Family of Mariola and Romuald Łukaszewicz

Right: seven generations of ancestors of both, Romuald's above (the Vilnius region), Mariola's below (Kashubia). Left: their shared descendants. Under each person are their known siblings, under each couple their number of children.

HOW THIS TREE WAS MADE

[redacted] On Mariola's side the family knew her parents and grandparents. In June 2026 [redacted] took both lines further. On Romuald's side we read church registers of over a dozen parishes of the Vilnius region, revision lists of 1795-1912, proofs of nobility from the Vilnius archive, the Komaje baptism register of 1715-1746 from the National Library of Belarus and records from offices in Postawy, Podbrodzie, Mirsk and Iława. In all we downloaded over **430 archival units** and **132 thousand scans**, of which over 50 thousand have been read so far, giving over **370 thousand entries** in Latin, Polish and Russian. On Mariola's side we read the records of the Prussian civil registry offices (Kartuzy, Przodkowo, Pomieczyno, Mirachowo, Kamienica Szlachecka) from the State Archive in Gdańsk and the registers of the parishes of Chmielno, Sianowo, Przodkowo, Kielno and Stężyca from microfilms of the Diocesan Archive in Pelplin on FamilySearch, in German, Latin and Polish. That is another **60 units**, **2.1 thousand scans** and about **6 thousand records read**, plus 46 thousand lines of genealogical indexes. [redacted] Only dates from baptism records are given as birth dates. Where only the age from a marriage or death record is known, it says "b. c.". **Of the 470 people on this chart (ancestors and their siblings), 23 were known before and 447 were found in 2026.** On Romuald's side the oldest line is the Markowicz family (Bończa arms): a decree of 1819 starts the line with Łukasz, named under the year 1552. The Trabuć proof of nobility of 1820 names Jerzy (baptised 1649), his father Maciej and grandfather Andrzej. In the Łukaszewicz family the oldest is Łucja (b. c. 1715), mother of Kazimierz. The Gaul line goes back to Stanisław, who had his son Kazimierz baptised in Kruki in 1732. On Mariola's side the oldest are Grzegorz Bobkowski (b. c. 1741) and Mathias Blok of Borzestowo (m. before 1784). We do not know the parents of the Błaszkiewicz and Walentynowicz families or of Maria née Dołmat, as their registers are in Belarus, nor the parents of Ewa Konkel, whose death record omits her father.

THE CHART AND CHRONICLE ONLINE

Scan the code or type the address **exarchivis.com/sample**. The site has this chart to zoom in on, the family chronicle with documents and maps to read and listen to, plus files to print.

How close we were to the Piłsudskis

There are five points of contact and none is kinship. The first four are the closeness of manor and parish, attested by documents. The fifth is family tradition.

1. The same parish. Józef Piłsudski's baptism record of 1867 is in the same register of the church in Sorokpol as our family's records.

2. Rozalia Witkiewicz was born on 10 Jul 1857 in the village of Zułów. She was ten when the Marshal was born in the manor there.

3. Zofia Walentynowicz was born on 7 Aug 1863 **in the very manor** at Zułów, in the year Maria Billewicz married Józef Piłsudski. Her family most likely served on the estate.

4. Godparents from the manor, three times. In 1862 **Antoni Markowicz**, Bolesław's brother and Dominik's uncle, was held at the font by **Antoni Billewicz** and his daughter **Maria**, owner of Zułów and the future **mother of the Marshal**. In 1865 **Józef Walentynowicz**, Zofia's brother, was held by **Józef Piłsudski, the Marshal's father**, with his sister **Julia**. In 1877 **Anna Walentynowicz**, Zofia's youngest sister, was held by eight-year-old **Adam Piłsudski**, the Marshal's brother, later deputy mayor of Vilnius. Antoni Markowicz later stood godfather to **Dominik** (1897), Alina's father.

5. From family stories. The family remembered that one of our relatives was a friend of Józef Piłsudski and played with him as a child in the manor yard. This was told to her grandchildren by **Leokadia Markowicz**, retold to us by [redacted] Alina's daughter (account of 6 Aug 2026). The story does not say who it was. Records show that **Zofia Walentynowicz**, mother of Dominik and grandmother of Alina, was born in 1863 in the manor itself at Zułów, four years before the Marshal. By 1871 her family already lived in Wojtkuny.
Janina also quoted words, most likely of her grandmother Leokadia, that **Markowicz family were "of higher birth"**. This agrees with the records, which listed the Markowicz family as nobility for a century.

Two noble decrees: the Markowicz and Trabuć families

Left, the start of the Markowicz decree (Bończa arms) of 16 December 1819. Right, the start of the Trabuć proof of nobility (Jelita arms) of 27 August 1820. Lithuanian State Historical Archives in Vilnius, fonds 391.

Markowicz family, Bończa arms, to 1552 The decree of 16 December 1819 recognises as noble **Stanisław Markowicz** with his sons, among them **Tadeusz**, Dominik's grandfather. It names Stanisław's father **Bartłomiej**, son of **Kazimierz**, grandson of **Łukasz**. Łukasz had an estate in the Vilnius district inherited from forebears. A statement of claim of 23 February 1552 names it. On 22 December 1577 he pledged the estate for 40 kopa of Lithuanian groszy, then the price of forty working horses. The family never redeemed it. It is the earliest date on the whole chart.

Rotmistrz. Records of 1812 and 1813 call Stanisław rotmistrz (cavalry captain) of Wiłkomierz district. Of over 2,500 entries in his parish register, only three give this title. Stanisław's mother, **Anna née Baniewicz**, is known from his siblings' baptisms in Podbrzezie in 1783-1787.

Trabuć family, Jelita arms, to c. 1600 Stanisław's wife was **Agata née Trabuć**, who died on 5 May 1830 in the zaścianek of Lipowo near Korkożyszki. Her parents, **Antoni Trabuć** and **Marianna née Dauksza** of Dworciszki, are listed with her in 1795, when she was 14. The proof of 27 Aug 1820 recognises Antoni and sons and names forebears: he was son of **Jerzy** (baptised 1649), grandson of **Maciej**, son of **Andrzej**. The dates in the proof and in the 1795 revision list differ, so there may in fact have been one more generation between Jerzy and Antoni. In 1672 Maciej sold the Loteryszki estate in Giełwany, which he had inherited from his father. Andrzej thus lived about 1600.

Their life. Both families were petty nobility who had long lost their own land and farmed on other people's. The Trabuć family held manor farms in pledge and on lease. One of them was for eight years a guard on the estates of Prince **Dominik Radziwiłł**. Printed armorials do not know the name Trabuć.

People of the decrees. The Markowicz decree copy is signed by Józef Strumiłło, secretary of the governorate nobility, creator of a famous Vilnius garden. The Trabuć proof was signed by marshal Michał Römer, himself of Jelita arms, made mayor of Vilnius by Napoleon in 1812.

GRANDCH. · CHILDREN

[redacted]

ROMUALD AND MARIOLA

WHAT HAPPENED IN THESE LANDS

Why were there Poles here? The Vilnius region belonged to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which from its union with Poland (1385, from 1569 as one state, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth) shared law, the Catholic faith and the official language with the Crown for four centuries. Polish was spoken not only by the nobility, including the petty nobility of the zaścianki, but also in the Catholic villages around Vilnius and Święciany. Parish registers were kept in Polish and Latin. After the partitions (1795) Russia took these lands, but the people stayed. In 1920-1939 the area of Święciany, Podbrodzie, Zułów, Komaje and Postawy was Polish again, in the Wilno province. Only after 1945 did the new border and departures to Poland (our family left in 1958) change who lived here, though a Polish minority remains in the Švenčionys district. Our ancestors were Poles from Lithuania, like the Piłsudski family of nearby Zułów.

Until 1795 This was the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, from 1569 one state with the Polish Crown. Komaje lay in Oszmiana district, Sorokpol and Święciany in Vilnius district. Land belonged to magnates and nobles (Ockowicze to the Rudomina, then the Sulistrowski family, Zułów to the Giedroyć, Michałowski and finally Billewicz families). Peasants were serfs of the manor. The petty nobility lived on their own zaścianki, like Łukaszewszczyzna, which they farmed themselves.

1654-1667 and 1700-1721. In the war with Muscovy the Tsar's troops burned Vilnius in 1655 and occupied Lithuania for six years. In the Great Northern War Swedes, Saxons and Russians passed through in turn. Famine and plague in 1708-1711 emptied whole villages. Few registers survive from those times: the parish records of Smorgonie burned, as the parish priest there certified in 1797.

1795. In the third partition Russia took these lands and formed the Vilnius governorate. Our parishes lay in Zawilejski district, from 1843 Święciany district. Nobles had to prove their status before the Deputation of Nobility (hence the proofs of nobility of 1804 and 1820). People were counted in revision lists (1795, 1811, 1816, 1834, 1858) and recruits served in the Tsar's army for 25 years. Those with no proof or no serfs were moved by the decrees of 1831 and 1841 into free farmers (odnodvortsy) or peasants. So the same family is „Well-born" in older records and „Hard-working" in later ones.

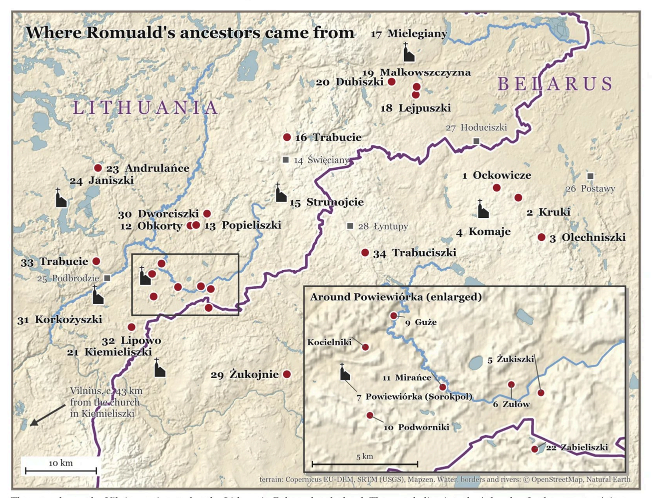
1812. Napoleon's Grande Armée marched this way to Moscow: it entered Vilnius on 28 June. In July the Emperor passed through Święciany to Głębokie while his troops marched through Podbrodzie and Postawy, taking horses, grain and cattle on the way. In December the same army came back shattered. Thousands of soldiers froze near Vilnius and the villages were stripped of their stores.

1831 and 1863. Two risings against Russia broke out. After 1863 Governor Muravyov hanged insurgents, exiled them to Siberia and seized manors. He banned Polish print (1864-1904) and Polish in offices and schools. From 1848 records were in Russian, earlier in Latin and Polish, so one record calls the ancestors „Hard-working" and another „krestyane" (peasants).

