

### **Drohiczyn "Lacki"**

From the Słownik geograficzny 1880-1902  
translated by Helen Bienick

Drohiczyn "lacki" in the county of Bielsk Podlaski, the capital city of the province Bielsk Podlaski, lies on the colorful right bank of the Bug river. Before World War II, it was in the district of Grodno (now in Belarus). Geographically, its position is 52 degrees 25' latitude, and 40 degrees and 49' longitude, and it sits 528 feet above sea level. At this spot the river bed itself is 386 feet above sea level. It is 54 kilometers from Bielsk Podlaski. In 1813, the hamlet of Drohiczyn, on the left side of the river, was separated from this Drohiczyn, and downgraded to an "osada", or hamlet. Their histories were mutual to this year. Grodno is 163 Russian kilometers from Drohiczyn.

In 1576, Drohiczyn had 327 houses; in 1713 there were 117 houses, and in 1800 there were 173 houses and 184 inhabitants. By the end of the 1800's the population reached 1402 people (682 men and 720 women). Of these 384 were Catholics, 520 were Orthodox, and 498 were Jews. In 1857, there were only 6 Lutherans.

The populace engaged in farming and fishing; there were no significant factories, except for a working windmill. In the 1880's there was a three classroom school, a parish, a Catholic church, two Orthodox churches, and a ferry boat for crossing the river. Four trade fairs were held yearly. The Catholic church named "Holy Trinity" reportedly dates to the year 1350. It belonged to the decanate of Bielsk Podlaski; decanate numbered 3011 souls. There was also a chapel on the cemetery and one in the nearby hamlet of Milkowicze, one affiliated to the Drohiczyn parish.

King Jan Kazmierz (John Casimir) granted privileges to the parish of Drohiczyn by which it was placed under the Jesuit Fathers. They built a college and a high school. Later the high school was given to the Piarist Fathers. In 1734 the Piarist school had an enrollment of

235 students. The Orthodox decanate in 1857 consisted of 12 parishes, with a total of 10,383 people.

The castle was built thirty feet above the river bed, and in 1390, its ruins were still evident, having been partially destroyed by the flooding Bug. In the ruins are 2 caverns, each about thirty feet in circumference. Other ruins are that of a fortified castle which was destroyed in the 17th century. Many rumors persisted that this fortification would be rebuilt and serve as a fortress facing the direction of Russia. It did not materialize.

In 1564, the following villages were under the jurisdiction of Drohiczyn Rechawka, Czarna, Większa and Mniejsza (Czarna Greater and Czarna Lesser), Wolka, Szczawice and Starczewice. In 1771 the owner of Drohiczyn was the nobleman Alexander Ossolinski who purchased the town with 637 zlotys and 21 groschen. During the parliamentary session in Warsaw from 1773 through 1775, the state gave Ossolinski jurisdiction over all the local sheriffs and their bailiffs.

In 1347 the writer J. Jaruszewicz recorded a history of Drohiczyn in the Athenaeum; Tygodnik Ilustratowany (a Warsaw weekly) published an account and a description of Drohiczyn in 1870 and 1873. In 1880 a chromolithographic picture of Drohiczyn was presented to J.I. Kraszewski from the residents of the Podlesie area.

### **Drohiczyn "Podlaski"**

Drohiczyn "Podlaski"\* now an "osada" (small hamlet), formerly a town on the Bug river, presently is considered a suburb of the town of Drohiczyn which lies on the right bank of the Bug. It is situated in the county of Sokołów Podlaski, in the district of Korczew and the parish of Knychówek. In the late 1800's there were 26 houses, 243 inhabitants and it covered an expanse of 192 morgen of land. The village had an elementary school. It was once the family seat of the noble Jadzwingów family,

and according to Russian chronicles was founded about 1061. The Jadzwingów family from the larger Drohiczyn were searching for a location on the lower Bug, where they could build their castle and fort to defend themselves from invaders. They named their new settlement Drohiczyn in honor of their former town. Up to the year 1813, both Drohiczyńs were on a par, their history was entwined. It was downgraded to a hamlet after numerous disasters, circa 1813.

In the 12th century it was the property of the Dukes of Masovia. In 1237, Duke Conrad donated a castle to the Teutonic Knights Brotherhood, with the stipulation that they defend the Masovian territories between the Bug and the Nur rivers, as far as the border with Russia. In 1240 the Tatars destroyed Drohiczyn and its environs, and decimated the Teutonic Knights. During this misfortune, Drohiczyn was invaded and seized by the Lithuanian Count Mendog. He rebuilt the town and annexed it to Lithuania. Taking advantage of the bickering between the Lithuanian nobility in 1382, Duke Jan of Masovia, reclaimed the town and the surrounding area. In 1443 the Lithuanians invaded with a powerful army. Unable to defend it, Duke Bolesław of Masovia sold the town and all his holdings to Casimir, a Lithuanian nobleman, for 6000 kopeks, and he designated it as one of the 15 most important towns in Lithuania. The

new owner permitted free trade and granted many privileges to the townspeople. In 1498, Count Aleksander introduced the Magdenburg, a German system for administrating the town; he established trade fairs and markets on both sides of the river. After the Grand Duchy of Poland-Lithuania was dissolved, Drohiczyn passed on to the Kiszka family. The town enjoyed prosperity to the year 1657, when the Swedes and General Rakoczy leveled the town and its castle to ashes. In 1843, the town was divided into 3 sections, one called the Russian side, the second was called Buzyska, and the third was called Góry. Due to its lowland location, it was plagued by floodings of the Bug river, and in 1813, it was pronounced to be an "osada" (hamlet). In 1861, Drohiczyn Osada had a population of 315 people of whom 182 were Catholics, 88 were Russian Orthodox, and 45 were Members of the Teutonic Knights Brotherhood. The chief industry in the late 1800's was farming.

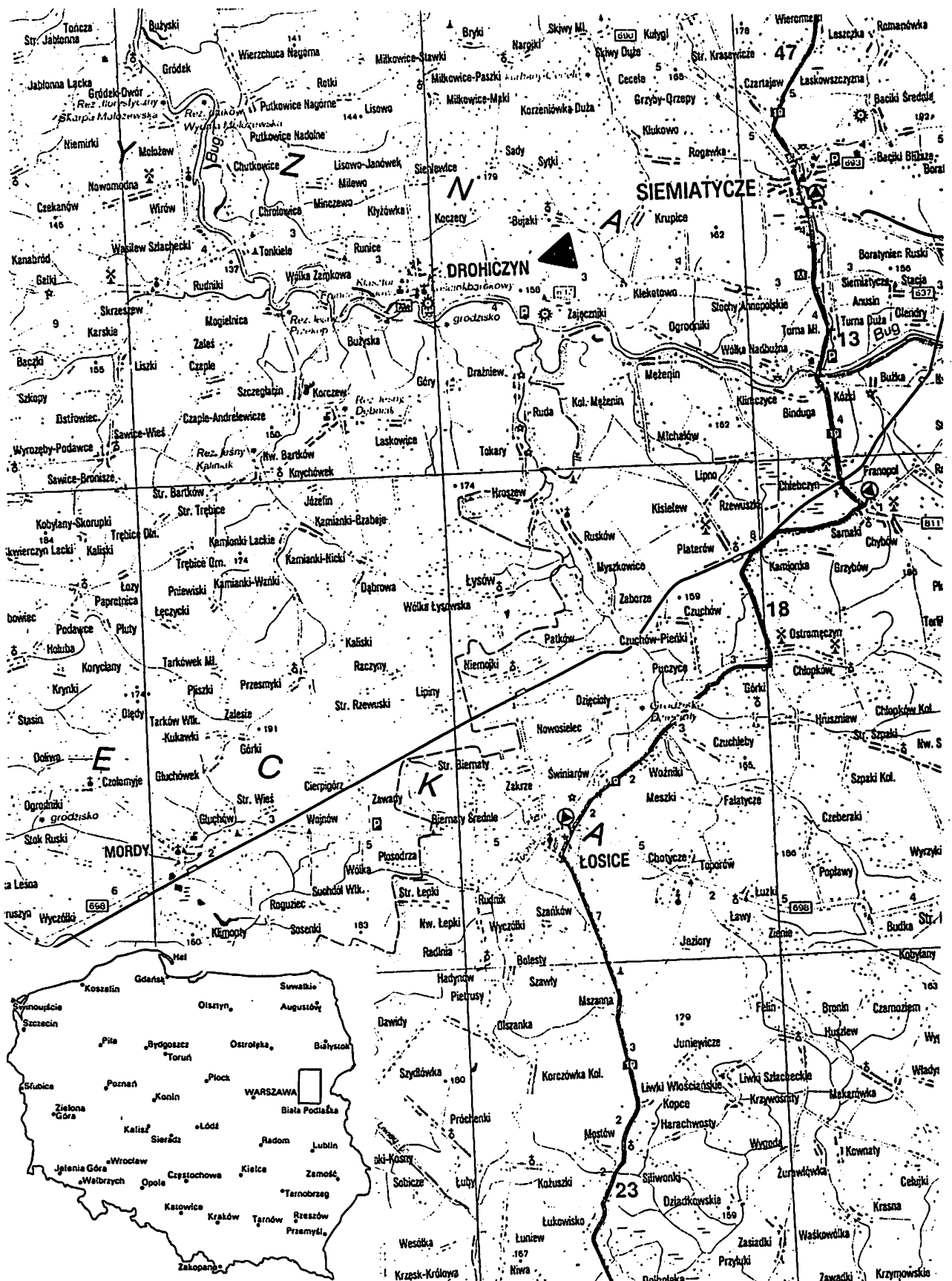
(Drohiczyn is now in the province of Biała Podlaska)

