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The Gwozdz Family Tree

Fourth Edition

with the following family branches:

Gwozdz, Gut, Gula, Kmiec
Banas, Balicki, Zagorski, Szymanski
Iwanowicz, Pawlak
Pisiewski (Piszewski), Parzych, Banasiak
West, McAtee, Barett
Baird, Shields
Crawford, Dart,
Magers, Ripley
and others

compiled by Peter Gwozdz

a gift to my daughter Holly

Many thanks to the relatives who provide information for this genealogy. If you have corrections and additions, please send them. Email is easy. If you phone and miss me, leave the information on the recorder.

The names of living people are deleted from this web version, except for my sources who asked to be included. My master version has names of living people. A copy of my master was submitted to the Salt Lake City genealogy library, for preservation.

Peter S. Gwozdz
21865 Regnart Road
Cupertino CA 95014

(408) 446-2579
email: pete2g@comcast.net
web site: www.gwozdz.org

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The page numbers are hot links for mouse click jumping.

The *Pedigree Charts* at the end of the book serve as more detailed tables of contents.

The "Family.doc" Word version of this book has bookmarks that serve as a detailed index.

Abstract

Genealogy of our family, Peter Gwozdz and Barbara West:

My 4 grandparents all came to the US from Poland in the early 20th century. My father is Stanley Gwozdz. His parents, Piotr Gwozdz and Bronislawa Banas, came from southern Poland. They met, married, and raised 9 children in Adams MA. My mother is Stella Iwanowicz. Her parents, Stanislaw Iwanowicz and Rozalia Piszewska, married in northern Poland before coming to Pittsfield and Windsor MA, where they raised 8 children.

My wife's ancestors all came to the US from northern Europe before 1750. Her father is Ernest West. His parents, Lawrence West and Bessie Baird, both came from IN to Essex MO, where they married and raised 12 children. My wife's mother is Ruby Crawford. Her parents, Isaac Crawford and Mary Magers, married in Malden MO and raised 4 children in Essex. Isaac came from IL; Mary came from AK.

Format

This Genealogy is divided into 8 parts. There is one part for each of Holly's eight great grandparents. The 8 parts are: *Gwozdz*, *Banas*, *Iwanowicz*, *Piszewski*, *West*, *Baird*, *Crawford*, and *Magers*. In other words, this is 8 genealogies. Actually, it is many more than 8, because each part has genealogies for other family names, too small to separate into parts.

Some copies of this book may have some of the 8 parts missing. That's the idea. I make copies with only one or a few parts corresponding to cousin families. That saves paper and makes electronic files smaller.

Each part has two sections: *Descendancy* and *Notes*. The *Pedigree Charts* for each part are all combined at the end of the book, to make them easy to find. Some copies may not have all the *Pedigree Charts*.

The *Descendancy* sections are in the traditional genealogical style.

The *Notes* sections are very tedious to read. Encyclopedia style. Read them if you want detailed information and discussion. Read the *Notes* if you wish to do some genealogical work yourself. Send me your results. The *Notes* and *Descendancy* sections are cross referenced with page references like this: [19].

The extra *Notes* sections have references that are used by more than one part of this book. There are also *General Notes* [174] and *Format* [177] sections toward the end.

The web copies of this book have data for living people deleted, except data for me and for key contributors.

Most of the page references, like Gwozdz [5], are "hot links". Click (or touch) the page number to jump to that reference. Some browsers and pdf viewers may not jump to the exact bookmark.

Name Style

I have attempted to use the name style actually used by the person for most of his/her life. Let me know if you want your name style changed. Name font (size of letters) is coded for close relatives. This is for the section *Code and Count for Holly's Close Relatives* [179]. For more details on name style, please turn to page [177].

Accuracy

This is a working document. It will be revised. When I get information from any source, I add it into this document. I prefer to add everything, even when I am not sure it is correct. That's the way it is with genealogies. Please send your corrections to me. Some key items are very accurate. There is discussion of these key items in the *Notes* sections. Read the *Notes* and judge the accuracy for yourself.

Column Code

Code for the generation columns in the *Descendancy*:

4 3 2 1 G P H C

4,3,2,1 columns for Holly's distant ancestors. The number indicates how many “greats”; for example, Holly's great-great grandmother goes in column 2.

Brothers & sisters (siblings) of grandparents go in the same column. So do cousins.

G column for Holly's four Grandparents, their siblings & cousins, etc.

P column for Peter's (and Barbara's) generation, including Holly's uncles & aunts, etc.

H column for Holly's generation, including her cousins, 2nd cousins, 3rd cousins, etc.

C Holly's Children go in the C column. So do children of Holly's cousins, etc.

Code for the comments next to the names in the *Descendancy*:

[177]: reference to page 177, for more information.

The first date is the birth date. Death date, if available, follows, after a dash (-).

m means married to: marriage date and spouse name. “never m” means never married.

liv means living, or current address, or address for most of the person's life.

d dead, or death comment.

bur buried, or location of grave site.

Index

If this is an electronic version, the *Search* function provides a handy index.

If this a Word version, the *Bookmarks* provide a very extensive index.

Table of Contents

Page [2] is a brief Table of Contents.

The Main *Pedigree Chart* [188] on the last page is a more detailed table of contents. The family names in this Genealogy appear in the same order, front to back, as the family names on the Main *Pedigree Chart*, top to bottom. The Main *Pedigree Chart* left column refers to more distant ancestors in *Pedigree Charts* [181 to 187] that provide yet more detailed tables of contents. The page link from a *Pedigree Chart* goes to the *Descendancy* for that person; the page link from a *Descendancy* goes to the *Notes* for that person.

Gwozdz

Most distant ancestor families, 18-19th centuries.

Except as noted, 18-19th century data come from the Wadowice Gorne Church Records.

Page [8] starts the Wojciech Gwozdz Descendancy again, with all his descendant names that are available.

Unknown		m Maryanna (1714? - 2 Apr 1787) [26] uncertain
. Adam	[26]	uncertain. 1737? - 25 Jul 1787. m Katarzyna [26] (1744? - 5 Aug 1794)
. . Jozef		uncertain. 1764? m 23 Nov 1788 Maryanna Jarmula (1765? - 5 Mar 1830)
. . . descendants		many records identified
. . Michal	[27]	1765? - 20 Jun 1830. m 1794? Jadwiga Gut [14]
. . . Teresa		6 Oct 1795 - 26 Nov 1847 (Knap). m 15 Nov 1820 Michal Szumor (1792)
. . . . Agata		1822 - 25 Aug 1822
. . . *. *		2m 20 Sep 1829 Jan Padykula
. . . Maryanna		22 Dec 1797. m Michal Robak
. . . . Katarzyna		28 Mar 1833
. . . . Marcin		29 Jun 1835
. . . . Anna		9 Jul 1837
. . . . Tomasz		10 Dec 1799
. . . . Rozalia		24 Sep 1802 - 19 Dec 1809
. . . . Zofia		17 May 1805 - 16 Aug 1805
. . . . Katarzyna		29 Oct 1806 - 1 Jul 1807
. . . Wojciech	[8,27]	13 Apr 1810 - 20 Jul 1885. m 9 Nov 1835 Katarzyna Gula [15]
. . . . Maciej	[8,28]	9 Feb 1837 - 1918?. m 20 Feb 1865 Maryanna Kmiec [17]
. . . . Andrzej	[34]	12 Oct 1839 - 8 Mar 1924. m 1 Oct 1866 Apolonia Nelec
. . . . Maryanna		26 May 1841. m 21 Nov 1864 Michal Wachta
. . . . Jan	[12,35]	19 Mar 1843 - 1938. m 6 Nov 1872 Zofia Nowak
. . . . Apolonia		1845. m 10 Nov 1869 Jozef Morytko
. . . . Jozef		23 Nov 1848. m 26 Nov 1876 Anna Gula
. . . . Michal		16 Sep 1851. m 12 Feb 1877 Maryanna Rydzowska
. . . . Anna	[13,35]	6 Jan 1858. 2nd m 18 Jun 1890 Piotr Bigda
. . . . Piotr		27 Jan 1861. m 29 Aug 1883 Apolonia Piksa
. . *. *		Michal 2nd m 29 Jul 1821 Maryanna Szczek (1802)
. . . Jozef		25 Feb 1823 - 10 Sep 1849. m 3 Feb 1846 Maryanna Rys
. . . . Tomasz		24 Nov 1846 - 19 Dec 1846
. . . . Apolonia		21 May 1829
. . Maryanna		4 Mar 1781. m 6 Jun 1802 Grzegorz Koba (1765)
. . Wojciech		28 Mar 1784
. . Teresa		13 Sep 1786 - 19 Oct 1788

5 4 3 2 1 G

Gwozdz

This page is a summary of the grandchildren of Maciej Gwozdz. The "G" column are siblings and cousins.

This list is not quite complete [30, 180]. Maciej and Maryanna have 8 children, 39 known grandchildren and 108 great grandchildren.

Great grandchildren count (children for each family) is listed on the right. These are siblings, cousins, and second cousins.

Page [8] has the Wojciech Gwozdz Descendancy again, with all the names that are available.

.	Michal	[27]	1765? - 20 Jun 1830. m 1794? Jadwiga Gut [14]	
.	Wojciech	[27]	13 Apr 1810 - 20 Jul 1885. m 9 Nov 1835 Katarzyna Gula [15]	
.	Maciej	[28]	9 Feb 1837 - 1918? m 20 Feb 1865 Maryanna Kmiec [17]	
.	Aniela	[8,29]	11 May 1867. 2nd m 24 Jan 1891 Jozef Topor. Chicopee, MA	
.	Walter		Chicopee, MA	4
.	John		Chicopee, MA	6
.	Caroline		m McDonald. Chicopee, MA	
.	Michael		Chicopee, MA	1
.	Stanley		Chicopee, MA	2
.	Stephanus		Chicopee, MA	
.	Jozef	[8,30]	24 Dec 1869 - 1934 Cohoes, NY. m 17 Oct 1898 Antonina Karcz	
.	Mary		m Rybaltkowski. NY	3
.	Agnes		m Bargiel. NY	1
.	Kate		m Melewski. NY	6
.	Stella		Mihalski. NY	
.	Anna		m Witko. NY	1
.	John		NY. Spelled his name Gush	2
.	Victor		NY. Spelled his name Gush	1
.	Helen		m Champoux. NY	1
.	Genavive		m Koniowka. NY	4
.	Michal	[9,30]	lived for a while in MA. returned to the ancestral cottage in Poland	
.	Piotr		Moved to France before WW II	1
.	Anna		Mielec, Poland. I visited her	2
.	Katarzyna		hospital near Tarnow. never married	
.	Jozef		Braszowice, Zabkowice, Poland	1
.	Maria		died age 20	
.	Stefania		m Czech. Braszowice	4
.	Edward		Ancestral cottage, Wadowice Dolne	4
.	Anna	[9,30]	14 Feb 1875 - ? m Kazimierz Kolano	
.	Jozef Kolano		Medrzechow, Poland	4
.	Stefan Kolano		Medrzechow area, which is west of Wadowice Dolne	3
.	Stanislaw		Medrzechow area	2
.	Eleonora		m Saletnik. Medrzechow area	9
.	Jan	[9,30]	15 Sep 1877. m 7 Jan 1901 Chicopee MA, Agnieszka Gula	?
.	Wojciech	[9,31]	12 Mar 1880 - 24 Mar 1938 Chicopee Falls MA. m 25 Sep 1906 Julia Kozak	
.	Joseph		Chicopee, MA	1
.	John		Chicopee, MA	1
.	Steve		Chicopee, MA	3
.	Stanislaw	[31]	23 Mar 1883. Chicopee Falls MA. never married	
.	Piotr Maciej	[10,33]	6 Apr 1886 - 23 Feb 1956 Adams MA. m 3 Feb 1909 MA, Bronislawa Banas [49]	
.	Mary		m Davies. NY & AZ	2
.	Felicia	[10,161]	Adams MA. never m	
.	Kassie		m Murphy. NH	4
.	Stanley	[10, 34]	Adams, MA	12
.	Joseph		m Morris. US army & Orlando FL	0
.	Helen		m Armata. Adams, MA	6
.	Joanna	[10]	m Bodzioch. RI	8
.	Kazimierz		died infant	
.	Cecelia		m Olsztyn. Detroit	6
.	Virginia	[10,161]	m Carpenter. m Maguire. Pittsfield, MA	3

5 4 3 2 1 G

5 4 3 2 1 G

Gwozdz

This page is a summary count of the great grandchildren of Wojciech Gwozdz. This list is very incomplete.

The "G" column are siblings, cousins, and second cousins. 88 known so far.

The next page starts the Wojciech Gwozdz Descendancy again, with all the names that are available.

Michal	[27]	1765? - 20 Jun 1830. m 1794? Jadwiga Gut [14]
Wojciech	[27]	13 Apr 1810 - 20 Jul 1885. m 9 Nov 1835 Katarzyna Gula [15]
Maciej	[28]	9 Feb 1837 - 1918? m 20 Feb 1865 Maryanna Kmiec [17]
8 children		
39 grandchildren of Maciej = great grandchildren of Wojciech		
Andrzej	[11,34]	12 Oct 1839 - 8 Mar 1924. m 1 Oct 1866 Apolonia Nelec
Stanislaw		24 Sep 1867. 1892 abstract note in his birth record - might be emigration
Kazimierz	[11,34]	6 Apr 1870. m Antonina Deren. Podborze, Poland
4 children = great grandchildren of Wojciech		
Jozef	[11,35]	3 Feb 1873 - 30 Dec 1958 Cheshire MA. m Helena Nida
8 children		
Wawrzyniec		10 Aug 1875 - 26 Dec 1896. Probably never married.
Apolonia		28 Jan 1880 - 5 Jul 1882. Died infant
Maryanna		25 Dec 1877. not known if married
Maryanna	[11]	6 May 1841. m 21 Nov 1864 Michal Wachta. This family not studied yet.
Jan	[12,35]	19 Mar 1843 - 1938 m 6 Nov 1872 Zofia Nowak
Jozef		24 Aug 1873 - 1874?
Michal		18 Sep 1875 Wadowice Dolne. m Feb 1901 Apolonia Kuna. liv Chicopee MA
5 children		
Maryanna		3 Nov 1877 - 8 Jul 1878
Maryanna		1880 - 22 Jun 1881
John		24 Feb 1882 - 17 May 1988. Farmer in Westport MA. m Mary (? - 1968)
13 children		
Victoria		8 Mar 1884. m John Prejsner. liv Chicopee
3 children		
Jozef		1890? liv New Bedford MA
1 child known		
Stanley		1894? liv New Bedford MA
Anna		1896? m Pamula. liv Blackstone MA
Walter		1898? liv New Bedford MA
Apolonia	[12]	1845. m 10 Nov 1869 Jozef Morytko. Not studied.
Jozef	[12]	23 Nov 1848. m 26 Nov 1876 Anna Gula
Marianna		20 Nov 1879
Apolonia		1900? m Feb 1920 Piotr Wyzga
Jan		8 May 1884 - 5 Jun 1884
Piotr		27 Jun 1885
Michal	[12]	16 Sep 1851. m 12 Feb 1877 Maryanna Rydzowska. Not studied.
Apolonia		18 Jan 1878
Jan		24 Dec 1882 - 17 Dec 1882 (62d)
Jozef		12 Feb 1884
Anna	[13,35]	6 Jan 1858 - 2002?. m Turek. Poland, near Mielec
Apolonia		m Kagan. Children in Poland and in Chicopee, MA
5 children		
3 other daughters		
-		Anna 2nd m 18 Jun 1890 Piotr Bigda
Karolina		9 Jun 1891. m Kagan. 2 oldest children born US, others in Poland
5 children		
Michal Bigda		
5 children		
Piotr	[13]	27 Jan 1861. m 29 Aug 1883 Apolonia Piksa
Michal		26 Mar 1884
Andrzej		30 Sep 1885

5 4 3 2 1 G

Gwozdz

Previous pages are families of distant ancestors.

This page starts the full *Descendancy* for Wojciech Gwozdz, with all names that are available.

For the web version, data for living people are deleted.

Wojciech (Adalbert)	[27]	13 Apr 1810 - 20 Jul 1885. m 9 Nov 1835 Katarzyna Gula [15]
. Maciej (Matthew)	[28]	9 Feb 1837 - 1918? Wadowice Dolne, Poland. m 20 Feb 1865 Maryanna Kmiec [17]
. . Aniela	[29]	11 May 1867 - 13 May 1926 Chicopee MA. m 13 Nov 1889 Jozef Padykula (1849 - 1890?)
. . . Franciszek Padykula		1891? Ellis Island 1907, mentions uncle Michal
. . . *-*		2nd m 24 Jan 1891 Jozef Topor (1863 - ?). Chicopee MA
. . .		The children of Aniela & Jozef lived in Chicopee. The following birth order is probably incorrect:
. . . Walter (Edward)		10 May 1894 Wadowice Gorne - 19 Jun 1972 Chicopee MA. m 24 Oct 1916 Caroline Kraus (Caroline 8 Aug 1894 Poland - 18 Apr 1987 Webster MA) both bur St. Stanislaus Cemetery, Chicopee
. . . . Mary		12 Feb 1920 Chicopee - 27 Jan 2011
. . . .		m 28 Jan 1939 Lucian Manchuk (13 Feb 1915 CT - 25 Mar 1989)
. Paul		31 Jan 1952. m Cheryl Korch. liv Webster MA
Source: April Lynne	[30]	8 Sep 1976. m Timothy Smith. April provided descendancy details for Walter
. Brady		20 May 2009
. Paul		30 Jul 1979
. Helen		15 Sep 1922 Chicopee - 30 Dec 1988 Agawam. m Theodore (Ted) Perreault
. Julia		7 Sep 1924 Chicopee - 1 Jun 2008 Mechanicsburg PA. m George Giroux
. . . . John Joseph		3 Nov 1896 Chicopee MA - 15 Oct 1970 Springfield MA
.		m 2 Aug 1921 Chicopee, Jadwiga (Alice) Skop (11 Sep 1898 - 8 Jun 1993)
. John Francis		18 Jan 1923 Chicopee - 3 Aug 1978 Lancaster CA. m 7 Apr 1956 Janet Marsh (1828 England)
Source: Elizabeth	[30]	1962
. Helen		24 May 1924 - 27 Nov 1971 m 4 Aug 1946 Chicopee, Frank Sawicki (6 Sep 1922)
. Alphonse		15 Feb 1926. m 17 May 1952 Chicopee, Jane Niziolek (26 May 1929 - 19 Jan 2012)
. Edward		7 Jun 1933 - 14 Apr 1998. never married
Source: Virginia E		8 Jun 1938. m 3 Sep 1960 Chicopee, Dr. Donald Farley (25 Apr 1934 Holyoke)
. . . . Caroline		2 Jan 1899 - 19 Jul 1986. m Emmett MacDonald (d). no children. liv New Hyde Park, NY
. . . . Michael		5 Aug 1901 - 7 Dec 1980. m Anna Antczak (1901-1971). Ran a grocery store on Linden
Source: Theodore		1924 - 21 Mar 1982. m 25 Apr 1949 Norma Couture [30]. Theodore ran the grocery store
Source: Kevin		24 Mar. 1957. m 28 May 1995 Chicopee, Constance Peters. no children
.		Kevin ran the family grocery store until 1989.
. . . . Stanley (Sam)		21 Jun 1905 - 1982. m 23 Apr 1929 Mary Walczak (11 Jun 1903 - 1990)
.		Stanley ran a grocery store. (There is confusion - Walczak vs Nawrocki)
. . . . Stephanus		9 Apr 1908
. . . Jozef	[30]	24 Dec 1869 Wadowice Dolne Poland - 1934 Cohoes NY.
. . . . Mary (Maryanna)		m 17 Oct 1898 Chicopee Falls MA, Antonina Kartz (1879 - 14 Oct 1927)
. Edmund		26 Oct 1899 - 7 Oct 1974. m Vincent Rybaltkowski (1894 - 8 Sep 1969)
. Alphonse		1922 - 1991. m Jul 1947 Josephine Sokoloski
. Thomas		15 Aug 1924 - 3 Feb 1973. m 5 Jul 1946 Stacia Wrobel (15 Feb 1923)
. Agnes (Agnieszka)		9 May 1951. m Evelyn Ellis. Visited us in 2017
.		8 Jan 1901 - 6 Mar 1981. m John K. Bargiel (11 Oct 1897 - 30 Dec 1994)
Source: Dolly (Dorothy)	[30]	7 Oct 1931. m 27 Oct 1956 Charles Kemprowski (7 Dec 1930)
.		liv Saratoga Springs, NY. Dolly provided the Jozef (1869) Gwozdz Cohoes Descendancy
. . . . Kate (Katarzyna)		1903 - 1953. m John (Chmielewski) Melewski (22 Feb 1901? - 29 Jan 1973)
. . . . Stella (Stefania)		1904 - 12 Sep 1990. (visited one week on East Road) m Stanley Mihalski (? - 1985?)
.		no children
. . . . Anna		1906 - ? m George Witko
. . . . John (Jan)		1908 - 1949 m Sophie Bushta (8 Sep 1907 - 1992) changed spelling of name to Gush
. Jane		26 Aug 1937 - 1985 m Francis Anthony (Butch) Kemprowski (12 Jun 1933 - 2002)
. . . . Victor (Waleryou)		1911 - ? m Winaferd. changed spelling of name to Gush
. . . . Helen (Aniela)		1912 - ? m Howard Champoux
. . . . Genavive		1913 - 31 Mar 1987. m Koniowka (1913 - 30 Oct 1971)
. Butch (Francis)		21 Aug 1935 - 11 Oct 1990. m Dorothy Lussier (25 Dec 1935)
. . . . Michael		2 Aug 1914 Chicopee

Gwozdz Descendancy

9

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3	2	1	G	P	H	C	
.	.	<u>Michal</u>	[30]				29 Aug 1872 - 1945. m 21 Nov 1906 Karolina Początek (2 Oct 1888 - 19 Dec 1934)
.	.						b, m, d in the Gwozdz ancestral cottage, Wadowice. Dolne. liv Adams MA as a young man
.	.	Pierre					1908. m. Moved to France before WW II
.	.	. Daughter					died as an infant
.	.	Anna					7 Jun 1910 - July 2005. lived in Mielec, Poland. I visited her
.	.	*-*					m Franciszek Topor
.	.	Katarzyna					17 Mar 1917 - 21 Dec 1998. liv near Tarnow. never married
.	.	Jozef					d 5 Feb 2007. m Lucyna (d 31 Aug 2005). lived Braszowice, Zabkowice
.	.	Maria					2 Nov 1919 - 22 Mar 1940
.	.	<u>Anna</u>	[30]				14 Feb 1875 - ? m Kazimierz Kolano
.	.	Jozef					1902? - 1986 m Stanisława Boduch
.	.	. Irena					15 Dec 1931 - 4 Apr 2001. m Henryk Kur (14 Feb 1923 - 15 Nov 2002). liv Kozuchow. bur Piaseczno
.	.	Source:					Stanislaw Karczewski (name change) [30] 1959 Kozuchow. m 1999 Anna. lives Zalesie Dolne
.	.						Stanislaw wrote Felicia Gwozdz [161] a letter in 1983
.	.	Stefan					Contacted me by email in 2006; provided details on the family of Jozef. We visited in Pultusk
.	.	. Izabela					2 Dec 1904 Wadowice Dolne - 5 Feb 1975 Medrzechow. m Emilia Sleczyńska
.	.	. Zbigniew					1931 - 1978. never married
.	.	*-*					1935 - 1963. m Amilia
.	.	Stanislaw					2nd m 2 Oct 1965 Joanna Boduch (1909 - 1995)
.	.	Eleonora					
.	.	<u>Jan</u>	[30]				1906? - 1997. m Bronislaw Saletnik
.	.	daughter					15 Sep 1877. m 7 Jan 1901 Chicopee MA, Agnieszka Gula
.	.	<u>Wojciech</u>	[31]				30 Jan 1902 - 30 Jan 1902 Chicopee
.	.	Joseph					12 Mar 1880 - 24 Mar 1938 Chicopee Falls MA. m 25 Sep 1906 Chicopee Falls, Julia Kozak
.	.	. Monica					27 Jul 1907 - 1991. bur Fairview. m Laura Zurowski (later divorced from Joseph), deceased
.	.	John (Smitty)					deceased. m
.	.	Source:					7 Apr 1909 - 22 Aug 1990. m Mary
.	.	(Adolph) Steve					23 Mar 1925 - 14 Jul 1974 Chicopee. m 15 Jul 1954 Dorothy M. Wyant
.	.						Dorothy provided the information for the Wojciech branch
.	.	. Gary					14 Feb 1956 - 3 Aug 1984 car accident. not m
.	.	<u>Stanislaw</u>	[31]				23 Mar 1883. never m. lived in US

