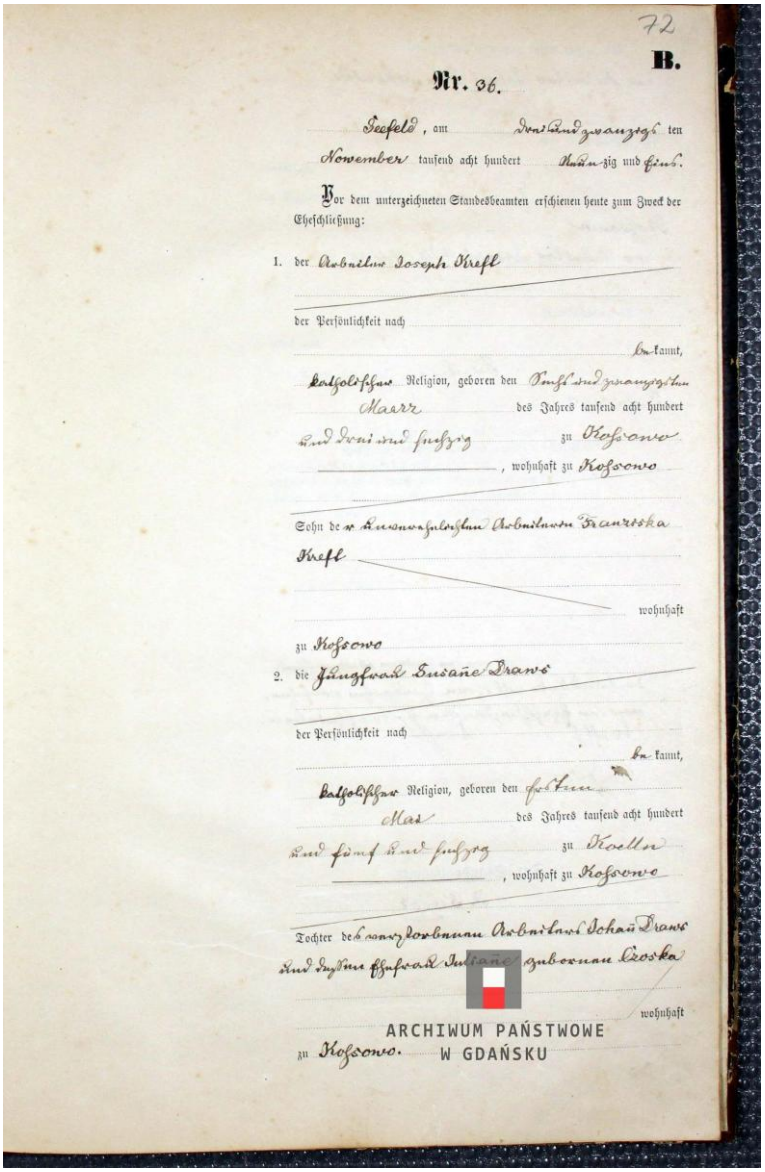


Fig. 22. Marriage record of Józef Kreft and Zuzanna Draws, register office in Przodkowo, entry 36 of 1891. The illustration shows the first page of the record, with the details of the bride and groom.

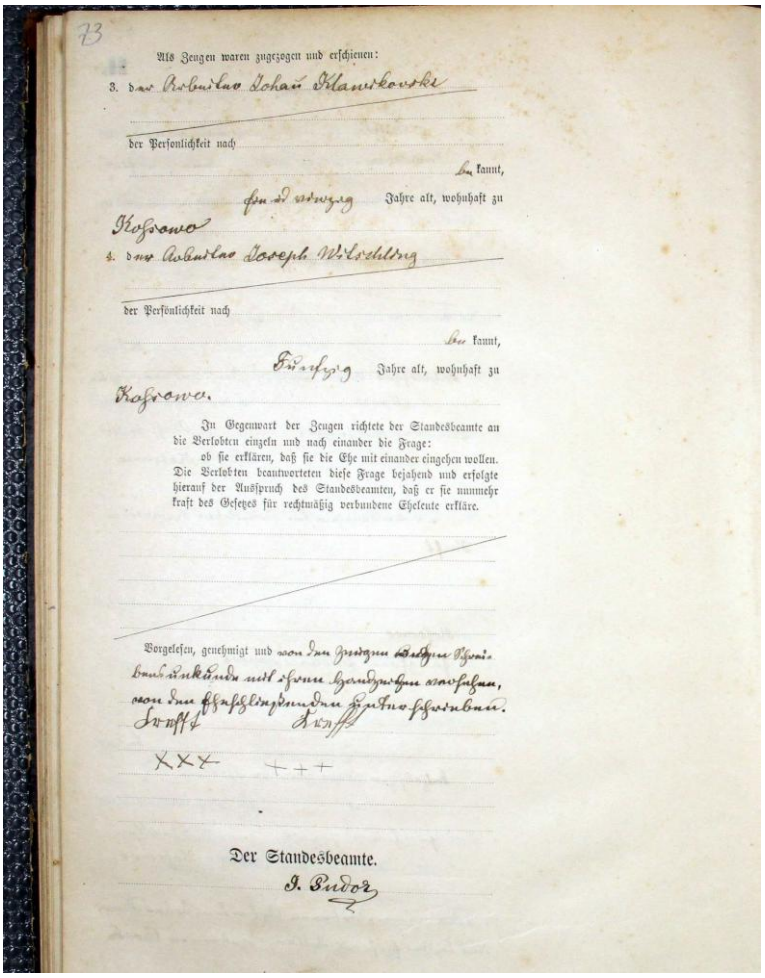
Marriage record of Józef and Zuzanna, 1891, first page

Original text (German): *Nr. 36. Seefeld, am drei und zwanzigsten November tausend acht hundert neunzig und eins. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschienen heute zum Zweck der Eheschließung: 1. der Arbeiter Joseph Kreft, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, katholischer Religion, geboren den sechs und zwanzigsten Maerz des Jahres tausend acht hundert und drei und sechzig zu Kossowo, wohnhaft zu Kossowo, Sohn der unverehelichten Arbeiterin Franziska Kreft, wohnhaft zu Kossowo. 2. die Jungfrau Susanne Draws, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, katholischer Religion, geboren den ersten Mai des Jahres tausend acht hundert und fünf und sechzig zu Koelln, wohnhaft zu Kossowo, Tochter des verstorbenen Arbeiters Johann Draws und dessen Ehefrau Juliane geborenen Czoska, wohnhaft zu Kossowo.*

In English: No. 36. Przodkowo, on the twenty-third of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today for the purpose of contracting marriage: 1. the labourer Józef Kreft, known in person, of the Catholic faith, born on the twenty-sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in Kosowo, resident in Kosowo, son of the unmarried labourer Franciszka Kreft, resident in Kosowo. 2. the maiden Zuzanna Draws, known in person, of the Catholic faith, born on the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in Kielno, resident in Kosowo, daughter of the late labourer Jan Draws and his wife Julianna née Czoska, resident in Kosowo.

The second page of the record names the witnesses. They were two labourers from Kosowo: Jan Klawikowski and the fifty-year-old Józef Wilschling. The witnesses could not write and put crosses

under the record. Józef and Zuzanna signed in their own hand, but both wrote only their surname, without their first name.



Als Zeugen waren zugezogen und erschienen:
3. der Arbeiter Johann Klawikowski
der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,
sechs und vierzig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu Kossowo
4. der Arbeiter Joseph Wilschling
der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt,
fünfzig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu Kossowo.

In Gegenwart der Zeugen richtete der Standesbeamte an die Verlobten einzeln und nach einander die Frage: ob sie erklären, daß sie die Ehe mit einander eingehen wollen. Die Verlobten beantworteten diese Frage bejahend und erfolgte hierauf der Ausspruch des Standesbeamten, daß er sie nunmehr kraft des Gesetzes für rechtmäßig verbundene Eheleute erkläre.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und von den Zeugen wegen Schreibensunkunde mit ihrem Handzeichen versehen, von den Eheschließenden unterschrieben.
Kreft
Kreft
XXX
+++

Der Standesbeamte.
J. Pudor

Fig. 23. Marriage record of Józef Kreft and Zuzanna Draws, entry 36 of 1891. The illustration shows the second page of the record, with the names of the witnesses and the signatures.