1915-1918. In September 1915 the Germans broke the Russian front near Święciany. Then the trenches stopped by Lake Narocz, some ten or more kilometres east of Komaje, for three years. Our villages were the German rear, with army billets, forced labour and requisitions. In the battle of Lake Narocz in March 1916 about a hundred thousand soldiers died.

1919-1959. After the war with the Bolsheviks came Central Lithuania, from 1922 this was Poland and records were again written in Polish. In 1939 the Soviets came, in 1941 the Germans, in 1944 the Soviets again. The new border between Lithuania and Belarus cut the old parish in two: Powiewiórka and Kocielniki stayed in Lithuania, Komaje and Ockowicze in Belarus. In the repatriations of 1945-1948 and 1956-1959 Polish families moved west, ours in November 1958.

1 **Ockowicze.** Stefan and Rozalia's house stood here. Antoni, Romuald's father, was born here in 1925. The village is now in Belarus.
2 **Kruki.** Gaul family village, birthplace of Józef (1816), his son Antoni (1854) and his daughter Zofia (1894), Romuald's grandmother.
3 **Olechniszki.** Błaszkiewicz family village. Home of Urszula, Antoni Gaul's wife, Romuald's great-grandmother.
4 **Komaje.** The Gaul family's parish church. Here Józef (1816), Antoni (1854) and Zofia Gaul (1894) were baptised. Here Antoni Gaul and Urszula Błaszkiewicz married in 1880, as did Jan Łukaszewicz and Zofia Gaul, Romuald's grandparents, in 1919.
5 **Żukiszki.** Zaścianek of Stefan and Rozalia Łukaszewicz. Their children were born here in 1882-1893, 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, at the manor. In 1862 Antoni Markowicz, brother of Alina's grandfather Bolesław, had Zułów's owners as godparents: Antoni Billewicz (a Święciany district landowner and 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. Here Rozalia Witkiewicz (1857) was baptised, Stefan Łukaszewicz and Rozalia married in 1881 and their children were baptised, among them Jan (1893). After the war so were Antoni and Alina's five children: [redacted] Romuald (1956) and [redacted] Józef Piłsudski was baptised in the same church in 1867.
8 **Kocielniki.** Antoni and Alina's home in 1949-1954. [redacted] were born here. The family who visited in June 2026 found only old plum trees where the house had stood.
9 **Guże.** A village on the Mera where Romuald was born in 1956 [redacted] 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 in 1816-1827.
12 **Obkorty.** The zaścianek where Tadeusz and Urszula lived from 1862, then Dominik and Leokadia. Here in 1930 Alina, Romuald's mother, was born. After their house burned, Dominik and Leokadia moved in with her.
13 **Popieliszki.** The zaścianek of Maciej Puciata and Teresa née Nielipowicz, parents of Urszula Markowicz. Both died here (1856 and 1862). Here in 1854 Salomea, Bolesław's sister, was born.
14 **Święciany.** District town and Markowicz family church. Weddings here: Stanisław and Agata (1807), Tadeusz and Urszula (1840), Bolesław and Zofia (1884). Tadeusz's children were baptised here, among them Salomea (1854) and Helena (1856), as was Dominik, Alina's father, in 1897.
15 **Strunojcie.** Church of the Misiun family of zaścianek Tartak, home of Anna Misiun, who married Kazimierz Witkiewicz here in 1837. Their daughter Rozalia was Romuald's great-grandmother.
16 **Trabucie.** A village near Święciany named after the family of Agata, wife of Stanisław Markowicz. By the 18th century the Trabuć family no longer lived here.
17 **Mielegiany.** Parish church of the Cybulski, Narkielun, Bojaruniec and Filipowicz families. Here Piotr Cybulski (1830), Krystyna Narkielun (1831), Stanisław Cybulski (1859) and Leokadia (1900) were baptised. Here married Franciszek Bojaruniec and Marianna Filipowicz (1853), Piotr Cybulski and Krystyna (1855), Stanisław Cybulski and Aniela Bojaruniec (1887) and in 1924 Dominik Markowicz and Leokadia Cybulska. The oldest marriages of this line here were Mateusz Filipowicz and Krystyna née Girdziusz (1802), Jan Mialisz and Krystyna Subocz (1808) and Andrzej Bojaruniec and Ewa Bardzian (1817).
18 **Lejpuszki.** The Cybulski zaścianek. Here were born Piotr (1830), his son Stanisław (1859) and Stanisław's daughter Leokadia (1900), Romuald's grandmother.
19 **Malkowszczyzna.** Village of Tomasz and Dorota Cybulski, Piotr's parents.
20 **Dubiszki.** Bojaruniec village since at least 1795. Home of Maciej, his son Michał, grandson Andrzej and 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 Jakub Łukaszewicz and Tekla, Romuald's 2× great-grandparents, married in 1848.
22 **Zabieliszki.** The Czepułkowski village. Jan and his wife Krystyna lived here by 1795. Their son Wincenty married Marianna Kaczanowska. In 1830 Tekla was born here, Wincenty's daughter and Romuald's 2× great-grandmother.
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, married on 7 February 1949.
26 **Postawy.** Today a district town (Belarus). The local civil register office issued a copy of Antoni Łukaszewicz's 1925 birth record in 1958.
27 **Hoduciszki.** A small town with a castle court, where land cases of Rozalia Łukaszewicz and her son Jan were heard in 1927-1929.
28 **Łyntupy.** A small town with a parish next to Komaje. Around it lay other zaścianki called Łukaszewszczyzna, which were not our family's home.
29 **Żukojnie.** Wojciechowicz family village on the Stracza estate, home of Katarzyna, wife of Jan Łukaszewicz. From c. 1805 his father Kazimierz also lived here. The Łukaszewicz home village, Śniecieminta, lies 18 km south-east, off the map.
30 **Dworciszki.** 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.** Parish church of the Trabuć family, who farmed leased zaścianki in this parish. The register of this church records Agata's death (1830).
32 **Lipowo.** The zaścianek where Agata née Trabuć, widow of Stanisław Markowicz, died on 5 May 1830. Her sister Ewa had died here three years earlier.
33 **Trabucie.** A second village of this name, near Korkożyszki. It too bears the family name.
34 **Trabuciszki.** Near Łyntupy, the third place on the map named after the Trabuć family.



The map shows the Vilnius region, today the Lithuania-Belarus borderland. The purple line is today's border. In the ancestors' time the whole area lay in the Vilnius governorate of the Russian Empire. Records were written in Polish, Latin and Russian. Circles mark the families' villages, church symbols parishes, squares towns. Numbers refer to the list above the map.

Romuald ŁUKASZEWICZ
∗ 8 January 1956
Guże (birth record: Góra), Švenčionys district
baptised 22 Jan 1956 in Powiewiórka, in the same church where Józef Piłsudski was baptised in 1867. The priest came from Miadzioł in Belarus, crossing the border between the Soviet republics of Lithuania and Belarus. The godparents were Jan Kulewicz and Janina née Żejmo, wife of his brother Mieczysław
siblings: [redacted]

× m. **27 Mar 1978**, Przodkowo

Mariola Teresa BOBKOWSKA
∗ 23 April 1958
Kartuzy
baptised 25 May 1958 in Kartuzy, in the former Carthusian church. Godparents: her mother's sister Helena and her husband Robert Golnau
siblings: [redacted]

The map shows Kashubia near Kartuzy. Today it is in Poland, but until 1920 it was part of West Prussia, where parish records were written in Latin and German. From 1874 Prussian civil register offices also kept records. Circles mark the families' villages, church symbols parishes and civil register offices, squares towns. Numbers refer to the list below the map.

1 **Mirachowo.** Bobkowski family village from 1779. Birthplace of Paweł (1779), Aleksander (1858) and Władysław (1901), Mariola's grandfather. Here died Franciszka Kamińska (1853), Józef (1889) and Ewa née Konkel (1914), the last two retired at son Aleksander's.
2 **Borzestowo.** Village of Mathias and Marianna Block, whose children were born here in 1784-1799. Julianna Block, wife of Jan Gronda, was also born here.
3 **Huta Borzestowska.** The Kamiński family village. Home of Franciszka, who married Paweł Bobkowski in 1811. In 1824 Jan Rompa, Augustyn's grandfather, was born here.
4 **Chmielno.** Parish church of Borzestowo. Here married Paweł Bobkowski and Franciszka Kamińska (1811), Józef Block and Agnieszka Kąkol (1811) and Jan Gronda and Julianna Block (1849). In 1804 Franciszek Rompa and Katarzyna Kreft, Jan Rompa's parents, married here.
5 **Sianowo.** Parish church of Mirachowo. Paweł Bobkowski was baptised here in 1779, his children in 1823-1835.
6 **Garcz.** Village of Magdalena Stankowska, who married Konkel in 1827.
7 **Kistowo.** Gronda family village. Home of Jan Gronda, Łucja's father.
8 **Kamienica Szlachecka.** The Prussian civil register office. Here in 1891 Aleksander Bobkowski and Łucja Gronda, Mariola's great-grandparents, married.
9 **Kosowo.** Kreft and Draws family village. Born here: Józef Kreft (1863) and his daughter Helena (1897), Mariola's grandmother. Died here: Jan Draws (1888), Julianna née Cyrocka (1895), Józef Kreft (1897) and his mother Franciszka (1915).
10 **Kielno.** Church where Zuzanna Draws, Mariola's great-grandmother, was baptised in 1865.
11 **Pomieczyno.** The Rompa family village. Here were born Franciszek Rompa (1850), his sister Marcjanna (about 1855) and Franciszek's son Augustyn, Mariola's grandfather (1895). Helena Bach (1907) was also born here, later wife of Władysław Bobkowski and Mariola's grandmother. In 1905 Antonina née Meyer, Franciszek's wife, died here. Franciszka née Uzdrowska, wife of Franciszek Bach, also came from here.
12 **Szemud.** Parish and civil register office (Schönwalde). Late in life Jan Rompa and Józefa née Potrykus lived on an outlying farm near Szemud. Here in 1875 their daughter Marcjanna married Teofil Derron. A year later Józefa died.
13 **Łebno.** The village where Franciszka née Uzdrowska, Mariola's 2× great-grandmother, died a widow in 1918.
14 **Jeleńska Huta.** Potrykus family village. Józefa, daughter of Marcin and Ewa, later Jan Rompa's wife, was born here about 1810.
15 **Otalżyno.** Bach family village. Jan Bach, son of fisherman Franciszek, was born here in 1869. Franciszek died here in 1917, Jan and his daughter Helena two months apart in 1950.
16 **Przodkowo.** The church and civil register office where six generations of the family 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 on 27 March 1978 Romuald Łukaszewicz and Mariola Bobkowska. Helena Kreft was also baptised here in 1897.
17 **Czeczewo.** The village where Franciszek Bach was born about 1834. In 1861 he married Franciszka Uzdrowska.
18 **Stare Grzybno.** Village of Jan Hirsch and Anna née Damps. Their daughter Franciszka, Mariola's great-grandmother, was born here on 31 Dec 1879. Jan died here in 1910.
19 **Smołdzino.** The Hirsch family village. Jan Hirsch was born here in 1845, his wife Anna Damps about 1836.
20 **Trzy Rzeki.** Jan Meyer's village. Here in 1854 Antonina was born, wife of Franciszek Rompa.
21 **Kartuzy.** District town. Jan Bach and Franciszka Hirsch married at the civil 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 married in 1782. The record names no village, so it is not certain they are our ancestors.
24 **Sierakowice.** The church where [redacted]

WHAT HAPPENED IN THESE LANDS

Until 1772 This was Royal Prussia, part of Poland from the Peace of Toruń (1466). The Kashubians, Catholics speaking Kashubian, were peasants in villages of the Carthusian monastery (which gave Kartuzy its name), the nobility and royal starosts. Records were kept in Latin. During the Swedish Deluge (1655-1660) and the Great Northern War (1700-1721) Swedish, Polish, Saxon and Russian troops crossed Kashubia. Plague in 1709-1711 emptied the area around Kartuzy.