3 2 1 G P H C

. . **Piotr** Maciej (Peter Matthew) [33] 6 Apr 1886 Wadowice Dolne - 23 Feb 1956 Adams MA
 . . m 3 Feb 1909 Adams, Bronislawa Banas [49]
 . . . **Mary** (Maryanna Malgorzata) 17 Jul 1910 Adams, MA - 14 Jul 2000 Tuscon AZ. m Alfred Davies(1911-2001)
 **Alfred** 13 Jan 1948 - 14 Jul 2005
 . . . **Felicia** (Phil)(Felicja H.) [161] 23 Oct 1911 Adams - 22 Dec 1996 Pittsfield MA. never m
 . . . **Kassie** (Kasimiera Josephine) 10 Mar 1913, Adams - 4 Jan 1999. m 12 Oct 1943 Frank Murphy (1911-1985)
 . . . **Stanley** (Stanislaw Franciszek) [34] 2 Jan 1915 - 5 Aug 1978 Adams, MA. m 26 Jul 1941 Stella Iwanowicz [69]
Source: . . **Helen** Ann [167] 21 Jul 1943 Adams, MA. m 2 Oct 1971 Frederick Miller (14 Sep 1943)
Author: . . **Peter** Stanley [174] 11 Nov 1944. Author of this book. m 16 Aug 1969 Essex MO, Barbara West [118]
 **Holly** Joanna [174] 23 Aug 1974. m 23 Apr 1994 Jeffrey Latta. Inspired this genealogy
 **Paul** John 27 Mar 1946. m 20 Apr 1968 Mary Ellen Murphy (2 Sep 1946)
 **Stanley** 2 Nov 1975 - 16 Aug 1983
 **Frances** Mary 22 Jul 1947 - 28 Oct 2012. m Naan
 **Jane** Elizabeth 19 Feb 1949 - 1 Oct 2009. m 29 Oct 1982 Nathan Lull (13 Apr 1951 - 2016)
 **Ted** (Thaddeus) Gerard 24 Sep 1951 m 21 Oct 1984 Elizabeth Ezer (23 Feb)
 **Cecelia** (Ceil) Alice 20 Apr 1953 - 5 Apr 2017. m 6 Sep 1975 Piotr Kalusza (25 Jan 1952)
 **Matthew** Marian 30 Aug 1954. m 28 Jul 1984 Mary Owen (11 May 1958)
 **Mark** Francis 27 Jul 1956 - 4 Apr 1995. never m
Source: . . **Mary** Agnes [168] 28 Mar 1961
 . . . **Joseph** (Jozef Benedykt) 28 Oct 1916 - 10 Apr 1988. m 29 Jan 1957 Edith Linnea Morris (? - 13 Jan 1990)
 . . . **Helen** (Helena Cecylia) 23 Dec 1918 - 5 Feb 2007. m 23 Apr 1946 Roman Armata (18 Oct 1915 - 20 Jul 2009)
Source: . . **Joseph** [168] 3 Dec 1953. A major contributor to this genealogy
 . . . **Joanna** (Joan) Rose [34] 8 Aug 1920 - 21 Dec 2015
 . . . m 29 May 1950 Anthony Bodzioch (11 Jan 1918- 20 Sep 2014)
 **Joseph** Paul 9 Sep 1959 - 25 Dec 1986. m Sheryl (? - 25 Dec 1986)
 **James** 9 Sep 1959 - 25 Nov 1959 twin of Joseph
 . . . **Kazimierz** 18 Nov 1923. d a few hours after birth
Source: . **Cecelia** (Cecylja Agnieszka) 12 Mar 1925 - 3 May 2004. m 28 Dec 1948 Joseph Thomas Olsztyn (12 Mar 1924)
 **Peter** John 3 Mar 1951 - 28 Dec 1977
Source: . **Virginia** (Winkie) Jadwiga [161] 22 Jun 1927 - 1 Mar 2007. m 25 Jan 1951 William Carpenter (? - 16 Mar 1965).
 **Marie** 25 Nov 1958 - 25 Nov 1958
 *-* Virginia's 2nd m 26 Aug 1977 Thomas Maguire (26 Nov 1927 - 16 Dec 2005)
 *-* Maciej 2nd m 10 Feb 1914 Katarzyna Piechota (1854 - ?)

3 2 1 G P H C

Gwozdz Descendancy

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3	2	1	G	P	H	C
.	.	.	Andrzej	(Andrew)	[34]	12 Oct 1839 - 8 Mar 1924. 2nd child of Wojciech Gwozdz
.	.	.	.	.	.	m 1 Oct 1866 Apolonia Nelec (1 Mar 1844 - 1888?)
.	.	.	Stanislaw	.	.	24 Sep 1867. 1892 abstract note in his birth record
.	.	.	Kazimierz	[34]	6 Apr 1870 Wadowice Dolne - ? m 30 May 1900 Antonina Deren (1875 - 1946)	
.	.	.	.	.	.	Kazimierz lived in Podborze, which is a few miles east of Wadowice Dolne, Poland; most of his descendants live there
.	.	.	Teresa	.	.	1902. m 27 Jan 1926 Podborze Karol Lazur (1900 - 1983)
.	.	.	Maryanna	.	.	1905. not married
.	.	.	Jan	.	.	17 Jun 1908 - 1961. m Podborze 17 Jun 1930 Ludwika Brykala (1908 - Oct 1997)
.	.	.	Jozef	.	.	11 Sep 1938 - 26 Sep 1938
.	.	.	Maria	.	.	18 May 1940 - 18 May 1940
.	.	.	Marian	.	.	21 Aug 1943 - 1 Sep 1943
.	.	.	Jozef	.	.	21 Aug 1943 - 23 Sep 1943
.	.	.	Wladyslaw	.	.	21 Aug 1943 - 26 Sep 1943
.	.	.	Anna	.	.	1911. m 30 Aug 1939 Stanislaw Kilian (1912)
.	.	.	Maria	.	.	died. m Stanislaw Tomczyk. no children
.	.	.	Jozef	[35]	3 Feb 1873 - 30 Dec 1958. m 28 Oct 1899 Helena Nida (? - 20 Jun 1950). Cheshire MA	
.	.	.	Michael	.	.	17 Feb 1902 Chicopee Falls MA - 17 May 1903 Adams MA
.	.	.	Anna	.	.	18 Apr 1903 - 1 Jun 1994. m 26 Oct 1931 John Kordana (13 Dec 1905-31 Jul 1949)
.	.	.	Frances	.	.	27 Sep 1932 - 23 May 2001. m 17 Jun 1961 Charles Harrison. liv Adams, MA
.	.	.	Jane	[35]	26 Nov 1936. m 18 Oct 1958 William Wesolowski	
.	.	.	.	.	.	children - Wesolowski, William [69]
.	.	.	*_*	.	.	Anna Gwozdz 2nd m 7 Jan 1967 John Filip (? - 18 Mar 1982)
.	.	.	Stanley	.	.	3 Mar 1905 - 18 Nov 1994. never m. Uncle Stanley, the milkman, liv Cheshire MA
.	.	.	Francis (Frank)	.	.	30 Mar 1907 - 30 Jul 1968. m Stella Augustyniak (? - 9 Feb 1981). liv Cheshire MA
.	.	.	Margaret	.	.	29 May 1947 - 7 Jan 2005
.	.	.	Anthony (Tony) Casimer	.	.	10 May 1909-12 Oct 1987. liv Cheshire MA
.	.	.	.	.	.	m 10 Jun 1937 Blanche Victoria Geboskie (21 Mar 1913 - 16 Aug 2001)
.	.	.	John	.	.	2 Feb 1911 - 14 Aug 1986. m 24 Nov 1938 Mary Schneider (16 May 1913 - 25 Dec 2006)
.	.	.	.	.	.	Chicken farm, up the hill in Cheshire MA
.	.	.	Mary	.	.	? - 27 Nov 1999. m 31 May 1948 Theodore Stefanski (? - 27 Oct 1977). no children
.	.	.	Walter	.	.	2 Jun 1915 - 1 Jun 1970
.	.	.	.	.	.	m 11 Sep 1954 Sophie Piekos (17 Oct 1930 - 24 Oct 2013). liv Cheshire MA
.	.	.	Josephine	.	.	7 Jun 1917 - 19 Mar 2004. m 23 Sep 1943 Walter Iwanowicz
.	.	.	.	.	.	children - Iwanowicz, Walter [69]
.	.	.	Wawrzyniec	.	.	10 Aug 1875 - 26 Dec 1896. 4th child of Andrzej; brother of Jozef Gwozdz
.	.	.	Apolonia	.	.	28 Jan 1880 - 5 Jul 1882
.	.	.	Maryanna	.	.	25 Dec 1877
.	.	.	*_*	.	.	Andrzej 2nd m 3 Jul 1889 Anna Piksa (1844? - 1894?)
.	.	.	*_*	.	.	3rd m 9 Oct 1895 Katarzyna Kapinos (1843? - 7 Nov 1927)
.	.	.	Maryanna	.	.	6 May 1841. 3rd child of Wojciech Gwozdz & Katarzyna. m 21 Nov 1864 Michal Wachta
.	.	.	.	.	.	2m 16 Nov 1881 (156) Jan Bigda

3	2	1	G	P	H	C
.	.	Jan				[35] 19 Mar 1843 - 1938 m 6 Nov 1872 Zofia Nowak (1851 - 1944). liv New Bedford MA
.	.	Jozef				23 Aug 1873 - 9 Feb 1877
.	.	Michal				18 Sep 1875 Wadowice Dolne. m 14 Jan 1901 Apolonia Kuna. Milkman, Chicopee MA
.	.	.	female			2 Jun 1902 - 2 Jun 1902
.	.	.	Walter			10 Jul 1903 - 1969
.	.	.	Josephine			15 May 1905 - 1988
.	.	.	Anna			3 Feb 1907 - 1993. m Spakanik
.	.	.	Zofia			13 Nov 1908 - 7 Dec 1909
.	.	.	Joseph			31 Oct 1910 - 1981. Continued milk farm in Chicopee until 1975
.	.	.	Julia			23 Mar 1912 - 11 May 1912
.	.	.	John			4 Mar 1913 - 15 Jun 1913
.	.	.	Michaeline			1916 - 1992. m Placzek
Source	.	.	Paul			[35]
.	.	Maryanna				3 Nov 1877 - 8 Jul 1878
.	.	Maryanna				1880 - 22 Jun 1881 (age 1 at death - smallpox epidemic)
.	.	John				[35] 24 Feb 1882 - 17 May 1988. Farmer in Westport MA. m Mary Polchlopek (1884 - 1968)
						100 yrs old 23 Feb 1982 article in New Bedford "Standard Times" (has parents' age at death)
						1982 article: 29 grandchildren, 39 great grandchildren
.	.	.	Nellie			1909 - 12 Dec 2002 m Stanley Poswiata
.	.	.	Chester (Chuck)			1911. m Earleen Morisette
.	.	.	Frank			1912
.	.	.	Bridget			1914. m Kowalczyk
.	.	.	Stephanie			1917. m Ashton
.	.	.	Helen			1918. m Besse
.	.	.	Jennie			1920. m Niles
.	.	.	Mary			1922. m Long
.	.	.	John Jr			1924 - 20 Jan 2010. m Josephine Otocky (? - 19 Jan 2014)
Source	.	.	Kevin			1959
.	Meghan	1984. email contact 21 Feb 2013
.	.	.	Stanley			1929
.	.	Victoria				8 Mar 1884 (widow living with parents 1920 census) m John Prejsner. liv Chicopee
.	.	.	Stephen			1909
.	.	.	Stanley			1910
.	.	.	Sophie			1912
.	.	Jozef				1890? - ? liv New Bedford MA. m Antonina Bigda
						Jozef 15 years old on ship manifest with his parents, 18 Jul 1905.
						Wife & daughter of Jozef uncertain, based on Anna Lak obituary
.	.	.	Anna			29 Dec 1919 Easthampton MA - 16 May 2005 Turners Falls. m Stephen Lak (? - 15 Jul 1967)
.	7 children named	in Anna's obituary
.	.	Stanley				1894? liv New Bedford MA
.	.	Anna				1896? m Pamula. liv Blackstone MA
.	.	Walter				1898? (7 years old on manifest) liv New Bedford MA
.	.	Apolonia				1845. m 10 Nov 1869 Jozef Morytko (1845)
.	.	Jozef				23 Nov 1848. m 26 Nov 1876 Anna Gula (1857)
.	.	Marianna				20 Nov 1879
.	.	Jan				8 May 1884 - 5 Jun 1884
.	.	Piotr				27 Jun 1885
.	.	Apolonia				1900? m Feb 1920 Piotr Wyzga
.	.	Michal				16 Sep 1851. m 12 Feb 1877 Maryanna Rydzowska (1851)
.	.	Apolonia				18 Jan 1878. m 9 Jan 1899 Chicopee MA, Michal Gula
.	.	Jan				24 Dec 1882 - 17 Dec 1882 (62d)
.	.	Jozef				12 Feb 1884

Gwozdz Descendancy

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3	2	1	G	P	H	C	
.	Anna [35] 6 Jan 1858 - 2002?. m 25 Nov 1874 Wojciech Turek (1850 - 1888?)
.	Apolonia 20 Dec 1883 - Feb 1886. m Wojciech Kagan (brother of Stanislaw Kagan, below)
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stanley Kagan liv Chicopee MA
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Matilda m Piela
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mildred m Szydowski
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Karolina m Dubiel. liv Chicopee MA
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	daughter m Peter Kula
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 other daughters
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*_* Anna 2nd m 18 Jun 1890 Piotr Bigda
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Karolina 9 Jun 1891 - 1976? m MA USA, Stanislaw Kagan. 2 kids born US. Then moved back to Poland
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wanda 28 May 1926 Wadowice - 2002? Mielec. m Zbigniew Ryba (1 Dec 1928). I visited 1999.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Franciszek Kagan 1931? - 1988?. m ? liv Poland
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Michal Bigda 1892? - 1984. m Anna Sliwa. liv Chicopee Falls MA. Bigda children all born in MA
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Celia (Czeslawa) m Leganza. liv USA
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ewelyn m Carl Matya. liv Vernon CT. I phoned. no children
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Edna m Fred Weglas. liv Chicopee Falls. I phoned Ewelyn & Edna
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ann m Frank Alimo. liv Wilmington CT. no children
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Edward m Alice Gorski. liv USA
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stanislaw Bigda 17 Mar 1895
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Piotr 27 Jan 1861. Youngest child of Wojciech Gwozdz & Katarzyna. m 29 Aug 1883 Apolonia Piksa
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Michal 26 Mar 1884
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Andrzej 30 Sep 1885

6 5 4 3 2 1

Gut

Maciej [36] very weak evidence. 1700? - 4 May 1789
 . Wojciech [37] 1730? - 1780?
 . . it is uncertain that Katarzyna and Jadwiga are daughters of Wojciech; evidence is witness names [37]
 . . Katarzyna 1754? - 29 Mar 1794. m Franciszek Maciejowski
 . . . Wojciech 19 Apr 1778
 . . . Teresa 1 Oct 1780, godmother Maryanna wife of Maciej Wilk
 . . . Katarzyna 8 Nov 1783, Franciszek "Mlynarz" & Katarzyna, godfather Maciej Wilk
 . . . Jadwiga 7 Oct 1787, mother Gucionka, godfather Maciej Wilk
 . . . Mateusz 15 Aug 1791, mother Katarzyna Gulonka, godfather Maciej Wilk
 . . Maryanna 1757?. m 25 May 1777 Maciej Wilk (1852 - 28 May 1817)
 . . . Wojciech 10 Mar 1779
 . . . Apolonia 27 May 1781
 . . . Maryanna 22 Mar 1784
 . . . Jakub 7 Jul 1786, mother's maiden name "Szyper Gucionka"
 . . . Franciszka 1 Mar 1789
 . . . Agatha 7 Feb 1792, godparents Franciszek Maciejowski & Jadwiga Ogazyna
 . . . Maciej 24 Jan 1795 - 26 Jan 1795, godfather Michal Knap
 . . . Sebastjan 24 Jan 1795, godmother Jadwiga Ogarka. Twins
 . . . Jan 28 Jun 1798, godmother Jadwiga Gwozdz
 . . Jadwiga [37] 1770? - 23 Mar 1821. m Michal Gwozdz
 . . . children - Gwozdz, Michal [5]
 . Jozef 1721? - 14 May 1788. m Anna Gut 0d (1734 - 13 Nov 1804 (89))
 . . Agnieszka 1769? m 26 Oct 1788 Jan Paruch (1761 - 21 Feb 1827)
 . . . Maryanna 28 Jan 1791
 . . . Bartlomiej 25 Aug 1793
 . . . Franciszka 3 Dec 1797
 . . . Katarzyna 20 Oct 1799
 . . Jan 13 May 1778 - 10 Mar 1790

6 5 4 3 2 1

6 5 4 3 2 1

Gula

Blazej	[38]	1721? - 19 Feb 1800. m Jadwiga (1732? - 3 Jul 1798)
. Lukas		1748? - 28 Jan 1794. m 12 Jan 1779 Elzbieta Stachowicz
. . Kasper		2 Jan 1780
. *_*		2m 18 Nov 1781 Barbara Swol
. . Jan		24 Jan 1783
. . Jozef		7 Mar 1785. m 22 Nov 1807 Katarzyna Marnik
. . . Jadwiga		2 Oct 1813
. . . Maciej		24 Jan 1820. 2m 9 Feb 1858 Zofia Nikodym
. . . . Wojciech		22 Jan 1859. m 29 Nov 1882 Wiktorya Midura
. Maryanna		8 Oct 1888. m 19 Jan 1907 CT, Michal Morytko
. Emilia		m 8 Jan 1923 Ct, Paul Arthur Touchette
. Source Carol	[38]	m Jul 1962 Arthur Leonard King
. John		m children
. Diane		m children
. . Andrzej		26 Nov 1786
. . Katarzyna		23 Nov 1787
. . Jan		11 Jun 1790
. Franciszek	[39]	1761? - 1829?. m 17 Nov 1782 Apolonia Morytko [16]
. . Jan		18 May 1785 - 9 Sept 1787
. . Jakub		1 Jul 1787
. . Jozef		13 Mar 1789. m 30 Sep 1827 Apolonia Galica
. . . Jan		3 Jun 1838 - 3 Dec 1838
. . Wojciech		1 Apr 1791
. . Blazej	[39]	2 Feb 1793. m Malgorzata Niziol [16]
. . . Katarzyna	[39]	26 Sep 1817 - 24 Apr 1881. m Wojciech Gwozdz
. . . . children - Gwozdz, Wojciech	[5]	
. . . Maryanna		24 Feb 1820. m 20 Feb 1843 Maciej Sypek (different Maciej Sypek)
. . . Michal		14 Jul 1822. m 19 Nov 1843 Zofia Maziarz
. . . Anna		7 Jan 1846
. . . *_*		2m 25 Jul 1847 Agnieszka Turek
. . . Jan		1 May 1825. m 20 Feb 1865 Katarzyna Morytko (1832)
. . . Wojciech		7 Apr 1828
. . . Wojciech		11 Apr 1830 - 15 Apr 1830
. . . Andrzej		26 Jul 1831 - 13 Sep 1831
. . . Wojciech		20 Mar 1834 - 28 Oct 1834
. . *_*		2m Maryanna Juszczuk
. . . Katarzyna		26 Mar 1856
. . Franciszka		21 Feb 1798
. . Jan		10 May 1800
. *_*		2m 7 Feb 1802 Jadwiga Woszczyna
. . Ewa		12 Dec 1802
. . Karol		16 Mar 1805. m Marianna Kuza
. . . Agnieszka		27 Dec 1839
. . Stanislaw		1 May 1807
. . Bartlomiej		16 Aug 1809
. . Katarzyna		30 Sep 1813

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6	5	4	3	2	1	
.	Bartlomiej [38] 1761 m 15 Feb 1789 Maryanna Kapinos (1770 - 8 Dec 1835)
.	Jan 1790 - 11 Nov 1849 his birth is not in the microfilm
.	.	.	.	.	.	Helena 18 May 1792 m 15 Nov 1818 (69) Kazimierz Morytko
.	.	.	.	.	.	Anna 23 Jul 1824 m Tomasz Początek (25 Sep 1821)
.	.	.	.	.	.	Marcin Początek
.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan
.	.	.	.	.	.	Michał
.	.	.	.	.	.	Source Zofia [38] m Stanisław Michoniski [38]
.	.	.	.	.	.	Apolonia 2 Feb 1794 - 17 Mar 1802
.	.	.	.	.	.	Franciszka 20 Feb 1797
.	.	.	.	.	.	Wojciech 16 Mar 1798 m 1 Oct 1820 (69) Katarzyna Galica
.	.	.	.	.	.	Wawrzyniec 6? Aug 1825 m 8 Feb 1847 Maryanna Pietras
.	.	.	.	.	.	Wojciech 7 Apr 1854 m 12 Feb 1877 Agnieszka Mazgaj
.	.	.	.	.	.	Władysław 7 Feb 1889 m 23 May 1911 (Bondsville MA) Antonia Sypek
.	.	.	.	.	.	Eugene m Rita Borsa
.	.	.	.	.	.	Source David []
.	.	.	.	.	.	Stefan 1 Jan 1802 - 8 Aug 1807
.	.	.	.	.	.	Kazimierz 3 Mar 1805 - 24 Mar 1805
.	.	.	.	.	.	Józef 16 Mar 1806 - 3 Dec 1824
.	.	.	.	.	.	Katarzyna 6 Oct 1808 - 3 Dec 1812
.	.	.	.	.	.	Zofia 16 Mar 1811

Morytko

Adam	[39]	1730?
.	.	Jan 1753? m 8 Nov 1778 Teresa Byk
.	.	Wawrzyniec Aug 1780
.	.	Maryanna 2 Jan 1783. m 11 Nov 1798 Tomasz Działo
.	.	Wojciech 6 Apr 1785
.	.	Jadwiga 21 Sep 1786 - 16 Jul 1789
.	.	Anna 22 May 1789
.	.	Maryanna 15 Aug 1792. 2 daughters named Maryanna
.	.	Magdalena 1757? m 28 Jun 1778 Maciej Robak
.	.	Mateusz 1758? m 23 Nov 1783 Apolonia Niemcura
.	.	Katarzyna 30 Oct 1784
.	.	Maryanna 28 Jan 1787
.	.	Barbara 7 Dec 1789
.	.	Apolonia [39] 1756 - 28 Nov 1801. m Franciszek Gula
.	.	children - Gula, Franciszek [15]

Nizioł

.	.	Franciszek	[39]	1754 - 10 Apr 1825. m Maryanna Dziura [39] (1757 - 3 Sep 1813)
.	.	Franciszka		7 Mar 1785
.	.	Małgorzata	[40]	28 Jun 1790. m Błażej Gula
.	.	.	.	children - Gula, Błażej [15]
.	.	Rozalia		24 Aug 1793 - 7 Apr 1798
.	.	*-*		2m 13 Nov 1815 Konstancyna Pluciszka

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Kmiec

Kmiec data marked "Lusz" is from Luszowice parish. Jozef moved to Wadowice about 1789.