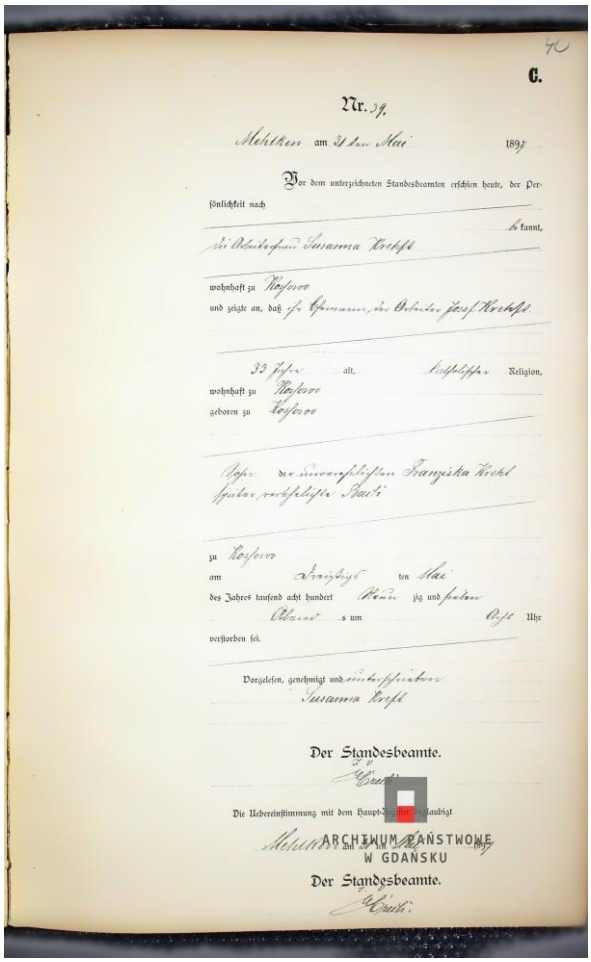
Marriage record of Józef and Zuzanna, 1891, second page

Original text (German): *Als Zeugen waren zugezogen und erschienen: 3. der Arbeiter Johann Klawikowski, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, [sechs?] und vierzig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu Kossowo. 4. der Arbeiter Joseph Wi[l?]schling, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, fünfzig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu Kossowo. In Gegenwart der Zeugen richtete der Standesbeamte an die Verlobten einzeln und nach einander die Frage: ob sie erklären, daß sie die Ehe mit einander eingehen wollen. Die Verlobten beantworteten diese Frage bejahend und erfolgte hierauf der Ausspruch des Standesbeamten, daß er sie nunmehr kraft des Gesetzes für rechtmäßig verbundene Eheleute erkläre. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und von den Zeugen wegen Schreibensunkunde mit ihrem Handzeichen versehen, von den Eheschließenden unterschrieben. Kreft. Kreft. XXX. +++. Der Standesbeamte J. Pudor.*

In English: The following were called as witnesses and appeared: 3. the labourer Jan Klawikowski, known in person, aged forty-six[?], resident in Kosowo. 4. the labourer Józef Wilschling[?], known in person, aged fifty, resident in Kosowo. In the presence of the witnesses the registrar asked the betrothed, each separately and in turn, whether they declared that they wished to marry each other. The betrothed answered in the affirmative, whereupon the registrar pronounced that by virtue of the law he now recognised them as lawfully joined spouses. Read, approved and marked with the hand signs of the witnesses, who cannot write. Signed by those contracting the marriage. Kreft. Kreft. XXX. +++. The registrar J. Pudor.

The marriage lasted less than six years. On 30 May 1897 at eight in the evening Józef died in Kosowo. The record says he was 33, although he had turned 34 two months earlier. The next day his wife

reported his death at the register office. Zuzanna was expecting a child at the time. This was Helena, who was born five months later.



C.

Nr. 39.

Mehlken am 31sten Mai 1897

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach

bekannt,

die Arbeiterfrau Susanna Krefft

wohnhaft zu Kossowo

und zeigte an, daß sie Ehemann, der Arbeiter Josef Krefft

33 Jahre alt, katholischer Religion,

wohnhaft zu Kossowo

geboren zu Kossowo

Sohn der unverehelichten Franziska Krefft

später verehelichten Bach

zu Kossowo

am Dienstag den 30sten Mai

des Jahres tausend acht hundert Neun und neunzig

Abends um 8 Uhr

verstorben sei.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben

Susanna Krefft

Der Standesbeamte.

Die Uebereinstimmung mit dem Haupt-Register beglaubigt

Mehlken, den 31sten Mai 1897

Der Standesbeamte.

ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWE W GDAŃSKU

Fig. 24. Death record of Józef Kreft, register office in Przodkowo, entry 39 of 1897. The widow signed beneath the text: Susanna Kreft.

Death record of Józef Kreft, 1897 (excerpts)

Original text (German): *die Arbeiterfrau Susanna Krefft, wohnhaft zu Kossowo […] ihr Ehemann, der Arbeiter Josef Krefft, 33 Jahre alt, katholisch, wohnhaft zu Kossowo, geboren zu Kossowo, Sohn der unverehelichten Franziska Krefft, später verehelichten B[ach] […] am dreißigsten Mai 1897 Abends um acht Uhr*

In English: the labourer's wife Zuzanna Krefft, resident in Kosowo […] her husband, the labourer Józef Krefft, aged 33, Catholic, resident in Kosowo, born in Kosowo, son of the unmarried Franciszka Krefft, later married Bach […] on the thirtieth of May 1897 in the evening at eight o'clock

Franciszka Kreft (c. 1835-1915)

Birth	c. 1835, Kosowo
Parents	Jakub Kreft and Agata née Jugowska of Kosowo
Siblings	brothers Adam (1824), Jakub (1828) and Józef (1830)
Occupation	labourer
Son	Józef Paweł (1863)
Marriage	22 November 1866 in the church at Przodkowo, to Franciszek Bach, a labourer from Kosowo
Death	12 January 1915 at eleven in the morning, Kosowo, aged 80

Franciszka was Mariola's great-great-grandmother. She spent her whole life in Kosowo. The records call her a labourer. In March 1863, while still unmarried, she gave birth to a son, Józef. Three and a half years later, on 22 November 1866, she married Franciszek Bach. The priest wrote that the groom was 28 and the bride 29. One of the witnesses was Józef Kreft. Her son's godfather had the same name.

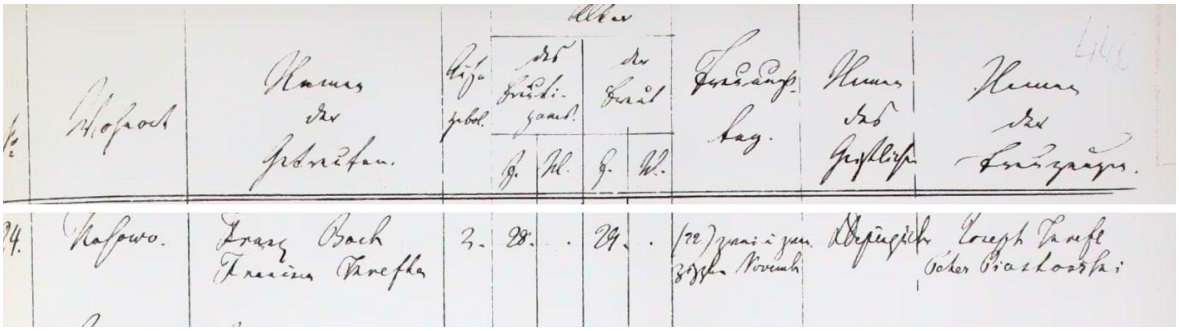


Fig. 25. The marriage entry of Franciszek Bach and Franciszka Kreft, marriage register of the parish of Przodkowo, record 24 of 1866. At the top is the heading of the columns, with the line of the record below it.