1772. First partition: Frederick II annexed Kashubia to Prussia as West Prussia. The Prussian administration counted the inhabitants, brought in conscription and new taxes. The state treasury took over the monastery villages. **1806-1814.** Napoleonic wars: in spring 1807 the French and Poles besieged Prussian Gdańsk, their troops billeted in Kashubian villages. Gdańsk was then a free city with a French garrison (1807-1814). In 1813 the Russians besieged it for a year. Villages near Kartuzy had to feed both sides.

1823-1826. The enfranchisement reform gave peasants their land as property, in return for repayments. That is why 19th-century records call the ancestors „Bauer" (farmer) or „Eigentümer" (owner). Old parents who had handed the farm to their children are „Altsitzer" (retired). In 1826 the Prussian authorities closed the Carthusian monastery.

1871-1914. The German Empire began. In the so-called Kulturkampf Bismarck fought the Catholic Church: from 1874 births, marriages and deaths were registered by Prussian civil register offices in German (hence the German records of the Bach, Kreft and Rompa families) and schools were German only. The state Settlement Commission bought land for German settlers. Many Kashubians then left to earn a living in America, the Westphalian mines or Gdańsk.

1914-1920. In the First World War Kashubians served in the Prussian army. In 1920 the Treaty of Versailles gave Kartuzy district to Poland (Pomeranian province), but neighbouring Kokoszki and Matarnia went to the Free City of Danzig, so the state border ran a few kilometres from Przodkowo and Otalżyno. From 1920 records are in Polish again.

1939-1945. After the Germans came in autumn 1939, thousands of Kashubians, priests and teachers were shot in the Piaśnica woods near Wejherowo and at Kaliska near Kartuzy. Men were later forcibly drafted into the German army. In March 1945 the front passed through. After the war came the Polish People's Republic.

PARENTS

Antoni ŁUKASZEWICZ
∗ 1 August 1925 · † 2 December 1962
forester · *b. Ockowicze, Pastavy district · went missing near Wielowieś, Morąg district*
He was a forester at the Chmielówka forest district. On 2 Dec 1962 he cycled from Sąpy into the forest and never came back. His bicycle was found a few days later by the cemetery in Wielowieś. Only in 1973 did the court in Iława declare him dead. Alina was left with five children aged 5 to 12. His sister Janina died in Paris in 1979 and her descendants still live in France. The gravestone in Iława gives his birth date as 25 Aug 1925, but a copy of his birth record from the civil registry in Postawy gives 1 Aug 1925, which is the date used here
m. **7 Feb 1949, Podbrodzie** · children: **5**
siblings: [redacted] b. 1920 (d. 1979, Paris) · **Longina**, b. 4 Jul 1922 (d. 1980) · **Stefan**, b. 15 Jan 1924 (d. 2002) · **Stanisława**, b. 27 Aug 1927 (d. 2 Dec 2018)

Alina MARKOWICZ
∗ 4 March 1930 · † 12 January 2014
b. Obkorty, Sorokpol parish · d. Samborowo
after their house in Obkorty burned, her parents moved in with her. In November 1958 the whole family, with Dominik and Leokadia, moved to Poland and settled in a forest lodge at Sąpy
siblings: **Dominik**

Alojzy BOBKOWSKI
∗ 19 September 1933 · † 2 May 1994
b. Otalżyno · d. Gdańsk-Kokoszki
killed with his wife Teresa in a bus crash in Kokoszki
m. **c. 1956, Przodkowo** · children: **2**
siblings: **Władysława**, b. 20 Nov 1934 (d. 2009) · **Rajmund**, b. 24 Dec 1936 (d. 2004) · **Irena**, b. 25 Mar 1939 (d. 2009) · **Eugeniusz**, b. 25 Feb 1946 (d. 2024)

Teresa ROMPA
∗ 20 October 1934 · † 2 May 1994
b. Przodkowo · d. Gdańsk-Kokoszki
died together with her husband Alojzy in a bus crash in Kokoszki
siblings: **Agnieszka**, b. 29 May 1921 (d. 30 Nov 1941) · **Leokadia**, b. 12 Dec 1923 in Kosowo (married name Ludwichowska, d. 6 Oct 2026) · **Jadwiga**, b. 11 Oct 1926 (d. 26 Aug 1988, Sopot) · **Helena**, b. 29 Jun 1930 (d. 31 Jan 2022)

GRANDPARENTS

Jan ŁUKASZEWICZ
∗ 15 March 1893 · missing after 1928
b. Żukiszki, Sorokpol parish
c. 1928 he went overseas, according to the family to Montevideo in Uruguay. He sent money once and was never heard of again. His sister Zofia left for the United States in 1914, married a Kalesnick there and died in Portland in 1959
m. **23 Feb 1919, Komaje** · children: **5**
siblings: **Stefan**, b. 11 Aug 1882 (d. 1885) · **Judyta**, b. 9 Dec 1883 · **Elżbieta**, b. 26 Jan 1885 · **Weronika**, b. 20 Oct 1886 · **Zofia**, b. 28 Apr 1889 (emigr. USA) · **Piotr**, b. 16 Jul 1891 (d. 1892)

Zofia GAUL
∗ 1 September 1894 · † 15 October 1968
peasants · *b. Kruki, Komaje parish · d. Mirsk*
her husband went overseas, leaving her with five children, the youngest, Stanisława, aged two. After the war she settled in Mirsk, Lower Silesia. Her son Stefan reported her death
siblings: **Bronisława**, b. 1 Jun 1884 · **Walerian**, b. 12 Nov 1885 · **Aleksandra**, b. 1 Jun 1888 (d. 1890)

Dominik MARKOWICZ
∗ 25 June 1897 · † 21 September 1959
nobility, Bończa arms · *b. Wojtkuny hamlet · d. Iława*
when their house in Obkorty burned, he and his wife moved in with Alina. He went to Poland with her in 1958 and died in Iława a year later
m. **2 Mar 1924, Mielegiany** · children: **2** (Alina and Dominika)
siblings: **Antoni**, b. 1885 (d. 1886) · **Kazimierz**, b. 1887 (d. 1893) · **Jan**, b. 1889 · **Józef**, b. 22 Mar 1892 (d. 1893) · **Kazimierz**, b. 12 Feb 1894 · **Maria**, b. c. 1902 · **Helena**, b. 15 May 1907 (d. 1908)

Leokadia CYBULSKA
∗ 14 September 1900 · † 12 November 1978
peasants · *b. Lejpuszki hamlet · d. Iława*
in 1960, already a widow in Makowo near Iława, she filled in her identity card form in her own hand and wrote her parents: "Stanisław, Aniela Bojaruniec"
siblings: **Maciej**, b. 1 Oct 1890 · **Walerian**, b. c. 1893 · **Hipolit**, b. 15 May 1896 · **Izydor**, b. c. 1896 · **Aleksander**, b. c. 1898

Władysław BOBKOWSKI
∗ 22 March 1901 · † 26 May 1966
farmers · *b. Mirachowo · lived Otalżyno*
born in Mirachowo, he married and settled in Otalżyno, the Bach home village
children: **5**
siblings: **Antoni** (× **Leokadia**), Kisewo · **Jakub**, Jeleńska Huta · **Jan**, Mirachowo

Helena BACH
∗ 6 August 1907 · † 22 Oct 1950
farmers · *b. Pomieczyno · d. Otalżyno*
her 1907 Prussian birth record has a margin note on her death: she died on 22 Oct 1950 in Otalżyno, aged 43, two months after her father
siblings: **Anna**, b. 1899 · **Franciszek**, b. 1900 · **Jan**, b. 1901 · **Agnieszka**, b. 1903 · **Leon**, b. 1904 (d. 1907)

Augustyn ROMPA
∗ 25 June 1895 · † 15 Feb 1966
cobbler · *b. Pomieczyno · d. Przodkowo*
A shoemaker („Schuhmacher"). At the 1919 wedding he and Helena signed the record in their own hand, though his father could not write
m. **14 Nov 1919, Przodkowo** · known children: **5**
siblings: **Jan** (d. 11 Dec 1874) · **Emilia** (d. 3 Mar 1879)

Helena KREFT
∗ 2 November 1897 · † 1992
labourers · *b. Kosowo · lived Przodkowo*
born five months after her father died. Lived to 94, the only grandparent who saw Mariola's wedding

GT-GRANDPARENTS

Stefan ŁUKASZEWICZ
∗ 20 September 1855
peasants · *Żukiszki, Sorokpol parish*
two of his sons died in childhood, Stefan in 1885 and Piotr in 1892 of croup (a choking inflammation of the larynx, usually with diphtheria). In the 1909 parish census the family is no longer in Żukiszki and most likely had moved to Ockowicze
m. **18 Oct 1881, Sorokpol** · children: **7**
siblings: **Józef**, b. 1850 · **Kazimierz**, b. 2 Mar 1853 · **Antoni**, b. 19 Aug 1858 · **Konstanty**, b. 23 May 1860 · **Tekla**, b. 5 Dec 1862 · **Marta**, b. c. 1864-1865 · **Jan**, b. 4 May 1865 (d. 1867) · **Wincenty**, b. 13 Oct 1867 · **Marianna**, b. 1 Sep 1874

Rozalia WITKIEWICZ
∗ 10 July 1857
peasants · *Zułów, Sorokpol parish*
born in Zułów, the Piłsudski estate, ten years before Józef Piłsudski. Her elder sisters Maryanna and Petronela were twins, born 7 Oct 1847 in the same village
siblings: **Anna**, b. 11 Sep 1838 · **Ansgary**, b. 17 Mar 1843 · **Józef**, b. c. 1845 (d. 1855) · **Maryanna**, b. 7 Oct 1847 (twin) · **Petronela**, b. 7 Oct 1847 (twin) · **Aniela**, b. 1 Nov 1849