(\* Podlaska ("laska" and "lacka"). The part of Poland where Drohiczyn lies, is called "Nizina Podlaska", Nizina means lowland. West of Podlaska lies Nizina Mazowiecka, or the Masurian Plains in which Warsaw is located. Thus the word podlaska (f) or podlaski (m) is tacked on to many town names in this area, e.g., Bielsk Podlaski, Biała Podlaska, Sokołów Podlaski)

### Surnames found in the Records of Drohiczyn

Extracted by Renay Wallace, from Film No. 0747027

Bagdaniowka	Goralczanka	Kucharcz	Radykowski	Turowski
Barczewski	Grzesianki	Loykiewicz	Sadowski	Turski
Baraki	Gutowicki	Maczulski	Sewryniak	Tyborowski
Borkowski	Halimonka	Makewsló	Sieminski	Twarowski
Chybowski	Haykowski	Maranczanka	Sliwowski	Waszkowiak
Czarkowski	Jarecki	Niemyski	Smolianki	Wegroski
Daniczuk	Kalatka	Obniski	Soboliska	Wiesniewski
Demski	Kaliszonki	Oleszewski	Sreki	Wroblewski
Dobroski	Katerski	Orchiapiak	Strukowicz	Zaleski
Dolinski	Katynski	Picharczuk	Szewruk	Zant
Dubinski	Konarzeski	Piotrowski	Taraszewski	Zdunianki
Fabianczanki	Korsak	Putkowski	Tatkiewicz	Zotowski
Głodkowski	Krulak	Radziszaski	Trzdyka	Zostr



Map from Polska Atlas Drogowy Scale 1:200,000









POL  
MISC  
117

# Polish Heraldry

The following, twenty-first in a series, is a direct translation from the classical genealogical and heraldic reference *Herbarz Polski* by Kasper Niesiecki, S. J., Lipsk (Leipzig) edition, 1839-1846. Translated by William F. Hoffman, 60 Old Northville Rd., New Milford, CT 06776.

## OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY



BREZA HERB

### BREZA HERB

Neither Paprocki nor Okolski wrote about these arms. The shield is divided into three fields, of which one is white, broader at the bottom of the shield and gradually coming to a point as it rises. The second is blue, on the left side of the shield, and the third is red. On the subject of the arms' origin and the time of their conferral, there is silence among the authors. The Brezas use the arms in greater Poland. The family moved to us from France, where *B. Priolus de rebus Galliae* attests that the family flourished among the most powerful houses, and even the highest admiralties were in their hands more than once. In more recent times, the days of Władysław IV, de Brézé acted as envoy in our Poland from the French king, and all in all it seems to me that it was his posterity that settled in these parts.

Wojciech Konstantyn Breza —Poznań voivode, Nowy Dwór *starosta*, and senator, known for his sound advice and graceful eloquence —signed from Goraj to the general convocation after King Michael's death, and served as envoy from greater Poland to the coronation congress. His fatherland used him in various capacities, such as commissioner for frontier disputes, from Silesia and Moravia, from the margraviate; and he succeeded in resolving them all to the satisfaction of the commonwealth. In the fiscal courts of the Radom tribunal and in the case of Piltyń and the Curish episcopate, he conducted himself as a son who loves his fatherland, and blessed justice ensued. On these occasions this experienced man



BROCHWICZ HERB 1mo

was given, first, the castellanate of Poznań, soon after the voivodeship of Kalisz, and finally that of Poznań. He was no less generous to God than to his fatherland: The Wałcz residence of the Society of Jesus counts him among its benefactors. He lined with brickwork the Skrzetusz church in his *starostwo* from its foundations, fashionably and magnificently, at great expense, for the greater honor of Our Lady's miraculous image there, for which he also made a foundation by auction, which the constitution approved 1685. fol. 16. He died in 1698. He was survived by his wife, née Opalińska, who buried him in Poznań at the Barefoot Carmelites' cloister, of whom he was a significant benefactor. His first marriage was to Cecylia Donhoff, daughter of the Pomeranian voivode, but had no children by her. The nephews of this same voivode, Mikołaj, Antoni, Władysław, and Wojciech, also became Sądek castellans, and one of them was Poznań canon in his day. A little later I also read of Barbara Brezianka, who married Piotr Bniński of Łódzia arms in 1647.

Dominik Breza, Sądek castellan, had five sons by Grudzińska, daughter of the Poznań castellan. The first, Józef Breza, regent of Poznań district, died childless. Dominik's second son, Ludwik Breza, had one daughter by Urbanowska. The third son of the Sądek castellan, Michał, Lubaczów master of the pantry, had three sons by Zurawska: 1. Stanisław, envoy one time from Kalisz province to the Grodno sejm and a second time to the Warsaw sejm; 2. Antoni, His Majesty's chamberlain, married Czarnecka Starościńska Duńczewska; 3. Maciej; and one daughter, Ewa, who married Wojnarow-

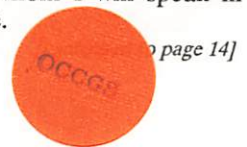


BROCHWICZ HERB 2do

ski. The fourth son of Sądek castellan Dominik Breza was Onufry, Włodzimierz sword-bearer, deputy to the Lublin tribunal under the staff of Olizar, royal master of the pantry in 1780; he was born of Kierska, daughter of the Rogozno castellan, and married Helena Jawkiewicz, daughter of the Mściślaw cup-bearer, by whom the first son was Konstanty Breza, lieutenant of the national cavalry of Karwicky's regiment. After completing the campaign at Zieleńce, Dubieńka, he died in Dubno on 26 March 1792, having begun his 26th year; he was riding to his mother on account of the sudden news of the death of his father, and he was beloved in the army, in the citizenry, and family. There was a second son, Stanisław, a minor, and a daughter, Franciszka. The fifth son of Sądek castellan Dominik, Walenty, married Krzetowska, by whom there is a son and a daughter. — *Heraldyka Wielądka*.

### BROCHWICZ HERB 1mo

According to Okolski's description there is a red stag on a white field with forelegs raised as if for swift chase after driven animals; a crown is on its neck, and on the helm are peacock feathers. But in a book on Polish emblems I read that it should be a white stag in a red field. Lublin province uses such arms; but *Petrasancta cap. 54* is a witness that in Britain, France, Italy, and Germany there flourish a great many houses who sport a stag in their arms. No one gives these arms an occasion; only Okolski adds that they were brought to Poland from Germany. I have not read what families use the arms in their seals, only of the Sobeks of Sulejów, of whom I will speak in the proper place.





**Heraldry***[continued from page 13]***BROCHWICZ HERB 2do**

A stag facing the right of the shield, without a crown on its neck. Our *Ks. Petrasancta cap. 63* mentions that in Franconia the arms of the house of Hirschberk bear a stag on a silver shield; and the Duchy of Lorraine in ancient times used a stag with golden horns.