.	Wojciech	[41]	1730? - 1800? m 8 Oct 1758 Lusz, Jadwiga Bielat [43] (1735 - 22 Apr 1771 Lusz)
.	. Jozef	[41]	5 Mar 1760 Lusz - 1829?. m 16 Sep 1787 Lusz, Katarzyna Wrobel (15 Nov 1764 - 4 May 1803)
.	. . Tomasz		12 Dec 1788 Lusz - 28 Dec 1788 Lusz
.	. . Jan		24 May 1790. m 14 Nov 1813 Anna Galica (1795 - 8 Aug 1849)
.	. . .		records found for 6 children, 3 grandchildren
.	. . . Maryanna		4 Aug 1793. m 4 Aug 1811 Kazimierz Faron
.	. . . Walenty		31 Jan 1796 - 13 Jul 1815
.	. . . Wojciech		3 Apr 1798 - 7 Oct 1798
.	. . . Jakub		29 Apr 1800
.	. . . Agnieszka		4 Jan 1803
.	. . *_*		2 m 23 May 1803 Maryanna Ogorzalek [18]
.	. . . Zofia		22 Apr 1804 - 31 Dec 1806
.	. . . Stanislaw		17 May 1806 - 1 Oct 1806
.	. . . Wincenty		21 May 1807
.	. . . Michal		21 Aug 1809 - 1 Nov 1822
.	. . . Wojciech	[42]	11 Feb 1812 - 15 Nov 1855. m 13 Nov 1837 Agnieszka Sypek [18]
.	. . . . Jan		13 Oct 1838 - 21 Dec 1838
.	. . . . Jozef		16 Mar 1841. m Katarzyna Bida
.	. . . . . Agnieszka		6 Oct 1861
.	. . . . . Maryanna		9 Apr 1886 - 24 Apr 1886
.	. . . . . Maryanna		6 Aug 1863. No death note, but maybe she died, same name next child.
.	. . . . . Maryanna		29 Apr 1865
.	. . . . . Jan		14 Apr 1869 - 20 Apr 1869
.	. . . . . Ludwika		4 Aug 1870 - 21 Aug 1870
.	. . . . . Apolonia		26 Nov 1872 - 16 Dec 1872
.	. . . . *_*		2m 1873 Marianna Lesniak
.	. . . . . Anna		23 May 1875 - 2 Jan 1876
.	. . . . . Wiktoria		17 May 1878
.	. . . . Wojciech		1 Mar 1844. m 17 Nov 1869 Wiktorya Ciula
.	. . . . . Katarzyna		2 Nov 1870 - 19 Dec 1890
.	. . . . . Maryanna		9 Jan 1873. m Nov 1895 Antoni Kijak
.	. . . . . Anna		27 May 1875
.	. . . . . Apolonia		20 Dec 1877 - 18 Dec 1878
.	. . . . . Aniela		1880 - 21 May 1881
.	. . . . Father	[43]	Possibly cousins. 1930 census. Notes are here as a reminder so I do not forget:
.	. . . . . Jozef		1874 Poland - 1956 Adams MA. m Barbara. 1930 census; 11 Siara Street
.	. . . . . Albert		1901 MA - 1976 MA. m Margaret. 13 Siara Street
.	. . . . . Albert		1930 (Adams MA)
.	. . . . Maryanna	[42]	8 Aug 1846 - 1912? m Maciej Gwozdz
.	. . . . . children - Gwozdz, Maciej [6]		
.	. . . . . Jan		14 Nov 1849. m Agnieszka Wybraniec
.	. . . . . Katarzyna		13 Dec 1876
.	. . . . Anna		1853. m 8 Feb 1875 Jan Sypek (1838)
.	. . . . Apolonia		20 Mar 1814
.	. . . . Jozef		1817. m 16 Aug 1843 (72) Magdalena Heliasz
.	. . . . . Maryanna		26 Mar 1854 (72)
.	. . . . . Piotr		24 May 1856 (72)
.	. . . . Anna		14 May 1820 (59)
.	. . . Jan		30 May 1762 Lusz
.	. . Sebastjan		17 Jan 1765 Lusz
.	. . Walenty		11 Jan 1767 Lusz - 16 Feb 1769 Lusz
.	. *_*		2m 16 Jun 1771 Lusz, Katarzyna Szumny
.	. . 6 children		1772 - 1786 Lusz

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Ogorzalek

. Mateusz [44] 1739? - 24 Mar 1805. m Apolonia Kobos
 . . Jakub Jul 1777. m 13 Nov 1803 Maryanna Nikowna
 . . Maciej 31 Jan 1780
 . . Maryanna [44] 22 Mar 1781 - 1 Aug 1849. m Jozef Kmiec
 . . . children - Kmiec, Jozef [17]
 . . Maciej 3 Feb 1784 - 14 Jan 1822
 . . Jan 11 Jun 1786 - 13 Mar 1787
 . . Franciszka 21 Feb 1788
 . . Michal 26 Aug 1790

Sypek

Andrzej [44] not definite. 1730? m Ewa
 . Jan [44] not definite. 1759? m 16 Feb 1784 Katarzyna Strycharz [18]
 . . Wojciech 1 26 Mar 1791 - 28 Apr 1836. m 16 Nov 1823 Katarzyna Zieba
 . . Szymon 2 Oct 1796 - 21 Mar 1855. m 21 Nov 1824 Anna Nitka
 . . . Agnieszka 17 Sep 1842. m 17 Nov 1862 Michal Kapinos
 . . *_* 2m 11 Jun 1848 Anna Waryas
 . . Maciej [44] 9 Feb 1799. m 12 Nov 1820 Magdalena Bator [18]
 . . . **Agnieszka** [45] 7 Jan 1822. m Wojciech Kmiec
 children - Kmiec, Wojciech [17]
 . . . *_* 2m 21 Jul 1856 Andrzej Sypek
 . Maryanna 1863? m 26 Jan 1783 Andrzej Kos

Bator

. Franciszek [45] 1768? m 29 Jul 1798 Agata Strycharz [18]
 . . Rozalia 1 Oct 1799 - 6 May 1806
 . . Magdalena [45] 18 Jul 1802 m Maciej Sypek
 . . . children - Sypek, Maciej [18]
 . . Teresa 14 Oct 1804 - 26 Dec 1806
 . . Katarzyna 1794 - 22 Oct 1855. m Wojciech Waryas
 . . . Apolonia Waryas 7 Apr 1822 (123)

Strycharz

Kazimierz [46] not definite. 1727? Probably a distant cousin of Andrzej. Their grandchildren married.
 . Maryanna 1757? m 9 Nov 1777 Jozef Balon
 . Katarzyna [46] not definite. 1764? m 16 Feb 1784 Jan Sypek
 . . children - Sypek, Jan [18]
 Andrzej [46] 1730? - 9 Jan 1790. m Agnieszka Wach (1735?)
 . Stanislaw 1762?. m 15 Sep 1782 Maryanna Marek
 . . Anna 1783 - 25 Jan 1789
 . . Katarzyna 8 Nov 1784 - 6 Jan 1789
 . . Teresa 27 Sep 1786
 . . Jozef 12 Nov 1787 - 20 Jan 1789
 . . Ewa 3 Jan 1790
 . Agata [46] 1770 - 20 Mar 1839. m 18 Nov 1783 Jozef Ogorzalek (1756 - 15 Mar 1798)
 . . Szymon 5 Oct 1788
 . . Jan 16 Jun 1793 - 16 Jan 1802
 . *_* 2m Franciszek Bator
 . . children - Bator, Franciszek [18]
 . Wawrzyniec 31 Jul 1778
 . Maryanna 20 Oct 1780
 . Maciej 20 Feb 1783
 . Apolonia 18 Apr 1785
 . Anna 1 Jul 1788

6 5 4 3 2 1

Gwozdz Name

I wrote a web document with a detailed study of the name Gwozdz. <http://www.gwozdz.org/name.html>. Here is a one page summary:

Gwozdz is an old name. Joe Armata [168] found a 1390 reference to “Andrea Gwoszcz”. The 1390 entry in Joe’s name book [171] refers to law books from Leczyce, in central Poland. There are also fifteenth century Gwozdz references to Plock and to the Krakow area.

Most of you who read this already know that “Gwozdz” is the Polish word for “nail” [171]. According to Eugene’s dictionary [171], Gwozdz also means: the bung or spigot of a barrel or cask, the tang or tail of a knife that goes into the wooden handle, a metaphorical word for troubles or worries, and a card exchange between two card players. Koziatowski [173] sent me a web reference that describes a large 4-sided nail, called “gwozdz”, used by the medieval Polish military for disabling captured enemy cannons.

The Poland 1880’s Gazetteer [170] has 35 Gwozdz-type names of villages and towns! They take up 6.5 columns on 4 pages. It goes from Gosc to Gwoznica. In addition to Gwozdz, Gwozdy and Gwozdowice, places like Gwozdawka, Gwozdzianina, and many more are listed there, with various accent marks above letters.

The book *Nazwiska Polakow* [171] gives the primary meaning of gozdz / gwozdz as forest or woods, with the polish abbreviation that indicates this is an archaic meaning, no longer used. The secondary meaning is given as nail. This surprised me when I first read it, but it provides an explanation for 35 place names [previous paragraph]. To me, it make more sense to name a village for the forest than for a nail.

Notice that the Gwozd... names are lumped together with Gozd... names; apparently the *w* was optional in old polish. Gwozdz was spelled all sorts of ways over the centuries, like Gwosc, Gwoszcz, etc. The accent marks also vary a lot.

In Joe’s book that I call *Poland Name Count* [172] the total number of “Gwozdz - like” people is 7,111. That is for the 1990 census in Poland. I figured that total by adding up the totals for a dozen versions of the name, including names like Gwosc and Gwozdzia. 6,782 of the total are people who spell the name “Gwozdz” with various combinations of accents above the *o* and the *z*’s and other letters. The most common set of accents by far is: 3 dashes, one each above the *o* and both *z*’s; 6,543 Gwozdz people in Poland used that combination in 1990. I consider that the standard form. Here it is, if your screen displays it:

Gwóźdz

All the other accent combinations and spellings are each less than 10% of the total.

Concentrating then on the 6,543: 2,021 of them lived in Katowice province (1990 census). The provinces around Katowice also have a lot of Gwozdz people; see my web site for the numbers. So it looks like the Katowice area of southwest Poland might be a Gwozdz homeland.

The provinces were reformed in 1999. Katowice is now in the Slaskie province. Katowice is west of Krakow, on the Polish southern border with Czechoslovakia. Koziatowski [173] provided to me a 1486 reference by Zernicki [173] listing Gwozdz as a gentry name from Silesia, which was a medieval kingdom in that region west of Krakow.

Our family does not come from this region with highest Gwozdz concentration. It will be explained later in these *Notes* that my Gwozdz grandfather and all his grandparents lived in Wadowice Dolne. They attended church in the Wadowice Gorne [20] parish. These are small towns, 140 miles due east of Katowice on the map.

The web page for the 2000 Poland census [172] gives 8361 people with the exact Gwóźdz spelling, more than the 6,543 reported for the 1990 census, also available on the web. That 2000 web version displays a color coded map of the distribution by county (powiat [169]). Gwóźdz are concentrated throughout southern Poland, with more to the southwest. It seems to me that the name probably originated more than once in the south. I discuss this in more detail at:

<http://www.gwozdz.org/name.html>

Also at that web page, I provide an estimate for Polish Diaspora living abroad, and I estimate the increase since 2000. My result is **11 thousand Gwozdz people worldwide**, not counting names like Gozdz and Gwozdzia that might be considered different, and not counting Gwozdz-like names from other Slavic countries.

It’s fun to speculate why our male line ancestor took the name Gwozdz. It is likely that the name was taken independently by various men, for various male lines, so we are really speculating about the various meanings that were intended by various men who took the name. Maybe Gwozdz was a common nickname in medieval times, like Spike is today in the US; some families might have adopted the ancestor’s nickname. Maybe a military man “nailed” several cannons during a battle. Maybe a man who moved away from one of those 35 Gwozdz places was therefore called Gwozdz in his new home town. I suppose some local landlords took the name of their local village; and I suppose some villages took the name of their local landlord. Perhaps some men were taking the name “Gwozdz” to mean “Forest” [discussed above]. We don’t really know.

My favorite reference is the 1460 quote from Taszycki [171]: “Nobilis Petrus alias Gwoszcz de Lapczicza”. First of all, this guy has my first and last name. Secondly, that honorific “Nobilis” indicates nobility, including petty gentry [172]. Actually, I would assume all the references in [171] are to people who were at least petty nobles, since I doubt peasants would be named in documents back then. But I’m not sure of that assumption. I have often found that Latin word “alias” in old Polish records from back when people were originating / changing their family name. I do not know about that Lapczicza place; I wonder if it is the same as Leczyce [2nd paragraph of this topic].

I cannot conclude that any of these 14th and 15th century men with Gwozdz-like names are my male line ancestor, because the Gwozdz name may have been taken later, independently, by commoners or by other gentry. I have more discussion about Polish nobles [172].

I know of 14 parishes in Poland that have microfilm [175] records of Gwozdz people before 1850. I list them all on my web site. I did not do an exhaustive search. I mostly checked microfilms for parishes near Wadowice Gorne. I found 4 other parishes near by with records before 1700. No doubt there are many more in the region west of Krakow, where the Gwozdz name is more concentrated.

The oldest Gwozdz microfilmed records I have found so far are from the parish of Przeclaw, only 10 miles from Wadowice Gorne on the map. The oldest record, a marriage in 1664, has a bride Katarzyna (Catherine) Gwozdz, and what looks like a scribbled Gwozdz witness. Grzegorz (Gregory) Gwozdz must have been an important man. Greg, from the village of Korzeniow, was a witness at 9 weddings from 1669 to 1678. It is possible that our Gwozdz family are descendants of these Przeclaw Gwozdz. It is just as possible that these Przeclaw Gwozdz are descendants of an early 1600’s Gwozdz family from Wadowice Gorne. It is just as possible, I suppose, that they are distant cousins, descendants of even more distant Gwozdz people who lived elsewhere in the area before 1600. Finally, it is possible they are unrelated to me, their family having independently taken the name Gwozdz. The point of this long paragraph: there were Gwozdz people living in the region around Wadowice Gorne way back before 1664, so my male line ancestors back then may well have been in that region.

My Gwozdz Y-DNA is in the L540 branch [174].

In the Poland 1890’s Encyclopedia [171], there is a picture of a flower on page 447, Volume VI. The name of the flower is “Gwozdzikowiec”. My aunt Ceil read this paragraph in the 2001 version of this book, and mailed a note to me: Ceil reports that her mother grew this flower, called “Sweet William” in English. The family called it “Gwozdzek”, singular; “Gwozdziki”, plural.

Follow up: Find the Leczyce law books, and the other sources of information on medieval Gwozdz people.

Check microfilms from the Silesia region. See if they have records from the 16th century. Find out which towns had the highest proportion of oldest Gwozdz records.

Gwozdz Coat of Arms

Comments about Polish Coats of Arms: [172] I am skeptical about these. I doubt my ancestors ever went to battle with a Gwozdz coat of arms.

My aunt Phil [161] obtained a Coat-of-Arms for the Gwozdz name. I have two originals, plus a one-page general statement about coats-of arms. All 3 are 8.5 by 11 yellowed sheets, with red decorative borders. The coat of arms has a formal description typed in below the name of Felicia Gwozdz. Apparently, Phil ordered these from a mail order service many years ago. My sister Mary sent these 3 pages to me.

My brother Paul [10] scanned Phil's original and printed color copies of this Gwozdz coat of arms.

I discuss more details for Gwozdz at:

<http://www.gwozdz.org/name.html#Heraldry>.

Oral Tradition; Piotr Gwozdz Family

My grandfather Piotr [33] was very reticent to talk about his relatives.

In 1993, when I started work on this issue, I phoned my aunts Virginia, Ceil, Joan, Helen, and Kassie. They did not remember the names of their paternal grandparents. They did not know how many Gwozdz aunts and uncles they had. They all report that their father Piotr rarely spoke on the subject of relatives.

I mention this not to criticize Piotr, but to make it clear to the reader that there are very few family oral facts available on the subject. My impression is that Piotr was a bit ashamed of his very humble background. I suppose we might call that attitude "uppity" nowadays, and my grandfather was not the modest sort, but I doubt I would have written this genealogy had I walked in his shoes.

The names of Piotr's parents were not available to me through oral tradition in 1993. Only his brother Jozef of Cohoes was remembered orally, although it was said he had other siblings.

I did record neat stories and tidbits of oral history in my notes. Some of these were in the *History* section of the earlier versions of this book, but I dropped the *History* section in recent updates [177].

Summary of Family Information

A number of Piotr Gwozdz family documents came to my attention when I started my genealogy hobby in 1993. These are in the *Gwozdz Banas Notes* [159] section; I include that section when I make copies with only the Gwozdz part or only the Banas part (Banas is the wife of Piotr Gwozdz).

Summary: By early 1994 I knew the names of my paternal great grandparents: Maciej Gwozdz and Maryanna Kmiec. These names were surely heard by my aunts when they were young, but these names were not remembered. One aunt wrote them down for me [160] when she was younger. The 4 great-great grandparent names, Piotr's grandparents, were available from the birth certificate [159] but from no other independent source.

Next comes a description the church records that I found:

Wadowice Dolne

The Piotr Gwozdz Birth Certificate [159] gives his birth place as Wadowice Dolne, and his baptism parish as Wadowice Gorne. The District is identified as Mielec. I also learned all this from our family Oral Tradition.

I visited the Wadowice Gorne - Dolne area. My Poland Reports [168] have lots of detail about the area. Maps [170] are available.

Wadowice Dolne is in southeast Poland, in Podkarpackie province [169]. The county is Mielec. The gmina [169] is Wadowice Gorne. The city of Tarnow is west of Wadowice Dolne; the city of Rzeszow is east of Wadowice Dolne.

Before the Wadowice Dolne parish was established, the parish church was located in Wadowice Gorne, which parish also included two other villages: Wola Wadowska and Wampierzow (also spelled Wapierzow, with a nasal accent under the *a*).

Don't get confused. There is another Wadowice in south Poland, near Krakow. Pope John Paul II came from that other Wadowice. That

other Wadowice is closer to Katowice, in the region where most people named Gwozdz live, as mentioned above [19].

It is common in Poland for a village or town to be named after another city, with "Gorne" or "Dolne" added to the name. "Gorne" means upper and "dolne" means lower. It is like "North" Adams and "New" York in the US.

Wild speculation: Maybe hundreds of years ago our ancestors moved east with a group of people from Wadowice? Maybe they started these new towns and named them after their home?

If you search the web for Wadowice Gorne or Wadowice Dolne you should find the town home page and Wikipedia articles. Spusciszna.org has a web page for the Wadowice Gorne Parish; click on "Vital Records" and you get to my page of data [22].

The church at Wadowice Gorne kept good records [161, 169]. Baptisms (births), marriages, deaths. Some record books are now stored at the diocese archive library, in Tarnow. The oldest book starts in 1777. More discussion on this in the next topic.

Both Wadowice Gorne and Wadowice Dolne are described in the 1880's Gazetteer [170]. Joseph Armata [168] kindly translated the entries. Translations are also available at the polishroots.org web site. Here is my abstract of Joe's translation: Wadowice Dolne was part of the Powiat of Mielec in the 1880's. (A powiat is like a county; see Polish Records [169] for a description of powiats and provinces.) There were 83 homes at that time. The estate landlord was Wawrzyniec Jarosz, whose estate included 3 inns and 3 settlements of homes outside the village. "The village was founded probably at the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th Century on the border of the Sandomierz primeval forest, on the estate of the Tarnowski's. Documents from 1581 mention only Wadowice Gorne." The estate in Wadowice Gorne was owned by the parish church, but much of it had already been parceled out. The parish had a wooden church and a school. "The parish was founded by Stanislaw Tarnowski, the castellan from the town of Sacz, during Zygmunt I's reign, but later the church and the parish property were seized by the Protestants. It was not until 25 Jul 1585 that Jan Tarnowski, the grandson of the founder, renewed the parish."

I read in a Tarnow diocese book that the area had been part of the Ksiaznice parish, which was founded in 1325. Ksiaznice today has a church 11 km east. Wadowice Gorne was split off as a separate parish in 1548, the book says.

The Wadowice Gorne church is a large red brick building. It was built in 1913. (My grandfather left Poland before then.) The previous church, a wooden structure, stood just to the east, where the Gmina [169] office building now stands. The Wadowice Gorne Pastor, Kazimierz Swiech, told me in 1998 that he saw the foundation of the old church when the communists excavated to build the county building years ago.

The priest also told me that from the 1500's to the early 1800's the cemetery was right next to the old church. The modern cemetery is across the street down the road to the west. My distant ancestors lie buried beneath the gmina building and parking lot.

Wadowice Dolne now has a church. It was built in 1911, the year a Dolne parish was split off from Gorne. That year was told to me by the priest there, and I verified it in the Tarnow diocese register book. 1911 is well after my grandfather left Poland. I also confirmed in that book that "Apolinary" refers to a chapel, now gone, which stood from 1721 on the grounds of the manor estate. The locals still use the name Apolinary for the church at Dolne, but I verified with the pastor that the chapel, as marked on the 1830's maps [170], was northeast of the present church location.

I visited the Wadowice Dolne church. Pastor Sylvester Ortyl helped me try to find brothers of my grandfather in his records. No luck. The oldest record in my notes is 1911. I remember father Ortyl saying that no old Wadowice Dolne record books were brought to Dolne from Gorne when the Dolne church was built. My "Wad" [22] reference name includes notes from Dolne.

In 2009 Krystyna Blaszcak contacted me by email. She lives not far from Wadowice Gorne. Krystyna emailed to me a photo of the wooden church in Jamy (about 5 miles southwest of Wadowice Gorne).

Krystyna informs me that this church was disassembled in Wadowice Gorne in 1914 when the new church was finished, and rebuilt in Jamy. That old wooden church had been built in Wadowice Gorne in 1652. Krystyna gives as a source a project by a professor Talowski. Krystyna also provides Wadowice Dolne information from father Wladyslaw Chodur, a book "Bohateron Chwala", on page 10, says "In 1333 wooden church was built in Apolinary which is now called Wadowice Dolne." Krystyna reports that the Apolinary church burned during World War II. I notice on the Poland 1830's maps [170] there is both a chapel and small church marked at Apolinary. This is northeast of the large main church, discussed above. Those maps use different symbols for chapels vs small churches vs large churches with steeples. Maybe the chapel at Apolinary is that 1333 church, and maybe the small church at Apolinary is that 1721 church (above), but I'm not sure - the 1333 church might have been rebuilt or replaced in 1721, and that chapel symbol on the map might refer to a shrine.

Wadowice Gorne / Dolne are close to the border with the Malopolskie province to the west. The Polish reforming of provinces is very confusing. As mentioned above, Wadowice in 1880 was part of the province to the east, as it is today. When I first visited in 1998, it was part of the Tarnow province to the west; the province border curved into the eastern Rzeszow province to cut out the two Wadowice's into Tarnow province at that time!

From my reading, I figure the Wadowice Gorne church has always been part of the Tarnow Diocese.

In 2002 Maria Gwozdz of Mielec gave me a gift: a 74 page pamphlet titled "Gmina Wadowice Gorne". It is in Polish; very difficult to read; maybe I'll work on translating it some day. My Polish is good enough to determine that the facts in that pamphlet come from the same sources as my summary here, with no surprises.

M99

Three Poland Microfilms [169] are available with church records from the parish of Wadowice Gorne. The films are indexed in the Place Search [175], provided by the Mormons [175]. The film numbers are 997493, 1980467 and 1980469. I often use only the last digit, calling these respectively films 3, 7 and 9.

The first film that I found, in 1994, was film 3, filmed in 1974. I named it "M99" for short, after the number 997493. I now use the short name "M99" as my personal reference code for all three Mormon Microfilms of records from Wadowice Gorne. I use the code name M99 to refer also to my notes concerning these records and to my photocopies and to my files of analysis and comments. Paper files and computer files.

On Place Search [175], film 3 is indexed separately from the other two, with the Polish word "Kopie" added, which means "copy". There are notes in the records that verify these are civil copies, made from the parish register books for use by the civil government. The other films, 7 and 9, are indexed as parish records. I still do not know how to distinguish original parish records from "bishop's copies" made for use by the diocese officials. I verified with a librarian at the Mormon Library that the indexing of films as parish records does not necessarily mean books are not bishop's copies.

M99 has exactly the format that we expect for Austrian Record Tables [161]. Almost everything is in Latin. First names are in Latin; family names are in Polish. The handwriting is very legible in some sections, almost illegible in other sections. Joseph Armata [168] helped me with the occasional words that stumped me when I first got started.

M99 has three types of books: baptism (and birth) registers, marriage registers (one is actually a banns register), and death registers. Some years are missing, not the same in each register. There is duplication; some of the books cover years that overlap other books.

There are no indexes in the M99 books, so it is necessary to scan the tables to find names of people. I made a partial index from my Excel data and posted it on my web page.

I wrote a separate document, M99.doc, with a detailed description of the contents of these three microfilms. M99.doc needs to be updated, but if you are planning a study of these microfilms you might ask me

for a copy of M99.doc to help you get started. This *Notes* topic is a shorter description of the microfilms.