Antoni GAUL
∗ 17 May 1854
peasants · *v. Kruki, Komaje parish*
m. **24 Feb 1880, Komaje** · children: **4**
siblings: **Michał**, bap. 16 Sep 1841 · **Józef** · **Michalina**, b. c. 1847 (d. 1851) · **Teofila**, b. 19 Sep 1848 · **Agata**, b. 4 Feb 1851

Urszula BŁASZKIEWICZ
∗ c. 1860
peasants · *Olechniszki, Komaje parish*
her daughter Aleksandra died in 1890, aged three

Bolesław MARKOWICZ
∗ 27 April 1851
nobility, Bończa arms · *b. Popieliszki hamlet · Wojtkuny hamlet*
He was baptised in Vilnius at St Raphael's. In 1894 he lived at Kondariszki manor. The 1909 parish census recorded him in Wojtkuny with his wife, three sons and daughter Maria, by then as a townsman.
m. **7 Feb 1884, Święciany** · children: **8**
siblings: **Maryanna**, b. 11 Nov 1843 · **Salomea**, b. 16 May 1854 · **Helena**, b. 28 May 1856 · **Antoni**, b. 14 Mar 1862 (godparents: Antoni and Maria Billewicz, the Marshal's grandfather and mother) · **Józef**, b. 1864 (d. 1864)

Zofia WALENTYNOWICZ
∗ 7 August 1863
nobility, Zagłoba arms · *myza Zułów, Sorokpol parish*
"myza Zułów" is the Piłsudski manor itself, our second ancestral line tied to Zułów
siblings: **Józef**, b. 3 Apr 1865 (godparents: the Marshal's father Józef Piłsudski and his sister Julia) · **Stefania**, b. 1868 · **Apolonia**, b. 11 Apr 1871 · **Kazimiera**, b. 1 Jan 1875 (d. 1923) · **Anna**, b. 9 Aug 1877 (godfather: Adam Piłsudski, the Marshal's brother)

Stanisław CYBULSKI
∗ 6 May 1859
peasants · *b. Lejpuszki, Mielegiany parish*
in 1912 he lived in Lejpuszki with his wife, daughter Leokadia and three sons
m. **8 Feb 1887, Mielegiany** · children: **6**
siblings: **Emilia**, b. 17 Sep 1861 · **Grazylda**, b. c. 1862 · **Maciej**, b. c. 1864

Aniela BOJARUNIEC
∗ c. 1856-1858
peasants · *Dubiszki, Mielegiany parish*
siblings: **Izabela**, b. c. 1854 · **Domicela**, b. c. 1856 · **Jan**, b. c. 1859 · **Konstancja**, b. 3 Jun 1860 · **Stanisław**, b. c. 1861 · **Ludwik**, b. c. 1864

Romuald's ancestors

Mariola's ancestors

Aleksander BOBKOWSKI
∗ 15 February 1858
farmers · *Mirachowo*
He farmed his own land ("Besitzer"). In 1901 he registered his son's birth himself and signed the record in his own hand
m. **26 Jan 1891, Kamienica Szlachecka** · children: **4**
siblings: **Franciszek** (× **Julianna Klein**, 1884)

Łucja GRONDA
∗ 30 December 1870
farmers · *b. Thalheim (Niedeck) · lived Mirachowo*
born in Thalheim, the dau. of a Rentenbauer farmer. In 1891, aged 20, she married Aleksander Bobkowski at the register office in Kamienica Szlachecka

Jan BACH
∗ 11 December 1869 · † 11 Aug 1950
farmers · *Otalżyno*
born in Otalżyno at 5 a.m., the son of a fisherman. At his 1897 marriage at the Kartuzy register office he signed the record himself. Years later it got a Polish note of his death on 11 Aug 1950
m. **12 Nov 1897, Kartuzy** · children: **6**
siblings: **Franciszek**

Franciszka HIRSCH
∗ 31 December 1879 · † 1950
farmers · *b. Stare Grzybno · lived Otalżyno*
her 1897 marriage record put her birth a year too late (1880). She was baptised in Goręczyno on 2 Jan 1880, two days after her birth
siblings: **Anastazja**, b. 31 Aug 1873

Franciszek ROMPA
∗ 15 March 1850
farmers · *b. Pomieczyno · lived Stary Pomieczyn*
His 1873 marriage record calls him a bachelor and farmer („Bauer") from Stary Pomieczyn. In 1895 he owned a farm. He could not write and signed his son's record with three crosses. Widowed in 1905, on 18 Sep 1906 he married again, Julianna Czerwińska
m. **4 Aug 1873, Przodkowo** · known children: **3**
siblings: **Marcjanna**, b. c. 1855 (× **Teofil Derron**, 1875)

Antonina MEYER
∗ 16 December 1854 · † 15 Jun 1905
farmers · *b. Trzy Rzeki · d. Pomieczyno*
a record of 1919 calls her Marianna, records of 1895 and 1905 Antonina
siblings: **Józef**, b. c. 1852 (d. 1857) · **Jakub Jan**, b. 1858

Józef KREFT
∗ 26 March 1863 · † 30 May 1897
labourers · *Kosowo*
He was a labourer. Born out of wedlock, he took his mother's surname. In his baptism record the father's column holds only the underlined word „unehelich"
m. **23 Nov 1891, Przodkowo**

Zuzanna DRAWS
∗ 1 May 1865
labourers · *b. Kielno · lived Kosowo*
her brother Franciszek, a Kosowo labourer, could not write and signed their father's death record (1888) with crosses. Brother August signed their mother's (1895) himself
siblings: **August** · **Franciszek**

2× GT-GRANDPARENTS

Jakub ŁUKASZEWICZ
∗ 22 Jul 1816 · † 1 Nov 1876
peasants · *b. and d. Żukiszki*
his godfather was Wincenty Czepułkowski. The father of his future wife Tekla bore the same name and may be the same man
m. **21 Nov 1848, Kiemieliszki** · children: **10** · *siblings:* **Józef Franciszek**, b. 9 Mar 1814 (× **Marcjanna Witkiewicz**) · **Barbara Teresa**, b. 26 Mar 1819

Tekla CZEPUŁKOWSKA
∗ 12 Oct 1830 · † 2 Jun 1888
peasants · *b. Zabieliszki, Kiemieliszki parish · d. Żukiszki*
she married at 18, in November 1848 in Kiemieliszki. Jakub was then 32
siblings: **Anastazja Apolonia**, b. 10 Dec 1809 · **Agata**, b. 8 Jan 1812 · **Antoni**, b. 27 May 1814 · **Adam**, b. c. 1816 · **Antonina**, b. 4 Oct 1816 · **Anastazja**, b. 24 Jun 1828 (× **Kazimierz Witkiewicz**, 1847)

Kazimierz WITKIEWICZ
∗ c. 1810-1812
peasants · *Woyckuny, then Lutów and Zułów*
Died 15 May 1862 in Zułów of a fever. His death record lists three orphaned children, among them five-year-old Rozalia. His widow Anna outlived him by 35 years and died in Zułów in 1897.
m. **14 Nov 1837, Strunojcie** · known children: **7** · *siblings:* **Stanisław**, b. c. 1803 (d. 1813) · **Rozalia**, b. c. 1817 · **Helena**, b. c. 1823 (× **Jakub Żejma**, 1843) · **Gertruda**, b. c. 1825

Anna MISIUN
∗ c. 1812-1816 · † 27 Mar 1897
peasants · *b. Tartak hamlet, Strunojcie parish · d. Zułów*
siblings: **Jerzy**, b. c. 1810 · **Marcjanna**, b. 1821 · **Ewa**, b. c. 1827

Józef GAUL
named at his son's marriage in 1880
peasants · *Komaje parish*
most likely the same Józef Gaul who drowned in Kruki on 21 May 1855, aged 42. His widow Magdalena was left with one-year-old Antoni and two older sons
children: **6** · *siblings:* **Stefan**, b. 25 Dec 1802 · **Bartłomiej**, b. 31 Aug 1805 · **Róża**, b. 18 Sep 1808 · **Krzysztof**, b. 9 Aug 1811 · **Maryanna**, b. 19 Apr 1813

Magdalena SUBKO
named at her son's marriage in 1880 · **peasants** · *Komaje parish*

Ludwik BŁASZKIEWICZ
named at his daughter's marriage in 1880 · **peasants** · *Komaje parish*

Anna KASZUK
named at her daughter's marriage in 1880 · **peasants** · *Komaje parish*

Tadeusz MARKOWICZ
∗ 15 March 1814
nobility, Bończa arms · *b. Andrulańce, Janiszki parish · Obkorty hamlet*
He married in 1840 in Święciany. He was 26 and Urszula 17. In 1844-1853 the family is absent from the registers of nearby parishes. In 1851 it lived in Popieliszki and had its son Bolesław baptised in Vilnius
m. **2 Jul 1840, Święciany** · known children: **6** · *siblings:* **Józef**, b. 3 Dec 1807 · **Justyn Mateusz**, b. 23 Oct 1810 (d. 1812) · **Felicyan**, b. 9 Nov 1816 (twin, d. 1828) · **Bogumiła**, b. 9 Nov 1816 (twin, d. 1860) · **Andrzej** · **Aleksander**

Urszula PUCIATA
∗ 1 Nov 1822 · **nobility, Puciata arms?** · *b. Narejsze, Konstantynów parish · Obkorty hamlet*

Tomasz Antoni WALENTYNOWICZ
† before 10 Jan 1915
nobility, Zagłoba arms · *Wojtkuny hamlet* · children: **6**

Maria DOŁMAT
∗ c. 1840 · † 10 Jan 1915
nobility, Dołmat arms? · *d. Podworniki manor farm*
records of 1863-1915 call her a gentlewoman. Dołmat is a coat of arms of its own, which armorials give to this name in Lithuania. Her family is not in the Święciany district lists

Piotr CYBULSKI
∗ 26 June 1830
peasants · *Lejpuszki, Mielegiany parish*
m. **23 Oct 1855, Mielegiany** · known children: **4** · *siblings:* **Marianna**, b. 1822 · **Elżbieta**, b. 1823 · **Stanisław**, b. 1826 · **Rozalia**, b. 1828 · **Anna**, b. 1832 · **Wincenty**, b. 1835

Krystyna NARKIELUN
∗ 1 December 1831
peasants · *Mitasze hamlet*
at her 1855 wedding her father's brother consented, her parents being dead. The record says 20, though she was 23
siblings: **Maryanna**, b. 1829 · **Katarzyna**, b. 1834 · **Ewa**, b. 1835

Franciszek BOJARUNIEC
∗ c. 1828
peasants · *Dubiszki, Mielegiany parish*
m. **21 Nov 1853, Mielegiany** · known children: **7** · *siblings:* **Maryanna**, b. 23 Aug 1818 · **Piotr**, b. 4 Nov 1825 · **Agata**, b. c. 1830 (× **Stanisław Winciun**, 1852)