The marriage entry of Franciszka Kreft and Franciszek Bach, 1866

Original text (German): *24. | Kossowo | Franz Bach, Francisca Krefta | […] | 28 | 29 | [22 listopada] | Depczyński | Joseph Kref[t]e, Peter Piaskowski*

In English: Marriage number 24. Village: Kosowo. The couple: Franciszek Bach and Franciszka Krefta. […] He aged 28, she aged 29. Day of the wedding: 22 November. Priest: Depczyński. Witnesses: Józef Kreft and Piotr Piaskowski.

Franciszka's husband is a different man from Franciszek Bach of Otalżyno, the great-grandfather of Alojzy Bobkowski, who is described in the chapter on the Bobkowski family. Several men of that first name and surname lived in the area at the time.

Franciszka outlived her husband and her son. She died a widow on 12 January 1915, aged 80 according to the record. Her death was reported by August Schwabe, a labourer from Kosowo. Schwabe knew that the dead woman was the daughter of a married couple named Kreft, but he did not know their first names. Franciszka's granddaughter Helena was 17 at the time.

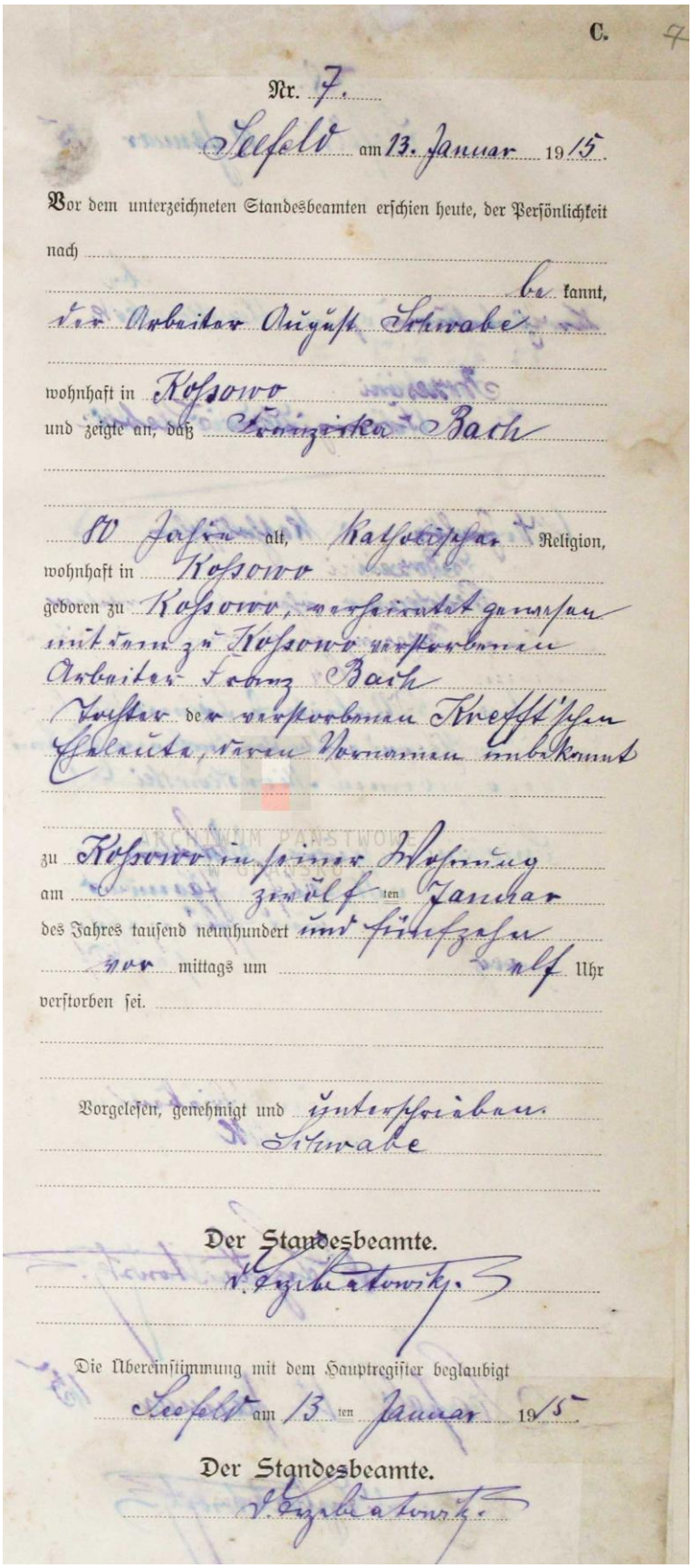
Jakub Kreft (c. 1797-1873) and Agata née Jugowska

Jakub	born about 1797, died 24 June 1873 in Kosowo
Agata	née Jugowska, born about 1795, died 19 January 1864 in Kosowo
Marriage	17 November 1823 in the church at Przodkowo
Children	Adam (1824), Jakub (1828), Józef (1830) and Franciszka (1835)
Home	Kobysewo, later Kosowo, parish of Przodkowo

Jakub Kreft and Agata née Jugowska were Franciszka's parents. They married on 17 November 1823. The priest recorded them under the village of Kobysewo. Jakub was 27 and Agata 26. Later the couple moved to neighbouring Kosowo and stayed there for the rest of their lives.

They had four children. Franciszka was the youngest. Her brother Józef had the same name as the godfather of her son in 1863 and the witness at her wedding in 1866. Agata died in Kosowo on 19 January 1864, aged 71. She left her husband and four children. Jakub outlived her by nine years. He died

of a stroke on 24 June 1873 as a retired farmer living out his days on the farm he had handed over. He was 75.



C. 4

Nr. 7.

Lessen am 13. Januar 1915.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach ... bekannt, der Arbeiter August Schwabe ... wohnhaft in Kossowo und zeigte an, daß Franziska Bach ... 80 Jahre alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft in Kossowo geboren zu Kossowo, verheiratet gewesen mit dem zu Kossowo verstorbenen Arbeiter Franz Bach, Vater der verstorbenen Kreftschen Eheleute, deren Vornamen unbekannt ... zu Kossowo in seiner Wohnung am zwölften Januar des Jahres tausend neunhundert und fünfzehn vormittags um neun Uhr verstorben sei.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben.
Schwabe

Der Standesbeamte.
v. Szczukowski.

Die Übereinstimmung mit dem Hauptregister beglaubigt
Lessen am 13ten Januar 1915.

Der Standesbeamte.
v. Szczukowski.

Fig. 26. The death record of Franciszka Bach née Kreft, civil registry office at Przodkowo, record 7 of 1915.

The death record of Franciszka née Kreft, 1915 (extracts)

Original text (German): *[…] August Schwabe […] Franziska Bach […] verheiratet gewesen mit dem zu Kossowo verstorbenen Arbeiter Franz Bach, Tochter der verstorbenen Krefft'schen Eheleute, deren Vornamen unbekannt […]*

In English: […] August Schwabe […] Franciszka Bach […] was married to the labourer Franciszek Bach, who died in Kosowo, daughter of the late married couple Krefft, whose first names are unknown […]

Zuzanna née Draws (born 1865)

Birth	1 May 1865, parish of Kielno
Baptism	3 May 1865, church at Kielno
Parents	Jan Draws (labourer) and Julianna née Cyrocka
Siblings	brothers August and Franciszek
Marriage	23 and 24 November 1891 at Przodkowo, to Józef Kreft
Children	Helena (1897)
Last trace	in November 1919 she was living in Kosowo

Zuzanna was Mariola's great-grandmother and the mother of her grandmother Helena. She was born in the parish of Kielno, where her father came from. Kielno lies about nine kilometres north of Przodkowo. Her godparents were Jan Margman and Marianna Draws.



Fig. 27. The church of St Adalbert in Kielno. Photo: Maciej Nux, Wikimedia Commons, licence CC BY-SA 4.0.