All three films were made from records stored at the Diocese Archive in Tarnow. I visited this archive in 1998, 2006, and 2010. I am honored that I was allowed to study the paper record books.

I wrote a long story about my experience in Tarnow: Report # 17 of the Poland Report for 1998 [168].

Film 3 is civil copies for 1810 - 1860 for the parish. These are actually 1811 - 1860. In 2006 I studied the paper books. In these M99 notes before 2006 I reported that I could not find the books. That's because the Tarnow librarian told me they were not there in 1998.

Films 7 and 9 were made in 1995, but they were not available through the Poland Microfilms [169] until late 1998. These are apparently original parish records 1777 - 1854, with banns 1862 - 1883, but not continuous. I studied the books themselves in 1998 and in 2006.

The M99 records of Wadowice Gorne parish include the villages of Wadowice Gorne, Wadowice Dolne, Wola Wadowska, and Wampierzow. I drove through all these villages. Data for the hamlet of Wychylowka is separate only in the oldest records. It seems the parish boundary did not change over the time range 1777 to 1883 of the films.

In 2017, I noticed that the three M99 microfilms have been digitized, apparently in 2014. This is not part of the Indexing Project [175]. Instead, this is part of a "Collection" of baptism records from the Tarnow Archive that have been digitized. These can be viewed on a computer at any LDS library [175]. Most of the data from 1980467 seems to have been indexed, and are available through Search for Ancestors [175]. I asked some of my contacts, but they could not determine who digitized these films and indexed those records. I spot checked the indexing; there are lots of errors, so any research using these as a first search needs to be checked against the microfilm. For example, "Gwozdz" is spelled many different ways, apparently because the person or persons doing the indexing were not very familiar with the writing style of the priests writing the records. "Gwozdz" and "Gwosc" spellings were both used by some families in those records. The LDS computer considers Gwozdz and Gwosc to be different names. For a Gwozdz search with "exact" spelling disabled, the computer includes names like Gzywoznik Ogwozalek (should be Ogorzalek [43]), but Gwosc is not included. The Apr 1810 baptism of my ancestor Wojciech Gwozdz [5] is recorded in the microfilm as Gwosc, with his parents correctly named; however, he did not come up in a search; with effort I found him in the LDS indexing of 1980467 as "Gwosa", with the wrong parents indexed; the record in the microfilm is badly scribbled, but I don't understand how the parents came out completely wrong. Search for "Gwosa" yields 6 Gwosc baptismal records as "Gwosa", "Gwose" and "Gwosi".

I was confused at first about the spellings Gwozdz vs Gwosc (accent over the *s* and the *c*). M99 uses both spellings. I compared spouses and parents. I compared house numbers. I put together a definite proof that Gwosc was just an alternate spelling of Gwozdz; the proof is too long to include here; the details are on my web site, www.gwozdz.org. I noticed in Poland that even today people pronounce the word for nail as either Gwozdz or Gwosc.

Follow up: Update M99.doc.

Tar

I found some records that *have not been microfilmed* from Wadowice Gorne Parish stored at the Diocese Archive in Tarnow. Baptisms (Births), Marriages, & Deaths; 1879 - 1885, civil copies. I suspected they were there because the last microfilm image of the 1810 - 1860 birth civil copies [M99, previous item] has a page of 1879 data covered by white paper, although the "1879" is visible. I suppose that is because the data was not yet 100 years old when that 1974 film was made.

The 1879 BMD records are stored with the 1811-1860 civil birth records. The 1880 BMD records are stored with the 1811-1860 civil marriage records. The 1881-1885 BMD records are stored with the 1777 - 1854 parish birth records. The 1881-1885 records are indicated on the card catalogue entry for the parish records, but those 1879 and 1880 are not indicated on the card catalogue entry for the civil copies.

I have extensive notes and photos of data pages. I use the short name "Tar" for reference to the 1879-1885 data in these records. I also use "Tar" as the name of my file concerning the Tarnow archive.

In previous versions of this book I referenced the films 7 and 9 of M99 with the name "Tar" because the microfilms were not yet available. When they became available I at first used the name "M19" as a reference to films 7 and 9, but I no longer use my code "M19"; I consider films 7 and 9 to now be part of M99.

The card catalogue at Tarnow mentions some early 20th century records from Wadowice Gorne, but I did not examine those.

Because these 1879-1885 records are spread out in storage, and because they are not fully listed in the card catalogue, we wonder if more Wadowice Gorne records might be stored in the wrong place.

Follow up: Visit Tarnow from time to time to see if more Wadowice Gorne records show up.

Wad

I use the short name "Wad" for records located in Wadowice Gorne / Dolne. These have not been microfilmed. These records are located in 3 places: The Wadowice Gorne rectory, the Wadowice Done rectory, and at the civil "Gmina" office. "Wad" also refers to my notes and analysis files, both paper and computer.

I spent several hours studying the records at the Wadowice Gorne parish rectory in Apr 1998, Apr 1999, and Aug 2006. The priest allowed me to study his 8 oldest record books. The records are incomplete and messy with a couple exceptions. The book I found most valuable was a 1858 - 1884 birth record book, which seems complete, and which includes grandparent names. I have lots of notes in my file.

The most important information from Wad: the names of my grandfather's siblings. The information has been added to the *Descendancy*. The details are discussed in the appropriate topics coming up below.

The old Wad records (before WW I) of Wadowice Gorne are in the typical Austrian style [161], same format at M99 [21].

I do not know if and when parish records were moved from the parish to the Tarnow diocese archive, because it is not clear to me which books at Tarnow are parish originals vs bishops' copies.

Some of the early 1900 records have been moved to the Wadowice Gorne records office, USC [169]. I visited there, too. Again, it is not clear to me which books are confiscated originals vs civil copies. The government does not allow genealogy research at records offices, although some clerks are helpful with inquiries.

In north Poland I have recently noticed that records more than about 100 years old get moved from USC offices to a regional archive. Genealogical research is allowed at civil archives, with advance permission. I have not located 100 year old Wadowice Gorne records at a civil archive. In 2006 they told me at the civil record office that they have no plans to send their old books to a civil archive. I contacted the office again by email in 2009 and verified that the old books are still there.

I contacted the Rzeszow archive for the Banas side of my genealogy. I checked a 1968 microfiche with a listing of the holdings at the Rzeszow civil archive and noticed nothing of interest.

Follow up: Determine what the current holdings are at the Rzeszow archive, and at other archives in the region.

Wadowice Gorne Vital Records

<http://www.gwozdz.org/WadowiceGorne/>

My reference site. List of what records are available, summaries of M99, Tar, and Wad [previous 3 topics]. This site has an index from my database Wad Master.xls [next topic]. Translation of a couple Gazetteer [170] entries. My trees that I worked out. A listing of my file of family names from Wadowice Gorne, with various spellings.

I also submitted that index to RootsWeb [168] for posting on their site. Google and other web engines have indexed this data.

Distant relatives have found me on the web at these sites, and contacted me for further discussion, adding some information to this book; I mention details in the various *Notes* sections. I expect this will continue.

Wadowice Gorne Most Distant Ancestors

I did a careful study of the oldest M99 [21] records, which start in 1777, searching for my most distant ancestors, and their descendants.

I entered M99 [21] records into an Excel data base, **Wad Master.xls**. I also entered data from Wad [22] and Tar [22]. Currently (Jun 2017) there are 5,010 records in this Excel file, with file size 1.8 MB.

I did not post this full xls file on the web because there are probably lots of errors, and it is not easy to use. I sorted this file into an abbreviated index for posting on the web [previous topic]. That web index uses only my preferred spelling for last names, and only parents and spouses. That web version has all the records from M99 in the range 1777 to 1799; after 1799 my database has only selected family names of interest to me.

My working document is **Wadowice.doc**, with *Descendancies* in the same style as the *Descendancies* sections in this book you are reading, but this book only has the descendancies of my ancestors. Wadowice.doc additionally has other descendancies with the same family names. Some but not all my results in Wadowice.doc have been submitted to Pedigree Resource File [176]. Currently (Jun 2017) the file size of Wadowice.doc is 225 KB. I did not post it on the web.

Birth records always name the parents, so births can be arranged into family units of parents and children. Unfortunately, before the early 1830's, grandparents are not named in birth records, and parents are not named in marriage records. So it is difficult to arrange generations of family units into descendancies before about 1833. I found this to also be the case in other parishes that I checked in the south of Poland [next topic].

The M99 marriage records Jan 1777 to Feb 1784 are an exception. Item 7 of film 1980467. The father is named, along with his village and occupation, for both the groom and the bride in this time range. This is unusual for 18th century records. It looks like a particularly conscientious priest was taking care of the records in that time frame, with excellent penmanship. These records provide many names of fathers who died before the death records start. Grooms and brides with the same father names can be arranged as tentative siblings (as very likely siblings in the case of a father with a rare name).

M99 birth records also start in 1777. Deaths records start 1787.

The exact number of family units is indefinite because of many reasons. For example, the maiden name of the mother is not always recorded so for common first names it is not clear how many family units are involved. Families tend to use the same house number for many generations, so I included the house numbers in my Excel data base. However, I do not consider house number by itself to be sufficient proof to connect family units into a descendency. In Wadowice.doc I arrange descendancies into groups that seem to be related when I judge the proof insufficient to combine them into one descendency.

Godparents are named for birth records, and witnesses for marriages. In the case of those nice 1777-1784 records, the occupation and village is recorded for godparents and witnesses; for women her husband is often named and for single females her father is usually named. I found a few nice hints in the godparent and witness data, but I have not entered that data into my Excel data base for systematic study.

The results of my study are in the *Notes* topics below, for each family name.

Follow up: Continue to expand the Excel data base.

Wadowice Gorne Neighborhood

I checked the Mormon Microfilms [175] for the oldest records for parishes near Wadowice Gorne. When I started, I was looking for the marriage record of Michal Gwozdz. Later, I realized his record is probably just missing from the record book, as explained below [27]. Just the same, I continued the study of parishes near by, watching for other missing records and any ancestor family names. The details of this study are in a separate document, **Michal Gwozdz.doc**. Here is a brief description, as of September 2006:

I studied a few specific parishes in detail for Kmiec [40] and for Jarvis Gust [24]; general results for those parishes are included in Michael Gwozdz.doc.

Using booklets with Polish parishes [169], I marked on copies of maps [170] the towns that had parish churches during the 19th century. I typed 24 of them, the ones within about 15 miles of Wadowice Gorne, into Locality Search [175]. All 24 have microfilms available. All but a few of them have at least partial microfilmed records dating before the year 1800.

A Tarnow diocese book, published in 1972, microfilm 1181506, was very helpful in this study, because it has a history of each parish with a list of villages for each. The Tarnow diocese has a web site with modern parish data.

It is more complicated than it seems. Many but not all towns without a church are indexed on Place Search. That is because some parishes kept separate record books by town for some ranges of years. For a given town, and for a given range of years, microfilmed records may be indexed by Place Search as separate for that town or combined with the parish town.

I made a list all towns, including small villages, within 10 miles of Wadowice Gorne; I identified 99. I added 54 larger towns between 10 and 20 miles (not random - based on hints). I typed all these names into Place Search; 84 of them have microfilms available.

I checked all the microfilms within 8 miles, all but 4 within 10 miles, and about half between 10 and 20 miles.

I concentrated on the oldest records, mostly before 1800. After 1820 I checked only a few records for specific reasons.

My general impression: percentages of vital records (registers of baptisms, marriages, deaths) increase with year. Even in the late 1600's about 5% of records survive, I guess. There is a sudden jump in percent from about 10% to about 30% in 1784, the year standard Austrian printed forms were introduced, bound into books. (This neighborhood was taken into the Austrian empire in 1772.) In the early 1830's, when grandparent names were added to birth records, I guess about 50% of the records survive. The maximum is around 1885 at I guess 75%, because in general only records older than about 100 years are filmed, and not much filming was done after 1985.

Grooms and brides from out of the parish generally but not always have their town written next to the name. As expected, grooms from out of town are more common than brides from out of town. I did not

notice any marriages recorded in both towns, but I did not study this question. A low percentage of families changed towns, but I cannot estimate the percent, because my study was biased toward finding people with ancestor family names who changed towns.

I saw no hint of peasants without family names, even in the fragmentary records from the late 17th century in this region of south Poland. This is contrary to what I have read in books, and contrary to north Poland, where I found peasants without family names even in the late 18th century records. I did notice a few alias names mentioned.

I did not do a systematic study to determine the percent of inconsistencies in the records due to people changing their names, due to peasants not being recorded, etc.

My results are in the following *Notes* topics, by family name.

Follow up: Continue this study.

Gwozdz Families In And Near Wadowice Gorne

There are a lot of Gwozdz records from the parish of Wadowice Gorne from the late 18th century, with 2 births per year on the average. These records are available on microfilm. See my Wadowice Gorne Most Distant Ancestors [22] study. The records fall into about 20 identifiable Gwozdz family units, parents that had children at the end of the 18th century and start of the 19th century.

I arranged the families into 12 groups of descendancies in Wadowice.doc [22]. The *Gwozdz Descendancy* [5] in this book is only one of those 12.

Each group has a single Gwozdz male born before 1777 identified as the patriarch. No doubt many of these 12 Gwozdz patriarchs were brothers or cousins. It is possible but very unlikely they are all first cousins, grandchildren of a Gwozdz male who lived in the early 1700's. I say "very unlikely" because the death rate of children was high in those days. For example, none of those 12 patriarchs have even close to 12 male grandchildren family units, so it is not reasonable to guess that a single Gwozdz from around 1700 is an ancestor of all the Wadowice Gorne Gwozdz family units. More likely it is 2 or more.

I suppose it is possible they all descend from a single ancestor from the 1600's. However, that needs qualification:

My Wadowice Gorne Neighborhood [23] study turned up 7 other parishes with Gwozdz records (8 out of 24 parishes checked). It is possible one or more Gwozdz individuals moved into (or out of) Wadowice Gorne. Following hints on the web, I have identified a total of 14 parishes with 19th century Gwozdz records, all in south Poland. I give the details on my Gwozdz.org web site.

I figure about 1% of the family names in the Wadowice Gorne record books are Gwozdz, based on my sample division of Gwozdz entries by total entries.

Also on my Gwozdz.org web site, I discuss statistics. A brief summary: Except during periods of rapid population growth, few males have male descendants continuing for many generations. A few lucky males have multiple male descendants, over the generations. A glance at any large descendency demonstrates that most male lines peter out, just due to statistics.

Let's assume Gwozdz people made up 1% of those people who had family names in Wadowice Gorne in the 17th century. Assume the population was smaller in proportion to Poland as a whole. Those 12 descendency groups that I identified for around the year 1800 might be the descendants of 1 or 2 Gwozdz individuals that lived in the year 1600. However, there may well have been a number of additional Gwozdz males in 1600 that have no Gwozdz descendants. There may have been 1 or more peasants with no family name who took on the name Gwozdz after 1600 in Wadowice Gorne. There were probably a few Gwozdz families moving in and out of Wadowice Gorne after 1600.

Educated guess summary: It is possible that all the Gwozdz people of Wadowice Gorne in the year 1800 descend from one individual who lived around 1600 or later. However, it is just as possible that 2 or 3 unrelated (or very distantly related) ancestors from 1600 or later are involved. I guess 4 is unlikely.

There are late 19th century records from Wadowice Gorne parish that have not been microfilmed. See Tar [22] and Wad [22]. I took notes on all the Gwozdz records I could find and entered the data into Wad Master.xls [22]. Due to population increase, there were about 4 Gwozdz births per year in the parish in the late 19th century. I was able to fit almost all the Gwozdz records into my existing descendancies in Wadowice.doc [22]. The data go into 8 of the 12 descendancies; the other 4 seem to peter out in the records.

Conclusion: A random Gwozdz individual living today in the Wadowice Gorne area is unlikely to be related to my family in the records. I estimate there is a 1 in 3 chance. However, it is most likely we are very distant cousins, because there is only a roughly 1 in 12 chance that we descend from a common ancestor who lived in the late 18th century. I visited my 2nd cousins in the area and they confirmed that they know of many Gwozdz families that are not related as far as they know.

Zgorsko is the closest parish to Wadowice Gorne, only a couple miles south. There are plenty of Gwozdz records in Zgorsko, but unfortunately the oldest microfilm records are 1799. I took some notes, but I found no connection to our family. I did not make descendancies.

The church at Czermin is 10 miles north, but the south of the parish includes villages less than 3 miles from Wadowice Gorne, so Czermin is really the 2nd closest parish. The oldest microfilm records are 1800. I only checked the groom names in the marriage records, 1800 - 1821, where I saw no Gwozdz names.

Jarvis Gust of NC contacted me. His father changed their name from Gwozdz to Gust. His grandfather, Gerwasy Gwozdz, came from Paszczyna, 15 miles south of Wadowice Gorne. I started to help Jarvis with his genealogy research, and I got carried away, hoping to find a connection to our Gwozdz line. I found plenty of Gwozdz records in the microfilms from parishes around Paszczyna. I worked out long descendancies in Word documents. I found no connection. These results are included in the topic Wadowice Gorne Neighborhood [23].

Carl Rapa [43] also contacted me. He has a Gwozdz grandmother from Wadowice Gorne. I traced her ancestry back to one of those other Gwozdz descendancies, so Carl is not my Gwozdz relative within the time of the microfilmed records.

Sarah Boeding contacted me by email in May 2016. She saw my web data for Gwozdz. Her great grandfather Jan Gwozdz changed his name to John Gush. He immigrated to PA from Poland before 1900 and ended up in Detroit. I encouraged Sarah to get DNA testing for her father; the result: he matches me as 3rd to 5th cousin, and his Y-DNA [174] matches mine, which means we have a common Gwozdz ancestor from the 18th or 19th century. I'm still (Aug 2017) doing research to identify that common ancestor.

Knap

I have 12 descendancy groups for Gwozdz people [previous topic]. Four of the 12 use the alias Knap, sometimes spelled Knapp. Some of the records are Gwozdz with alias Knap, a few are Knap with alias Gwozdz. There is sufficient evidence to group them into 4 descendancy groups along with other records that are just Gwozdz or just Knap. My results are in Wadowice.doc [22].

I have seen other alias names, but none using Knap in Wadowice Gorne parish other than these Gwozdz people. I wonder if they used the name Knap because Gwozdz was too difficult for the ruling Austrians to pronounce. I have another separate descendancy for one Knap family line that never uses the name Gwozdz.

My ancestral family has the name Knap recorded very few times:

An 1847 death record is for Teresa Knap, but her husband is named as Jan Padykula, who is the 2nd husband of Teresa Gwozdz, daughter of Michal Gwozdz [5], and her age at death is exactly consistent with her Gwozdz birth.

The banns record for my great grandfather [28] says "Maciej Gwozdz /Knap/". It follows only 2 records after another banns record, for "Maciej Gwozdz inaczej Knap", whom I identify as a member of one of those alias Knap families. Inaczej means other. I wonder if the priest got confused and made a mistake on my ancestor there, because of the other guy with the same name. Maybe that family used the name Knap because there were too many Gwozdz people with the same first name?

In a 1796 marriage, the groom is "Jakub Gwozdz, born Knap". He is the patriarch of one of those 4 Gwozdz descendancy groups that use the name Knap. Michal Gwozdz is recorded as a witness at that 1796 marriage. Maybe Michal & Jacob are brothers, or cousins?

Michal Knap is the godfather at the Jan 1795 birth of Maciej Wilk [14]. Is this the same guy? Seems like it. I'm not sure.

I have checked and double checked all the Michal Gwozdz records, because a Michal Gwozdz is my ancestor, as shown below [27]. All the Michal Gwozdz vital records are clearly for my ancestor. There are no Michal Knap vital records. It is not uncommon for a male to vanish from microfilm records, I suppose because of wars and marriages in other parishes. Also, death records are missing for a few years in M99. This evidence that Michal Gwozdz may have used the name Knap has complicated side issues, on which I spent a lot of time and came to no conclusion. Everything is documented in Michal Gwozdz.doc.

Gwozdz Houses 61, 62, 63

M99 [21] includes a column for house number. Most records, not all, have it filled in. In the decades before and after 1800, some Gwozdz records appear in houses 61, 62, and 63.

My ancestors appear in all 3 houses. I'm jumping ahead out of order here, because it is easiest to explain the house numbers first. The data in my study documents, Wad Master.xls [22] and Wadowice.doc [22], include house numbers. I do not include house numbers in the *Descendancies* in this book because the result is too messy. It is easy enough for me to sort records by house number in my Excel file.

In versions of this book before July 2007, I had a table of records in the topic on my 2-great grandfather Wojciech Gwozdz [27]. That table included house numbers. By 2007, that table became far too large, so I dropped it. Believe me, although house numbers by themselves can sometimes be misleading in individual records, I have a huge number of records for Wojciech's family proving that he lived over the years in these 3 houses.

It appears that 61, 62, 63 are a cluster of Gwozdz houses. It may not be that simple, they may not have been adjacent, because I understand houses were numbered in the order built in some towns in Poland in those days. I have not found a way to determine the situation in Wadowice Gorne parish. I have never seen any microfilms or original documents that explain house numbering.

There are other complications that I should point out:

House numbers may be used up to 4 times, for the four different villages in the parish of Wadowice Gorne [20].

The records for Wampierzow village are always separate. There, 61, 62, and 63 do not have Gwozdz people.

The data for Gorne, Dolne, and Wola are mixed before about 1860, after which the village is recorded in the records. Since after 1860 I only took data for Gwozdz, I don't know much about other families for 61, 62, 63. I did study families in house 52 [next topic].

Often there are multiple family names for each house number within a village. I suppose there actually were extended families living in each dwelling, including in-laws. I suppose when one house was too crowded, people were born, died, or married in the house of a relative, and recorded in that other house. I don't know. This paragraph is speculation.

No doubt the records have many errors in the house number column, adding to the apparent number of family names. It is easy enough to ignore unusual ones.

If a town does a renumbering, there should be a discontinuity in the records at that time. I have not done a careful study of M99 to see if there is such a widespread discontinuity in house number. The data for my ancestors does not have an obvious discontinuity, and I think I would have noticed one.

After all these complications, let me say I have plenty of data assuring us that our ancestors lived in all 3 houses. I'll give examples in the following *Notes* topics.

After 1851, I did a quick glance and found records using houses 61 and 63 with different family names, not Gwozdz. A brother of my great grandfather - Michal who married Rydzowska - had children in house 62 Dolne in the 1880's.

The ancestor of my Cheshire Gwozdz cousins [34] moved from 62 to 122, Dolne.

Follow up. Study the house numbers more carefully to determine exactly when Gwozdz records start and end in houses 61, 62, 63. Determine if other family names are in-laws. Follow the names to modern times and locate the houses.

House 52

Here is one more topic out of logical order: I also have plenty of evidence that my great grandfather moved to house 52. This Gwozdz ancestral cottage still stands today. I visited. Edward Gwozdz **[Error! Bookmark not defined.]** lives there (in 2006). He told me the building is about 150 years old. He assured me that his father and grandfather lived there. His grandfather is my great grandfather Maciej Gwozdz [28].

The cottage has the traditional carved rosette on the central beam. It is obvious that the date was also carved, but the date is illegibly covered by several layers of paint.

The building is in attractively good shape, obviously re-roofed, resided, and no doubt re-floored more than once over the years.

Edward's daughter Zofia Lis and her family live in a newer home next door.

There is a road through Wadowice Gorne - Dolne. This cottage is located 1.9 kilometers west of the big brick church in Wadowice Gorne. It is just past the Wadowice Dolne sign (in 2010).

Edward said he remembers that house numbers were changed years ago. This cottage address was changed from 21 to the current house number, 18. Edward does not remember the number 52, but agrees it is likely numbers were different during the last century.

I asked the pastor if he has house number records or maps from old times. I asked at the government office. No. I suppose it is possible to figure out when and how numbers changed via intense study of the record books.

My 1999 notebook has a note for the death of Maria Gwozdz in 1940, house 52. This is a daughter of Michal, brother of my grandfather, father of Edward. This death record is from a packet of loose pages that I found in the rectory at Wad [22]. This indicates that the house numbers were the same up until WW II.

I did study of house 52 and 122 in the 1858 - 1884 Wad birth record book. This was part of my study of siblings of my grandfather [29]. Here are some interesting tidbits:

Wampierzow is a separate book. These records identify the village, Gorne vs Dole vs Wola. Ours are Dolne.