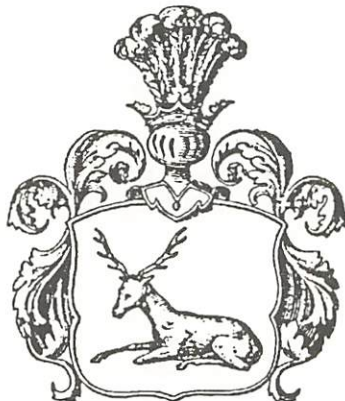
**Bearers of these Arms**

<b>Bryzkowski</b>	<b>Podkański</b>
<b>Burgrafski</b>	<b>Polomski</b>
<b>Dobrocieski</b>	<b>Pruszkowski</b>
<b>Dubaniewski</b>	<b>Szalowski</b>
<b>Goisowski</b>	<b>Trembecki</b>
<b>Grabanowie</b>	<b>Wiktor</b>
<b>Kątski</b>	<b>Witowski</b>
<b>Korczyk</b>	<b>Wojakowski</b>
<b>Orzelski</b>	<b>Zieleński</b>
<b>Palęcki</b>	

**BROCHWICZ HERB 3tio****BROCHWICZ 3tio**

Neither Paprocki nor Okolski wrote about these arms. There is half a golden stag with horns and forelegs running or jumping on the right side on a field of gold; in place of the stag's hindquarters is a moon, not full but more like a new moon, slanted, in the middle of which is a golden star. On the helm are peacock feathers, on which are a moon and star as on the arms themselves. I saw a coat of arms as described on a banner, hung in the Franciscan Fathers' Church in Krosno, of Joachim z Kralic Ślaski, who died in 1606. The same can be seen to this day among the other arms of Regina z Kralic Oświęcimowa, mother of Stanisław Oświęcim, founder of the Oświęcim chapel, in Krosno at the Franciscan Fathers'. *Petrasancta* does not have similar arms, only *cap. 54 fol. 367*. He describes the Maffeiuses in Rome thus, that there is a stag jumping

from an azure field, but as regards the moon and star, his description is of gold and silver ones. These arms seem to be more like those of Tomasz Bacotz de Erdead, Cardinal and Archbishop of Strygon, portrayed in the chapel of the Strygon palace magnificently erected by him. *Cerut. Orbis fol. 57. Reufr. lib. 14 epistol. fol 115*, that is, a stag which is jumping to the right from a semi-circle or from a half-wheel, a red field, the stag and wheel silver or white. I understand from this that these are arms of the Ślaskis, inasmuch as they settled in Podgórze near Hungary, and so they were brought from there to us. As regards the moon, it could be that arose by error, that the semi-circle was misunderstood to be a non-full moon, and a hub of the wheel was interpreted as a star. These same arms are those of the Palfiuses de Erdead in Hungary, a horned stag jumping forth from a hub, as I saw in a certain panegyric in Vienna published by Paulo Palfi, imperial counselor in 1646. Among us in Poland I have not seen any other houses use these except the Ślaskis.

**BROCHWICZ HERB 4to****BROCHWICZ HERB 4to**

Neither Paprocki nor Okolski wrote of these arms. A stag of its own color on a red field, its head facing the right, as if lying down, but its foreleg a little raised and the other legs still folded, and on the helm and crown are five white ostrich feathers. These arms were brought from England to Poland, and there is proof of this; for our *Ks. Petrasancta cap. 54 fol. 365* affirms that the Hartulliuses in the Kingdom of Great Britain use such a stag as is here described, only on a silver shield. Here in Poland the Destrahans use this emblem, of which you will read in the proper place. ☼

## The Latin Church in the Polish Commonwealth in 1772

by Stanisław Litak

*Reprinted and edited by*

Stan Schmidt and W. F. Hoffman

The maps and index of this book identify some 6,500 parishes and branch churches of the Latin rite in Poland before the First Partition in 1772. It also covers Silesia, Moldavia, and the Duchy of Courland.

The book provides an indexed set of 21 maps (size 11"x16") of Poland, along with additional maps showing the location of churches in the larger cities. It also describes the organization of the Church in the Commonwealth Dioceses in 1772. The 48-page introduction and index, along with 24 fold-out maps, provides the researcher with an excellent intro to further his research in the 18th and 19th centuries. Price \$18.00, P.G.S. members \$16.00.

## A Historical Bibliography of Polish Towns, Villages, & Regions

*Reprinted, with an Introduction*

by

Edward A. Peckwas

**D**id you ever want to find the history of your family's ancestral village or region? This book lists 993 book titles on the histories of Polish towns, villages, and regions (except the major cities of Warsaw and Kraków). Some titles cover the history of just one town, others include a history of all the villages in the district. An index is provided (with many cross-referenced German and Russian equivalent place names) covering all the localities mentioned in the books' titles and descriptions. Softcover, 104 pages. Price \$10.00, P.G.S. members \$9.00.

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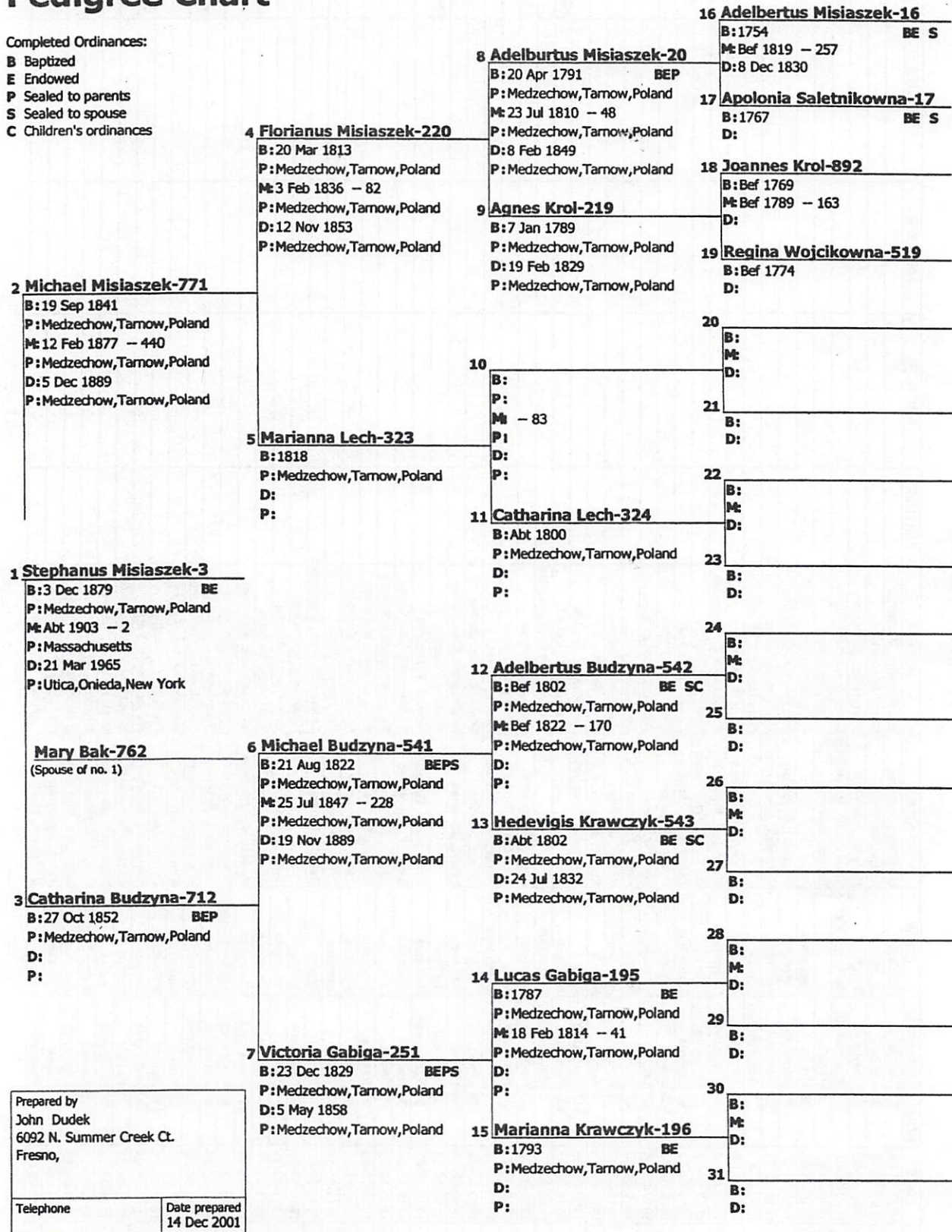




# Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1

- Completed Ordinances:  
**B** Baptized  
**E** Endowed  
**P** Sealed to parents  
**S** Sealed to spouse  
**C** Children's ordinances



Prepared by  
 John Dudek  
 6092 N. Summer Creek Ct.  
 Fresno,  
 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Date prepared  
 14 Dec 2001

Pedigree Chart of Stephanus Misiaszek





Poland  
1.28

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

## Adopt a Ship - Karlsruhe

This is a project introduced at one of our PGS-CA Workshops. The purpose is to learn to read script writing and practice by extracting as many Polish names as possible from films with passenger manifests. Begin with films containing your own ancestors' names, and submit the extracted information to the *Bulletin* Editor for publication. Follow the format used in the columns below. This index will also be added to our website.

Following is the first installment to be published. There are noticeable misspellings, a factor always found in indexes. It is best to leave the errors as written and allow the researcher to make their own deduction. Renay Wallace submitted this information for three different ships concentrating on Polish names, or passengers declaring Polish ethnicity. We thank Renay for giving us a start and Phyllis Nordstrom for typing the lists. Can we interest some of you to join in?