Fig. 28. The baptism entry of Zuzanna Draws, baptism register of the parish of Kielno, record 103 of 1865. We show one long line of the register in two parts: the dates, the village and the child's name at the top and the parents and godparents below.

The baptism entry of Zuzanna Draws, 1865

Original text (German): *geb[oren] 1 / get[auft] 3 | 103. Mai | kath. | Köllnerhütte[?] | Susanna | Johann Drews / Julianna Cyrocka | Johann Margman[?], Marianna Draws*

In English: Born on the 1st, baptised on the 3rd. Record 103, May. Religion: Catholic. Place written as Köllnerhütte (the name is uncertain, most likely today's Kieleńska Huta near Kielno). Name: Zuzanna. Parents: Jan Drews and Julianna Cyrocka. Godparents: Jan Margman (surname uncertain) and Marianna Draws.

Later the family moved to Kosowo. There Zuzanna married and there, in 1897, she was widowed at the age of 32. She could write: she signed her husband's death record with her full name. Her brother Franciszek could not write.

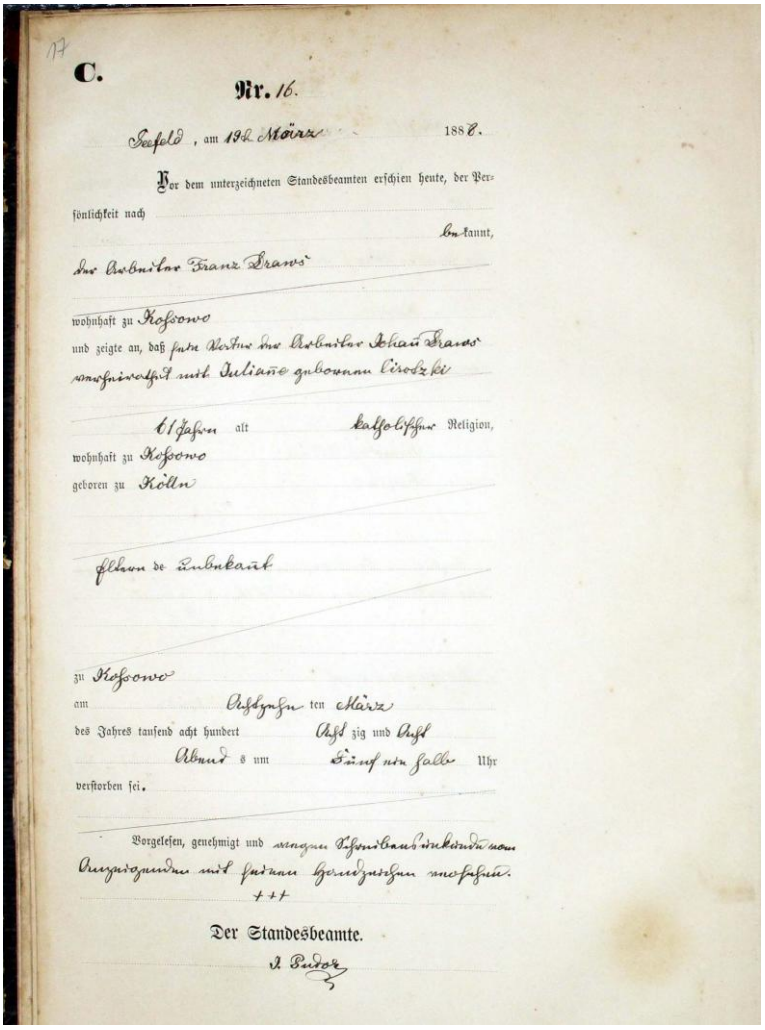
In November 1919, when her daughter Helena married Augustyn Rompa, Zuzanna, then fifty-four, was alive and still living in Kosowo.

Jan Draws (c. 1827-1888)

Birth	c. 1827, Kielno
Parents	unknown
Occupation	labourer
Marriage	26 November 1855 in the church at Przodkowo, to Julianna Cyrocka
Children	Zuzanna (1865), August, Franciszek
Death	18 March 1888 at half past five in the evening, Kosowo, aged 61

Jan was Mariola's great-great-grandfather. He came from Kielno. In 1855 he married Julianna Cyrocka at Przodkowo. The register gives his age then as 26. In 1865 he lived with his wife in the parish of Kielno and later in Kosowo. He worked as a labourer all his life.

He died in Kosowo on 18 March 1888. The next day his son Franciszek reported his father's death at the registry office. Franciszek did not know the names of his grandparents, that is Jan's parents, so the registrar wrote that the parents of the deceased were unknown. Franciszek signed the record with three crosses.



C.

Nr. 16.

Seefeld, am 19t März 1888.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Arbeiter Franz Draws wohnhaft zu Kossowo und zeigte an, daß sein Vater der Arbeiter Johann Draws verheirathet mit Juliane geborenen Ciroszki 61 Jahre alt katholischer Religion, wohnhaft zu Kossowo geboren zu Kölln Eltern de[s Verstorbenen] unbekannt zu Kossowo am achtzehnten März des Jahres tausend acht hundert achtzig und acht Abends um fünf ein halb Uhr verstorben sei.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und wegen Schreibensunkunde vom Anzeigenden mit seinem Handzeichen versehen.

+++

Der Standesbeamte.

J. Pudor

Fig. 29. The death record of Jan Draws, civil registry office at Przodkowo, record 16 of 1888.

The death record of Jan Draws, 1888

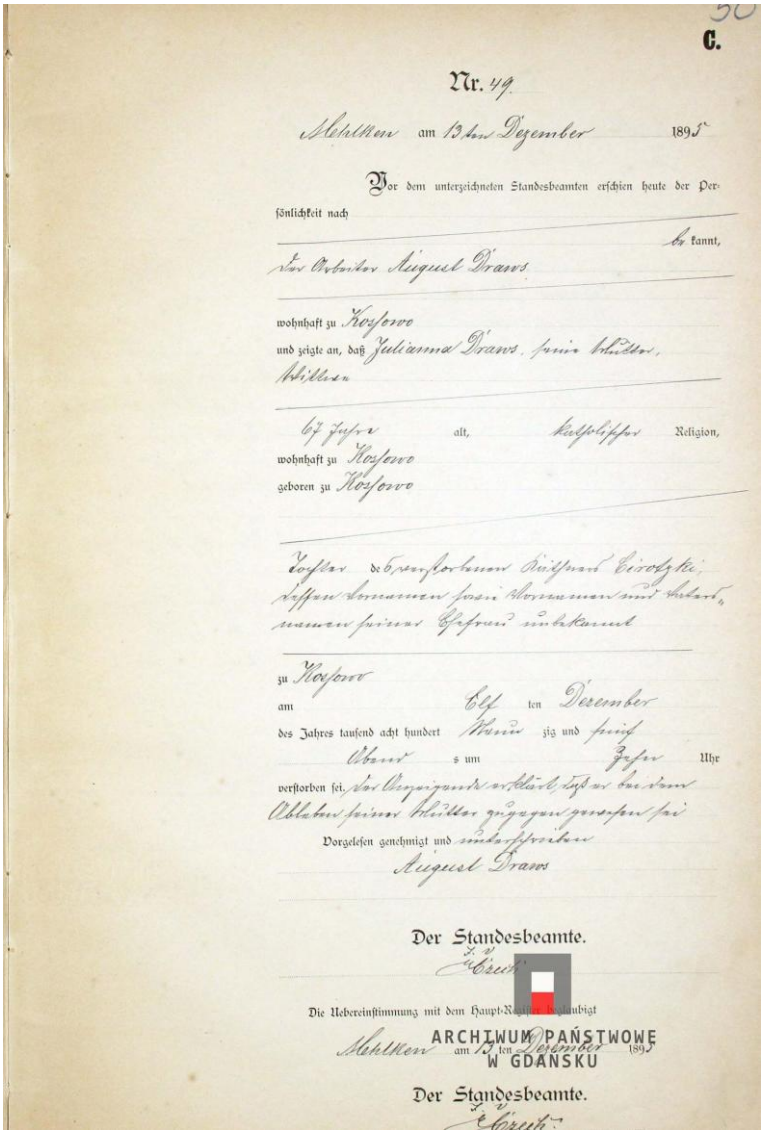
Original text (German): *Nr. 16. Seefeld, am 19ten März 1888. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Arbeiter Franz Draws wohnhaft zu Kossowo und zeigte an, daß sein Vater der Arbeiter Johann Draws verheirathet mit Juliane geborenen Ciroszki 61 Jahre alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft zu Kossowo geboren zu Kölln Eltern de[s Verstorbenen] unbekannt zu Kossowo am achtzehnten März des Jahres tausend acht hundert achtzig und acht Abends um fünf ein halb Uhr verstorben sei. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und wegen Schreibensunkunde vom Anzeigenden mit seinem Handzeichen versehen. +++ Der Standesbeamte. J. Pudor.*