In the older records, several Gwozdz and Kmiec children are recorded as born in house 52, Wadowice Dolne. Katarzyna Mordec had two illegitimate children in house 52, Wadowice Dolne; the midwife both times was Agnieszka Kmiec. Maziarz children are recorded in this book as born in house number 52, Wadowice Gorne. In Wola Wadowska, another house 52 had both Maziarz and Kagan births recorded. It really looks like there were 3 different houses with the number 52 in the parish, different villages (in addition to Wampierzow). More than one family was living in a house. I do not know if the number always refers to a single cottage. Maybe a cluster of cottages might have one number?

After 1884, records are split into separate books. Dolne is missing. I studied the Gorne book. It has only two records of births in a house 52: one is Agnieszka Kmiec having an illegitimate daughter and the

other, 1901, is the name Lwól (not sure of that "L"). A third entry for house 52, Agata Maziarz, is crossed out. It looks to me like at least one Wadowice Dolne birth is in that Gorne book. Maybe, since I located house 52 very close to the border, the family occasionally went to Gorne for a baptism & data recording - speculation.

Three Kmiec children were born in house 52, 1861 - 1865 before our Aniela Gwozdz was born there in 1868. 1869 and the early 1870's have Gwozdz and Kmiec births recorded from house 52. The Kmiec father is my ancestor Jozef, son of my ancestors Wojciech [17] and Agnieszka Sypek. Jozef remarries in 1873 in house 52, but his children by that 2nd marriage are in houses 54 and 72.

When I found these births in 1998, it looked to me like the cottage had originally been the Kmiec home. Later, in 1999, I found the 1865 Maciej Gwozdz - Maryanna Kmiec banns record in M99 [21]. In the column for house number, Maciej is clearly recorded as 62, and Maryanna is clearly recorded as 52.

Conclusion: House 52 was previously a Kmiec home. My ancestors Maciej and Maryanna moved in to live with her parents and family, including brother Jozef.

This does not prove that the building that stands today is exactly the same building that stood in 1865. I do not know if it may have been the practice to build a new house next to an old one, abandon the old house, and keep the old house number. At any rate, the existing building has had the roof and exterior siding changed, so at most the beams and walls are all that date from before 1865. I suppose the 1865 building might have had a thatched roof and no floor.

Follow up: Same as Wad. Obviously, these books have lots more facts about our family.

Chicopee Alfred Millard

Chicopee MA is a town on the Connecticut River less than 20 miles north of the border with CT. Chicopee was well known to me in my childhood as a destination for Polish immigrants. I had heard that we have relatives there, although I never visited them. Throughout my genealogy research I found lots of information about these relatives.

In 2007 Alfred Millard saw my information on the web. His wife is a descendant of a Topor family from Wadowice Gorne. We have not yet figured out her relation to the Jozef Topor who married Aniela Gwozdz [8].

Alfred has been very helpful providing detailed information to me from the Chicopee records.

Alfred informed me in Aug 2010 that the Chicopee records have been digitized up to 1915. We hope this continues beyond 1915. Alf said there are plenty of Gwozdz records, so I sent him the \$5 per record fee to make copies of selected data and send them to me. There are 20 Gwozdz marriages 1898 to 1915 in Chicopee.

It took me some time to figure out which records are for my relatives. I added information in the appropriate sections of this book.

Most of the Gwozdz information from Chicopee is not for my relatives, so I do not reference it all in this document. I am keeping a file of those other Gwozdz families in case some of them contact me.

I also arranged the \$5 per record with Alf for Kmiec records.

In the Chicopee records, most Polish people are identified as cotton weavers. Apparently, the Dwight Textile Mills, of Chicopee, had representatives recruiting workers from the region of south Poland that includes Wadowice Gorne. Michael Padykula [30] found this information in a book, "The Polish Community of Chicopee", by Stephen R. Jendrysik; the book is available on the web (in 2011), but I did not order it.

Gwozdz in Town not Related

I remember a Gwozdz family in Adams and North Adams “not related to us”, according to my parents. When my oldest sister Rosalie went to St. Joseph’s high school in North Adams, her last name was immediately recognized as Gwahtz, because that’s the pronunciation that was used by that other Gwozdz family. In 2005 Theresa Gallagher nee Gwozdz, a member of that other family, found me on the web and contacted me; she does not know where in Poland her grandfather was born.

Peter S. Gwozdz

My name is Peter S. Gwozdz.

Peter S. Gwozdz of Denmark found my home page on the web. We exchanged emails, in English.

Another Peter S. Gwozdz of New Bedford MA died in 2011, age 67 - same age as I was in 2011. Someone told me about his funeral notice on the web. The web obituary says that he was Peter S. Gwozdz Jr., and that he is survived by Peter S. Gwozdz III. I contacted Peter III in 2017 to discuss if we might be related through Jan Gwozdz [31]. All 3 Peter S. Gwozdz middle names are Stanley (baptized Stanislaw), same as my middle name; Peter II was born less than a month before me.

Gwozdz Descendancy [5]

OK. That finishes the *Notes* on my main sources of information, and general Gwozdz discussions. Next come my *Notes* on my ancestors. The following *Gwozdz Notes* topics follow the same order as the *Gwozdz Descendancy*. The first page of the *Descendancy* [5] is a one-page list of only the most distant ancestor names. The names come in the same order here as in the *Gwozdz Pedigree Chart* [181]. The topics below have “hot link” bookmark page references to the *Descendancy* and to the *Pedigree Chart* so you can quickly check who’s who.

Maryanna Gwozdz, 1714? - 2 Apr 1787 [5, 181]

I found her death record in the Wadowice Gorne Parish records, M99 [21], film 1980469, Item 16. The first page of that oldest death record book is January 1787. We are very lucky to have this record of the oldest recorded Gwozdz person in Wadowice Gorne parish. Maryanna’s maiden name is not recorded. The record indicates that she was a widow, but the record does not name her Gwozdz husband. She died at age 72, it says, so I subtracted to get her birth year, assuming she was more than likely born after April. Old records are notorious for exaggerating death ages, so it is likely she was actually born after 1714.

I am hoping she is my most distant named Gwozdz ancestor. My reason: she died in house number 62 [24]. Wojciech Gwozdz, coming up below [27], was born in house 63 and married in house 62. That’s the Wojciech Gwozdz who is the grandfather of my grandfather; Wojciech is named on the Piotr Gwozdz birth certificate [159]. The father of Wojciech is Michal [5]. Michal had 9 children, all born in house 63. Michal’s son by his 2nd wife was born in house 63 and died in house 62. A few of Michal’s grandchildren were born or married in house 62. This is circumstantial, but not solid proof that Michal is a grandson of Maryanna. After all, she could possibly be Michal’s grand aunt instead of his grandmother. I cannot think of any follow up study that will add or subtract evidence. I put the word “uncertain” next to her name in the *Descendancy* and in the *Pedigree Chart*. I hope no one copies her name into other genealogies without the warning that the identification is uncertain.

Adam Gwozdz, 1737? - 25 Jul 1787 [5, 181]

Katarzyna, 1744? - 5 Aug 1794 [5, 181]

Adam Gwozdz died in house 63 [previous topic]. He is also listed as “uncertain” because the house evidence is the circumstantial evidence that Adam is the son of Maryanna, and the father of Michal.

There is another Adam Gwozdz, 1735 - 3 Sep 1789, who also died in the Wadowice Gorne parish, house 102. They both have a wife named Katarzyna.

The fact that there were two contemporary men named Adam Gwozdz in the parish means they were not brothers. I cannot be sure they were even cousins, because there were plenty Gwozdz people in the area [23].

Adam Gwozdz appears in the microfilmed records very often as a godfather, and as a witness at marriages. Unfortunately, I am not sure, but it is my impression that the other Adam Gwozdz was the popular one.

There are 10 children in M99 born to Adam & Katarzyna Gwozdz. Seven are born in house 102, so I put them with that other Adam (not listed in this book). I listed the other 3 children in the *Descendancy* as children of my Adam [5]. Reminder: exact dates in the *Descendancy* are from records. Years without day are calculated from other records. Years with ? are likely inexact.

I list Jozef as the oldest son [5]. This is “uncertain”, because it is based on the fact that the children of Jozef were born in house 62. An additional tidbit of evidence: godmother is Maryanna Gwozdz at the 1806 birth of Katarzyna daughter of Michal - that might be the Maryanna wife of Jozef. Not much evidence. In my study document Wadowice.doc [22, 23] I include this Jozef in the *Descendancy* of my ancestors. I have 3/4 of a page of descendants for this Jozef, continuing to the 1870’s, but I did not copy his data here into this book.

No doubt there are more unidentified siblings, perhaps one or more of those Gwozdz descendancies in Wadowice.doc.

I list Michal 2nd. Michal was born before the birth records start in 1777. I suppose Michal [next topic] is a son of my Adam because his children are born in house 63, but I consider that identification uncertain. The word “uncertain” goes with Adam, however, because Michal is well documented as my ancestor.

Maryanna was born 1781 in house 63 to Adam & Katarzyna Gwozdz.

Wojciech was born 1784 in house 69 to Adam & Katarzyna Gwozdz. House 69 is not a Gwozdz house, but it is a Gula [15] house, and a married woman named Jadwiga Gut died in house 69 in 1798 while our Jadwiga Gwozdz nee Gut [37] was alive. It seems 69 housed friends, or in-laws. There is no evidence of a 3rd Adam & Katarzyna. That other Adam had a son in 1784, so it seems Wojciech belongs with my Adam. Wojciech is a very common name, and there are many Wojciech Gwozdz in M99, but I was able to match up all the Wojciech marriages and deaths to other families. This one disappears from the records. This is not uncommon, since males go to war and marry in other parishes, for example. It would be nice to find his marriage or death record in another parish, because it may provide his mother’s maiden name.

Teresa was born 1786, house 63, father Adam. A hole in the page destroyed the family name, the mother’s name, and the witnesses. However, Teresa, age 2, died 1788, house number not recorded, parents Adam & Katarzyna Gwozdz.

I mention in the Knap [24] topic a Jakub Gwozdz who may have been a younger brother of Michal and therefore a son of our Adam. Jakub was born 1776 according to his death age, the year before the first birth records. I consider the evidence too flimsy to list Jakub in the *Descendancy*.

That 1794 death date for Katarzyna wife of my Adam is very uncertain. Two widows named Katarzyna Gwozdz have death records in M99 in the right time frame, and 4 Gwozdz males have a wife named Katarzyna. Wadowice.doc [22] has notes documenting my circumstantial evidence for identification. This issue could use more study, but it has no effect on the *Descendancy*. I do not have the maiden name for my Katarzyna. The wife of the other Adam is Katarzyna Pietras.

Follow up: Study witness records - godparents, best man, etc. See if there is enough evidence, combined with house numbers, to identify other Gwozdz families as likely related, maybe in-law families, too.

Michal Gwozdz, 1765? - 20 Jun 1830 [5, 181]

His wife is Jadwiga Gut [37]. This couple are our ancestors, as will become clear in the following topics. They are our most distant well documented ancestors named Gwozdz. Their names appear in M99 [21].

In M99, they are recorded as the parents for the baptismal records of 7 children born between 1795 and 1810. The youngest is Wojciech Gwozdz, who it will be shown below is our ancestor. In M99, this same couple is recorded as parents in the marriage for Wojciech and, as grandparents, in the birth records for the children of Wojciech.

The oldest M99 record books do not have grandparents' names. Too bad. If they had been recorded at baptism of any of Michal's 6 children, we would have better evidence for Michal's parents.

The oldest M99 record books do not have the birth date column, just one baptism date column. I listed those dates as birth dates in the *Descendancy* for the children of Michal, but please be advised that the actual birth dates may be the same, or one day earlier, or a few days earlier.

There is a column for house number in these Austrian style records. The house number is recorded for all 6 births: house 63. That provides evidence that we are not dealing with two different Michal and Jadwiga. In the Gut topic [37] I mention some uncertainty about her maiden name.

The house number is also my circumstantial evidence that Michal is a son of Adam [previous topic].

Michal married Maryanna Szczek 29 Jul 1821, 4 months after his wife Jadwiga died. He was 55; Maryanna was 19, it is written. He died 9 years later, 20 Jun 1830, with age recorded as 65. A 1765 birth after July is exactly consistent with both records. Although these records cannot be exactly trusted, this is strong evidence that both records refer to the same Michal Gwozdz. I found no records for another contemporary Michal Gwozdz. This is valuable evidence, since he died in house 78, which is not a Gwozdz house number. One of these days I should figure out if in-laws lived in house 78. That 2nd marriage record does not have the house number filled in. His first wife died in house 63.

The M99 records start in 1777. As expected, I did not find Michal in the baptismal records, since he was born about 1765.

The son Tomasz, born 1799, disappears from the records. I cannot find his marriage or death.

Jozef, son by Michal's 2nd wife, does not seem to have any surviving children.

Follow up: Make descendancies for Michal's daughters. Check other parishes for descendants of Tomasz. Study house 78.

Missing Marriage Record Michal Gwozdz & Jadwiga Gut

I checked and double checked the records a number of times, so I am sure I found all the M99 [21] records for the family of Michal & Jadwiga. Their marriage record is not there. I presume they married before the Oct 1795 baptismal record for Teresa, who seems to be their oldest child.

1794 is missing from the marriage records. Actually, the gap is Sunday 17 Nov 1793 to Sunday 23 Nov 1794.

I think the marriage records are a copy. It looks to me like the scribe turned 2 pages of the original at once, thereby missing exactly two pages of records. It is not obvious, because the error occurs in the middle of a page of the copy. Film 1980469, Item 13, page 17. That page does not have the year filled in at the top where it should be. The records jump from 17 Nov to 23 Nov, 6 days, instead of the usual 7. My document Michal Gwozdz.doc [23] has the details of my proof on the missing time range.

They may have been married in Wadowice Gorne between late Nov 1793 and early Nov 1794.

The document Michal Gwozdz.doc also has long discussions about other possible explanations for a missing marriage record, such as evidence for military activity at the time, and evidence that the priest was dying, 2 reasons for missing individual records in addition to missing pages.

Another obvious alternative is that they married in another parish. This was my assumption before I realized there was data missing. I checked microfilms for other parishes. When I realized their marriage year might be missing, I continued the search anyway, looking also for other missing records that I know about. I used Michal Gwozdz.doc for full documentation of my search of the Wadowice Gorne Neighborhood [23].

Their marriage record did not show up in my search, but I have not checked all parishes within a reasonable distance.

Gut is a rare name. There are few Gut [36] families in Wadowice Gorne. While searching for the marriage record in other parishes, I did my usual scan of names, making notes of family names of my ancestors. For those parishes without marriage records in the 1790's, I made a particular effort to check names for other years, to see if there were Gut people there, since if Michal went there to marry his bride, she should have relatives in those records. I only found Gut in one other village, Nagoszyn, 10 miles south, parish of Lubzina. The Nagoszyn 1790's marriage records seem complete, and this couple is not listed. Summary: I have not found any evidence that this couple married in a parish other than Wadowice Gorne.

There is some confusion regarding the identification of the name Gut, as discussed in Jadwiga's topic [37].

Wojciech Gwozdz, 13 Apr 1810 - 20 Jul 1885 [5, 7, 8, 181, 188]

Wadowice Gorne parish records - M99 [21], Wad [22], and Tar [22] - are my sources for detail on the life of Wojciech Gwozdz. Wojciech is listed on the Piotr Birth Certificate [159], as the grandfather of Piotr. The Birth Certificate names Wojciech's wife as Katarzyna Gula [39], the same name as Wojciech's wife in the records.

I found a huge number of M99 records with the names of Wojciech Gwozdz and his wife Katarzyna Gula, because they have 9 children. Parents are named in birth and marriage records. Grandparents are also named in birth records, so I located many Gwozdz grandchildren birth records for this couple when I did a complete search for Gwozdz.

One of the 9 births (1845) is a year with missing records, but I found all 9 marriage records (actually banns records with marriage date), with parents named in all. 1853 is also missing, and there is a gap there in the children births, so there is a chance of a 10th child missed. The other missing data for the parish are too close to other births. There is always a slight chance of missing data that I have not noticed (see the discussion on Michal's marriage, above). It is possible that I will find another daughter of W & K some day by spotting them as grandparents.

I have not done a search for their grandchildren not named Gwozdz, but they would have "Gwozdz" written in the column for the mother.

The 8 birth records for their children all name the 4 grandparents albeit with inconsistencies in the grandmother maiden names, as discussed in their topics [37, 40].

Summary: Wojciech would make a great genealogy textbook example. I have much more information than is required to solidly document his family tree. (Of course I don't know about possible secret adoptions, etc.)

There are other individuals in the parish named Wojciech Gwozdz or Katarzyna Gula, so I studied all their records to be sure there is no confusion. In fact, I made descendancies for all contemporary Gwozdz families (Wadowice.doc [22]). I was very careful making conclusions about our Wojciech Gwozdz. I noticed records for two other Wojciech Gwozdz individuals in the parish who were contemporaries of our Wojciech in the mid 1800's. One of those 2, believe it or not, was married to another Katarzyna, maiden name Dzialo, but they lived in Wampierzow, which has separate sections in the record books.

His birth record is in M99. My birth date for Wojciech is actually his baptism date; birth date is not given on the baptismal records back then. Katarzyna's baptismal record has both dates; she was baptized two days after birth.

His death record, and the death record for his wife, are in Tar [22]. I consider myself extremely fortunate to have found these death records in the 6 years of non-microfilmed data that I found at the Tarnow archive. Wojciech's was one of the last records that I found. He died in house 62 [24]. His age at death is given as 76; he was actually 75.

Latin words for status are included in most records. Joe Armata [168] found a book with translations and explanations. The word "hortulanus" was used in records to indicate a quarter lot serf. "Inquilinus" and "rustici" are terms for land-less tenant farmers. We guess "laborius" is a laborer. We cannot be sure the scribe who wrote these words over 100 years ago for our ancestor was accurate. We cannot be sure we understand the meanings exactly. Taking these words at face value, we conclude that Wojciech acquired a quarter lot before 1839 but no longer had the land in 1848.

Follow up: Find more grandchildren of Wojciech & Katarzyna.

Blazej Gwozdz

This is a side story. My aunt Felicia [161] corresponded with a Gwozdz family around 1945. In 2001, my cousin Joe Armata [168] translated 3 letters that Felicia received in response. We do not have her side of the correspondence. I think now that maybe she saw the name Franciszek Gwozdz on a published list of soldiers wounded in WWII. Franciszek wrote to her with a request to relay information to his family. The letters seem to be written as pen pals, not as family.

I was misled for a few years before 2001. Before the full translations were available, I was hoping these people might be distant relatives. A previous version of this book speculated that maybe Blazej fit in as a son of Wojciech. In fact, Blazej is from a different region of Poland.

Blazej was a soldier in the Austrian army. His son Kazimierz was one of the Polish cavalry men murdered by the Russians at Katyn in 1939. Kazimierz's son Franciszek Gwozdz, while wounded during WW II, wrote those letters to my aunt Felicia. Frank settled in England; I phoned him in 1999.

This blind alley provided one of my favorite experiences in Poland, when I found Frank's relatives, before I located him. My stories, and the interesting history of this family, are documented in my Poland Reports [168].

Maciej Gwozdz, 9 Feb 1837 - 1918?, [5, 6, 7, 8, 181, 188]

M99 [21], Wad [22], and the Piotr Birth Certificate [159] are my sources for Maciej. There are two copies of the birth record for Maciej Gwozdz in M99. Film 7 Item 5 and Film 3 Item 1 (civil copy). In both places, Maciej's parents are listed as Wojciech Gwozdz and Katarzyna Gula. In both places his 4 grandparents are correctly named. I have very little oral information about Maciej because his son Piotr, my grandfather, spoke very rarely about his childhood. Some of the data for Maciej are given in Wojciech's topic above and in Piotr's topics below.

The discussion for Maciej's wife Maryanna Kmiec [42] is with the Kmiec Notes later in this section.

The actual marriage records for the 1860's have not survived in Wadowice Gorne. M99 [22] has a section with the banns records, 1862 - 1883. That is very lucky for us; most banns records have not survived. These have the wedding date penned in. The birth dates of the bride and groom are sometimes penned in, too. The parents are always named, along with the mother's maiden name. I found Maciej & Maryanna's marriage record. Film 7, Item 15, 1865, top of a page. "20/2" means 20 February. Careful, there is a banns record for a different individual named Maciej Gwozdz on the previous page. I am sure I have the correct one, because of the parents' names, Wojciech and Katarzyna nee Gula. That other Maciej has different parents. Also, our Maciej record has the birth dates penned in for both the bride and the groom; the birth dates are exactly the same as the dates I had already found for their birth records.

I discussed the name Knap [24] above. That other Maciej Gwozdz used the name Maciej Knap, it seems. The banns record says "inaczej Knap", which means "alias Knap". On the next page, the word /Knap/ appears in slashes, seeming to indicate that our Maciej also used that alias. It seems funny that two individuals named Maciej Gwozdz would use the same alias. Perhaps the priest who wrote the records was confused. After a long study, I have good evidence that the /Knap/ in my great grandfather's marriage record is probably an error. It really does not matter to us, because Maciej clearly continued to use the Gwozdz name. His children were all born Gwozdz. His 1914 second marriage record, from Wad [22] has him as Maciej Gwozdz; my notes do not have the word "Knap"; I am sure I would have copied any strange word into my notes. His sister Maryanna used the name Knap at her second marriage in 1881, her age and the name of her first husband both match her first marriage, which is Gwozdz.

There are other contemporary individuals named Maciej Gwozdz. I'll discuss them below, in the topics concerning Piotr.

Maciej's children are recorded in Wad [22]. I discuss them in the next topic. The only one missing is Piotr. Discussion coming up later.

I found a 2nd marriage for Maciej in Wad [22]. 10 Feb 1914. He is recorded as living in house 62, the widower of Maria Kmiec. Maciej's parents' names are correctly recorded. Maciej's birth year, 1837, is correctly recorded. The bride is Katarzyna Piechota, 60, widow of Jan Dzialo. Maciej turned 77 on the day before his wedding, at which time he had many grandchildren, 3 of them in Adams MA: my aunts Mary, Felicia and Kassie. My father Stanley was born 11 months later. Amazing. My great grandfather remarried at age 77 and that tidbit never made it into my family's oral history.

I did not find Maciej's death record. 1918 is my guess for his death year.

Maciej vs Mateusz

These were considered 2 different names in 19th century Poland. I translate Maciej as Matthew, because my family named my brother Matthew after Maciej. I used to think the Polish name Mateusz to just be the diminutive form for Maciej; my mother thought so too; that is not correct. Technically Maciej should be translated Matthias, and Mateusz should be translated Matthew. It is confusing. I had trouble with name books and with web sites; some of them are also confused on Matthew vs Matthias. Some books and web sites specifically say that Matthias is just a variation of Matthew. Here is how I straightened it out: Names in Poland were biased toward saints whose feast days fell within a month of the birth. Most of the Mateusz (Latin Mathaeus) records in M99 are for boys born in September. 21 Sep is the feast day of St. Matthew the Evangelist. Most Maciej (Latin Mathias) are February. 24 Feb is the feast day of St. Matthias the apostle who replaced Judas. Notice my great grandfather was born 9 Feb. Nevertheless, I usually just translate both Maciej and Mateusz as Matthew and ignore the rare English name Matthias.

Children of Maciej and Maryanna Piotr's Siblings [8]

I wrote 3 reports on the siblings of my Grandfather Piotr in my Poland Reports [168]. Those facts plus more detail are in this topic.

The birth records are available in Wad [22]. My results from Wad are listed in the Gwozdz *Descendancy*. Page [6] has the list of Maciej & Maryanna's 8 children.

Here, I need to first prove that I have the correct complete list. I also need to prove that I actually found my 2nd cousins in Poland. Finally, I need to list and discuss what I know about each child. Here we go:

One of the books at Wad [22] is labeled "Natuorum 1858 - 1884". Natuorum is Latin for birth. It is a baptismal record. This book is in excellent condition. It appears to be a rebinding of more than one old book. I paged through the book. The baptism records are numbered, and no numbers are missing from 1858 through 1883. Only the beginning of 1884 is there. It is common for the end pages to be missing when a previous binding falls off an old book. Other than that, the sequence of dates is continuous. The writing is quite legible.