S.S. Karlsruhe				Date of Arrival -Dec. 24, 1906
Extracted by Renay Wallace -Film #0833024				From Bremen to Baltimore
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	VILLAGE	DESTINATION
Burchaka	Josefa	22	Krzynowo	Allegheny, PA
Ponckowska	Maria	28	<i>Illegible</i>	Pittsburgh
Surowka	Anna	40	M. Ostrau	Chicago
Boscka	Stanislawa	22	Globislan	Johnstown, PA
Boscka	Josef	1.3	Globislan	Johnstown, PA
Boscka	Marya	2 mos	Globislan	Johnstown, PA
Tardol	Rozalia	22	Czewiny	Taylor, PA
Mazur	Jozef	28	Przykop	Manor, PA
Krupka	Franciszek	26	Czerwona Wola	Malanoy Plains, PA
Augustyn	Wojcieck	16	Jazwiny	Chicago
Zygadlo	Katarzyna	20	Popozowa	Chicago
Walega	Jan	19	Dabie	Detroit
Niedzniecki	Wladyslaw	21	Czechownice	Toledo
Rzeszewski	Antoni	17	Loudek	Plowestown, PA
Paczynski	Stefan	30	Bremen	Detroit
Pieczyk	Josefa	17	Modlibosyce	Pittsburgh
Lesien	Josef	23	Korbilowo	Allegheny, PA
Pastor	Josef	28	Korbilowo	Allegheny, PA
Koronkowska	Valenty	30	Bozcyovice	Chicago
Koronkowska	Josefa	21	Bozcyovice	Chicago
Koronkowska	Stanislaus	4	Bozcyovice	Chicago
Koronkowska	Marie	3	Bozcyovice	Chicago
Koronkowska	Kazimier	1.9	Bozcyovice	Chicago
Balewski	Leon	22	Zaborowo	Braddock, PA
Muczek	Franciscek	21	Ofuska	Chicago
Moj	Branislaw	25	Mazaciora	Chicago
Dupel	Rosalia	20	Marosko	Kensington, PA
Ciolek	Carolina	24	Poicka	Chicago
Piskor	Veronica	24	Poicka	Chicago
Szendriol	Zofia	21	Petrow	Chicago
Kosei	Anna	35	Szymbork	Pittsburgh
Kawa	Maryanna	8	Szymbork	Pittsburgh
Slucha	Josef	20	Rogala	Bellfonte, PA
Rota	Audrey	38	Rogala	Bellfonte, PA



Budasz	Antoni	27	<i>Illegible</i>	Pittsburgh
Augustine	Franz	24	Flumscz	Pittsburgh
Celecki	Franz	30	Zelarue	Port Amboy, NY
Schliowski	Czeslaw	47	Lasi	Pittsburgh
Waklakewicz	Antoni	40	Kozywocace	Pittsburgh
Gasowski	Franz	19	Wielki	Pittsburgh
Dombrowski	Madilane	23	Wielki	Pittsburgh
Worasus	Piotr	22	Wischenik	Pittsburgh
Skirgilo	Teodor	18	<i>Illegible</i>	Maywood, IL
Siepinski	Andrzej	47	Golowiewo	Lorain, OH
Kobermanski	Baldew	19	Zawody	Elyria, OH
Pawlicki	Stanislaw	22	Zawody	Elyria, OH
Wikowski	Karl	27	Glinowisch	Cleveland
Kwiatkowski	Julian	30	Dombrowo	Cleveland
Krajeski	Tomas	48	Towowiefs	Cleveland
Draninski	Adam	23	Opowo	Philadelphia
Dawdonowicz	Gregor	20	<i>Illegible</i>	Philadelphia
Wilczinska	Stefania	20	Bochalyle	Philadelphia
Chilinski	Roman	32	Poriba	Philadelphia
Teofilak	Alexander	20	Solopi	Philadelphia
Ruschkowska	Eva	26	Ponishew	Buffalo
Bolinski	Michael	39	Chulupka	Buffalo
Bolinski	Wandziska	17	Chulupka	Buffalo
Hudeski	Marian	22	Tarnopol	Marquette, MI
Placzewski	Alexander	25	Tarnopol	Marquette, MI
Piotrowski	Josef	35	Gerwaty	Detroit
Pich	Konstanty	29	Przetsowi	Baltimore
Lemansky	Johan	40	Bremerhaven	Milwaukee
Szubabeski	Josef	24	Zali	No. Chicago
Szylar	Katarzyna	19	Racayna	Philadelphia
Szepiel	Salomea	20	Lopuszka	Philadelphia
Prin	Antoni	22	Wola Zarcecha	Philadelphia
Prin	Katarzyna	20	Wola Zarcecha	Philadelphia
Lazabowice	Franciszek	43	Niepoliniece	Cleveland
Cleks	Jozef	18	Kucsan	Everson, PA
Kozina	Franciszek	27	Zawoja	St. Joseph, MO
Barnat	Jozef	24	Krzemienica	Vanderbilt, PA
Bobula	Adam	20	Keblow	Du Bois, PA
Knuck	Marya	15	Padew	Du Bois, PA
Rzeznik	Jan	24	Weblo	Du Bois, PA
Antosz	Marcin	35	Kolbuszowa	Plymouth, PA
Zagatha	Georg	34	Jaworzinka	Raleigh, WV
<i>Illegible</i>	Josef	25	Jaworzinka	Raleigh, WV
Zbecka	Magda	18	Debiny	Shamokin, PA
Tabacha	Marya	20	Debiny	Shamokin, PA
Klasinski	Andrzy	31	Maykowice	Hartly, PA
Kalita	Piotr	40	Yozbow	Pittsburgh
Bogaszuk	Stanislaw	40	Rowone	Fredland, PA
Szoff	Kasper	35	Rowone	Fredland, PA
Pahona	Anna	18	Rowone	Fredland, PA
Bernas	Jan	24	Szynowice	Omaha, NE
Szanka	Ignacy	48	Szynowice	Omaha, NE



Robok	Walerja	25	Zahowicz	Detroit
Robok	Marcel	11 mos.	Zahowicz	Detroit
Jaworski	Stanislaw	42	Zgbicn	Buckingham, PA
Krawczyk	Carol	35	Magoria	Oswego, NY
Piorek	Karolina	25	Magoria	Oswego, NY
Don	Jakob	31	Magoria	Oswego, NY
<i>Illegible</i>	Elsbieta	18	Gdno	Chicago
<i>Illegible</i>	<i>Illegible</i>	17	Magiera	Chicago
Wronski	Jan	25	Magiera	Chicago
Potozny	Josef	18	Nozred	Pittsburgh
Seswicki	Jan	20	Nozred	Pittsburgh
Zyguesisand	Jozef	18	Fedeo	Pittsburgh
Korzula	Andrezej	17	Pzozice	Pittsburgh
Kaduch	Jan	31	Dolbrowa	Pittsburgh
Sidor	Jan	30	Tzdelki	Clemons, PA
Kalish	Wladislaw	27	Wola Wieka	Chester, PA
Kiralek	Josef	42	Kolborna	McKeesport, PA
Makel	Adam	35	Kolborna	McKeesport, PA
Presiw	Martin	25	Pomibonia	McKeesport, PA
Kernacki	Wociech	27	Picorzka	Buffalo
Roberta	Franciszka	36	Najdau	Buffalo
Serec	Jozef	16	Kozedeze	Chicago
Kogut	Josef	16	Lipic	Chicago
Ronczca	Josef	19	Nawsic	Chicago
Polkonak	Josef	20	Rzezsan	Chicago
Loborsk	Jakob	36	Zlezowe	Chicago
Radon	Jozef	16	Kozedak	Chicago
Wilk	Franciszek	36	Ikrowe	East Chicago, IN
Wawrzas	Marya	27	Laworzewka	Philadelphia
Puslawski	Antoni	24	Srednia	Reading, PA
Lazarz	Jozef	25	Wola Ruda	Detroit
Lazarz	Anna	26	Wola Ruda	Detroit
Woycek	Anna	17	Wola Pimak	Detroit
Zaranek	Rozalia	20	Zapole	Graceloss, PA
Zaranek	Alexander	2 1/2	Zapole	Graceloss, PA
Garwol	Johan	32	<i>Illegible</i>	Buffalo
Kubarek	Michal	30	Srdnia	Boardman, PA
Yeferz	Tomasz	24	Sredmia	Smoke Run, PA
Phul	Franciszek	18	Lapil	Illegible
Rulka	Valeria	34	<i>Illegible</i>	Illegible
Rulka	Josefa	8	<i>Illegible</i>	Illegible
Rulka	Stephania	6	<i>Illegible</i>	Illegible
Cirkis	Julian	36	Zarische	Illegible
Klechowski	Helena	25	Sklinewa	Illegible
Klechowski	Czeslaw	3	Sklinewa	Illegible
Klechowski	Zofia	8	Sklinewa	Illegible
Tamoszki	Stanislaw	32	Dobrskie Lowa	Pittsburgh
Kobesko	Antoni	26	Dobrskie Lowa	Pittsburgh
Kasorek	Franz	18	Kolehowe	Pittsburgh
Freal	Jan	19	Kolehowe	Pittsburgh
Jascuzak	Julian	18	Wiszewo	Pittsburgh
Rigalski	Adam	20	Konawice	Pittsburgh