In English: No. 16. Przodkowo, 19 March 1888. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today the labourer Franciszek Draws, known in person, resident in Kosowo. He reported that his father, the labourer Jan Draws, married to Julianna née Ciroszki, aged 61, of the Catholic religion, resident in Kosowo, born in Kielno, the parents of the deceased unknown, died in Kosowo on the eighteenth of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight in the evening at half past five. Read out, approved and, as he could not write, marked by the informant with his hand sign. +++ Registrar J. Pudor.

Julianna née Cyrocka (c. 1828-1895)

Birth	c. 1828, Kosowo
Parents	father surnamed Cyrocki, the parents' first names were not recorded
Marriage	26 November 1855 at Przodkowo, to Jan Draws
Children	Zuzanna (1865), August, Franciszek
Death	11 December 1895 at ten in the evening, Kosowo, aged 67

Julianna was Mariola's great-great-grandmother. After her husband's death she lived on for seven more years as a widow in Kosowo. She died on 11 December 1895. Her son August was with her. Two days later it was he who reported her death. He signed the record in his own hand.



C.

Nr. 49.

Mehlken am 13ten Dezember 1895

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Arbeiter August Draws wohnhaft zu Kossowo und zeigte an, daß Julianna Draws, seine Mutter, Wittwe, 67 Jahre alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft zu Kossowo geboren zu Kossowo Tochter des verstorbenen Kürschners Cirotzki, dessen Vornamen sowie Vornamen und Zuname seiner Ehefrau unbekannt zu Kossowo am elften Dezember des Jahres tausend acht hundert neunzig und fünf abends um zehn Uhr verstorben sei. Der Anzeigende erklärt, daß er bei dem Ableben seiner Mutter zugegen gewesen sei. Vorgelesen genehmigt und unterschrieben

August Draws

Der Standesbeamte.

Die Uebereinstimmung mit dem Haupt-Register beglaubigt

Mehlken am 13ten Dezember 1895

Der Standesbeamte.

ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWE W GDAŃSKU

Fig. 30. The death record of Julianna Draws née Cyrocka, civil registry office at Przodkowo (Mehlken in the heading), record 49 of 1895.

The death record of Julianna née Cyrocka, 1895

Original text (German): *Nr. 49. Mehlken am 13ten Dezember 1895. Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Arbeiter August Draws, wohnhaft zu Kossowo, und zeigte an, dass Julianna Draws, seine Mutter, Wittwe, 67 Jahre alt, katholischer Religion, wohnhaft zu Kossowo, geboren zu Kossowo, Tochter des verstorbenen Kürschners[?] Cirotzki, dessen Vornamen sowie Vornamen und Zuname seiner Ehefrau unbekannt, zu Kossowo am elften Dezember des Jahres tausend acht hundert neunzig und fünf abends um zehn Uhr verstorben sei. Der Anzeigende erklärt, dass er bei dem Ableben seiner Mutter zugegen gewesen sei. Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben: August Draws.*

In English: No. 49. Przodkowo, 13 December 1895. Before the undersigned registrar there appeared today the labourer August Draws, known in person, resident in Kosowo. He reported that Julianna Draws, his mother, a widow, aged 67, of the Catholic religion, resident in Kosowo, born in Kosowo, daughter of the late furrier (this word is written unclearly) Cirotzki, whose first name and likewise the first name and surname of his wife, were not known, died in Kosowo on the eleventh of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five in the evening at ten o'clock. The informant declared that he had been present at his mother's death. Read out, approved and signed: August Draws.

Every clerk wrote Julianna's maiden name differently. The marriage register of 1855 has Sierocka, her daughter's baptism in 1865 has Cyrocka, her husband's death record Ciroszki, her daughter's marriage record Czoska and her own death record Cirotzki. On the family tree chart she appears in this last form. In the chronicle we use the Polish form Cyrocka.

One church, five generations

The church at Przodkowo is a special place for this family. For more than a hundred and twenty years successive generations of Mariola's ancestors were married before the same altar. Finally Mariola herself was married there too.

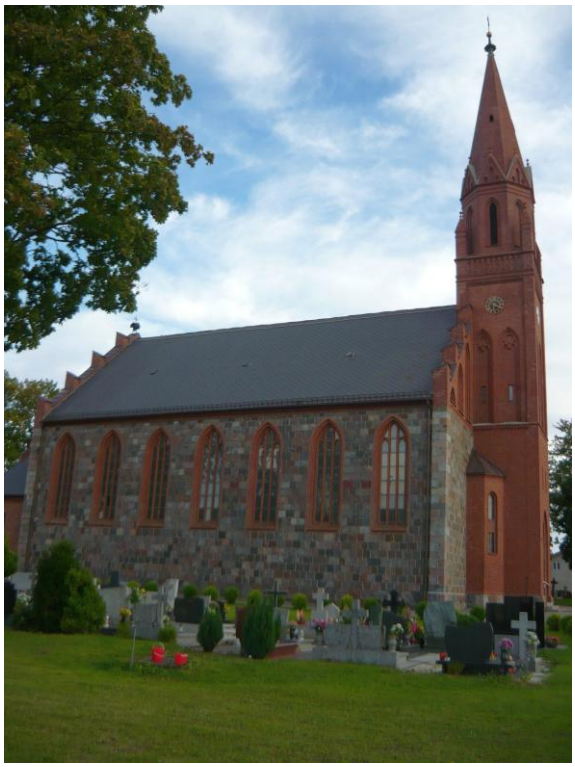


Fig. 31. The church of St Andrew the Apostle in Przodkowo. Photo: Ulrich Jahr, Wikimedia Commons, public domain.

Year	Who married	Who they are to Mariola
1855	Jan Draws and Julianna Cyrocka	great-great-grandparents
1861	Franciszek Bach and Franciszka Uzdrowska	great-great-grandparents on her father's side, described in the chapter on the Bobkowski family
1873	Franciszek Rompa and Antonina Meyer	great-grandparents
1891	Józef Kreft and Zuzanna Draws	great-grandparents
1919	Augustyn Rompa and Helena Kreft	grandparents
c. 1956	Alojzy Bobkowski and Teresa Rompa	parents
27 March 1978	Romuald Łukaszewicz and Mariola Bobkowska	Mariola herself and her husband

Sources

The civil registry records and the registers of the parishes of Przodkowo and Kielno after 1819 are kept by the State Archive in Gdańsk. The older registers of the parishes of Chmielno, Kielno and Sianowo are kept by the Diocesan Archive in Pelplin. Dates from the years 1921-1994 come from Mariola's notes.