Marianna FILIPOWICZ
∗ 1839 or later
peasants · *Srakieliszki, Mielegiany parish*
she married in 1853, aged 18 according to the record
siblings: **Jan**, b. 7 May 1838

Józef BOBKOWSKI
∗ c. 1820 · † 17 Aug 1889
farmers · *Mirachowo*
He was a farmer ("Bauer"). Late in life he was recorded as "Altsitzer", a retired farmer kept for life by his son Aleksander
m. **1851, Sianowo** · known children: **2** · *siblings:* **Anna**, b. 27 Sep 1823 · **Katarzyna**, b. 23 Sep 1835

Ewa KONKEL
∗ c. 1826 · † 30 Mar 1914
farmers · *Mirachowo*
widow from 1889, retired in Mirachowo. Died aged about 88 at her son's. Her death record names neither her father nor her mother's family
siblings: **Marianna Franciszka**, b. 23 Aug 1828 · **Katarzyna Julianna**, b. 1831 · **Antonina**, b. 1842 (d. 1844)

Jan GRONDA
∗ c. 1810-1816 · † 29 Dec 1882
farmers · *b. Kistowo · lived Thalheim*
He was a „Rentenbauer", a farmer paying rent. He died aged 72 in Thalheim. His death was reported by a neighbour, a labourer
m. **13 Feb 1849, Chmielno**

Julianna BLOCK
∗ 28 December 1830
farmers · *b. Borzestowo · lived Thalheim*
born in Borzestowo, in 1849, aged nineteen, she married in Chmielno Jan Gronda, some fifteen years her senior

Franciszek BACH
∗ c. 1834 · † 8 Mar 1917
fisher · *b. Czeczewo(?) · d. Otalżyno*
In 1869 he was a fisherman („Fischer"). By 1897 he was retired („Altsitzer") at his son Jan's farm. He died aged about 83. His death record says no one remembered his parents' names any more
m. **25 Oct 1861, Przodkowo** · known children: **2**

Franciszka UZDROWSKA
∗ c. 1835 · † 17 Nov 1918
farmers · *b. Pomieczyno · d. Łebno*
her son's 1897 marriage record calls her Ostrowska, her own marriage and death records Uzdrowska
siblings: **Józef**, b. 1842 (d. 1842) · **Anna**, b. 1849 · **Józef**, b. 14 Jul 1853

Jan HIRSCH
∗ 6 July 1845 · † 12 Feb 1910
farmers · *b. Smołdzino · d. Grzybno*
After Anna died he married the widow Franciszka Trybowska, 11 Oct 1907
m. **22 Jul 1872** · known children: **2**

Anna DAMPS
∗ c. 1836 · † 20 Mar 1907
farmers · *b. Smołdzino · lived Grzybno*
She was the widow of Jan Stromski, married in 1855. She married again in 1872.

Jan ROMPA
∗ 19 June 1824
farmers · *b. Borzestowska Huta · lived Szemud*
widowed in 1876, on 11 May 1877 he married again, the widow Anna Czapp
known children: **2** · *siblings:* **Marianna**, b. 1807 · **Konstancja**, b. 1810 · **Katarzyna**, b. 1811 · **Marianna**, b. 1812 · **Anna**, b. 1815 · **Weronika**, b. 1817 · **Helena**, b. 1819 · **Józef Wawrzyniec**, b. 1821 · **Elżbieta**, b. 1828

Józefa POTRYKUS
∗ 8 Dec 1810 · † 15 Feb 1876
farmers · *b. Jeleńska Huta · d. Szemud*
siblings: **Józefa**, b. 15 Sep 1812 · **Katarzyna**, b. 1815 · **Jan**, b. 1817 · **Andrzej**, b. c. 1820 · **Antoni**, b. c. 1823 · **Franciszka**, b. 1825

Jan MEYER
∗ c. 1824 · † 7 Oct 1859
hereditary leaseholder · *Trzy Rzeki*
m. **10 Feb 1851, Przodkowo** · known children: **3** · *siblings:* **Franciszka**, b. 1817 · **Michał**, b. 1818 · **Rozalia**, b. 1821

Józefa BACH
∗ 1828
b. Rąb · lived Trzy Rzeki
As a widow she married Jan Kreft in 1860. Records call her Józefina, Marianna or Wiktoria
siblings: **Marianna**, b. 1825 · **Jan Antoni**, b. 1826 · **Józef**, b. 1830 · **Wiktoria**, b. 1831 · **Elżbieta Apolonia**, b. 1832 · **Wojciech Ignacy**, b. 1834 · **Michał**, b. 1836 · **Adam**, b. 1838 · **Franciszek**, b. 1840

Franciszka KREFT
∗ c. 1835 · † 12 Jan 1915
labourers · *Kosowo*
in 1863, still unmarried, she bore a son, Józef. Three years later she married Franciszek Bach
siblings: **Adam**, b. 1824 · **Jakub**, b. 1828 · **Józef**, b. 1830

Jan DRAWS
∗ c. 1827 · † 18 Mar 1888
labourers · *b. Kielno · d. Kosowo*
when he died, his son could not name his parents
m. **26 Nov 1855, Przodkowo** · known children: **3**

Julianna CIROTZKI
∗ c. 1828 · † 11 Dec 1895
labourers · *Kosowo*
after her husband died in 1888 she lived seven more years as a widow in Kosowo. Her surname was written in five ways: Sierocka, Cyrocka, Ciroszki, Czoska, Cirotzki

3× GT-GRANDPARENTS

Jan ŁUKASZEWICZ
∗ c. 1791
peasants · *b. Śnieciemięta · hamlet Żukiszki*
He was a serf on the Stracza estate. The 1816 list still records him in his father's house in Śnieciemięta. By 1834 he was in Żukiszki, with his father-in-law Wawrzyniec Wojciechowicz. Next door lived Jan Łukaszewicz, son of Marek, whose daughter Konstancja married Tomasz Witkiewicz in 1823 of the Białynia arms. Whether the two families were related is unknown
known children: **3** · *siblings:* **Wawrzyniec**, b. c. 1781 (d. 1808) · **Stanisław**, b. c. 1793 · **Helena**, b. 1798 · **Wincenty**, b. c. 1799 (d. 1831) · **Krystyna**, b. 24 Sep 1802 · **Anna**, b. 24 Feb 1805 · **Marcjanna**, b. 1 Jun 1816 (half-sister) · **Wiktoria** (half-sister)

Katarzyna WOJCIECHOWICZ
∗ c. 1793
peasants · *hamlet Żukiszki*
siblings: **Jan**, b. c. 1792 (d. 1798) · **Ewa**, b. 24 Sep 1803

Wincenty CZEPUŁKOWSKI
∗ c. 1785
peasants · *Zabieliszki*
known children: **7** · *siblings:* **Maryanna**, b. c. 1787 · **Agata**, b. c. 1789 · **Justyna**, b. c. 1791 · **Franciszek**, b. c. 1793

Marianna KACZANOWSKA
∗ c. 1790 · **peasants** · *Zabieliszki*

Józef WITKIEWICZ
∗ c. 1771
serfs · *Woyckuny, Zułów estate*
known children: **5** · *siblings:* **Jerzy**, b. c. 1759 (d. 1848, Zułów)

Anna ŻEJMO
named at her son's marriage in 1837 · **serfs** · *Woyckuny*

Mateusz MISIUN
∗ c. 1778 · † before 1847
peasants · *Tartak hamlet*
m. **18 Nov 1806, Strunojcie** · known children: **4** · *siblings:* **Marcin**, b. c. 1773 · **Maryanna**, b. c. 1776 · **Maciej**, b. c. 1783 · **Ewa**, b. c. 1787 · **Jan**, b. c. 1789 · **Krzysztof**, b. c. 1791

Marianna SZUT
∗ c. 1788 · **peasants** · *Tartak hamlet*

Bartłomiej GAUL
∗ c. 1775 · † 1822
peasants · *v. Kruki, Komaje parish*
the 1834 revision list names Józef as his third son
m. **Feb 1791** · children: **6** · *siblings:* **Marcin**, b. c. 1765 · **Katarzyna**, b. c. 1782 · **Michał**, b. c. 1784

Ewa PALULAN
∗ c. 1784 · **peasants** · *v. Kruki, Komaje parish*

Stanisław MARKOWICZ
bap. 8 May 1779 · † 26 Feb 1827
nobility, Bończa arms · *Podbrzezie parish, later Andrulańce and Mirańce*
He married in 1807 in Święciany and was buried in Sorokpol on 28 Feb 1827. Records of 1812 and 1813 style him rotmistrz of Wiłkomierz district
known children: **7** · *siblings:* **Ignacy Wincenty**, bap. 6 Apr 1783 · **Jerzy Wojciech**, bap. 24 Apr 1785 · **Rachela Antonina**, bap. 23 Sep 1787 · **Józefata**, b. c. 1781

Agata TRABUĆ
m. 1807 · † 5 May 1830
nobility, Jelita arms · *Aukstajny, later Lipowo*
died a widow in Lipowo hamlet near Korkożyszki. She was a daughter of Antoni Trabuć of Dworciszki. The 1795 revision list recorded her in his house.
siblings: **Marcin**, b. c. 1775 · **Wincenty**, b. 1778 · **Jakub**, b. c. 1780 · **Konstancja**, b. c. 1785 · **Ewa**, b. c. 1789 (d. 1827) · **Maciej**, b. c. 1790

Maciej PUCIATA
∗ c. 1782 · † 15 Oct 1862
nobility, Puciata arms? · *Popieliszki*
Records call him a dworzanin (courtier). He died a widower aged eighty. His death record names his only daughter, Urszula. Armorials ascribe the Puciata coat of arms to nobles of this name, but no record links our Maciej to any family that proved its nobility

Teresa NIELIPOWICZ
∗ c. 1793 · † 28 Feb 1856
nobility, Prus arms? · *Popieliszki*
The Nielipowicz family near Strunojcie proved the Prus arms in 1820. No record names her parents, so they are conjecture
siblings: **Mikołaj Joachim**, b. 1798 · **Wincenty**, bap. 26 Jan 1802 · **Leon**, bap. 6 Apr 1803 · **Petronela**, bap. 10 Jun 1806 · **Szymon**, b. c. 1810 · **Barbara**, bap. 16 Nov 1816 (half-sister)

Tomasz CYBULSKI
∗ c. 1801 · † 7 March 1847
peasants · *Malkowszczyzna, later Lejpuszki*
m. **7 Nov 1820, Mielegiany** · children: **7** · *siblings:* **Bartłomiej**, b. c. 1797 (d. 1814) · **Ławryn**, b. c. 1803 · **Marcjanna**, b. c. 1807 · **Jan**, b. c. 1808