Wischedewski	Wladislaw	28	Wolke	Chockseed, OH
Bzeckowski	Jan	42	Rickazewo	Illegible
Chopinski	Wladislaw	39	Bilsecus	Chester, PA
Leukowski	Josef	27	Gallsin	Toledo
Leukowski	Mariana	17	Gallsin	Toledo
Trczinski	Wladislaw	19	Lousk	Philadelphia
Roschkowski	Thomas	48	Plonka	Shickshinny, PA
Kischel	Maryanna	17	Dilewo	Beaver Falls, PA
Richardska	Kasimira	23	Geszis	Detroit
Spirkowski	Stanisl	20	Zubanie	Chicago
Tomkowski	Ludwig	18	Meckodzin	Johnstown, PA
Ronowicz	Marian	45	Varty	Wheeling, WV
Szymonik	Adam	26	Gormane	Dillon Wall, OH
Wojnak	Josefa	16	Wolka	Philadelphia
Dudek	Anna	17	Wolka	Philadelphia
Strenk	Zofia	20	Czeka	Detroit
Koznar	Pawel	22	Jagorska	Ellsworth, PA
Hoznar	Roch	44	Jagorska	Donalds, WV
Huron	Jan	29	Jagorska	Donalds, WV
Ryniak	Pawel	33	Jagorska	Donalds, WV
Chedogi	Tadeusz	17	Jagorska	Donalds, WV
Sicinawski	Lukas	25	Jagorska	Mt. Pleasant, PA
Winsiewicz	Wladyslaw	15	Jagorska	Mt. Pleasant, PA
Huron	Jakob	25	Jagorska	Mt. Pleasant, PA
Kopczak	Tedrzey	34	Jagorska	Mt. Pleasant, PA
Burek	Franciszek	21	Polonickusz	Chicago
Szczesny	Wojciek	29	Polonickusz	Chicago
Zwijacz	Stanislaw	15	Porowism	Chicago
Sienko	Wojciek	19	Blazowa	Cleveland
Pieczonka	Wladislaw	19	Terliszka	Cleveland
Rak	Piotr	20	Holbuszowa	Cleveland
Pitarz	Wojciek	18	Poremby	Cleveland
Wojciekowski	Josef	43	Lublicz	Erie, PA
Balozewicz	Augustinas	22	Jodeiki	Duquesne, PA
Roskosy	Jan	40	Plonka Walczka	Lickshinny, PA
Frankowski	Alexander	20	Blonie	Mt. Pleasant, PA
Zygmund	Adam	20	Padew	Pittsburgh
Michalek	Stanislaw	28	Torkow	Hegwich, IL
Nowakowski	Elsbieta	30	Tzbrna	Wakefield, MI
Nowakowski	Kazimier	9	Tzbrna	Wakefield, MI
Nowakowski	Henryk	5	Tzbrna	Wakefield, MI
Nowakowski	Ignacy	1 1/2	Tzbrna	Wakefield, MI
Zwiczchowski	Josef	23	Wonsewo	So. Chicago
Mocarska	Konstancya	21	Gurki	Coushoboken, PA
Mocarska	Stanislawa	2	Gurki	Coushoboken, PA
Witkowska	Kazmera	20	Illegible	Kenosha, WI
Wojnar	Marcela	19	Kroscienko	Frankfort, PA
Kuliga	Emilie	13	Kroscienko	Frankfort, PA
Kuliga	Stanislaw	11	Kroscienko	Frankfort, PA
Okuski	Mikolaj	38	Uscieczko	Hazleton, PA
Liensawski	Karol	17	Targrinska	Mt. Pleasant, PA
Vocs	Kazimier	29	Lecki	St. Louis, MO



Sydzych	Francisz	17	Targrinska	Douglas, WV
Krupiak	Antoni	27	Jaworki	Las Junction, PA
Fiecias	Eliasz	34	Jaworki	Las Junction, PA
Gelka	Michael	36	Wola Zoz	Philadelphia
Kubaj	Jozef	28	Wola Zoz	Philadelphia
Maleski	Boguslaw	34	Janoio	Franklin, PA
Rysza	Maryanna	27	Pezeszoso	Franklin, PA
Faroschewski	Pawel	26	Nechodziny	Johnstown, PA
Faroschewski	Marianna	17	Nechodziny	Johnstown, PA
Mondecki	Antoni	40	Worespielak	Latrobe, PA
Bedecki	Josef	36	Worespielak	Latrobe, PA
Malinowski	Josef	37	Worespielak	Latrobe, PA
Czarnacki	Ludwig	19	Wroezyn	Calumet, MI
Czarnacki	Michal	28	Wroezyn	Calumet, MI
Lewandoski	Feliksa	22	Ladlog	So. Chicago
Peya	Katarzyna	20	Hitsckowo	So. Chicago
Kubiak	Stanislaw	20	Woseczwick	So. Chicago
Rubenanski	Valenty	21	Dobre	So. Chicago
Nagera	Piotr	23	Rashanise	Lorain, OH
Lochan	Andrej	35	Rashanise	Lorain, OH
Lienanowicz	Michal	32	Robon	Lorain, OH
Czebialis	Andro	40	Tuazei	Spring Valley, IL
Lenailis	Josef	36	Tuazei	Spring Valley, IL
Gwirdala	Pawel	20	Szalary	Cleveland
Lech	Jozef	25	Hedgina	McKeesport, PA



## Book Review

### *Ukrainian Genealogy*

by John D. Pihach

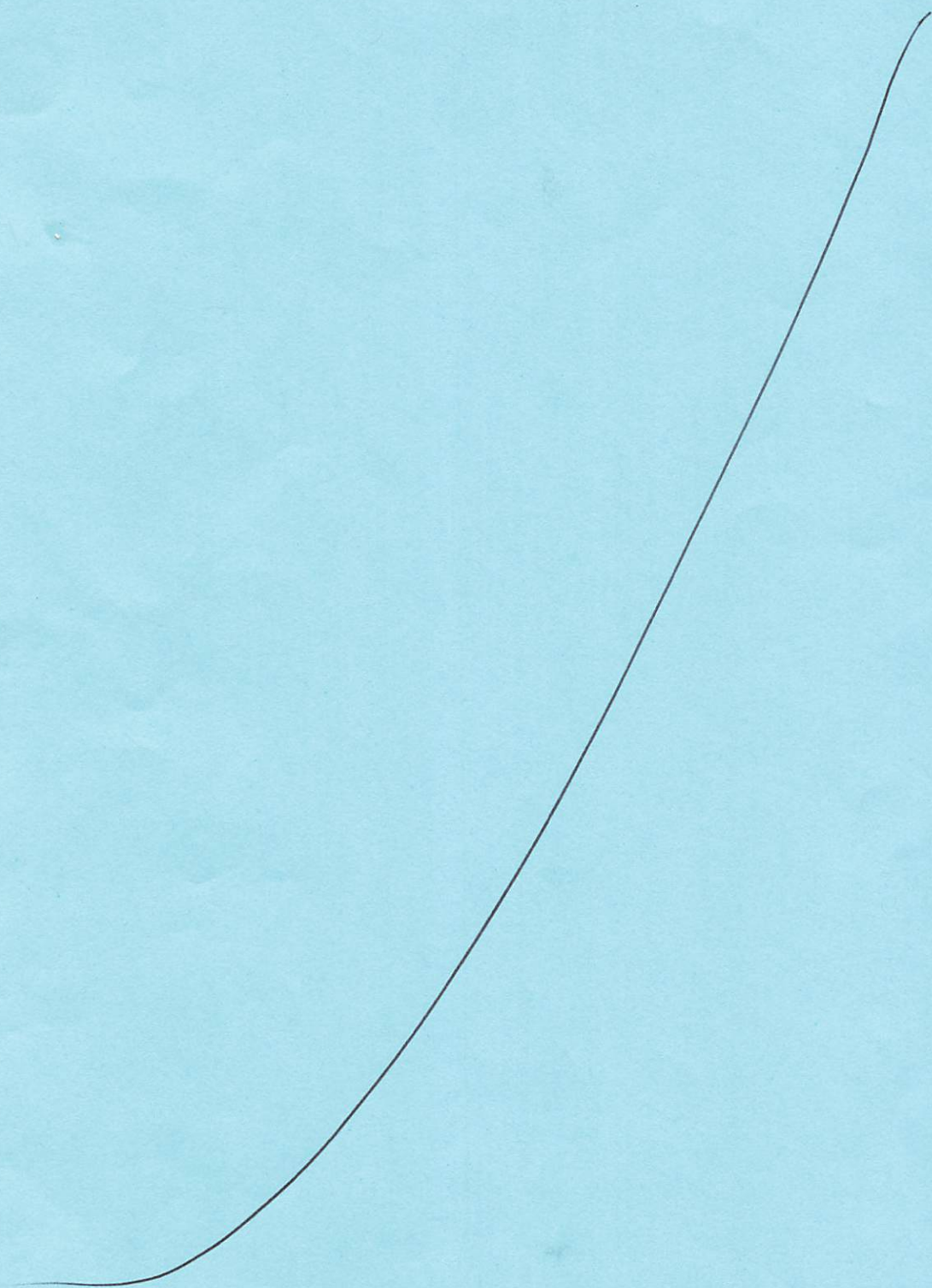
Review by William F. Hoffman

This is the first book in English I've ever heard of that is devoted to helping researchers trace their Ukrainian roots. The author has visited Eastern Europe

often to do genealogical research at various archives, and has authored a number of articles on Galician genealogy. He has also been a prominent member of the East European Genealogical Society, to which he has contributed his services in various capacities. (In the interest of full disclosure, I should mention that I edit the Journal of that society, *East European Genealogist*. I have never met John Pihach in person, but have corresponded with him occasionally, and those contacts have always been amiable.)