Document	Where it is held
Birth of Augustyn Rompa, 1895	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Załęże, birth register 1895, record 76
Marriage of Augustyn Rompa and Helena Kreft, 1919	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Przodkowo, marriage register 1912-1920, record 55 of 1919
Marriage of Franciszek Rompa and Antonina Meyer, 1873	State Archive in Gdańsk, registers of the parish of Przodkowo 1851-1874, marriages 1873, record 18
Death of Antonina Rompa, 1905	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Załęże, death register 1905, record 31
Baptism of Antonina Łucja Majer (1854) and death of Jan Majer (1859)	State Archive in Gdańsk, registers of the parish of Przodkowo 1851-1874, baptisms 1854 (record 119) and deaths 1859 (record 67)
Marriage of Jan Mayer and Józefina Bach (1851) and Józefina's second marriage (1860)	State Archive in Gdańsk, registers of the parish of Przodkowo 1851-1874, marriages 1851 (record 3) and 1860 (record 11)
Marriage of Krystian Mejer (1816), baptism of Michał Mejer (1818), marriage of Wojciech Bach (1824), marriage of Jakub Kreft (1823)	Diocesan Archive in Pelplin, registers of the parish of Przodkowo (FamilySearch microfilm 007949189)
Deaths of Agata Kreft (1864), Wojciech Bach (1867) and Jakub Kreft (1873)	State Archive in Gdańsk, registers of the parish of Przodkowo 1851-1874, deaths
Second marriage of Franciszek Rompa, 1906	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Przodkowo, marriage register 1906, record 13
Baptism of Jan Rompa, 1824	Diocesan Archive in Pelplin, baptism register of the parish of Chmielno, record 74 of 1824 (FamilySearch microfilm 007948577)
Marriage of Marcjanna Rompa to Teofil Derron, 1875	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Szemud, marriage register 1875, record 8
Death of Józefa Rompa, 1876	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Szemud, death register 1876, record 5
Second marriage of Jan Rompa, 1877	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Załęże, marriage register 1877, record 9
Baptism of Józefa Potrykus, 1810	Diocesan Archive in Pelplin, baptism register of the parish of Kielno 1746-1819, fol. 196 (FamilySearch microfilm 007948997)
Marriage of Marcin Potrykus and Ewa Jankowska, 1809	Diocesan Archive in Pelplin, marriage register of the parish of Sianowo, year 1809 (FamilySearch microfilm 008106124)
Marriage of Franciszek Rompa and Katarzyna Kreft, 1804	Diocesan Archive in Pelplin, marriage register of the parish of Chmielno, record 22 of 1804 (FamilySearch microfilm 007948554)
Baptism of Józef Kreft, 1863	State Archive in Gdańsk, registers of the parish of Przodkowo 1851-1874, baptisms 1863, record 41
Marriage of Józef Kreft and Zuzanna Draws, 1891	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Przodkowo, marriage register 1891, record 36
Death of Józef Kreft, 1897	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Przodkowo, death register 1897, record 39
Marriage of Jan Draws and Julianna Cyrocka, 1855	State Archive in Gdańsk, registers of the parish of Przodkowo 1851-1874, marriages 1855, record 38
Baptism of Zuzanna Draws, 1865	State Archive in Gdańsk, baptism register of the parish of Kielno, year 1865, record 103
Death of Jan Draws, 1888	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Przodkowo, fonds 10/2068, archival reference 44, record 16
Death of Julianna Draws, 1895	State Archive in Gdańsk, Civil Registry Office Przodkowo, fonds 10/2068, archival reference 65, record 49

A tribute to Leokadia Ludwichowska	a speech read by her youngest daughter at her funeral on 10 October 2026, two sheets in the family collection
A list of Teresa's sisters with dates	a sheet written out by Mariola in October 2026, in the family collection
The disaster at Kokoszki, 1994	a memorial plaque at the site of the accident, unveiled on 31 October 1997

Places

The two sides of the family come from opposite ends of old Poland. Romuald's ancestors lived in the Vilnius region and Mariola's ancestors in Kashubia. The history of each land is told in separate chapters at the start of each part of the chronicle. Here are the maps and a list of all the places.

The Vilnius region: the home of Romuald's family

Almost the whole history of Romuald's family took place in a small area north-east of Vilnius, between Podbrodzie, Święciany and Komaje. Today the border between Lithuania and Belarus divides this land in two. The numbers on the map match the numbers in the table.

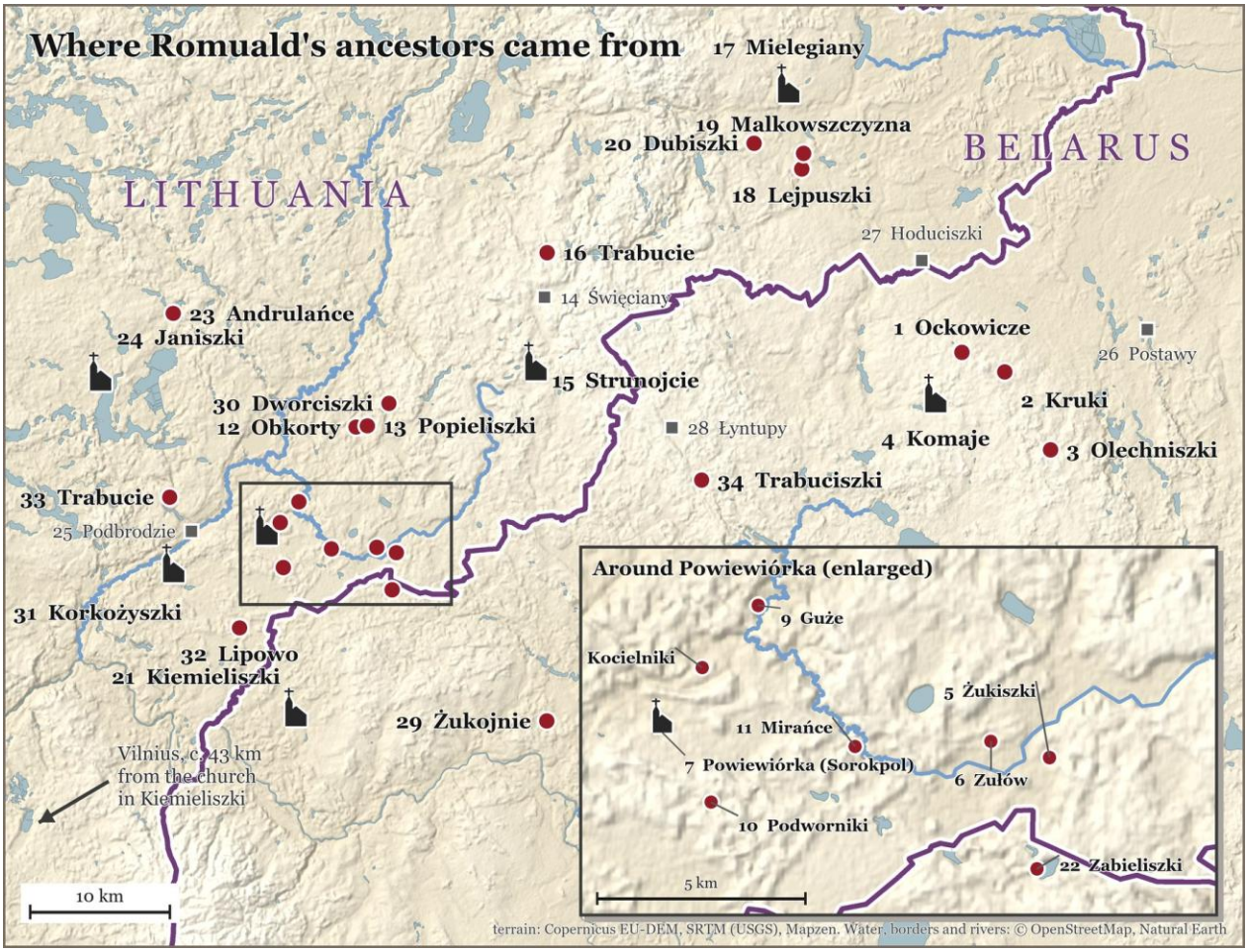


Fig. 1. Map of the places of Romuald's family. Base map: terrain relief from Copernicus EU-DEM and SRTM data, water © OpenStreetMap.