The siblings of my grandfather, children of Maciej and Maryanna Gwozdz, are listed in this book. Seven children are in the record, all with the same parents and 4 grandparents names exactly the same as on the Piotr Birth Certificate [159], except for a silly reversal error of the names Sypek and Kmiec in the 1883 Stanislaw record. All seven records have the same house number, 52, village of Wadowice Dolne.

Is the list complete? Piotr's mother Maryanna, whose birth record I already have, was going on 39 years old when Piotr was born in 1885; his father Maciej was 48. Is there a younger sibling? I doubt it. Piotr's children have always told me that he was definitely the youngest. Felicia's *Descendancy Notes* [160] say "dad was the youngest". If that is correct, we do not need the 1885 + records. Was there an older sibling? Maryanna was not quite 21 in 1867 when the oldest, Aniela, was born 2 years and 3 months after the wedding. I checked twice for a birth to a Maciej Gwozdz 1864 to 1866 - none. Is there another sibling missing from the book? The record book is in good shape and it looks like no dates are missing in the 1864 - 1883 time frame, when our 7 Piotr Gwozdz siblings are pretty equally spaced, 25 to 36 months apart. You can imagine another kid in the middle of the 36 months, not recorded for some reason, but that is not reasonable.

Conclusion: It is not 100% certain, but it is reasonable to conclude that my *Descendancy* list of eight children born to Maciej Gwozdz and Maryanna Kmiec is complete.

I did not find the birth record for the youngest, Piotr, my grandfather. Let me cover his discussion as 3 separate topics below. Right now, I need to convince the reader that I correctly identified who's who among his siblings. Some of his siblings are known to my family. Others are known only to the family of my second cousins in Poland. I need to prove that I located my second cousins in Poland. My family does not know these people, because our grandparents lost

touch more than 60 years ago. My second cousins did not know me when I showed up at their door. They did not remember my grandfather Piotr's name. I did not take the time to find their birth records. My proof is very detailed. I previously reported the proof in my Poland Reports [168]. More details are included here in this *Notes* topic.

Brief summary of the proof: I found in Poland descendants of Piotr's brother Michal and sister Anna. Some of these have parents' names that correspond to names found by Joe Armata in Boxes of Letters [160] saved by our grandmother. I found Edward Gwozdz living in a 150 year old cottage. Edward's sister, another Anna Gwozdz, 88, named their grandparents, Maciej and Maryanna Gwozdz, who lived in Edward's cottage. There are several name coincidences given below in the subtopics for each sibling. Taken together, these coincidences provide a sufficient proof that I have the correct Michal and Anna Gwozdz. There are no serious contradictions. There are many loose ends and unidentified people, not all of whom are mentioned below.

Here is the detailed discussion, in birth order:

1. Aniela (Angel). 11 May 1867 [8]. This oldest daughter married twice. I found both records in Wad [22]. The data is in the *Descendancy* [8]. Her first husband, Jozef Padykula, was a widower 18 years older than she. Apparently, he died within a year because she married Jozef Topor 14 months after the first marriage.

I have plenty of new information in that *Descendancy* but before discussing that let me review and clarify my oldest information:

In the oldest versions of this genealogy book, I listed Maria Topor of Chicopee as a sister of Piotr, with 3 daughters, which I now know to be incorrect. That came from the Armata Genealogy [160]. Joe Armata does not remember where he got that information. My aunt Virginia Maguire [161] told me (1998 conversation recorded in my log) that she remembered visiting relatives in Chicopee with her parents. She remembered the names Kagan and Topor. Virginia remembered the Kagan family as having 3 daughters. The Kagan relatives are more distant; my grandfather's aunt Anna [13] has two daughters who married Kagan men, so the Kagan families are cousins of my grandfather. Virginia remembers two Topor men, Mike and Stanley (called Sam). Those two names match my recent information on children of Aniela.

The Felicia Gwozdz *Descendancy Notes* [160] have an Anna Topor listed as a sister of Piotr. That's wrong, but understandable, since the Anna women are very confusing. I met Anna Gwozdz Topor, 87, daughter of Michal [below, brother of Aniela]. Anna still used her maiden name. Anna husband's name was Franciszek Topor. Conclusion: Felicia was confused between her aunt Anna Gwozdz Kolano [below] and her cousin Anna Gwozdz Topor, 87 years old in 1998. I get confused, too. Anna Gwozdz Topor has a young granddaughter Anna, whom I also met. I mentioned above another Anna Gwozdz - my grandfather's aunt who married Turek and then Bigda more than 100 years ago. I also remember Anna Gwozdz Kordana of Cheshire and Adams. Too many Anna's.

Anna Gwozdz Topor, 87, remembered in 1998 that she had an aunt Aniela who also married a Topor and moved to America. That's evidence that I have the correct family. I do not know the relationship between Aniela's Jozef Topor and Anna's Franciszek Topor. I have noticed Topor as a common name in the Wadowice Gorne records.

In 1999 I visited Wadowice Gorne for a full week. I stayed near by in Mielec, Poland with Anna's daughter Janina Janczykowska. Janina remembers, as a child, "Aniela Topor's lot". She showed me the lot in Wadowice Dolne, now owned by others, that the Topor family abandoned when they moved to America.

No way Anna & Janina can remember Aniela (Gwozdz) Topor as a person. Aniela moved to America before anyone now living in Poland was born. They were told about Aniela.

OK. That was several paragraphs of discussion about Topor confusion. I had to write all that to explain the data that was presented in previous versions of this genealogy. The solution to the confusion was not really very difficult. It only took me an hour on the phone:

On 13 Nov 01, I checked the web to see how many Topor's in Chicopee have a phone listing. There were only 14. I hit a relative,

Alphonse, on the second try. Al suggested I speak to Norma [8], wife of the late Theodore, grandson of Aniela. These people are complete strangers to me. Our families have been out of touch since before I was born. But the connection is obvious. They know that Gwozdz is the maiden name of their grandmother. They know she had married someone else before she married their grandfather Jozef Topor, although they do not remember the name Padykula. Over the phone, I quickly got from Norma the names for Aniela's *Descendancy*. I exchanged emails with her son Kevin.

Two descendants of Aniela Gwozdz found my data on the web and provided by email more of that information that I list in the *Descendancy*. April Smith [8] contacted me in 2009. Elizabeth Topor [8] found my data in 2010.

April provided email details on living descendants of Walter Topor, her great grandfather, son of Jozef Topor and Aniela Gwozdz. April also emailed to me scanned Obit, death & marriage certificates, and a wedding photo. In previous versions of this book I had Walter Topor incorrectly named as Edward.

April provided email details on living descendants of John Topor, her grandfather, son of Jozef Topor and Aniela Gwozdz.

Alfred Millard [25] contacted me by email in 2010. Alf descends from another Topor family from Wadowice Gorne. He is researching the Topor lines, and I help him when I can. We have not yet connected his line to Jozef Topor the 2nd husband of Aniela Gwozdz. Alf introduced me by email to Elizabeth Topor.

In 2006, Michael Padykula of FL found me on the web and contacted me. He descends from Aniela's husband by his first marriage, so we are not relatives. I call Mike my "2nd cousin-in-law". I helped him construct his family tree.

2. Jozef (Joseph). 24 Dec 1869 [8]. This is the Cohoes Jozef. My aunt Virginia verifies that he was much older than her father Piotr, because his grandchildren were about the same age as Virginia, Piotr's youngest.

Jozef's birth record is in the rectory book at Wad [22].

My mother and aunts remember him, and some of his children and grandchildren. I phoned his grandchildren.

On 17 Jan 1999, I contacted my 2nd cousin Dolly Kemprowski [8]. In phone conversations and letters, she provided me with a list of Jozef's descendants. There may be great - great grandchildren missing from the list, but it seems to have all his children and grandchildren (my 2nd cousins). The data is listed in the *Descendancy* [8]. Dolly kindly corrected my first print out. Gert Sally also provided some information.

Dolly sent me copies of several nice family photographs, including the wedding of Jozef Gwozdz and Antoinette Kartz.

Dolly Kemprowski informs me that the birth date 1872 is on Jozef's tombstone, St. Mary's cemetery, Waterford NY. I judge that to be an error by 3 years. Dolly mailed me a copy of Jozef's US Naturalization certificate, where it is recorded that he was 43 years old at citizenship, on 6 Jun 1913; an age of 43 is exactly consistent with the Dec 1869 birth record that I found in Wadowice Gorne.

Our relatives in Poland do not remember Jozef.

Jozef's great grandson Tom Rybaltkowski [70] visited me during his 2017 vacation in California. We have no memory of ever seeing each other previously.

3. Michal (Michael). 29 Aug 1872 [9]. This must be the brother listed on Piotr's Ship Passenger List [159] as coming to Adams first. The list says he lived at 2 Valley St. My family does not remember him. I did not find him in the 1900 or 1910 Census, so maybe he stayed less than 10 years.

A Michal Gwozdz, Wadowice Dolne, is listed as an address in the Boxes of Letters [160] and in Dad's Poland Notebook [173]. One of the Kolano letters mentions that "Michal is doing poorly" without mentioning the relationship. It is reasonable to guess that Piotr's older brother Michal provided an incentive for Piotr to emigrate from Poland. It is reasonable to conclude that Michal saved up a little money working in the cotton factory and returned to Poland.

I visited his descendants; the names in the *Descendancy* were told to me when I visited in April 1998. His son Edward still lived (still also in 2006 when my family visited) in Wadowice Dolne. Michal's daughter Anna, 87 years old in 1998, was living in Mielec. Anna

immediately named her grandfather Maciej. Both she and Edward are sure their grandfather and father both lived in the same house Edward now lives in. They both remember that their father lived in America for awhile as a young man. The house number has been changed over the years. Anna hesitated naming her grandmother. I prompted "Katarzyna". It was a mistake; I was confused with the Banas side. Anna immediately corrected me, saying the name was Maria. (Polish records years ago used Maryanna, because the name Maria was considered like the name Jesus, not to be used.) This is all presented as evidence that I found the correct family in 1998. My family in the US does not remember these Polish people. These people did not know me. Anna cried when she realized who I was, and then said she remembered the packages from her uncle Piotr in the States. The packages were mailed after WW II when Poland was destitute. (My aunt Virginia assures me that Piotr's wife actually prepared and mailed the packages.) Anna also volunteered that this uncle had a son who fought in WW II. That would be my uncle Joe. By themselves, these name coincidences are convincing. But there is more. I found Edward and Anna through their Kolano cousins, next item. The story about how I luckily found them all is in my Poland Reports [168].

Michal died crouching in the field next to his cottage when the Russian front came through at the end of WW II. Apparently, he was killed in the cross fire. He was about 75 at the time. Edward buried him on the spot, later moving his remains to the Wadowice Gorne cemetery, but there was no money for a stone at the time. That's why Barb and Dave and I did not find a stone for him when we checked the cemeteries earlier in my visit. No one else was home on that day in 1945. The cottage suffered very little damage during the war. The orally reported age of 75 checks pretty closely with the birth date that I have from Wad. We could get the death day if we study the war history.

4. Anna. 14 Feb 1875 [9]. Anna married Kazimierz Kolano. (This Anna is the deceased aunt of the Anna in the previous subtopic, who remembered her aunt well.) The Kolano's lived a short time in the US before returning to Poland. I visited their descendants. Most names in the *Descendancy* for Anna were given to me by my second cousin Kazimiera Skowrya, of Odment. In 1994, Joe Armata [168] mailed translations of Boxes of Letters [160] that my grandmother saved. Also lists of addresses. One letter was from Kazimierz and Anna Kolano, the same name as the grandparents of Kazimiera Skowrya. The letter mentions their son Jozef. Another letter years later, from Jozef Kolano, mentions a son Boleslaw. Kazimiera has an uncle named Jozef with a son Boleslaw. Kazimiera's father was Stefan Kolano. I found Kazimiera through Stefan's records in Wad. Stefan Kolano of Odment is one of the names on the address list. Odment is village, near the town of Medzechow, which is near the city Szczucin. Odment, Medzechow, and Szczucin are all associated with Kolano addresses in the Boxes of Letters. I provide these name coincidences as final proof that I found the correct families in Poland. The proof seems to me beyond a reasonable doubt.

Another letter in that box is from Stanislaw Karczewski [9] in 1983. Stanislaw found me on the web in 2006 and provided more family information. In August 2006 he drove to Pultusk to meet my family during our vacation.

5. Jan (John). 15 Sep 1877 [9]. I found the birth record for this boy at the Wadowice Gorne parish rectory [22] when I visited in April 1998. I also found the record for his brother Wojciech [next item]. These two are definitely brothers of my grandfather, because the two birth records name the same parents and the same 4 grandparents as those on my grandfather's birth certificate [159].

I asked around in 1998; no one in the family remembered these two brothers of my grandfather Piotr. I understood that Piotr avoided talking about Poland and his family, but it is interesting that these two are uncles of my father and his siblings, but they were not known to my family. They are not listed in Felicia's *Descendancy* [160]. Felicia died in 1996; she was not able to converse very well in Oct 1993 when I first interviewed my living aunts about genealogy. More about this in the next item about Wojciech.

Finally, in 2010, Alf Millard [25] sent me copies of records from Chicopee, including the marriage records for Jan and Wojciech. Also the birth of a daughter in 1901 to Jan. Parents are named in these marriage records, and ages of groom and bride, so I know these are the correct marriage records. Jan married Agnieszka Gula.

I do not know yet what became of Jan and his family. I have been hoping someone in this family will see my web pages and send me an email.

My versions of this book 1999 through 2009 speculated about what happened to Jan. Thinking he died as an infant, I carefully checked the death records at Wad [22]. Jan (John) is a common name, so I checked lots of false leads over the years.

The Church in Chicopee (see Wojciech and Stanislaw, next) does not have records for a John Gwozdz.

In April 2017, I was checking US draft registrations for WWI, dated 1917 & 1918. On the LDS web site [175]. There were 36 hits for John Gwozdz. The best fit was John Gwozdz of New Bedford, born 10 Feb 1877 with wife Agnes. That's a match of wife's name and birth year, but the birth date is half a year off, which would not be very unusual for immigrants in the early 20th century. I had found other cousins in New Bedford; it makes sense that a young man married in Chicopee might move to New Bedford where there were relatives already there.

That "New Bedford" reminded me of Peter S. Gwozdz III [26] so I phoned him. His mother was next to him; she verified that Peter's great grandfather was named John; she could not remember the name of John's wife. Peter III was confused about which other Gwozdz in the New Bedford area might be his relatives.

The 1920 census has a John and Agnes Gwozdz and 3 sons living in Manchester NH, but that couple is 10 years too young to be the ones I am looking for. No John and Agnes Gwozdz couple show up in New Bedford census 1910 or 1920.

Follow up. Find the marriage record for that NH couple, or phone Gwozdz people in Manchester, to rule them out for sure. Phone Gwozdz people in New Bedford and near by towns.

6. Wojciech (Adalbert). 12 Mar 1880 [9]. See the comments in the previous item for the brothers Jan & Wojciech.

In 1936, a note was added to Wojciech's birth record in Poland [22], indicating that an abstract was prepared. I saw other notes like this. Also death notes. The priest explained them to me. Someone requested what we would call a birth certificate for this guy in 1936. One possible reason: a birth certificate was needed for application for US citizenship. This was a hint to me (in 1998) that Wojciech came to the US, and apparently requested a birth certificate in 1936.

On Sep 2000 I was visiting my aunt Virginia Maguire. She gave me a prayer card that showed up in her memorabilia. It was for the 24 Mar 1938 funeral of Wojciech Gwozdz. St. Stanislaus church, Chicopee, MA. The card says that the wake was on 28 Mar at the home of the deceased: 69 East St., Chicopee Falls. Virginia has no memory of this, but Virginia was only 13 years old in 1938. Perhaps she went to the funeral. Perhaps her parents did, and the prayer card ended up with the other papers that Virginia saved from when she cleaned out her sister Felicia's things [161]. The card gives his age as 54, compared to the calculated age of our Wojciech, 58; not very close, but a reasonable error. The prayer card was the clue to finding his family:

I wrote to St Stanislaus church. Stasia Makselon was very helpful. She searched their records and came up with his marriage record. He married Julia Kozak. (This was before Millard [25] sent me the same record.) The marriage record correctly names Wojciech's parents, and his Wadowice Dolne birth place. Stasia verified the death information. Julia died 30 Mar 1936. She searched and found two children, Joseph and John, along with John's death record.

I checked the web and found 4 Gwozdz phone numbers in Chicopee. I hit on the first try, Adolph Gwozdz, still listed though deceased since 1974. Adolph used the name Steve. Steve's wife and son remember Steve's brothers Joseph and John, and know their two children. Steve's wife Dorothy got Steve's birth certificate and read me his parents' names; they match except for an s: Wojciech and Julia Kosak. I added Dorothy's information to the *Descendancy*.

In her Descendancy [160], Felicia mentions "Dad had 4 brothers". Actually, he had 5. This is a hint that maybe Felicia remembered that 1938 funeral of her uncle, but maybe she did not know about Jan; this would have been many years ago when she wrote that Descendancy.

It's interesting to speculate that there may have been some kind of family feud that caused Piotr to avoid talking about his two brothers in Chicopee (and perhaps New Bedford), although the 3rd Chicopee brother Stanislaw [next item] was known to my family.

7. Stanislaw (Stanley). 23 Mar 1883 [9]. The Felicia Gwozdz Descendancy Notes [160] mention a brother Stanley of Chicopee, single, deceased. Anna Gwozdz (Topor) in Poland independently told me, April 1998, that she had an uncle named Stanislaw who moved to America and remained a bachelor. She said he came to visit Wadowice Gorne about 1950 or so.

In 1999, Wanda Ryba [35] of Mielec told me that when she visited her relatives in Chicopee, they showed her a house where a Gwozdz bachelor had lived; Wanda supposes it was this same Stanislaw.

In a 1999 phone call, Barbara Kagan of Chicopee falls remembers that there was a Gwozdz milkman relative of her husband in town years ago. Yes, she agreed with me that he was probably unmarried. She thought maybe his name was Michael; when I suggested Stanley she said that could have been his name, she does not remember. I forgot to ask Barbara about that house.

I contacted St Stanislaus Church in Chicopee. (See Jan and Wojciech, above.) They have a Stanley Gwozdz who died 4 June 1933, age 53, close. No death details, just a cemetery record. They do have a marriage record; it says he hails from Wadowice Gorne (parents not named), and that he married Caroline Biernacka on 19 Aug 1911. The Church sent me the cemetery plot for this Stanley, his wife, and his daughter and son in law (a Padykula, by the way).

There is another Stanislaw Gwozdz, Wadowice Gorne parish, birth record 23 July 1883, father also Maciej, but mother Katarzyna Gadecka. There may be yet more Stanislaw Gwozdz from this parish.

Follow up: Check Chicopee city hall records. See if they have another Stanley Gwozdz bachelor. See if they have the death record for that other married Stanley Gwozdz with his parents named.

8. Piotr (Peter). 6 Apr 1886. Our grandfather. Three separate topics, next:

Proof

The parish book with the birth record of our grandfather Piotr has not survived. Here is a summary of the proof that I have his parents' records correctly identified:

Piotr's Birth and Baptism Certificate [159] clearly states he was born in Wadowice Dolne, parish of Wadowice Gorne, house number 52. All the information listed in the certificate is exactly the same kind of information that appears in the tables in the books at Wad [22] and in the microfilms M99 [21]. This is all standard Austrian style [161] baptismal record data as described in the Polish Research Register [168]. It is reasonable to conclude that the record book was available in 1908 when Piotr apparently requested his birth certificate. I bet he needed it for his marriage records, or to apply for US citizenship. The birth certificate is dated 1908, when Piotr was already in America, as evidenced by the Ship Passenger Lists [159].

Here is the proof that I located the correct family in Wad and M99: Piotr's parents and grandparents, including grandmother maiden names, are all recorded on his birth certificate. For a listing of his four grandparents' names, please check the *Gwozdz Pedigree Chart* [181]. Piotr's paternal grandparents are correctly listed in M99, as the parents in the birth record for Piotr's father, Maciej Gwozdz. Similarly, the M99 birth record for Piotr's mother, Maryanna Kmiec, has her parents correctly listed.

As discussed in the previous topic, the parents and grandparents named for Piotr are the same as those named for his siblings.

1885 vs 1886 Birth Year for Piotr

The Piotr Gwozdz birth certificate [159] gives his birth as 6 Apr 1885. The record is not there in the 1885 civil copy records at Tar [22]. 1886 civil copy records are missing.

I conclude Piotr was born in 1886. I figure the priest made a one year mistake when copying the data from the book. The Wadowice Dolne birth record book that starts 23 Nov 1884 is missing today. (Actually these are baptismal record books with birth dates [161].) The certificate, dated 1908 at Wadowice Gorne parish, says in Latin: "tomo V pag. 4 Nr. ser. 8". That means in 1908 the priest found Piotr's baptismal record in Volume V, on page 4, serial number 8. Wadowice Dolne has about 3 pages of data for 1885. With a couple from Dec 1884, that should place April 1886 on page 4. Record number 8 is about right for April.

How do I figure that the book starts 23 Nov 1884? Because the Gorne rectory has a book labeled "Tom I" or Volume I with birth records 1858 - 1884, and the last page has a note that this closes the records on 22 Nov 1884. This Volume I has the baptismal records combined for the 3 villages Wola Wadowska, Wadowice Gorne, and Wadowice Dolne, with a marginal note for each record: *WW* or *Wg* or *Wd*. Combining these 3 villages is normal; the microfilms 1777 - 1860 combine the same 3 villages; the marriage and death records continue with these 3 villages combined after 1884. Records for the 4th village of Wampierzow are always separate, probably because Wamp had it's own chapel, I guess.

How do I figure that starting 23 Nov 1884 the birth records for these 3 villages were switched to separate books? Two reasons:

First, I found the civil copies of the parish records at the diocese archive in Tarnow. See Tar [22]. Not microfilmed. 1880-1885. This is very lucky. All other years of 19th century civil copies after 1860 are missing. The records seem complete for those years. As expected, Wampierzow records are always separate. As expected, the records for the other 3 villages are combined, with a marginal note for each record: *WW* or *Wg* or *Wd*. 1885 birth records are the exception, separated into sections, with all the Wola births first, then Gorne, then Dolne, then Wamp.

Second, there is a book at Wad starting Nov 1884. The label on the Book says "Tom IV" and also says that it is for all 3 villages. The label is wrong about the villages. There are far too few records, and I compared to the Tar 1885 data for Gorne, which matches the first year in this book at Wad. The years after 1885 have Gwozdz data, but only for family lines from Gorne. The first record in this book is 23 Nov 1884. 1885 starts 3/4 of the way down the first page, with the usual note in the middle "Januarius Annus Dom. 1885". A similar note for 1886 is in the middle of page 4.

This is the normal format for these South Poland record books; rarely does a year end at the bottom of a page. Usually the transition is similar to this example, with "1885" at the upper left and "1886" in the page at the change of year. I think the Dolne book was very similar, and that's what caused the error on Piotr's certificate. The priest saw the 1884 to 1885 transition on page 1 and assumed there would be several pages of 1885, as there are in the previous volume. He quickly found Piotr's record on page 4 without noticing the 1886 note.

Notice that the label says "Tom IV" and it makes sense that Gorne would be Tom IV and Dolne would be Tom V as recorded on the certificate. Of course I can't put much trust on this fine point, because I just proved that the label is wrong concerning villages, and the volumes may have been renumbered and relabeled in recent years.

How do I figure that Piotr's record should be on page 4? Because the 1885 civil copy at Tar has 3 pages + 2 records for Dolne. Late Nov & Dec 1884 have only 2 Dolne records. The original Dolne book, like the original Gorne book, should start with 2 1884 records. Even if the scribe making this copy may not have exactly the same number of records per page, this analysis definitely puts the 1886 transition on page 4 of the original, after a few records at the end of 1885.

Should Piotr's record be the 8th for the year? Yes, that's about right. In the 1885 copy, 2 records in April are serial numbers 8 and 9.

I made a table of births per year for the 4 villages to make sure each year of existing data looks about right. Some years do have an obvious problem, but not 1885. So I expect 1886 to be similar to 1885. Each page has about 12 records, so number 8 probably keeps Piotr on the first 1886 page of the original book.

The Wola Wadowska book starting in Nov 1884 is also missing.