# UKRAINIAN GENEALOGY

**John D. Pihach**



† Migrant Obits †

Our definition of a 'migrant' is a person of Polish ancestry who was born in one location, e.g., Chicago, IL and died in another, e.g., Palm Springs, CA. Information can be from newspapers, tombstones, or from death certificates. If you submit obituaries or articles on migrants, be sure to include the date of publication, name and location of the newspaper.

**Andrzejewski, John -**

born 1949 Aug 14 in Wroclow, Poland  
died 2009 Apr 6 in Las Vegas, NV  
Las Vegas Review Journal 2009 Apr 14

**Boganski, Helen -**

born 1918 Feb 28 in South River, NJ  
died 2009 Apr 18 in Las Vegas, NV  
Las Vegas Review Journal 2009 Apr 22

**Burdolski (nee Serafin), Bernice S. -**

born 1922 Jul 03 in Poznan, Poland  
died 2009 Jun 07 in Kansas City, KN  
The Kansas City Star, 2009 Jun 11

**Carroll (nee Slawinski), Tressa D -**

born 1965 Aug 10 in Redondo Beach, CA  
died 2008 Sep 06 in West Jefferson, OH  
South Bay Daily Breeze, 2008 Sep 18

**Chudzinski, Joseph Gerard, "Jerry" -**

born 1921 Mar 30 in Fremont, OH  
died 2007 Dec 03 in San Juan Capistrano, CA  
Orange County Register, 2008 Feb 24

**Cyronek (nee Ryza), Stephanie -**

born 1917 Jan 09 in Chicago, IL  
died 2007 Aug 01 in Bella Vista, AR a long  
time resident of Manhattan Beach, CA  
South Bay Daily Breeze, 2007 Aug 01

**DeFusco (nee Smola), Josephine "Jody" -**

born 1925 Mar 21 in Wilbraham, Mass  
died 2008 Jan 16 in Lewisville, TX  
Orange County Register, 2008 Jan 24

**Drotar, Teresa -**

born 1939 Feb 24 in Poland  
died 2007 Mar 17 in Barnwell, ALB, Canada  
Lethbridge Herald, 2007 Mar

**Franczak, Mary Catherine -**

born 1927 in St. Louis, MO  
died 2007 Aug 18 in Torrance, CA  
South Bay Daily Breeze, 2007 Aug 21

**Gawronski, Susan Marie (nee Burgess) -**

born 1967 Dec 26 in Garden Grove, CA  
Died 2009 Mar 31 in Gastoria, NC  
Orange County Register, 2009 Apr 21

**Golad, Sonia-**

born 1925 in Vilna, Poland  
died 2007 May 06 in Kansas City, MO  
The Kansas City Star, 2007 May 07

**Grey-Lloyd, Mary -**

born 1931 in Poland  
died 2002 Aug 19 in Lethbridge, ALB, Canada  
Lethbridge Herald, 2002 Aug

**Kaminski, Sigmund P. -**

born 1915 Dec 05 in Chicago, IL  
died 2008 Feb 20 in Camarillo, CA  
Orange County Register, 2008 Feb 24

**Kurzanski, Daniel F -**

born 1924 Apr 09 in Paramus, NJ  
died 2008 Aug 08 in Torrance, CA  
South Bay Daily Breeze, 2008 Aug 13

**Lipinski, Daniela -**

born 1922 June 10 in Lodz, Poland  
died 2007 Sep 7 in Lethbridge, ALB, Canada  
Lethbridge Herald, 2007 Sep

**Mitura, Edward -**

born 1914 Oct 27 in Gizyce, Poland  
died 2007 Jan 15 in Raymond, ALB, Canada  
Lethbridge Herald, 2007 Jan

**Palashewsky, Luba**

born 1917 Mar 26 in the Ukraine  
died 2009 Feb 26 in Rancho Palos Verdes, CA  
South Bay Daily Breeze, 2009 Mar 01

**Petrowski, Norbert John -**

born 1939 Oct 5, in Chicago, IL  
died 2008 Feb 10 in La Palma, CA  
Orange County Register, 2008 Feb 23

**Sanocki, Leo-**

born 1923 Jan 15 in Ypsilanti, MI  
died 2008 Aug 12 in Manhattan Beach, CA  
South Bay Daily Breeze, 2008 Sep 03

**Stawniczy, Joseph "Snozz" -**

born 1925 in Brooklyn, NY  
died 2008 Jan 19 in Buena Park, CA  
Orange County Register, 2008 Jan 24





## Mędrzechów

Translated from the Słownik geograficzny 1880-1902  
by Helen Bienick

Mędrzechów is a village on the Wisła river in the county of Dąbrowa Tarnowska four kilometers from the parish church in Bolesław. There were 1264 inhabitants, all Roman Catholics, a chapel built in 1844 by Count Adam Potocki and a public school. It sits in a valley 175 meters above sea level on the right bank of the Wisła river. It is on the road from Tarnów through Dąbrowa and is close to the northern border between Galicia and the Russian controlled Kingdom of Poland. For many years it was subject to flooding. The soil is slimy but very fertile. On the right bank of the Wisła, there are many swampy areas. The farmstead which belonged to the heirs of Count Adam Potocki covers 398 mórg of farmland, 52 mórg of meadows and gardens, 14 mórg of pastureland and 396 mórg of forest. There is a lesser farmstead of 890 mórg of farmland, 219 mórg of meadows, 471 mórg of pastureland and 19 mórg of forests. According to the historian Długosz (Lib. Benef., II, 433) this village was once the property of Jan Wielopnicki, coat of arms Półkozic. At that time it did not have measurable farmland but there were ten farm owners who paid a tithe to the church on the Wisła. Because there were so many floods caused by the Wisła, the villagers paid the church a very small tax. The parish priest in Bolesław received only a small allowance. Mędrzechów borders Tonia on the west and the Wisła river and the village of Kupienin on the north. It borders Wójcina and a forest belonging to Wołka Grądzka on the east, and it borders Grądy on the south.

(The villages of Mędrzechów, Bor-Grądzki, and Kupienin now belong to the church in Mędrzechów established in 1925. The name of the church is Our Lady Queen of Poland. There is a chapel in Kupienin named St. Peter and Paul built in 1986.)

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### Surnames Extracted from the Records of Mędrzechów

Adamczyk	Belnaz	Bydzyna	DuPrix	Gawiga
Adameus	Bezakowna	Bzdula	Dynak	Gierczynski
Apostol	Bialkowna	Caban	Dynakowa	Gierczycki
Aszkiewicz	Bialozwski	Cabon	Dynakowna	Gocha
Baal	Borek	Chlosta	Dziedic	Gorczyzna
Babiarz	Borkowna	Chmura	Dziedzic	Gorczynski
Babula	Borkowski	Chowak	Fetkowski	Gorski
Baczek	Brozek	Chrzan	Fietkowski	Gradski
Bal	Brozkowski	Chumra	Filipowicz	Gronski
Banach	Brozowny	Chwartek	Fitki	Grudzien
Banarz	Brozowzy	Chwatowna	Fitkowski	Grzywiak
Banas	Brydozonka	Cirlo	Florkiewicz	Gudla
Banasiowna	Brzekowic	Cubajonka	Florkiewiczowna	Gurecki
Bansiowna	Brzostowna	Curyto	Fornalski	Gwadera
Baol	Budzina	Czupryna	Fracz	Gwandz
Baricka	Budzinowna	Czyzcaski	Gabiga	Gwazdz
Barkowski	Budzyna	Doktor	Gabik	Gwodz
Bay	Budzynowna	Dolinski	Galedzonka	Gwodzd
Bedanarz	Burczynski	Dulembowski	Garcyna	Gwozdz
Bednarz	Burgiel	Dumanska	Gasiak	Hodor