No.	Place	What happened here
1	**Ockowicze**	The village where the Łukaszewicz family lived, the home of Stefan and Rozalia. Antoni, Romuald's father, was born here in 1925. Today the village lies in Belarus.
2	**Kruki**	The village of the Gaul family. Józef (1816), his son Antoni (1854) and Antoni's daughter Zofia (1894), Romuald's grandmother, were born here.
3	**Olechniszki**	The village of the Błaszkiewicz family. Urszula, the wife of Antoni Gaul and Romuald's great-grandmother, came from here.
4	**Komaje**	The parish church of the Gaul family. Józef (1816), Antoni (1854) and Zofia Gaul (1894) were baptised here. Antoni Gaul and Urszula Błaszkiewicz were married here in 1880. Jan Łukaszewicz and Zofia Gaul, Romuald's grandparents, were married here in 1919.

5	**Żukiszki**	The zaścianek where Stefan and Rozalia Łukaszewicz lived. Their children were born here between 1882 and 1893, among them Jan (1893), Romuald's grandfather.
6	**Zułów**	The Piłsudski estate. Rozalia Witkiewicz (1857), Romuald's great-grandmother, was born in the village. Zofia Walentynowicz (1863), Alina's grandmother, was born at the manor. In 1862 Antoni Markowicz, the brother of Alina's grandfather Bolesław, had the owners of Zułów as his godparents. They were Antoni Billewicz (a landowner of the Święciany district and a tsarist official) and his daughter Maria, who a year later married Józef Piłsudski. Her son Józef became the Marshal.
7	**Powiewiórka (Sorokpol)**	The family's parish church. Rozalia Witkiewicz (1857) was baptised here. Stefan Łukaszewicz and Rozalia were married here in 1881. Their children were baptised here, among them Jan (1893). After the war the five children of Antoni and Alina were baptised here too: Romuald (1956) and Józef Piłsudski was baptised in the same church in 1867.
8	**Kocielniki**	The home of Antoni and Alina from 1949 to 1954. were born here. When the family visited in June 2026, all that was left of the house was a few old plum trees.
9	**Guże**	The village on the river Mera where Romuald was born in 1956 From here the family left for Poland in November 1958. Of about forty cottages, four are lived in today.
10	**Podworniki**	The manor farm where Maria Walentynowicz née Dołmat, Alina's great-grandmother, died in 1915.
11	**Mirańce**	The zaścianek where Stanisław Markowicz lived with Agata Trabuć from 1816 to 1827.
12	**Obkorty**	The zaścianek where Tadeusz and Urszula lived from 1862 and later Dominik and Leokadia. Alina, Romuald's mother, was born here in 1930. After their house burned down, Dominik and Leokadia moved in with her.
13	**Popieliszki**	The zaścianek of Maciej Puciata and Teresa née Nielipowicz, the parents of Urszula Markowicz. Both died here (1856 and 1862). Salomea, Bolesław's sister, was born here in 1854.
14	**Święciany**	The district town and the church of the Markowicz family. Stanisław and Agata (1807), Tadeusz and Urszula (1840) and Bolesław and Zofia (1884) were married here. Tadeusz's children were baptised here, among them Salomea (1854) and Helena (1856). In 1897 Dominik, Alina's father, was baptised here.
15	**Strunojcie**	The parish church of the Misiun family from the zaścianek of Tartak, where Anna Misiun came from. Here in 1837 she married Kazimierz Witkiewicz. Their daughter was Rozalia, Romuald's great-grandmother.
16	**Trabucie**	A village that bears the Trabuć family name. By the 18th century the Trabuć family no longer lived there.
17	**Mielegiany**	The parish church of the Cybulski, Narkielun, Bojaruniec and Filipowicz families. Piotr Cybulski (1830), Krystyna Narkielun (1831), Stanisław Cybulski (1859) and Leokadia (1900) were baptised here. Franciszek Bojaruniec and Marianna Filipowicz (1853), Piotr Cybulski and Krystyna (1855) and Stanisław Cybulski and Aniela Bojaruniec (1887) were married here. So were Dominik Markowicz and Leokadia Cybulska in 1924. The oldest marriages of this line made here were those of Mateusz Filipowicz and Krystyna née Girdziusz (1802), Jan Mialisz and Krystyna Subocz (1808) and Andrzej Bojaruniec and Ewa Bardzian (1817).
18	**Lejpuszki**	The zaścianek of the Cybulski family. Piotr (1830), his son Stanisław (1859) and Stanisław's daughter Leokadia (1900), Romuald's grandmother, were born here.
19	**Malkowszczyzna**	The village of Tomasz and Dorota Cybulski, Piotr's parents.
20	**Dubiszki**	The village of the Bojaruniec family since at least 1795. Maciej lived here, then his son Michał, his grandson Andrzej with Ewa, their son Franciszek and his daughter Aniela, Romuald's great-grandmother.

21	**Kiemieliszki**	The church where Tekla Czepułkowska was baptised in 1830 and where in 1848 Jakub Łukaszewicz and Tekla, Romuald's great-great-grandparents, were married.
22	**Zabieliszki**	The village of the Czepułkowski family. Jan and his wife Krystyna were already living here in 1795. Their son Wincenty married Marianna Kaczanowska. Tekla, Wincenty's daughter and Romuald's great-great-grandmother, was born here in 1830.
23	**Andrulańce**	The village where Stanisław and Agata Markowicz lived and where their son Tadeusz was born in 1814.
24	**Janiszki**	The church where Tadeusz Markowicz was baptised in 1814.
25	**Podbrodzie**	The town where Antoni Łukaszewicz and Alina Markowicz, Romuald's parents, were married on 7 February 1949.
26	**Postawy**	Today a district town (Belarus). In 1958 the civil registry office here issued a copy of a birth record in which Antoni Łukaszewicz, born in 1925, is entered.
27	**Hoduciszki**	A small town with a castle court. Between 1927 and 1929 land cases were heard before it in which Rozalia Łukaszewicz and her son Jan appear. These are probably Stefan's wife and their son Jan, Romuald's grandfather. This is a hypothesis, because we know only the titles of these cases from the archive's inventory. No one in the family has yet read the files themselves.
28	**Łyntupy**	A small town with a parish neighbouring Komaje. Around it lay further zaścianki called Łukaszewszczyzna, which were not our family's home.
29	**Żukojnie**	The village of the Wojciechowicz family on the Stracza estate, where Katarzyna, the wife of Jan Łukaszewicz, came from. From about 1805 his father Kazimierz also lived here. Śnieciemięta, Kazimierz's home village, lies 18 km to the south-east, off the map.
30	**Dworciszki**	The village of Antoni Trabuć and Marianna née Dauksza. The 1795 census recorded their daughter Agata here, aged 14, later the wife of Stanisław Markowicz.
31	**Korkożyszki**	The parish church of the Trabuć family, who farmed leased zaścianki in this parish. Agata's death (1830) was recorded in this church's register.
32	**Lipowo**	The zaścianek where Agata née Trabuć, the widow of Stanisław Markowicz, died on 5 May 1830. Her sister Ewa had died here three years earlier.
33	**Trabucie**	A village that bears the Trabuć family name. By the 18th century the Trabuć family no longer lived there.
34	**Trabuciszki**	A village near Łyntupy, the third place on the map named after the Trabuć family.

Kashubia: the home of Mariola's family

For at least two hundred and fifty years Mariola's ancestors lived in a dozen or so villages around Kartuzy, west of Gdańsk. The numbers on the map match the numbers in the table.