Dorota CYBULSKA
∗ c. 1797 · **peasants** · *Malkowszczyzna*

Maciej NARKIELUN
∗ 27 January 1803
peasants · *b. v. Jedańce · later Mitasze hamlet*
m. **19 Nov 1827, Mielegiany** · known children: **4** · *siblings:* **Marcin**, b. 1800 · **Jan**, b. 16 Jun 1805 (× **Marta Waskowska**, 1835) · **Magdalena**, b. 1808 (twin) · **Katarzyna**, b. 1808 (twin) · **Agata**, b. 1810 · **Błażej**, b. 13 Aug 1814

Agata TALAJUN
† 25 June 1837, aged about 30
peasants · *b. v. Tumentany · later Mitasze hamlet*
she died when the chapel at Poryngi burned, a fire that killed at least ten parishioners
siblings: **Katarzyna**, b. December 1806 · **Anna**, b. 20 Jun 1817

Andrzej BOJARUNIEC
∗ c. 1795 · m. 25 Nov 1817, Mielegiany · † before 1862
peasants · *Dubiszki*
known children: **4** · *siblings:* **Marcjanna**, b. c. 1806 · **Agata**, b. c. 1808 · **Marianna**, b. c. 1812 · **Michał**, b. c. 1813

Ewa BARDZIAN
∗ c. 1795-1802 · **peasants** · *from Buckuny, later Dubiszki*

Adam FILIPOWICZ
∗ 3 July 1808
peasants · *Mielegiany town · later Srakieliszki*
m. **17 Oct 1836, Mielegiany** · known children: **2** · *siblings:* **Bartłomiej**, b. c. 1800 (× **Anna Bielijun**, 1827) · **Michał**, b. 25 Oct 1814 · **Marta**, b. 1817

Konstancja MIALISZ
∗ 23 June 1814
peasants · *Mielegiany town*
siblings: **Krystyna**, b. 18 Sep 1812 · **Jerzy**(?), b. 4 Apr 1816

Paweł BOBKOWSKI
∗ 13 January 1779 · † 26 Aug 1851
farmers · *Mirachowo*
his siblings died within six days of each other in December 1806, probably in an epidemic
m. **25 Feb 1811, Chmielno** · children: at least **6** · *siblings:* **Marianna**, b. 1782 (d. 1806) · **Wojciech**, b. c. 1786 (d. 1806)

Franciszka KAMIŃSKA
∗ c. 1787 · † 16 Oct 1853
farmers · *b. Huta Borzestowska · d. Mirachowo*
when her husband died in 1851 she was left with six children, four adult and two minors. She outlived him by only two years. Her son Józef's death record calls her Katarzyna, but three records made in her lifetime say Franciszka

? KONKEL
† before 1914
farmers · *Mirachowo*
First name unknown. Possibly Wojciech (Albrecht) Konkel, who married Magdalena Stankowska in 1827
known children: **4**

Magdalena STANKOWSKA(?)
∗ 30 March 1805 · named in her daughter's 1914 death record
farmers · *b. Garcz · lived Mirachowo*
baptised in Chmielno on 31 Mar 1805 as the dau. of Marcin Stanek and Katarzyna. She is the only Magdalena of this family in Garcz in 1802-1807. In 1827 she married as a maiden from Garcz aged 22
siblings: **Michał**, bapt. 20 Sep 1807

Jan GRONDA
† before 1882
farmers · *Kistowo*
He had a farm out in the fields near Kistowo. He died there before 1882, as did his wife Dorota

Dorota
† before 1882 · **farmers** · *Kistowo*

Józef BLOCK
∗ 19 February 1784
farmers · *Borzestowo*
at his 1784 baptism his godmother was noblewoman Anna Krzecka
m. **11 Feb 1811, Chmielno** · known children: **2** · *siblings:* **Wojciech**, b. 16 Mar 1786 · **Michał**, b. 27 Sep 1788 · **Marianna**, b. c. 1792 · **Katarzyna**, b. 18 Dec 1794 · **Maciej**, b. 24 Feb 1797 · **Franciszek**, b. 18 Jun 1799

Agnieszka KĄKOL
∗ c. 1790
farmers · *Borzestowo*
The 1811 marriage record writes her „Kąkolówna", her children's baptisms „Konkel". Under age and fatherless, she married with the guardianship court's consent in Kościerzyna

Franciszek UZDROWSKI
∗ 22 November 1811 · † 19 Mar 1880
cottager · *b. Zęblewo · d. Rąb near Pomieczyno*
m. **6 Nov 1837, Kielno** · known children: **4** · *siblings:* **Michał**, b. 1813 · **Franciszka**, b. 1816 · **Jan**, b. 1818 · **Antoni**, b. 1820 · **Ewa Józefina**, b. 1821 · **Wojciech**, b. 1825

Rozalia HEBEL
∗ c. 1813-1819 · † 9 May 1886 · *Pomieczyno*

Piotr HIRSCH
∗ 1 April 1809 · † 18 Jan 1880
farmers · *b. Grzybno Kosowskie · d. Smołdzino*
Until about 1860 the registers write this family's name Hersz
m. **10 Aug 1835, Przodkowo** · *siblings:* **Józef**, b. 1807 (d. 1863) · **Jakub**, b. 1812 · **Katarzyna**, b. 1813 · **Marianna**, b. 1816 · **Franciszek**, b. 1818 · **Elżbieta**, b. 1820 · **Anna**, b. 1822 (d. 1830) · **Ewa**, b. 1826 · **Paweł**, b. 1829

Helena BEROWSKA
∗ 2 January 1802 · † 8 Apr 1864
farmers · *b. Przodkowo · d. Smołdzino*
She was the widow of Maciej Stefanowski, married in 1823. A record of 1907 writes her surname Borowska
siblings: **Józef**, b. 1786 · **Anna**, b. 1795 · **Maciej**, b. 1797 · **Jan**, b. 1799 · **Adam**, b. 1804 · **Ewa**, b. 1807

Franciszek ROMPA
† 30 Mar 1846
Chmielno parish · m. **1804, Chmielno** · children: **10**

Katarzyna KREFT
∗ c. 1784 · † before 1877 · *Chmielno parish*

Marcin POTRYKUS
∗ c. 1768 · † before 1876
Jeleńska Huta
at his 1809 marriage he was a widower of 41, Ewa a maiden of nineteen
m. **10 Jul 1809, Pomieczyno** · known children: **7**

Ewa JANKOWSKA
∗ c. 1790 · † before 1876 · *Jeleńska Huta*

Krystian MEYER
∗ c. 1792 · † 19 Apr 1824
Trzy Rzeki · m. **18 Nov 1816, Przodkowo** · known children: **4**

Barbara JANKOWSKA
∗ c. 1797 · *Trzy Rzeki*

Wojciech BACH
∗ c. 1797 · † 17 Jan 1867
farmers · *Rąb* · m. **15 Nov 1824, Przodkowo** · known children: **10**

Elżbieta KWIDZYŃSKA
∗ c. 1796 · *Rąb*

Jakub KREFT
∗ c. 1797 · † 24 Jun 1873
Kobysewo, then Kosowo · m. **17 Nov 1823, Przodkowo** · known children: **4**

Agata JUGOWSKA
∗ c. 1795 · † 19 Jan 1864 · *Kosowo*

4× GT-GRANDPARENTS

Kazimierz ŁUKASZEWICZ
∗ c. 1759 · † c. 1837
peasants · *Śnieciemięta, from c. 1805 Żukojnie*
About 1805 he moved with his family to Żukojnie. His second wife was Ewa Łosianka
known children: **7** by Magdalena and **2** by Ewa

Magdalena PASZUK
∗ c. 1765 · **peasants** · *Śnieciemięta*

Wawrzyniec WOJCIECHOWICZ
∗ c. 1770 · † 1828
peasants · *Żukojnie, later hamlet Żukiszki*
known children: **3** · *siblings:* **Michał**, b. c. 1777 (d. 1802) · **Teresa**, b. c. 1779 · **Ignacy**, b. c. 1782 · **Rozalia**, b. c. 1785 · **Maryanna**, b. c. 1790

Teresa KRZESONIK
∗ c. 1770 · **peasants** · *Żukojnie*

Jan CZEPUŁKOWSKI
∗ c. 1765 · † 10 Jan 1833
peasants · *Zabieliszki*
known children: **5** · *siblings:* **Adam**, b. c. 1771

Krystyna
∗ c. 1765 · **peasants** · *Zabieliszki*

Krzysztof WITKIEWICZ
∗ c. 1730-1740
serfs · *Woyckuny*
the 1811 revision list recorded his sons in one household: Jerzy as "son of Krzysztof" and next to him "his brother Józef"
known children: **2**

Krystyna
∗ c. 1735 · **serfs** · *Woyckuny*

Szymon MISIUN
† before 1795
peasants · *v. Masliszki* · known children: **7**

Zofia
∗ c. 1747 · **peasants** · *v. Masliszki*

Kazimierz GAUL
baptised 20 Jan 1732 · † before 1795
peasants · *v. Kruki*
children: **4** · *siblings:* **Maciej**, b. 1725 · **Anna**, b. 1729 · **Józef**, b. 1742

Teresa
† 1811 as a widow · **peasants** · *v. Kruki*

Bartłomiej MARKOWICZ
bap. 24 Aug 1703
nobility, Bończa arms · *Mejszagoła parish, later v. Niemenczynka, Podbrzezie parish*
the 1819 decree names him as Stanisław's father
known children: **5** · *siblings:* **Stanisław** · **Józef** · **Gabriel** · **Kazimierz** · **Jan**

Anna BANIEWICZ
∗ c. 1755
v. Niemenczynka, Podbrzezie parish
named as mother in baptisms of her children of 1783, 1785 and 1787

Antoni TRABUĆ
∗ c. 1750
nobility, Jelita arms · *v. Dworciszki, Strunojcie parish*
Son of Jerzy. In 1795 he had a fourteen-year-old daughter, Agata. In 1820 he proved his nobility with his three sons
known children: **7**

Marianna DAUKSZA
∗ c. 1755 · **nobility** · *v. Dworciszki, Strunojcie parish*

Mikołaj NIELIPOWICZ
∗ c. 1769
nobility, Prus arms? · *v. Dzwilany, Strunojcie parish*
in 1795 he had a daughter Teresa, aged four
known children: **6** by Ewa and **1** by Rozalia · *siblings:* **Justyn**, b. c. 1766 (d. 1841) · **Marianna**, bap. 18 Jan 1772 · **Franciszek**, b. c. 1779 (d. 1826) · **Kazimierz**

Ewa KISIEL
∗ c. 1773 · † before Jun 1813
nobility, Kisiel arms? · *v. Dzwilany, Strunojcie parish*
siblings: **Jan**, b. c. 1775

Paweł CYBULSKI
∗ c. 1782 · † 1822
peasants · *Malkowszczyzna* · known children: **5**

Krystyna
∗ c. 1786 · **peasants** · *Malkowszczyzna*

Józef NARKIELUN
named at his son's wedding in 1827
peasants · *v. Jedańce* · known children: **7**