Iglacia	Koziol	Losz	Nowakowna	Samelowna
Jacak	Kozlowna	Loz	Nowakowski	Sanek
Jacha	Kozlowski	Luty	Obara	Sarek
Jamicz	Krawczyk	Machkow	Okleia	Sarkowski
Janasik	Krol	Machon	Os	Schneider
Janic	Krolickoski	Mackaj	Ozs	Setkowski
Janicki	Krolikowski	Macugoski	Padoski	Siarkowicz
Janicz	Krolowna	Macugouski	Panicz	Siarkowski
Janiec	Krul	Majka	Panriga	Sierand
Janik	Krupa	Malocklowna	Pastuszonka	Sierant
Janusiak	Krupski	Malysa	Patazynski	Sikora
Janusik	Krzan	Marciniec	Pawelczyk	Sirant
Jarsak	Kucharkowna	Marcinkiewicz	Pawelec	Skal
Jasak	Kucharski	Marcugoski	Pazedmycki	Skat
Jasek	Kudla	Marynowski	Piesek	Skatbania
Jasiak	Kulaga	Mateczonka	Pietras	Skotakowna
Jasok	Kulig	Maycherkowna	Pietrasowna	Skowyn
Jassak	Kuliga	Maycionka	Pintula	Skowyra
Jastrzegski	Kulik	Miatkowski	Pisula	Skowyrak
Jonik	Kurzon	Michalec	Pisulonka	Slizba
Julawscionka	Kutaga	Michalek	Piszohala	Slominski
Jurczyk	Kuzan	Michalic	Pluta	Smiadek
Kachankowa	Kuzon	Mikuta	Podowski	Snader
Kackol	Kuzow	Misiaskowa	Pokanski	Snayder
Kaczmarczyk	Kwarazny	Misiaskowna	Polak	Socha
Kaczor	Kwarciak	Misiaszek	Przemyski	Spicek
Kania	Kwarcialanka	Misterka	Raczka	Srtyczek
Karmalita	Lachut	Mojdak	Ragancik	Stabuscaski
Kasperek	Lair	Morawiec	Raszesoski	Staniec
Kasprzykowna	Lakarczyk	Motika	Ribiowzczowna	Staniszewska
Kaszewski	Lalka	Motyczna	Robak	Stankiewicz
Kioros	Lara	Motyka	Rogoski	Starzewska
Kmiciek	Lasko	Motyl	Roskusko	Starzewski
Kochankowna	Lass	Mrozosnicz	Rozkurzka	Starzewsky
Kogut	Lauber	Multa	Rozkuska	Stopa
Kopciwna	Lech	Murawiec	Rozkuszka	Stryasz
Kopec	Lekarczyk	Mutlonka	Rozkuszki	Stryczkawna
Kopel	Lekarzek	Nadolski	Rubinski	Swaykasowna
Kopka	Libera	Namicz	Rusinek	Swiatek
Kornas	Lichwala	Nayka	Rusinkowski	Swiatkowski
Kosowski	Likarczyk	Niedala	Rybinski	Switek
Kotpakowna	Lisowski	Nieiadlik	Rzczka	Swytek
Kowal	Litwak	Niejadlik	Rzechaza	Syarkowski
Kowalski	Lizak	Niemiec	Sajor	Symowcz
Kowzor	Lorek	Noga	Salczyna	Syprowic
Koziel	Los	Nowak	Saletnik	Syprowicz



Szaiez	Trella	Wieczorek	Wrobel	Zietara
Szaior	Ukleia	Wnuk	Zabek	Zietera
Szankiewicz	Ukleja	Wnukowna	Zabkewicz	Zluta
Szarek	Urban	Wojak	Zaglenicz	Zmiendak
Szarkowki	Wadak	Wojcik	Zaglinicz	Zmierzdak
Szarkowski	Wadas	Wojtasik	Zagloniczka	Zombek
Szayer	Wadaska	Worchol	Zahaba	Zomora
Szczepanek	Wadasowna	Wotowicz	Zaiac	Zymak
Szelma	Walaska	Woycik	Zajac	Zysczonka
Sznayder	Walaskowna	Woycikowna	Zamora	Zywaik
Szyswowiec	Warzcoha	Woyczyk	Zarlioski	Zywionka
Tarka	Watarkowna	Woytaik	Zeitara	Zywy
Tobias	Watroba	Woytasek	Zelinski	
Tobiasz	Wawrzyn	Woytasik	Zemba	
Tobis	Wdowiak	Woytaszek	Ziawonka	
Topor	Wdowiakowna	Woytowiec	Zieba	
Traynak	Welosiak	Wozniakowski	Ziemba	

**Village of Mędrzechów, Tarnow, Poland.**  
**Births, deaths and marriages - 1785 through 1901**  
 by John W. Dudek

All names have been extracted from film #s 1895996 & 1895997 from the collection of the Library of the Family History Center in Salt Lake City and are property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. All extraction was done by myself, John Walter Dudek and I am solely responsible for all entries on these databases. I started this project on 1 May 2000 and finished 18 Jan. 2002.

I am the son of Peter Joseph Dudek an immigrant from the village of Wielki Radomysi, Tarnow, Poland, and my mother Sophie Misiaszek born in Gilbertville, Massachusetts. My father immigrated to the United States as an infant with his Mother, Rosalia (Giza) Majka, his step-father Michael Majka and brother Franciscus (Frank) Dudek in the year 1908. My grandfather John Dudek, died in Poland, however I have no valid record of the date or place of his death.

My mother, Sophie Misiaszek was the daughter of Stephan Misiaszek and Mary Bak. Stephan Misiaszek was from the village of my

research and Mary Bak's origin is unknown. The family immigrated to the United States sometime in the early 1900's and then returned to Poland. Why they returned or when is not known but from stories told during my youth lead me to believe that my mother was about two years old and her brother John was four. Search of the records of Ellis Island have produced documents showing Sophie and John Misiaszek returning to the United States on the 7 th of November 1923. Their destination was Oswego, New York where they would join their father Szczepan Misiaszek who was now living at 99 Tolman Street. Mary Bak remained in Poland with their new daughter Sadie. It is not known when Mary and Sadie came to the US but it was prior to the beginning of World War II.

I became interested in genealogy specifically of my own, and became a genealogy specialist in the branch FHC of our church. This was prior to the Internet but our library was equipped with a computer and the first edition of Family Search. In addition we had an

enormous collection of microfiche some microfilm and the readers required for their use. I learned my skills helping others but along with this service I began working on my own family.

I became aware of films available from the village of Mędrzechów in the powiat of Tarnow, Poland. I began perusing the film and found many individuals with the surname, Misiaszek. Using an obsolete form I copied by hand all the birth, death and marriage records. It was an extremely difficult task because of the old European script used in writing the records and the periodic change in record keepers. The record is in excellent condition and the exposure is in most cases very professional and clear. Use of the Latin word list and the Guide to Genealogical Research for Poland, which was prepared by Daniel Schlyter early in 1979, was an enormous source of assistance in determining the meaning of the headings in the different columns on each record.

It was interesting dealing with the various spellings of names and trying to explain to my wife the genderization of the surnames. Having the experience of being raised in a Polish speaking family and attending a Polish parochial school in Utica, New York, most of the names I encountered were very familiar to me. As a matter of fact a great number of families from that village settled in and around the city of Utica finding work in the many textile factories in that area.

In my attempt to assemble as accurate as possible record of my family, I became discouraged because I was not able to find any information on my grandfather Sczcepan, The records I had from previous sources indicated that Sczcepan was born in the early 1880's. It occurred to me that perhaps a search of the Social Security Death Records in the Family Search program might have some information that would be useful. Indeed I found my grandfather's record containing not only his

SS# but also his death date, death place and birth date, listed as 3 December 1879.

Going back to the film I looked for the birth records for 1879, specifically for the month of December. There it was listed for the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of the month listing his parents and also grand parents. There they were, three generations of my family. To say I was pleased would be an inadequate description of my feelings. The record contains the maiden names of my great grandmother and great great grandmother. Because of this work I was able to expand my family tree on the matriarchal line, four additional generations.

The task of assembling the multitude of names into families has fallen to my wife Dona C. Dudek. One of her pleasures is assembling one thousand piece puzzles thus she is totally suited for this tremendous task. Dona has a BA degree in English from BYU and teaching and library credentials obtained from BYU home studies program, College of Guam and Florida State University. Her skills at organization cannot be surpassed by anyone and her patience for this type of work is massive.

An explanation of my databases is certainly necessary because we all think differently and uses different methods in assembling information on our PCs. To begin with, on the data base listing the births, I start with the DATE, then the HOUSE #, followed by the SURNAME, GIVEN, child's FATHER, MOTHER, FATHER'S FATHER, FATHER'S MOTHER, MOTHER'S FATHER, MOTHER'S MOTHER, and OTHER. The earliest listing I found for the mother's father was in the year 1821 the earliest listing for the father's father was 1834 then in the year 1836 all information was being listed. The scribes making the entries in the original church records did not always include the mother's maiden name nor did they include the mother's mother maiden name. Either they didn't know or this was an early form of male chauvinism.