Wadowice Dolne now has its own parish, which includes Wola Wadowska. I studied records there. The pastor assured me that he has no records before 1911, the date of founding of the parish.

I also inquired at the USC [169] civil records office. They have no 1880's birth records.

In 1998, when I first visited Wad, I did not realize all this. Boy, was I upset when I found a Piotr Gwozdz born 25 Jun 1885, parents Maciej Gwozdz & Katarzyna Gadecka. Wrong grandparents.

I should add a few paragraphs to assure the reader that I am not confused with another Maciej Gwozdz:

I have carefully studied all the Gwozdz families [22]. I can account for all but 2 of the Gwozdz births (those 2 in the 1820's). Here is a brief summary for this question about Piotr's birth year:

His father Maciej was born 1837 [28]. There are 4 contemporary Maciej Gwozdz birth records 1818 - 1871 and those 4 are actually born 1830 - 1839. One of those died, and the other 3 have children in the records 1881 - 1885. All the birth records have parents and grandparents named, so they are all easily grouped into proper family trees, tying in with my M99 [21] data from before 1860 and banns records to 1883.

There are 10 Gwozdz birth records in 1885: 4 in Wola, that Piotr in Gorne, 2 in Dolne, and 3 in Wamp. I placed them all into family trees that I had started before finding this 1885 data.

Comment: There is another Piotr Gwozdz born 27 June in Dolne, 1st cousin of my grandfather, son of Jozef - he's in the Descendancy in this book.

Mike Padykula's [29] grandfather was also born in Wadowice Dolne. His birth certificate also has 1885 as the birth year. His grandfather's record is also not in that 1885 civil copy at Tar. However, the birth certificate has a note saying in Polish that it was issued using the petitioner's declaration because the record books were burned by war. The certificate is dated 1948, Wadowice Gorne parish, so it's not clear which war. I'm not sure if we should believe that comment about a fire, because my impression is that Poles use the war as an excuse for lots of missing things. I don't see how a war can burn some books and not others that are stored on the same shelf.

Of course, there are other explanations for Piotr's missing record. Maybe the scribe just missed it when he was making the copy. Of course, that would make a mismatch in the serial numbers. I doubt the scribe would fail to notice this. I checked the 1885 civil copy for missing numbers. None. There is no duplicate record that would compensate a missing number. I see an extra birth record between 21 and 22 - a record for a baptism in the parish of Slupiec in 1882 - a serial number 104 is used. I have not seen anything like this, but then again, I have not looked before. I present this detail to provide the reader with an example of an alternate explanation as I draw my best conclusion.

Explanations along the lines that my grandfather was not really born to Maciej & Maryanna don't make sense here because that would require a fake birth certificate. The certificate has a parish seal stamp.

The ship passenger list [159] has Piotr as 17 when he arrived at NY in Dec 2005. He would have been 19 if born 1886. Passenger list ages are not expected to be very reliable. I'm confident that's him on the list, however, because it says he is from Wadowice Gorne, going to his brother Michael, 2 Valley St., Adams, Mass.

Piotr's citizenship papers [159] have an age consistent with the birth certificate, but to me that proves he was using the birth certificate as evidence of birth, not that he considered 1885 to be his birth year. I wonder if he recognized the error but went with it to avoid confusion, or if he, like many people of his time, was uncertain of his birth year and willing to accept the birth certificate as better than his memory.

Virginia Maguire [161] pointed out that Piotr had 10 Apr instead of 6 Apr as his birth date on his driver's license, but I ignored that, and failed to ask her what year was used.

The 1910 census [160] has him age 27, although that 7 might be a 2. If born 1886 he would have been 23 in Jan, turning 24 on 6 Apr. The census date is 21 April, on that day he would have been 25 if born 1885 - 24 if born 1886. Obviously wrong either way. Census data is not expected to be very reliable; it has his immigration year as 1907 but there is no Piotr or Peter Gwozdz in the immigration indexes for that year.

The 1920 census [160] has him 35 in "age at last birthday", with a census date 15 Jan. That implies a birth year 1884, also wrong, along with the immigration year 1903.

The 1930 census [160] is very accurate for Piotr's family because his daughter Felicia is the census taker. Her "age at last birthday" for all the children are exactly right for the 8 Apr date, even for the 2 siblings born in March. Virginia, born 22 Jun 1927, is listed 2 9/12, correct. It is noteworthy that the census date is 2 days after Piotr's birthday, and Felicia has him as age 44, which is consistent with my 1886 birth year. I remember my aunt Phil as a stickler for details like this, and it pleases me that she agrees with me, but I must admit this it is a stretch to consider this evidence conclusive by itself. Maybe she was using 10 Apr as his birthday, figuring he was born 1885 and turning 45 in 2 more days. It is an interesting tidbit.

Piotr's tombstone [160] says 1885, consistent with the certificate.

My conclusion: My grandfather Piotr Gwozdz was born 6 Apr 1886.

Follow up: Locate a history of the Wad parishes to see if a church or civil records office burned during WWI or WWII, in a way that some books may have burned while others survived. Ask one more time, to make sure the book we want was not misplaced and found again. Let's hope someone finds Piotr's driver's license in a shoe box in an attic.

Piotr Gwozdz, 6 Apr 1886 - 23 Feb 1956, [6, 10, 181, 188]

This is my grandfather. We have the same name, Piotr. Since childhood I have used the English translation, Peter.

The birth date is discussed in the previous topic.

The marriage date is known by the family. The Piotr Birth Certificate has it penned in, too.

Death date is well known by the family. The facts on Piotr in this genealogy have been checked by others in the family.

Piotr Maciej Gwozdz is listed in IGI [176], 6 Apr 1885. It has his birth city as Wadowice, Krakowskiego, Poland, which is a mistake. I guess that must be Holly's submission. No doubt the LDS librarian mistook our Wadowice Dolne for that other Wadowice near Krakow, see page [19]. The film number reference is 1985718; this is a Mormon Temple Records book.

Piotr Gwozdz is also in the Search for Ancestors [175] Social Security data base, with the 1885 birth year and correct death date, MA. His number is 032-26-9567.

His wife is Bronislawa Banas [62]. Their children are my uncle and aunts. I do not have *Notes* about them in this book.

Follow up: Check the parish birth & marriage records in Adams.

Piotr Stories

A report copied almost word for word from Mary Gwozdz [168], with a correction by Kassie Murphy [10]: In 1889, the Berkshire Cotton Mills of Adams Massachusetts expanded, creating more than 2000 jobs. Between the years of 1895 and 1905, over 1400 Poles came from Poland to fill those positions. Some say that they came because the owner of the Mills, Plunkett, sent representatives to Poland to recruit workers under a contract of labor (paid passage in exchange for agreement to work a certain amount of time). Piotr Gwozdz was among the recruited Poles.

I do not know when the Cotton Mills became owned by Berkshire Hathaway corporation, the owner that I remember from my childhood. I remember when Berkshire Hathaway moved the cotton works out of Adams to the South. Berkshire Hathaway now is an investment company; I checked their web site but did not find a history of their Adams plant.

Helen Armata [10] told me that Piotr, age 20 years old when he left Poland, was in a hurry, because he was due to be conscripted into the Austrian army. It was rough sneaking out. Leeches found him as he was passing through a swamp.

Virgina Maguire [161] story: It seems Piotr's father Maciej had a peculiar custom at their home in Poland. He would throw a chicken head over heels into their cottage. If the chicken landed head first, off came the head, and they had chicken to eat that day. If the chicken landed feet first, it was allowed to run free, at least for another day. Eventually, Piotr took over the job for his father. After a few months, his mother remarked that when Piotr threw a chicken it always landed head first.

Piotr never lost his concern for having meat on the table. Even long after it should not have been a concern in the US, he raised rabbits to ensure a supply of meat, just in case. (I remember the rabbits on Summer Street.)

In 1912 Piotr opened a grocery store in partnership with Wojciech Prejsnar. The 1912 purchase year is also from Mary Gwozdz, but she no doubt got it orally from family. Somewhere along the line Piotr ended up owning the building; the family lived upstairs above the store.

According to a news clipping copy sent to me by Virginia Maguire, the previous owner of the store was Michael McMahon, who operated a saloon there. On 29 Apr 1906, the building next door burned to the ground. McMahon's building was very badly damaged, but spectators were assiduous in saving his stock and putting it to immediate use. The building was rebuilt in its original form before Gwozdz and Prejsnar bought it.

The store was at 104 Summer Street, Adams Massachusetts. The apartment above the store was 102 Summer Street. Piotr and Bronislawa raised their nine children there. The building was torn down in the 1980's.

About 1919 (1920 census comment) Piotr started a soda concession under the Orange Squeeze franchise and converted the store to furniture sales. My father Stanley took over the Orange Squeeze soft drink business, moving it to Howland Avenue, where my brother Ted ran it.

Piotr's oldest daughter Felicia took over the furniture store after he died. Felicia lived many years in the apartment with her mother. The Polish grammar school was only a couple hundred feet away. As a child, I visited them almost every day after school with my siblings. I remember Babcia's (Bronislawa's) cookies. Usually, my aunt Felicia [161] drove us home.

Piotr Gwozdz died at home of cerebral hemorrhage (2 strokes) while suffering from myelocytic leukemia (oral source: Virginia Maguire [161]). I remember the funeral; it was huge; many people came. He and his wife are buried at the St. Stanislaus Cemetery [160] south of Adams. I remember both funerals.

2010 Comment: Myelocytic (also myelogenous, myeloid) leukemia can now be easily put into remission using Gleevec (imatinib). The disease is due to runaway multiplication of white blood cells. Most cases are due to a genetic mutation that apparently starts in one blood marrow cell. The mutation splices two chromosomes, giving rise to the

"Philadelphia chromosome" with a unique new protein code at the site of the splice. That new protein causes the cell proliferation, and imatinib blocks that protein. 2013 Comment: Science magazine 21 June 2013 has two articles about the Philadelphia chromosome, on pages 1407 and 1412, with reference to recent book recommended for general reading: "The Philadelphia Chromosome" by Jessica Wapner.

Follow up: Check Adams MA or Berkshire County land records for date of purchase of the store.

Piotr's Descendants

The list of Piotr's descendants in the *Gwozdz Descendancy* [10] is complete. I add births as they occur on my computer version. The web version has living people deleted. Only a few dates are missing. Most of this data came originally from my mother's [168] memory. A few corrections came from Armata's Genealogy [160]. I made some typing errors that were corrected by readers of previous versions of this genealogy of mine.

I personally know all these people, or at least their parents in the case of recent infants. In that sense, that *Descendancy* is a documentation of my oral tradition, too.

Some of Piotr's descendants are sources of information for this genealogy; the *Notes* for those sources may be in other sections of this book. For example *Notes* for my daughter Holly [174] are in the *General Notes* section, because she is referenced by multiple sections of this book. I sometimes make versions with only one of the 8 sections; that *General Notes* section always gets included. Another example, *Notes* for my aunt Virginia [161] are in the *Gwozdz - Banas Notes* because she contributed to both of those sections.

Many other Piotr descendants sent me tidbits of information; thanks to everyone.

Children of Piotr (listed in column G of the *Descendancy* [10]): Mary lived in various places, ending up with her daughter in Tucson. Felicia [161] lived all her life in Adams and died in Pittsfield. Kassie lived in Exeter NH. Stanley [34]. Joseph was in the army, retiring in Orlando FL. Helen [10] lived her life in Adams. Joanna [34]. Cecelia lived in Maddison Heights MI. Virginia [161]

Adams Records St. Stanislaus Parish Records

All Piotr's children and more than half of his grandchildren were born in Adams. Their birth records, and some of their marriage records, should be both with the Adams civil records and with the St. Stanislaus parish records, although I do not know exactly where those are. I did not check any of these, because the dates for Piotr's descendants are well known to my family, and people these days keep track of such dates. I have only a few birth and marriage certificates. I suppose, with so many dates, perhaps one or more are wrong; I'll leave it to future generations to research these records for their particular ancestral line.

Stanley Gwozdz, 2 Jan 1915 - 5 Aug 1978 [10, 188]

My father lived his entire life in Adams MA. He took over the Orange Squeeze soft drink franchise from his father. That business was shut down during WWII due to sugar rationing. After WWII, he moved it from a back room at his father's store to 190 Howland Avenue. I worked there as a teenager.

Bodzioch, Joan [10]

In a Christmas packet, 1993, Joan mailed me a notebook, by her sister Felicia. The notebook is full of transcriptions of newspaper articles, 1902 - 1905, concerning the building of St Stanislaus church, and other Polish events. Even rock fights and names of arrested Poles. An obituary of Walter Banas [48] fell out of the notebook.

Joan lived in North Kingston, RI.

Andrzej Gwozdz, 12 Oct 1839 - 8 Mar 1924 [5,11]

Piotr's Gwozdz uncles and aunts are listed in the *Descendancy*. They are children of Wojciech [27]. A one page overview is on page [5]. The *Descendancy* details for Andrzej (Andrew) start on page [11].

Andrzej's birth record is in M99 [21]. I photocopied it. His parents and grandparents are listed in the record (grandmothers' maiden names are very legible on this one). The record is clearly for the same family as for Maciej Gwozdz [28], Andrzej's brother.

Andrzej's death record is in Wad [22]. I took notes in April 1999. His age is given as 85. Technically, he died at 84 in Mar, but he would have turned 85 in Oct; that is good enough evidence that this is the correct death record.

Andrzej's 1st marriage record is on film 1980469, M99[21]. I made copies of it, and made a formal report for mailing to relatives.

Andrzej's first wife Apolonia Nelec is named in the records for their children, in Wad. Andrzej and his parents' names are recorded for the birth records, so these are surely the correct family.

Stanislaw is the oldest. An 1892 note in his birth record might be a request for a birth certificate for emigration, or for marriage, or maybe for death. Grandchildren, if any, would be my 3rd cousins.

Notes for the other 2 boys, Kazimierz & Jozef, are coming in the next 2 topics.

Andrzej married 2 more times. The data is at the end of his *Descendancy*. The records are in Wad; I have notes. At the 1889 marriage, he is identified as 50 years old, the widower after Apolonia Nelec. In 1895, he is identified as 56 years old, a widower; his parents are correctly named as Wojciech and Katarzyna Gula. Everything is OK.

Andrzej clearly spent his entire life in the Wadowice Gorne parish.

Kazimierz Gwozdz, 6 Apr 1870 - ? [11] The Gwozdz family of Podborze

My parents visited Stanislaw & Jozefa Dubiel. Jozefa is a granddaughter of Kazimierz Gwozdz. Kazimierz married and had his children in Podborze, parish of Zgorsko. Most of his living descendants are still there in Podborze, a few miles east of Wadowice Dolne.

The visit was in 1975, when my parents went to Poland for the wedding of my sister, Ceil. My parents had the name and address from Anna Kordana, daughter of Jozef Gwozdz [next topic] of Cheshire. At the time, the relationship was not known, but they hosted my parents as cousins. I now know that Kazimierz and Jozef were brothers.

I found these people again in 1999. Jozefa was still alive, living with her daughter Wieslawa and son-in-law Język Grobicki. Both Jozefa and Wieslawa remember my parents. I wrote up the details of my visit in my Poland 1999 report number 3.

I also briefly visited Anna, wife of Jan Gwozdz, brother of Jozefa. Anna was really too busy for me to stop and ask the names of her 15 children, so I just listed them as "15 children" in the *Descendancy*.

(My web version [177] of this book does not list living people.)

Here is an interesting story told by Anna Kordana, 1st cousin of the father of Jan and Jozefa: One of Jan's children suffered from allergies. The local doctor recommended banana oil, which was unavailable. Anna Kordana mailed banana oil to them. The family remembered this when I visited. That daughter is now a healthy adult. Reviewing this in 2017, I Googled "banana for allergies" and found web pages recommending bananas, along with other fruit and castor oil, for allergies. One page recommended banana oil for skin allergies. I found no references to medical journals or books, so I'm skeptical that banana oil is used today, but I guess it makes sense that a Polish doctor in the mid 20th century recommended banana oil for a girl with allergies.

The two Gwozdz families, Podborze & Wadowice Dolne, did not know each other when I visited, although they do know there are many other Gwozdz families in the region "not related".

Wieslawa & Jozefa provided the names and dates for my *Descendancy* entries for this family [11].

At the church rectory in Zgorsko, the priest helped me find the 1908 birth record for Jan, son of Kazimierz Gwozdz. His parents and grandparents are identified, tying him into our family tree. We also found his 1931 marriage record to Ludwika Brykala. Ludwika was alive for my parents' visit.

In 2014, Radoslaw Zareba saw my web version of this book and contacted me. He is related to Antonina Deren, wife of Kazimierz. He and I combined our data in 2017, so my Descendancy for Kazimierz includes some data from Zareba.

Jozef Gwozdz, 3 Feb 1873 - 30 Dec 1958 [11] **The Gwozdz family of Cheshire**

Piotr (my grandfather) and Jozef Gwozdz (of Cheshire) [11] were cousins. Jane Wesolowski [35] told me in a phone conversation that they are cousins. The Felicia Gwozdz Descendancy Notes [160] that I received from Virginia Maguire [161] says Piotr's father and Jozef's father are brothers. Others in the family had said that the relationship is more distant, but when I explained all this, everyone accepted it.

My source for the births of Andrzej's children is Wad [22]. My cousins in Cheshire MA provided the death date. They have 26 Jan 1873 as the birth date for their grandfather.

Wad records the birth date as 3 Feb, and the baptism as 4 Feb. Do not be concerned about this minor discrepancy. I run into this all the time. It seems the more information you get about old birth dates, the more discrepancies you find. 19th century Polish people were not all very accurate about their birthdays. On the other hand, that 26 Jan date might actually be the right one. After all, a priest does 2 or more baptisms at once. The godparents say that the child was born "yesterday" or "3 days ago" etc. I suppose the priest then goes to the record book to write everything down. Does he write as the godparents dictate, or does he write from memory, or does he write from scribbled notes? Actually, I typed "20 January" onto this page in my first version, so I understand errors.

It is clear we have the correct connection of the Cheshire clan to the Wad records.

Piotr addressed the Cheshire Jozef as "Stryjek", which means "uncle". That was probably out of respect; Jozef is 12 years older than Piotr. I addressed Jozef's sons as "uncle" in English, out of respect, since they are much older than I.

Jane Wesolowski (Kordana-Cheshire Gwozdz) told me that her mother Anna's birth certificate gives the parents (Jozef Gwozdz and Helen Nida) as being born in Austria (no town name told to me). Back then, Wadowice Dolne was part of the Austrian empire. See Polish Records [169] and Austrian Record Tables [161] for details.

The Millard [25] data from Chicopee have the marriage record of this Jozef Gwozdz and his wife Helen Nida. The name Helen Nida is known to his family today. Jozef's father is written as "Jendrej". "Jedrej" is a common form in Polish for Andrzej (Andrew), his father on his birth record. Jozef's mother is correctly named as Apolonia Nelec [34]. Jozef's age is written as 25, which is close enough to his correct age of 26 at marriage.

A son Michael was born to Jozef 17 Feb 1902 according to the Millard Chicopee data.

In 2013 I received an email from a genealogist, Bettie Ann Mikucki, who provided the additional information about Joseph Gwozdz and Helen Nida: Marriage date confirmed with additional details; unnamed male (stillborn) Chicopee 6 Aug 1900. Michael born Chicopee Falls 17 Feb 1902 died 17 May 1902 in Adams; births of Anna, Frank, Walter in Adams - same dates that I have from the family. I don't know if they actually lived in Adams, or if they lived then in Cheshire and registered data in Adams.

Cheshire Jozef's Descendants

Most of this list was rounded up for me by Jane Wesolowski (next topic). Jane's letter included a copy of the Walter Gwozdz information, from his daughter Katherine. The other Kathy Gwozdz, Catherine Hartwig, mailed me the Tony Gwozdz information.

Wesolowski, Jane [11]

Jane is the daughter of Anna Gwozdz Kordana, daughter of Jozef.

I had a couple long phone conversations with Jane: 11 Sep & 17 Oct 1993. Jane is a Cheshire Gwozdz. Jane explained the relationship of the Cheshire Gwozdz's to me. I never knew that before. Jane gave me many other facts and leads orally. In December, 1993, Jane mailed me an extensive correction of my print out with additional names and most of the dates on that side of the family. Jane also mailed me the Iwanowicz information from her husband, William [167]. Jane had been the most prolific updater, mailing to me new information on births and deaths every few years.

Jan Gwozdz, 19 Mar 1843 - 1938 [12]

This is the next brother of my great grandfather Maciej Gwozdz. His birth and marriage data is from M99 [21]. Birth records of children of this Jan Gwozdz and his wife Zofia Nowak are from Wad [22].

Paul Placzek [12]

Paul Placzek found my information on the web and contacted me in Feb 2006. His grandfather is the 2nd son, Michal, of this Jan Gwozdz and Zofia Nowak. Paul sent me more information for the *Descendancy* [12] of this Jan Gwozdz. Then, in 2007, I added yet more information to the *Descendancy*, from my 2006 trip data from Tar [22] and Wad.

Finally, in 2010, I added Chicopee data from Millard [25]: Marriage of Paul's grandfather Michael, and births of Michael's 8 children in Chicopee.

John Gwozdz lived to 106 years old [12]

Paul Placzek [previous topic] sent me a 1982 newspaper clipping. The 100th birthday of John Gwozdz of New Bedford, MA. John lived to 106.

This John is the 3rd son of Jan Gwozdz and Zofia Nowak.

That clipping says that John came to the US at age 16 in 1898, and: "In 1913 he brought his parents, four brothers and two sisters to the United States." The clipping also says: "His mother died at 93, his father at 95 ..." from which I calculated their death years [12].

Paul Placzek informed me that John and his father Jan ran a dairy farm in New Bedford MA.

Anna Gwozdz, 6 Jan 1858 - 2002? [13]

This is a sister of my great grandfather Maciej Gwozdz. The birth date is from M99 [21]. The marriage information is from Wad [22].

Most of her *Descendancy* information is from her granddaughter, **Wanda Ryba**, whom I visited in 1999. Wanda is my 3rd cousin. My 2nd cousin Janina Janczykowska told me about Wanda. I had an excellent dinner at the home of Zbigniew & Wanda Ryba. The details of the visit are in my Poland 1999 report number 8. Apparently Wanda died about 2002, because I received a 2003 Easter card from her husband, without mention of her. My 2nd cousin verified that Wanda died when I visited in 2006.

Wanda gave me the phone numbers and addresses of her Kagan and Bigda relatives in Chicopee Falls MA.

People named Kagan appeared in older versions of this *Family Tree* book. My aunt Virginia Maguire [161] remembers visiting these people in the Springfield - Chicopee area, when she was young. Virginia does not remember the relationship. No doubt this is the family branch where they belong.

I phoned Barbara Kagan on 28 Nov 1999. Barbara is the wife of the late Frederik Kagan, Anna's grandson. Barbara verified much of Wanda's information. Barbara gave me the names of her grandchildren.

Barbara Kagan explained to me that Apolonia Topor and Karolina Bigda, both daughters of this Anna Gwozdz, both married a Kagan. The cousins played together in Chicopee Falls. (These "cousins" have fathers who are brothers and mothers who are half-sisters.)

On the Bigda branch, also 28 Nov 1999, I phoned Evelyn Matya. Evelyn gave me more names for the *Descendancy*.

I mailed copies of this Gwozdz part to Barbara and to Evelyn.

Barbara and Evelyn both remember a milkman Gwozdz, but not his name. Evelyn remembers one time when that milkman visited. He came with his Gwozdz uncle, who was 104 years old at the time. That uncle lived near RI, Evelyn remembers. Surely this uncle must be John Gwozdz [previous topic].

Summary: Children of Wojciech

Wojciech Gwozdz [27] and his wife Katarzyna [39] have 9 children with records in M99 [21], Tar [22], and Wad [22]. These *Notes* discuss my ancestor Maciej [28], the ancestor Andrzej [34] of the Cheshire Gwozdz and Podborze families, the ancestor Jan [35] of the New Bedford family, and the ancestor Anna [35] of the Chicopee and Mielec families. I have no *Notes* on the other 5 children, although I found records for some of their children; these are Maryanna [11] who married Wachta and Bigda, Apolonia [12] who married Morytko, Jozef [12] who married Gula, Michal [12] who married Rydzowska, and Piotr [13] who married Piksa. Google has indexed this book, so the descendants of these relatives can find this paragraph by searching the web for their family names; please contact me with yet more information.