Katarzyna ŻEMAYĆ
named at her son's wedding in 1827 · **peasants** · *v. Jedańce*

Mikołaj TALAJUN
∗ c. 1766 · † 1818
peasants · *v. Tumentany*
known children: **3** · *siblings:* **Mateusz**, b. c. 1775 (d. 1831) · **Krystyna**, b. c. 1776

Marianna TALAJUN
∗ c. 1771
peasants · *v. Tumentany*
maiden name same as her husband's

Michał BOJARUNIEC
∗ c. 1763
peasants · *Dubiszki*
known children: **5** · *siblings:* **Jan**, b. c. 1755, d. 1815 (× **Dorota**) · **Antoni**, b. c. 1788

Katarzyna
∗ c. 1772 · **peasants** · *Dubiszki*

Mateusz FILIPOWICZ
∗ c. 1781 · m. 23 Nov 1802, Mielegiany
peasants · *Mielegiany* · known children: **4**

Krystyna GIRDZIUSZ
named at her son's wedding in 1836 · **peasants** · *Mielegiany*

Jan MIALISZ
∗ c. 1788 · m. 22 Nov 1808, Mielegiany
peasants · *Mielegiany*
known children: **3** · *siblings:* **Krystyna**, b. c. 1783 · **Piotr**, b. c. 1794

Krystyna SUBOCZ
named at her daughter's wedding in 1836 · **peasants** · *Mielegiany*

Grzegorz BOBKOWSKI
∗ between 1741 and 1756 · † 11 May 1820
farmers · *Mirachowo*
Widowed in February 1817, on 21 June that year he married the widow Barbara Picokowa. That marriage record gives his age as 61, his death record as 79
known children: **3**

Marianna ZŁOCHOWSKA
∗ c. 1758 · † 6 Feb 1817 · **farmers** · *Mirachowo*

Marcin STANKOWSKI(?)
∗ 27 September 1778 · † 25 Jun 1838
farmers · *Garcz*
in 1804-1807 he was recorded briefly as Stank, in his death record as Stankowski. He died suddenly („Schlagfluss", a stroke), leaving a wife and nine children, five of them minors
m. **24 Jan 1804, Chmielno** · children: **9** · *siblings:* **Wojciech**, b. 1780 · **Jan**, b. 1782 (d. 1783) · **Jakub**, b. 1784

Katarzyna REGLIN(?)
∗ c. 1784 · † 17 Nov 1849
farmers · *Garcz*
at her 1804 marriage she was a Reglin maiden of 20. She outlived her husband by 11 years and died a widow in Garcz

Mathias BLOK
∗ c. 1750 · † 1810
farmers · *Borzestowo*
he was dead by February 1811. Marianna Blok, most likely his dau., then married with the consent of a court guardian
known children: **7**

Marianna
children 1784-1799
farmers · *Borzestowo*
Her maiden name is unknown. She may have been Marianna Karcz, who married Mathias Blok in Stężyca in 1782.

Maciej UZDROWSKI
∗ c. 1785 · † 27 Nov 1842
cottager · *Zęblewo · d. Donimierz Wielki* · m. **1810, Luzino** · known children: **7**

Anna OSOWA
∗ c. 1787 · † 15 Nov 1850
Zęblewo · d. Donimierz Wielki
A German record of 1880 wrote her surname as Voss

Józef HIRSCH
∗ c. 1783 · † 5 Apr 1867
farmers · *Czarna Huta · d. Brzeziny*
His marriage record: son of the Czarna Huta headman
m. **11 Nov 1805, Sarnowo** · known children: **10** · *siblings:* **Antoni**, b. 25 Feb 1786 · **Katarzyna**, bapt. 9 Nov 1806

Dorota LEWAŃCZYK
∗ c. 1786 · † 1 Jan 1866 · **farmers** · *Sarnowo · d. Brzeziny*

Michał BEROWSKI
∗ c. 1742 · † 9 Dec 1829
farmers · *Przodkowo* · known children: **7**

Ewa MROK
∗ c. 1764 · † 7 Mar 1824 · *Przodkowo*

5× GT-GRANDPARENTS

Andrzej ŁUKASZEWICZ
† before 1795 · **peasants** · *Śnieciemięta*

Łucja
∗ c. 1715 · **peasants** · *Śnieciemięta*

Szymon WOJCIECHOWICZ
∗ c. 1735 · † 13 Jan 1805
peasants · *Żukojnie*
known children: **6**

Teresa
∗ c. 1745 · † 7 Apr 1805 · **peasants** · *Żukojnie*

Jan CZEPUŁKOWSKI
∗ before 1745 · † before 1795
peasants · *Zabieliszki*
first name only: the 1795 and 1816 lists call his sons "son of Jan"
known children: **2**

Stanisław GAUL
∗ c. 1700
peasants · *v. Kruki* · known children: **4**

Marianna
∗ c. 1705 · **peasants** · *v. Kruki*

Kazimierz MARKOWICZ
∗ c. 1675
nobility, Bończa arms · *Vilnius district*
the 1819 decree names him as Łukasz's son
known children: **6** · *siblings:* **Józef** · **Marcin**

Jerzy TRABUĆ
baptised 1649 (proof of nobility)
nobility, Jelita arms · *Michaliszki parish*
Antoni's forbear, son of Maciej, grandson of Andrzej
siblings: **Gabriel**, bap. 24 Jul 1660

Szymon NIELIPOWICZ
∗ c. 1740
nobility, Prus arms? · *v. Bubele, Święciany parish* · known children: **5**

Marianna
∗ c. 1745 · **nobility** · *v. Bubele*

Andrzej KISIEL
∗ c. 1745
nobility, Kisiel arms? · *v. Dzwilany*
known children: **2**

Teresa
∗ c. 1735 · **nobility** · *v. Dzwilany*

Jan CYBULSKI
∗ c. 1740 · **peasants** · *Mielegiany parish*

Jan TALAJUN
∗ c. 1725
peasants · *v. Tumentany*
known children: **3**

Maciej BOJARUNIEC
∗ c. 1710
peasants · *Dubiszki*
the oldest Bojaruniec known by name in Dubiszki, aged about 85 in 1795
known children: **3**

Dymitr FILIPOWICZ
∗ c. 1750
peasants · *Polesie manor*
in 1795 forester of the Polesie manor

Jan MIALISZ
∗ c. 1759
peasants · *Mielegiany*
known children: **3**

Magdalena
∗ c. 1765 · **peasants** · *Mielegiany*

Marcin STANKOWSKI(?)
∗ c. 1750
farmers · *Garcz*
his son's 1778 baptism record wrote him as Stank
known children: **4**

Ewa STANKOWSKA(?)
∗ c. 1755
farmers · *Garcz*
maiden name unknown, her son's baptism record gives only her first name

Marcin HIRSCH
∗ c. 1755
headman · *Małkowo, later Czarna Huta* · known children: **3**

Konstancja
∗ c. 1760 · *Małkowo*

Maciej LEWAŃCZYK
∗ c. 1755 · *Grzybno Kosowskie*

Rozalia
∗ c. 1760 · *Grzybno Kosowskie*

EARLIEST KNOWN ANCESTORS

Szymon WOJCIECHOWICZ
∗ c. 1705
peasants · *father, first name only*

Mayor of Vilnius and land from the queen. Łukasz Markowicz was a merchant, a doctor of laws and in 1553 mayor of Vilnius, then capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. His father Marek received land near Onikszty from Queen Helena, wife of King Alexander Jagiellon, in return for service. He then moved to Vilnius, where he became a merchant and a member of the city council.

Łukasz MARKOWICZ
† c. 1584
nobility, Bończa arms · *mayor of Vilnius 1553*

Several generations are missing here. The 1819 decree calls Kazimierz the son of Łukasz, but Łukasz died about 1584 and Kazimierz's son was born only in 1703. The decree does not name the ancestors who lived in between. We do not know their names either.

Marek PIETROWICZ
† before 1530
boyar, Bończa arms? · *merchant and councillor*

Dorota
† c. 1546
Marek's wife · *Vilnius*

Piotr
∗ c. 1450
Marek's father · *known by name only*

Maciej TRABUĆ
∗ c. 1620
nobility, Jelita arms · *sold the estate in 1672*

Andrzej TRABUĆ
∗ c. 1590
nobility, Jelita arms · *father of Maciej*

Stefan KISIEL
∗ c. 1715
nobility, Kisiel arms? · *father, first name only*

Jan TALAJUN
∗ c. 1695
peasants · *v. Tumentany*

Samuel BOJARUNIEC
∗ c. 1680-1690
peasants · *Dubiszki*

Filip FILIPOWICZ
∗ c. 1720
peasants · *Mielegiany parish*

Michał MIALISZ
∗ c. 1730
peasants · *Mielegiany*

exarchivis.com

BEYOND THE RECORDS

In 2026 the people in the tree were checked in encyclopaedias, biographical dictionaries, databases of the repressed and grave registers. No one in the family has their own biography, but a few traces are worth remembering. Where kinship is not proven, we say so plainly.

The Kokoszki disaster. Mariola's parents, Teresa née Rompa and Alojzy Bobkowski, died together on 2 May 1994 at 19:01 in Gdańsk-Kokoszki. A PKS bus from Kartuzy to Gdańsk crashed when a worn tyre burst. 32 people died. It is still the road accident with the most victims in Poland. Their names head the list on the memorial plaque unveiled on 31 October 1997.

The Gaul brothers. Walenty (b. 2 March 1917, codename „Piętaszek") and Antoni (b. 10 February 1923, codename „Groźny"), sons of Walerian Gaul, were sent on 4 August 1944, like many disarmed soldiers of the Vilnius Home Army, to a Soviet camp near Kaluga. They escaped on 29 October 1945 with Stanisław Dziśko of the 4th „Narocz" Brigade and several other prisoners. Walenty returned to Poland in 1946. He died on 9 December 1994 and rests in Świeradów-Zdrój, only about 7 km from Mirsk, where Romuald's grandmother Zofia Gaul lived after the war. Antoni died on 18 September 2007 and is buried in Olsztyn. Most likely they were sons of Walerian of Kruki, Zofia's brother, so cousins of Romuald's father Antoni. Only three people named Gaul appear in the Index of the Repressed, but no document gives the brothers' birthplace, so this is a supposition.

Aunt Stasia's forced labour. Stanisława, Antoni's youngest sister and Romuald's aunt, was born on 27 August 1927 in Ockowicze. In September 1943, aged sixteen, she was taken to Germany for forced labour. Until May 1945 she worked in Berlin at the Dürener Metallwerke metal works and survived the war. This is confirmed by files of the Foundation for Polish-German Reconciliation and the Office for War Veterans, gathered in the straty.pl database. The German Arolsen archive holds her 1981 file of 14 documents, a copy of which was requested in September 2026. Family memory says her elder sister Janina was also in Berlin then, but no document has yet been found for this. After the war Stanisława married Tadeusz Krzyżak.