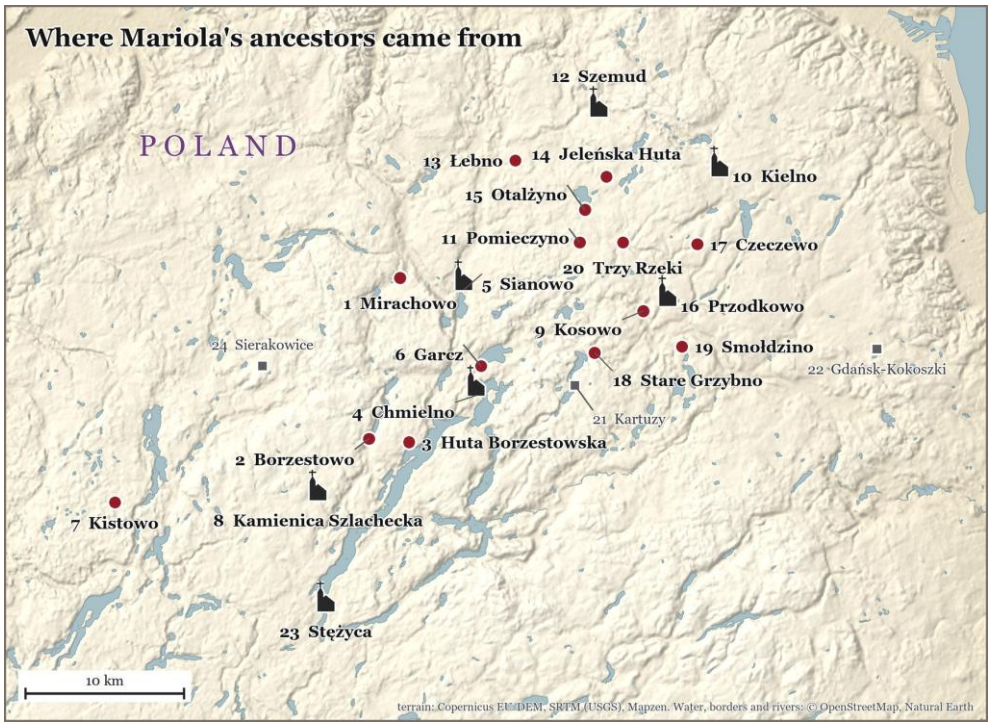


Fig. 2. Map of the places of Mariola's family. Base map: terrain relief from Copernicus EU-DEM and SRTM data, water © OpenStreetMap.

No.	Place	What happened here
1	**Mirachowo**	The village of the Bobkowski family since 1779. Paweł (1779), Aleksander (1858) and Władysław (1901), Mariola's grandfather, were born here. Franciszka Kamińska died here (1853), as did Józef (1889) and Ewa née Konkel (1914), both living out their days in retirement with their son Aleksander.
2	**Borzestowo**	The village of Mathias and Marianna Block, whose children were born here between 1784 and 1799. Julianna Block, the wife of Jan Gronda, was also born here.
3	**Huta Borzestowska**	The village of the Kamiński family. Franciszka, who married Paweł Bobkowski in 1811, came from here. Jan Rompa, Augustyn's grandfather, was born here in 1824.
4	**Chmielno**	The parish church of Borzestowo. Paweł Bobkowski and Franciszka Kamińska (1811), Józef Block and Agnieszka Kąkol (1811) and Jan Gronda and Julianna Block (1849) were married here. In 1804 Franciszek Rompa and Katarzyna Kreft, the parents of Jan Rompa, also married here.
5	**Sianowo**	The parish church of Mirachowo. Paweł Bobkowski was baptised here in 1779. His children were baptised here between 1823 and 1835.
6	**Garcz**	The village of Magdalena Stankowska, who married Konkel in 1827.
7	**Kistowo**	The village of the Gronda family. Jan Gronda, Łucja's father, came from here.
8	**Kamienica Szlachecka**	A Prussian register office. Aleksander Bobkowski and Łucja Gronda, Mariola's great-grandparents, were married here in 1891.
9	**Kosowo**	The village of the Kreft and Draws families. Józef Kreft (1863) and his daughter Helena (1897), Mariola's grandmother, were born here. Jan Draws (1888), Julianna née Cyrocka (1895), Józef Kreft (1897) and his mother Franciszka (1915) died here.
10	**Kielno**	The church where Zuzanna Draws, Mariola's great-grandmother, was baptised in 1865.
11	**Pomieczyno**	The village of the Rompa family. Franciszek Rompa (1850), his sister Marcjanna (about 1855) and Franciszek's son Augustyn, Mariola's grandfather (1895), were born here. Helena Bach (1907), later the wife of Władysław Bobkowski and Mariola's grandmother, was also born here. In 1905 Antonina née Meyer, Franciszek's wife, died here. Franciszka née Uzdrowska, the wife of Franciszek Bach, also came from here.

12	**Szemud**	A parish and register office (Schönwalde). Towards the end of their lives Jan Rompa and Józefa née Potrykus lived on an outlying farmstead near Szemud. Here in 1875 their daughter Marcjanna married Teofil Derron. A year later Józefa died here.
13	**Łebno**	The village where Franciszka née Uzdrowska, Mariola's great-great-grandmother, died a widow in 1918.
14	**Jeleńska Huta**	The village of the Potrykus family. Józefa, the daughter of Marcin and Ewa and later the wife of Jan Rompa, was born here in about 1810.
15	**Otalżyno**	The village of the Bach family. Jan Bach, the son of the fisherman Franciszek, was born here in 1869. Franciszek died here in 1917. In 1950 Jan and his daughter Helena died here two months apart.
16	**Przodkowo**	The church and register office where six generations of the family were married: Jan Draws and Julianna Cyrocka (1855), Franciszek Bach and Franciszka Uzdrowska (1861), Franciszek Rompa and Antonina Meyer (1873), Józef Kreft and Zuzanna Draws (1891), Augustyn Rompa and Helena Kreft (1919), Alojzy Bobkowski and Teresa Rompa (about 1956) and also Romuald Łukaszewicz and Mariola Bobkowska on 27 March 1978. Helena Kreft was also baptised here in 1897.
17	**Czeczewo**	The village where Franciszek Bach was born in about 1834. In 1861 he married Franciszka Uzdrowska.
18	**Stare Grzybno**	The village of Jan Hirsch and Anna née Damps. Their daughter Franciszka, Mariola's great-grandmother, was born here on the last day of 1879. Jan died here in 1910.
19	**Smołdzino**	The village of the Hirsch family. Jan Hirsch was born here in 1845, his wife Anna Damps in about 1836.
20	**Trzy Rzeki**	The village of Jan Meyer. Antonina, the wife of Franciszek Rompa, was born here in 1854.
21	**Kartuzy**	The district town. Jan Bach and Franciszka Hirsch were married at the register office here in 1897.
22	**Gdańsk-Kokoszki**	The district of Gdańsk where Alojzy and Teresa Bobkowski, Mariola's parents, died.
23	**Stężyca**	The church where Mathias Blok and Marianna Karcz were married in 1782. The record does not give a village, so it is not certain that they are our ancestors.

Glossary

Word	What it means
zaścianek	a small settlement, usually a few houses of the petty nobility, standing apart from the village
manor farm	a farm belonging to a manor
estate, lands	the land of one owner: the manor and the villages of his serfs
parish	the district of one church. Baptisms, marriages and burials were written down in its registers
parish record	an entry in a church register about a baptism, marriage or burial
urodzony	in old Polish records: a nobleman (literally “well-born”). In Russian “дворянинъ” or “благородный”, in Latin “nobilis” or the abbreviation “G.D.”
pracowity	in old records: a peasant (literally “hard-working”). In Latin “laboriosus”
serf	a peasant bound to an estate, who could not leave it without the lord's consent. In Russia serfdom was abolished in 1861.
free people	people who were not serfs of any manor and could change where they lived
proof of nobility	a document in which a family proved its noble descent before an official body
revision list	an official list of all inhabitants, made in Russia every dozen or so years. The first one in the Vilnius region took place in 1795.
parish census	a list of all the inhabitants of a parish, house by house, written down by the priest
desyatina	an old Russian measure of land, a little more than a hectare
kmotrowie	godparents
croup	a choking inflammation of the larynx in children, usually with diphtheria
Standesamt	the Prussian register office, working in Kashubia from 1874
gbur	in Kashubia: a well-off farmer with his own land
Rentenbauer	in Prussian records: a farmer who was paying for his farm to the state in yearly instalments, called a rent

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- **Ex archivis** means “from the archives”. Everything in this chronicle comes from documents kept in archives.
- **Ad fontes** means “to the sources”. We check every piece of information in a document from those times, not in someone else's description.
- **Scripta manent** means “what is written remains”. It is the second half of an old saying: words fly away, writing remains. That is why registers from two hundred years ago still speak to us today.

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