Much of what has been said of the BIRTH database can be said for the MARRIAGE database. In this database under house number. the scribes did not start listing the bride's house number until 1847, therefore where there are double entries on the same line for house number it is the groom's then the bride's. The same holds true under the field AGE. The first age is that of the groom and then the bride. In the field named OTHER, I included information on the couple's previous marital status, if it was given. Any other pertinent information that was included on the church record I would list under OTHER, for example. I would list cause of death, if the child was illegitimate or if the person indicated on the record was from nobility. Quite often in the later years the scribes would also indicate on the birth record the marriage date., sometimes where married and to whom and where. Initially in extracting I noticed what I thought was a plus sign following the child's given name. It finally dawned on me that the scribe was indicating that the child died shortly after birth by making the sign of the cross. Children who died in childbirth were not given names but listed as puer or puella non viva I discovered a number of twins born but only one set of triplets.

It was interesting to note my ability to read the records. At first it was very difficult because of the script and the handwriting. In some cases the handwriting was beautiful and

resembled artistic qualities, a pleasure to read. Others required careful study to determine the names. In a short time I was able to use the process whereby children learn to read and that is by word recognition. I may not always have been able to read letter by letter a name but by word recognition I knew what name was intended.

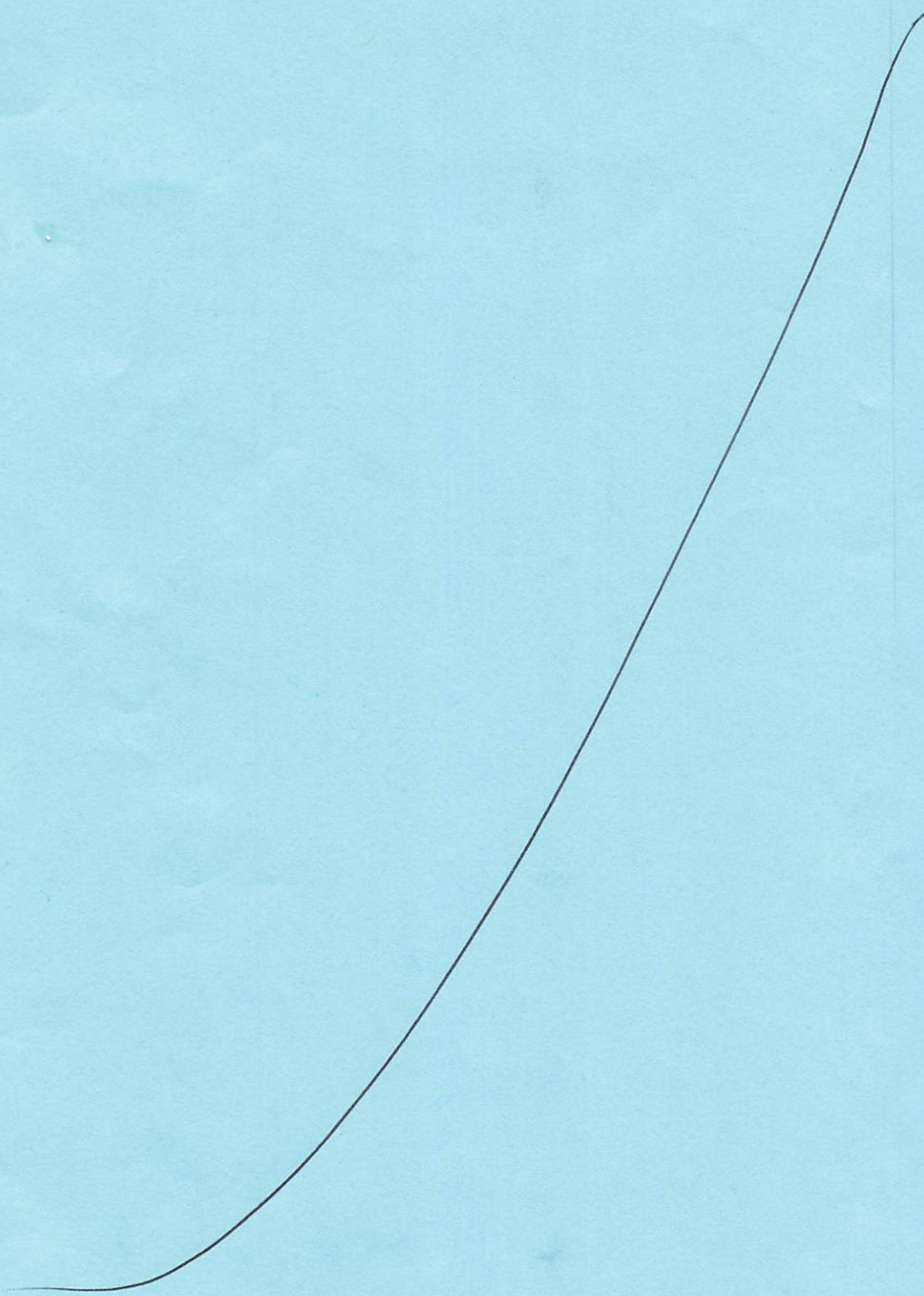
In extracting the names of all these individuals, it was interesting to see the emergence of a new surname usually when the groom sought out a bride from a neighboring village. Conversely surnames disappeared due to illnesses that took so many. The other factor resulting in certain surnames disappearing was the large number of people immigrating to other parts of the world, usually the US, but also to South America, South Africa and other countries in Europe. From what I have read in other publications the famine, poverty and possibility of forced military service were the primary reasons for departing their homeland.

Again I must stress that the accuracy of this extraction cannot be guaranteed. I worked to accomplish this work to the best of my ability and many errors can be attributed to the church record keepers themselves. It is my hope that this work will be valuable to many, because the effort expended was massive.

Jan Wadislaw Dudek  
Email: JoDoDudek@aol.com

I know God won't give me anything I can't handle. I just wish he didn't trust me so much.







## Wierzchowo

Translated from the Słownik Geograficzny 1890-1902, by Helen C. Bienick

Wierzchowo, a village, was called Firchau in German and in documents dating back to 1373, was noted as "Virchow". It is situated on a lake also bearing the same name. A small stream, called Kamienka, carries the overflow lake waters and spill-offs to the river Brda, in the county of Człuchow. It has a railroad station on the line running from Chojnice to Złotowa. Wierzchowo had a post office, a three-classroom school, a Catholic school for girls, and a Catholic parish, which was an affiliate of St. Ann's church in Frydland. The village lies on a flat sandy plain. The German population was engaged in the lumber business, and in farming growing corn and grain. Of its total 1240 ha [ha = hectares] of land, 1046 were farmland, 75 were meadows, 22 were forests. In 1885 there were 50 houses, 73 residences, with 445 inhabitants, of whom 275 were Catholics, and 170 were Lutherans. The manor house and farmstead along the railroad tracks consisted of 7 houses and 75 inhabitants. In 1372, Henryk von Grobitz, the chief landlord of Człuchow, gifted a certain Heyne, who was a bailiff in the village, with 64 "Włoki" of land in Wierzchowo. ["włok" is equal to 30 morg of land]. This was a payment for his duties and service. Six of these fields were free and permission was granted to pass them on to Heyne's heirs.

Records found in Człuchow during the visit of Trbnica (page 10 of a book by Dreger) state that in 1653, the wooden church was an affiliate of the parish church in Jacznik. Four "włoki" (fields) owned by the church were leased to the local farmers who paid a rental of 8 floren per field. They were also obliged to donate 35 bushels of rye, (as noted in Dreger's book, page 42). In 1695, after the visit by Jezierski, it was learned that these leaseholders also paid in gifts of poultry, namely geese, and the original offering of rye was reduced to 29 bushels.

The church also owned a factory, and held three ha of land which was the property of the sheriff. In the church tower, there were three large bells. The priests from Frydland and Jacznik conducted services in the local church every second Sunday. The Reverend Jerzy Jeschke was born in Wierzchowo in 1808. He died in 1881 in Peplin, where he held the office of Suffragan Bishop of the diocese of Chełm.

[Addendum: The name Wierzchowo (in German Wirchow See) is also the name of a lake in the district of Pomerania, west of the town of Baldenburg, now Białobór. The river Gwda (in German Kudau) flows from it.]

### Surnames found in the Records of Wierzchowo

Extracted by Renay Wallace from microfilm #1634024 (Civil Records)

Burkholz	Esth	Janke	Schlumm
Borek	Eggert	Laski	Schramm
Brunn	Foethke	Nelke	Semrau
Borowitzki	Foegel	Peltz	Steinke
Blech	Fahr	Pokrzywinski	Strawczek
Bartmann	Feagler	Rach	Szegikowski
Chmielewski	Gollnick	Rahn	Weinkauf
Donnig	Glabau	Rilinger	Wolzel
Duczinski	Hagen	Rogge	Zech
Doepke	Hoppe	Rubarth	Ziebarth
Erdman	Jackel	Ruhnke	