Auction in Ockowicze. In February 1933 the official „Public Notices" announced the auction of the farm of Józef Łukaszewicz, son of Stefan, in Ockowicze village, Komaje commune, seized by the bailiff for debts in August 1931. Half of the barn and cowshed belonged to Zofia Łukaszewicz. This was most likely Romuald's grandmother, Zofia née Gaul, who stayed in Ockowicze with the children after her husband went overseas. Józef may thus have been Jan's brother, but no parish record found confirms it.

The rising in Zułów. In January 1863 at Zułów, estate of Maria Billewicz, future mother of Józef Piłsudski, the first insurgent unit of Święciany district was formed, 36 men strong. Five-year-old Rozalia Witkiewicz then lived in the village with her widowed mother. In August that year Zofia Walentynowicz, later Alina's grandmother, was born there. No known document names anyone from the family in the unit.

Twelve Łukaszewicz houses. In 1795 Śnieciemięta had 23 houses. Families named Łukaszewicz lived in 12 of them. Part of the clan stayed there for good. As late as the 1930s Vilnius newspapers wrote about Łukaszewicz families from the village of Sięcinięta.

Sixty kilometres at the lord's order. Romuald's ancestors were serfs bound to labour on the Stracza estate. Between 1819 and 1834 the landowner moved two Łukaszewicz families to the zaścianek Żukiszki near Sorokpol. From then on the family's story unfolds in another area.

Year 1812. Napoleon's army passed this way. Part of its troops crossed the Wilia near Niestaniszki. In that one year 182 people died in the parish, several times more than usual. In Śnieciemięta alone eleven Łukaszewicz family members were buried.

In the old chronicles. Jan Długosz, under 1387, lists Mejszagoła, where Bartłomiej Markowicz was baptised, among the first seven churches in Lithuania. He also describes the founding of the monastery in Kartuzy. Mariola was baptised in that monastery's church in 1958. Łukasz Markowicz of the decree was most likely the mayor of Vilnius in 1553. In 1685 the historian Stanisław Lubieniecki wrote that he „abandoned his office and homeland" and in 1569 spent some weeks in Moravia among the Moravian Brethren, a community holding all property in common. The chronicle says more.

How to read

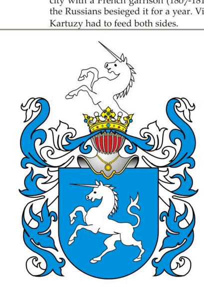
▭ person and kinship confirmed by a document
▭ descendants known from family knowledge

A question mark by a first name or surname marks uncertainty: either the handwriting is unclear, or the person is known only from an earlier family tree and is not yet confirmed by documents.

A line joins each person to their parents. ∗ marks birth, † death.

The bold word by a place is the social estate given in the record. It is reduced to two terms: **nobility** and **peasants**. The originals have in Polish "Urodzeni" and "Pracowici", in Latin "nobiles" and "laboriosi", in Russian "dvoriane" and "krestiane". **Serfs** are peasants bound to an estate, not free to leave.

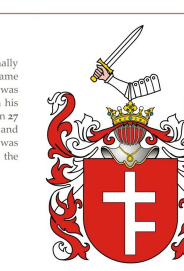
Old words: zaścianek (zaśc.) is a small settlement of petty nobility, of a few farms. **Manor farm** (folw.) and **myza** is a manor with land. **Parish** (par.) is a church district whose registers recorded baptisms, marriages and deaths. **Arms** (h.) is a noble family's hereditary emblem. **Estate** is the landed property of one owner: a manor and its serfs' villages.



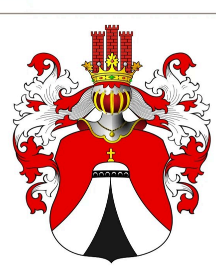
BOŃCZA ARMS
Markowicz family
On a blue shield a white unicorn rearing, above the helmet the unicorn repeated. Nobility was proved first, on **16 Jun 1806**, by the brothers Andrzej and Onufry Markowicz of Giedrojcie parish near Vilnius. A second decree, of **16 Dec 1819**, covered their relatives, among them **Stanisław Markowicz** with sons, notably **Tadeusz**, Alina's great-grandfather. It names Stanisław's father **Bartłomiej**, grandfather Kazimierz and traces the line to **Łukasz Markowicz**, heir to an estate in the Vilnius district.

ZAGŁOBA ARMS
Walentynowicz family
On a blue shield a silver horseshoe, ends down, pierced by a sword with a gold hilt, point up, above the helmet a wing pierced by an arrow. The family proved nobility on **30 Jun 1820**, but waited thirty-four years for final confirmation: the Senate ukase in St Petersburg came only on **18 May 1854**. The proof names as progenitor **Sebastian**, heir to the estate of **Jotajnie** in the Upita district, near today's Poniewież. In the old Commonwealth the name Walentynowicz was borne by families of five different arms. In the Vilnius archive the papers of our branch lie in one file with those of four other families of this name, which proved nobility quite separately. The file has the reference 391/4/3207.

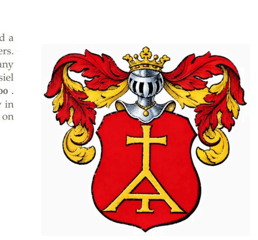
JELITA ARMS
Trabuć family
On a red shield three gold lances arranged as a star: two crossed diagonally and the third upright, point down. Above the helmet half a goat. The name literally means entrails: according to legend the knight Florian Szary was pierced by three lances at Płowce (1331) and held in his own guts with his hands. The Trabuć family proved these arms before the office in Vilnius on **27 Aug 1820**, namely **Antoni**, son of Jerzy, with his sons Wincenty, Jakub and Maciej (archive in Vilnius, reference LVIA 391/1/990). Antoni's daughter was **Agata Markowicz née Trabuć**, Dominik's great-grandmother. More in the left column.



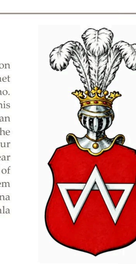
PRUS ARMS ?
Nielipowicz family
On a red shield a white cross missing its lower right arm (a cross and a half), above the helmet an armoured arm with a sword. Winiarski's list puts the name Nielipowicz under Prus. The same arms were proved by the Nielipowicz family of the Święciany district on **9 Apr 1820** (the four sons of Szymon: Mikołaj Tomasz, Justyn, Franciszek Szymon and Kazimierz, proof in the Vilnius archive, reference LVIA 391/4/2021). Malewski records them in the village of Dzwiłany near Strunojcie (1799-1803) and in **Popieliszki** (**1847**), the same zaścianek where in 1856 died **Teresa Puciata née Nielipowicz**. In 1813 Mikołaj lived in Bitoły, the very village where Teresa was then married. Name, parish and village agree, but there is no record naming Teresa the daughter of one of the legitimated men. Hence the question mark.



KISIEL ARMS ?
Kisiel family
Arms of their own, also called Namiot or Światołdycz: on a red field a white tent with a gold cross on top, above the helmet three towers. Under these arms Malewski records the Kisiel family of the Święciany district, also of Strunojcie parish (Pokorwinie, Memeliszki). The Kisiel families of the Vilnius and Lida districts proved them on **22 Dec 1800**. Our **Andrzej Kisiel of Dzwiłany** and his daughter Ewa are nobility in the lists of 1795 and 1816, but have no proof of their own and stand on the chart as uncertain. Hence the question mark.



PUCIATA ARMS ?
Puciata line
Arms of this surname: on a red field a gold letter A with a cross on top and a post under the crossbar, above the crowned helmet mantling. Ostrowski (Księga herbowa rodów polskich, 1903, no. 2895, "Puciata II", a variant of the Kołodyn arms) writes that this variant was "held by some Puciatas and Pucyatyckis, Lithuanian boyars", that is ordinary nobility of this name, as distinct from the arms of the princes Puciata of the Drucki house, with whom our family has nothing in common. The Puciata family from near Święciany, among them **Maciej of Popieliszki**, are not in the list of nobility of the Święciany district, though records call them "gentlemen" as late as 1862. Their kin in the neighbouring Oszmiana and Lida districts were legitimated from 1690 with the Syrokomla arms. The drawing follows Ostrowski's description.



DOŁMAT ARMS ?
Dołmat family
Arms of this surname: on a red field a silver chevron (a sign like an inverted letter V) with its lower ends bent outward and joined by a bar, above the crowned helmet three ostrich feathers. Ostrowski (Księga herbowa rodów polskich, 1898, no. 560, "Dołmat", a variant of the Rozmiar arms) writes that it "belonged to the Dołmats in Lithuania", citing the armorials of Kojałowicz and Piekosiński. The only Dołmats who proved nobility in the Vilnius governorate, **Wincenty and Ignacy, sons of Tadeusz** (proof of **10 Feb 1804**, Vilnius archive, reference LVIA 391/4/628, Troki district), were legitimated with the related Rozmiar arms. In the Święciany district Malewski records no Dołmats at all. Our **Maria née Dołmat** is in records of 1863-1915 a "gentlewoman". This is the weakest of the seven attributions, resting on the surname alone. The drawing follows Ostrowski.

How we know these are our arms

The nobility of this branch is confirmed by the records themselves, not family legend: for a hundred years the priest entered this family as nobility (in Latin "nobiles", in Polish "Urodzeni", in Russian "dvoriane"). In 1862 the landowner Antoni Billewicz stood godfather to Tadeusz's son. A parish record gives only the social estate, never the arms. We know the arms from legitimation, the official proof of nobility: the Markowicz family passed it in 1806 and 1819, the Walentynowicz family in 1820. The Markowicz decree of 1819 names Stanisław and his son Tadeusz, so the Bończa arms are certain. The Walentynowicz family of Zułów and Podworniki were assigned to the arms by the heraldist Cz. Malewski. No record names Antoni a son of the legitimated men, so for Zagłoba we say "very likely", not "certain". **Why arms with a question mark?** Every noble family had arms, because arms were the sign of nobility itself: whoever proved it before an office had to state them. So since church registers and records for generations call the **Puciata**, **Nielipowicz**, **Kisiel** and **Dołmat** families nobility, they must have had arms. But no document survives naming them for our Maciej, Teresa, Andrzej and Maria. Heraldists (scholars of arms) describe families by surname, not by village. So we took the arms that armorials give to the surname and marked them with a question mark. It is different with the **Trabuć family**: their Jelita arms come from the 1820 proof of nobility (see the left column).

Drawings of arms: Tadeusz Gajl / Bastianow (Bończa, Prus, Jelita, CC BY-SA 3.0), Puciata and Dołmat from blazons in Juliusz Ostrowski's Księga herbowa rodów polskich (1898, 1903) and Bastianow (Zagłoba, Kisiel, CC BY 3.0), Wikimedia Commons.