Gut

That finishes my *Notes* for Gwozdz. Look at the *Gwozdz Pedigree Chart* [181]. The order of family names in these *Notes* follows the chart, top to bottom. After Gwozdz comes Gut, then Gula, then Morytko. The order is the same in the *Descendancy* [14].

The name Gut is not uncommon in Poland. The Rymut CD [172] shows 6,669 Gut in Poland. Gutowski is more common, but I would consider that a separate name.

The name Gut is very rare in the microfilm records M99 [21] for the parish of Wadowice Gorne [20], as discussed above in the topic Missing Marriage Record [27]. I found only 2 records in the 18th century for "Gut" [discussed in the next topic]. I found only 1 "Gut" in the 19th century in M99.

Inflection discussion: In addition to exact "Gut" records, there are records with inflected variations of the name. When the name Gut is inflected for a female, it can be Gucionka or Gutowa or Gutowna or Gutonka among other possibilities. I remember that Bachynski, the expert helping me at the archive in Tarnow [21], explained that Gutowna and Gucionka are valid feminine forms for the family name Gut. In my very first notebook entry at Tarnow, the 1810 baptism of my ancestor Wojciech Gwozdz [27], I wrote "Gucionka (masculine Gut)" for the mother. Since then I have assembled the records for 4 families with a Gut mother, and verified these inflected forms [more discussion on these families below].

Gulowa vs Gutowa: A "t" can be confused with a crossed "l". The very common M99 [21] name Gula [38] has a crossed "l": Gula. This can be Gulowa or Gulowna for a female and can be confused with Gutowa or Gutowna. On most pages a comparison of adjacent records with the same handwriting clarifies "t" vs "l". However, on some pages there is no difference between "t" and "l", in which case other evidence may be required, as is discussed in the topics below.

For example, I had my ancestor Jadwiga Gula [38] in my notes for many years as a Gut. I changed it when I realized that her death record is house 69, where Blazej Gula died, and I found no other death record for his wife named Jadwiga.

Gula is a very common name, so we expect almost all ambiguities to be Gula. The exceptions, however, are important.

That one 19th century find is Agnieszka "Gut", named as the paternal grandmother at the 1865 birth of Stanislaw Strycharz, but the marriage to Strycharz is apparently in one of the M99 missing years or out of town, or I may have missed it.

Follow up: Research the meaning of the name Gut.

Maciej Gut, 1700? - 4 May 1789 [14]

My evidence is pretty flimsy that this guy is an ancestor. I put him in the Gut *Descendancy* with the caution "very weak evidence" so that we won't forget about him, in case more evidence shows up. I do not list him in the *Pedigree Chart*. Please do not copy him to other documents without a clear caution.

He is about the right age to be the grandfather of my ancestor Jadwiga Gut [37]. The 1789 death record says age 89. That makes him 70 at the birth of Jadwiga in about 1770. He would be age 54 at the birth of his first supposed granddaughter Katarzyna [14] in 1754. Death ages tend to be exaggerated, but I calculated his birth year and also the birth years for his granddaughters from corresponding death records, so the exaggerations tend to cancel out in the comparison.

In the Gut *Descendancy*, I was able to account for *all* the 18th century Gut records as descendants of this Maciej. The evidence for each is "uncertain", as explained in the topics below. Here I remind the reader that I determined Gut to be a very rare name in the Wadowice Gorne Neighborhood [23]. It is very unlikely that two unrelated families would have the name Gut in the same parish. It is very unlikely two Gut family lines would peter out in the same generation. So if I am wrong about all the Gut people descending from Maciej, it is still likely they all descend from one male named Gut who died before the records start in 1787. I tentatively identify Jozef [14] and Wojciech [14] as brothers, but they might really be 1st or 2nd cousins.

Maciej died in house 89. That is my only evidence that he is a Gut. All the 18th century records from house 89 are Gut records except one Balon death record, which clearly belongs in house 86, where there is a Balon family, and where that Balon death matches with a birth.

It's not that simple. Maciej's name in that 1789 death record could be "Guta" or "Gula". The "t"s and "l"s look the same, from the middle of that page continuing on the next few pages, in the same handwriting. The word "maritata" appears 4 lines above and again 14 lines below the word "Guta"; all with the "t" crossed above the center. Definite "l"s look identical: 11 lines above in Ogorzałek and on the next page in Padykula.

I admit "Guta", if correct, is unique and surprising. An alternate explanation is that the house 89 is an error, and he really died in a Gula house. Or perhaps he is a Gula in-law of the Gut family living his last years in house 89. Like I said, the evidence is flimsy.

The Gut family in house 89 are Jozef & Anna. Those 2 records with exactly "Gut" from the 18th century [mentioned previous topic] are both house 89: death of Jozef in 1788 and birth of his son Jan in 1778. His son Jan's death record is also in house 89, with the correct age 11, in early 1790. At his birth Jan is recorded as son of Jan & Anna "Gut"; at his death he is recorded as son of widow Anna "Gutka", just 10 months after the death of Maciej, in the same handwriting. The "t" of Maciej "Guta" is the same as the "t" of Jan son of Anna "Gutka". Anna also died in house 89, recorded as Gutowa, indistinguishable from Gulowa.

Jan & Agnieszka Paruch have 4 children, 3 in house 89. Her maiden name is given as Gucionka for 2 and as Gutowna for the other 2. She is recorded as Gucionka in her marriage record to Jan Paruch. Jan Paruch died in house 89.

On the basis of house number 89, I identify Agnieszka [14] as the daughter of Jozef, and Jozef as the son of Maciej.

I have Agnieszka Paruch nee Gut [14] as a first cousin to Jadwiga Gut [14] and to Katarzyna Gut [14]. I looked for direct evidence. I checked all the witnesses at births and marriages. I found no connection. In other words, my listing of Jozef and Wojciech [next] as brothers is very "uncertain" based solely on the rarity of the name Gut.

Wojciech Gut, 1730? - 1780? [14, 181]

We are lucky to have this guy's name. He is named on the first page of the M99 [21] marriage records, at the 1777 marriage of his daughter Maryanna to Maciej Wilk. Father of the groom is an unusual tidbit in 18th century Polish microfilms. These Wadowice Gorne records do not indicate if the fathers of grooms and brides are living or not. Since I cannot find his death record, I suppose he died before the death records start in 1787. Those birth and death dates are my guesses, based on the 1777 marriage date. His daughter's age is not recorded but "virgine" tells us she is likely young, so I guess 1757? for Maryanna's birth [14].

I found the baptismal records for births of children to only 5 Gut couples, 1 Gut father and 4 mothers with maiden name Gut. I already covered Jozef and Agnieszka [previous topic].

I listed the other 3 in the descendancy as daughters of Wojciech. Maryanna is documented as a daughter in this 1777 marriage record. I added an "uncertain" warning to the *Descendancy* for the other 2 because the evidence is circumstantial. Let me introduce Jadwiga first, then cover my circumstantial evidence [2nd topic below]. Since Jadwiga is well documented as my ancestor, the "uncertain" notice in the *Pedigree Chart* [181] is for this Wojciech Gut as ancestor.

Jadwiga Gut, 1770? - 23 Mar 1821 [14, 181]

Jadwiga Gut is the wife of Michal Gwozdz; their family is discussed in the notes for Michal [27].

The M99 [21] records are mostly Latin except for family names. First names are Latin, inflected. "Jadwiga" is written as "Hedviga" or "Heviga" or "Hedvis" or "Hedvigis" or even sometimes "Edvigis".

I calculated her birth year from the M99 [21] death record. Age 51 is given, which of course may not be exactly correct.

It is a very brief "Gwosc" death record. Gwosc is a valid spelling for Gwozdz [23]. Her maiden name is not listed. Husband is not named. I identified the death record as belonging to the wife of Michal based on the death record house number 63, the house where Michal's children are born, including the children by his 2nd wife. Michal remarried Jul 1821.

M99 has a problem with Jadwiga's maiden name. For the births of her children, her maiden name is, in order: **Gutowna, Szyprowna, Szyprowna, Gutowna, Szyprowna, Wilk, and Gucionka**. I have circumstantial proof [next topic] that she is a Gut, most likely a daughter of Wojciech Gut [previous topic].

The M99 marriage record of my ancestor Wojciech Gwozdz [27] has his parents listed simply as Michal & Jadwiga. As explained in Wojciech's topic, I found birth records for 8 of their children. The mother Katarzyna is correctly listed on all 9, with her parents Blazej Gula [39] and Malgorzata correctly named. The paternal grandparents are listed as Michal and Jadwiga on 6 of the 8. On 3 of the 6, her maiden name is missing or marked with an N, which means unknown. (I do not know if that means unknown to the godparents at the original recording, or illegible to the scribe writing the copy). For the 3 records with her maiden name, it is recorded as **Gudzionka** and twice as **Wilk**. Gudzionka is an OK inflection for Gut; Wilk needs discussion [next topic].

The record for another (Jozef, 1848) of those 7 children of Wojciech does not have either of the paternal grandparents named but both maternal grandparents are correctly named and the house number is 61. (4 of the first 6 are 61 with 2 blank; the last 2 are 62.) Another record (Jan, 1843) has the paternal grandmother as Maryanna instead of Jadwiga, but the other 3 grandparents are again OK, with house 61, so this "Maryanna" must be an error. That finishes my accounting for the 8 M99 records.

Let me finish Wojciech's children while I'm at it. Apolonia was born 1845, a year missing from M99, consistent with her age at marriage.

Evidence: Jadwiga, Daughter of Wojciech Gut

Maciej Wilk and Maryanna nee Gut have 9 children [14] including a pair of twins, for 8 baptismal records in M99 [21]. All are house 167 except one in house 169. That 1777 Maciej Wilk wedding to Maryanna Gut daughter of Wojciech [37] was in house 167. Maryanna's maiden name on those 8 records, 1779 - 1795: 3 blank, **Szyper Gucionka, Gutowna, 3 Gucionka**.

This demonstrates the Gut inflection [discussed above] consistent with the "G" names in boldface in the previous topic for my ancestor Jadwiga. Gudzionka is unusual, but acceptable in light of the other inflections.

I have studied the family Sypek [18] extensively because I have an ancestor in that line. Sypek is a very common name in M99. Szypek, Syper, and Szyper I am pretty sure are just spelling variations for Sypek; see the discussion there [44]. Szyprowna and Syprowna, with "k" inflected into "r", are common feminine forms for Sypek along with Szypkowna and Sypkowna, and others.

The "Szyper Gucionka" entry for Maryanna is an extremely unusual double name. Szyper is not her previous married name, because her marriage record has the word "virgine" for a first marriage. I am not sure why Szyper is used, but I consider this double name very good evidence that Maryanna is a sister of my Jadwiga, who has Szyprowna used in her records. Maybe their mother was a Sypek? Maybe their mother married twice, to a Sypek and to a Gut?

The records for maiden names are not always correct. This is true not just for Wadowice Gorne, I see it often in Polish microfilms. For sure the mother is not present at the actual baptismal recording. I wonder if the priest sometimes makes the written record in the evening, from memory, after everyone has gone home. It makes sense that the godparents and / or the priest sometimes do some guessing from memory concerning the maiden name of the mother.

The name Wilk is used 3 times in the records as the maiden name for Jadwiga [boldface, previous topic]. It seems my ancestor is being confused with someone named Wilk, and it seems logical to guess Maryanna is the confusion. This is evidence they are related, perhaps sisters.

Maryanna Wilk is the godmother at the 1795 birth of Teresa, first child of Michal Gwozdz and Jadwiga.

In the Knap [24] topic I mention the Michal Knap godfather at the 1795 birth of Maciej Wilk (Junior) [14], as evidence that my ancestor Michal Gwozdz may have used the alias Knap. Now I point out that this is evidence of a relationship. I figure Michal Gwozdz married Jadwiga Gut in 1794 [27]. It makes sense that the Wilk family would use a recent in-law groom as a godfather. Notice that the godmother at the 1798 birth of Jan Wilk is Jadwiga Gwozdz, a name consistent with the Jadwiga Gut currently under discussion, because she already had Gwozdz children by 1798.

Although I cannot find the death record for Maryanna, Maciej Wilk, widower, married 16 Jun 1800 to Elzbieta Strycharz, house 167. Then, in 1810, Elzbieta Wilk is the godmother at the birth of my ancestor Wojciech Gwozdz [27], son of this Michal & Jadwiga.

Michal Gwozdz is the best man at that 1800 2nd marriage of Maciej Wilk, demonstrating an established connection between these two unrelated individuals.

In versions of this genealogy before 1998, I listed Jadwiga as a **Wilk** girl. That was based on the first microfilm available, with data 1811 - 1860. Wilk and Gudzionka were all I had, and at that time I read the scribbling as "Gudzians", which made no sense as a name.

This finishes what I consider adequate documentation that Gut is the correct family name for my ancestor Jadwiga wife of Michal Gwozdz.

I consider circumstantial the evidence that Jadwiga and Maryanna Gut are sisters, so I added the warning "uncertain" in the *Descendancy*. However, if they are not sisters, that does not subtract from the evidence that Jadwiga is a Gut.

In the Gut *Descendancy* [14] I note a godmother named Jadwiga Ogazyna (Ogarka). That one really got me going. I considered the very unlikely possibility that my Jadwiga is really an Ogarka girl, who met

Michal at the christening of the Wilk twins in 1795. How romantic a notion! However, I found a valid Jadwiga Ogarka who died at age 80 in 1818. I doubt a woman that old would be used as a godmother twice, 1795 & 1798. I should look again to see if there is another Jadwiga Ogarka. I should study godparents at Ogarka baptisms to see if there is evidence of a relation.

One final tidbit: circumstantial witness evidence of the other “uncertain” sister, Katarzyna [14]. Best man at that 1777 Wilk & Gut marriage is Franciszek Maciejowski. Franciszek Maciejowski apparently married before the records start in 1777. I found 5 records of children born to Franciszek and his wife Katarzyna [14]. All but one are in house 155, the house where Katarzyna Maciejowska died. Two of the baptismal records give Katarzyna’s maiden name: Gucionka and Gulonka. That uncrossed “l” in Gulonka is probably a carelessly uncrossed “r”. “Maryanna wife of Maciej Wilk” is the godmother at the 1780 Maciejowski baptism. Maciej Wilk is named as the godfather at 3 of the baptisms, as noted in the Descendancy for Katarzyna [14]. If you check those Maciejowski records it can get pretty confusing, because the name is also spelled Maciejk, which is OK, for 3 of the records. One record uses “Mlynarz”, a family name seen only this once in the 18th century records, but in house 155 with mother Katarzyna and godfather Maciej Wilk, one of the 3 in the evidence above, admittedly suspect.

This is good documentation that Katarzyna is a Gut, along with circumstantial evidence that Katarzyna is a sister of Maryanna. Since I found no evidence connecting Katarzyna to my ancestor Jadwiga, the link to my family is indirect, through Maryanna. I include Katarzyna’s family in the *Descendancy* so we do not forget to add more evidence if it turns up. Katarzyna’s status is irrelevant to the evidence that Jadwiga is a Gut.

Gula

The “l” is crossed, pronounced like a “w”: Gula.

Gula is a very common family name in the M99 [21] records from the parish of Wadowice Gorne [20]. It is more than twice as common as Gwozdz. The Rymut CD [172] shows only 1,735 Gula in Poland, along with 6,078 Gola, 129 Goła, 0 Góla, 9 Góla, and 935 Gula.

The word gula without the cross on the “l” is the word for bump, or knob [171]. I could not find the word in Polish dictionaries with a crossed “l”.

The female inflected form varies widely, including Gulina, Gulonka, Gulowna, etc.

Armata [168] introduced me by email, in 1993, to Carol King [15] of ME. All 4 of Carol’s grandparents were born in the parish of Wadowice Gorne. Carol and her family had already worked out some of her great grandparent names. I had fun working out Carol’s family tree, looking for a connection to mine. I found a connection in the descendancy of Blazej Gula [next topic]. Carol’s grandmother is Maryanna Gula [15]. Carol and I are 6th cousins. Her children are 7th cousins of my daughter Holly. Our families have many common ancestor names but I did not find an additional cousin link. My results are in Carol King.doc, including a pedigree chart and detailed descendancies. I only copied Carol’s Gula ancestor families to the *Gula Descendancy* [15] in this book.

Stasz Michonski [16] contacted me by email in 2011; he saw my web pages. He and his wife Zosia [16] each have 8 grandparents from Wadowice Gorne, so there are many ancestral lines that may connect with other people. I traced one of Zosia’s lines back to Bartłomiej Gula [16], born 1762. I have very good (but not conclusive) evidence that Bartłomiej also connects with Carol and me in under Blazej Gula.

Dave Gula [16] contacted me by email in 2016; he saw my web pages. His Gula line comes from Wadowice Gorne. I traced his male line back to Bartłomiej Gula [previous paragraph], making him 5th cousin with Zosia Michonski. In working out his pedigree, I discovered that he has 3 other Gula ancestral lines, 2 of them from Jacob Gula born 1714. The 3rd is from a Wojciech Gula born in the late 1700’s. Within the time frame of the Wadowice Gorne record, back to 1777, these 4 Gula lines are not connected to each other. Dave also has Sypek and

Ogorzalek ancestors but those lines do not connect with mine in the time frame of the microfilm records.

I wrote a document **GulaCousins.doc** detailing my evidence that these 3 individuals are my 6th cousins: Carol King, Zosia Michonski, and Dave Gula. I posted that document on the web.

If you search for “Gula” in this book, you will notice that it comes up independently as an in-law of my ancestors 3 times; that’s because the name is very common in the Wadowice Gorne records. Gula also shows up many times as an in-law for the various descendancies that I have worked out for people who find me on the web and contact me about their ancestors from Wadowice Gorne.

My document Wadowice.doc [22] has a 8 Gula descendancies that I worked out back in 2002. I cannot connect these 8 families together using the microfilms, but they might be related going back to the 17th century. Then again, maybe different families independently took the name Gula back when families were picking family names.

Follow up: Update Wadowice.doc by merging all the Gula descendancies that I worked out for others over the years. Update Wad Master.xls [22] with more Gula data.

Blazej Gula, 1721? - 19 Feb 1800 [15, 181] Jadwiga, 1732? - 3 Jul 1798

The name Blazej has a dot over the “z”.

All my data for Blazej Gula and his descendants come from M99 [21]. The data provide documentation that Blazej and Jadwiga are my ancestors.

The death record for Blazej Gula has age 78, from which I calculated the birth year, assuming he was born after Feb. That 78 is most likely exaggerated, however. House at death is 69.

A 1 May 1778 baptism names the godmother as Jadwiga wife of Blazej Gula. Husband of a godmother is a very rare tidbit; we thank the priest for taking the trouble to pass it on to us. Again, birth year is calculated from the age recorded in the death record for Jadwiga Gulowna. House at death is 69. The 1798 death records are scribbled; I originally took the crossed “l” as a “r” but changed my mind because house 69 is a Gula house.

Blazej is a rare first name. I found only 2 Blazej Gula records: this death and the one born around 1793 that I assign to his grandson [2 topics below]. I’m assuming there was only one Blazej Gula before 1793. My GulaCousins.doc [38] has the results of a very detailed study that I did in May 2017, including the LDS database [175]; I found no other contemporary Blazej Gula in Poland.

I found 4 Jadwiga Gula records, one each for 4 individuals, but the other 3 were born 1760, 1767, and 1812. That 1760 Jadwiga was 18 in 1778 for a very remote chance of confusion, but her house number at death is 56, not a Gula house.

The 1779 marriage of Lukasz [15] names his father Blazej. The 1782 marriage of Franciszek [next] names his father Blazej. Assuming only one Blazej, I put them as brothers.

The 1777 - 1784 M99 marriage records provide status. Most of the grooms have the word “Laboriusus”, and the father has the word “rustici”. These are commoners, or peasants. Lukasz and Franciszek both have these words in their marriage records.

Summary: In the following topics I trace the descendants of this Blazej Gula to my family. This topic points out the documentation that I have for dates for my ancestors Blazej & Jadwiga Gula. That 1782 marriage record by itself provides adequate documentation that Blazej is the father of the Franciszek Gula [next] who married Apolonia Morytko [39].

Franciszek Gula, 1761? - 1829? [15, 181]

The previous topic mentions the marriage record.

I found 7 records for children of Franciszek Gula & Apolonia Morytko [39], all in house 69, listed in the *Descendancy*. Since Gula is a common name, it's fortunate that her maiden name Morytko (inflected) is given for all 6, same name as in the marriage record.

I found two younger Franciszek Gula individuals, born 1780 and 1786, with different fathers named. No obvious relation. No problem.

His parents [previous topic] apparently lived with him in house 69.

Franciszek remarried in house 69 after Apolonia died. He married a widow, Jadwiga Woszczyna. I found 5 children born in house 69 to that 2nd marriage; the mother for some of them is recorded as Jadwiga Koziel, so I suppose Woszczyna was her married name and Koziel her maiden name, although I did not research that detail.

His age is not recorded at his first marriage. I calculated his birth year from his 2nd marriage record, where recorded age might not be accurate.

I did not find Franciszek's death record, although I looked carefully through the microfilms. Death records in M99 [21] span 1787 through 1860 with 6 years missing: 1829, 1840, and 4 others after 1842. I'm guessing that maybe he died at age 68 in 1829? He was about age 79 in 1840, also possible. Franciszek would have been 99 years old in 1861, which is possible but unlikely. It is not unusual for male death records to be missing, maybe when people were killed in a war or insurrection; I don't know why.

Blazej Gula, 2 Feb 1793 [15, 181]

This is one of the children born to Franciszek & Apolonia [previous topic]. His children are discussed in the topic on his wife, Malgorzata Nizioł [40]. Also in that topic, I establish him as an ancestor because he is named in the 1835 marriage record.

Extra proof tying him in to Franciszek: The youngest of his children born to Malgorzata was 1834, the year the records start to name grandfathers. Franciszek Gula is named. His youngest child, born 1856 by his second wife, also has Franciszek Gula named. That 1856 birth also names Apolonia Morytko.

That 1834 record has grandmother Apolonia incorrectly as Katarzyna with no family name. That same 1834 record also has the maternal grandmother wrong as Helena but also has the complete correct paternal grandfather, Franciszek Nizioł. I hope the reader understands that I am *not* picking and choosing data. I am providing strong evidence that I figured out the errors, in case anyone checks and sees the errors.

Katarzyna Gula, 26 Sep 1817 - 24 Apr 1881 [15, 181, 188]

One of the children of Blazej [previous topic] and Malgorzata Nizioł [40]. I finish the proof that these are my ancestors in Malgorzata's topic. Katarzyna married Wojciech Gwozdz [27], in whose topic I mention the huge number of records with her name.

Her birth and marriage records are in M99 [21].

Her marriage record says that she was 24, but in fact she was a couple months short of 18. It is common in these records to see that brides fibbed a little, making themselves younger, but 6 years older is unusual. It is always possible that there was a different Katarzyna Gula, but I have plenty of evidence for her identification, so it seems to me a fib of 6 years at marriage is a better explanation.

Her death record is in Tar [22], where it verifies that her maiden name is Gula, and that her living husband is Wojciech Gwozdz. Death is in house number 62 [24]. Her age at death is given as 64; which is not exactly correct since she would have turned 64 in Sep.

Adam Morytko, 1730? - [16, 181]

Morytko data is also all from M99. Morytko is a fairly common name in the parish of Wadowice Gorne. The Rymut CD [172] shows only 101 Morytko in Poland.

Adam Morytko is named as the father in 4 marriages. We are lucky that the priest at the time kept very good records. It was not

typical in those days in southern Poland to write nicely and to include father names in marriage records.

Three of the 4 marriage records, including our Apolonia's [next topic] are in house 184. This is good evidence that they are all the same Adam Morytko.

The other 2 marriages in 184 are sons. I have not noticed a definite tendency in those days for marriage house number to be more toward the groom or toward the bride. Maybe this is evidence that Adam had a nice place.

Magdalena's marriage is house 20, village of Wampierzow. That's a Robak house, which is the family of the groom, so this is not evidence that we have a different Adam. I looked carefully and found no other Adam Morytko records, so it is a good bet that all 4 are sibling marriages.

Regardless of the number of Adam Morytko's, Adam is the name of my ancestor because he is named in Apolonia's marriage [next topic].

Mothers are not named in those marriage records, so we do not have the name of his wife.

The 1730 - birth dates in the Morytko Descendancy are my guesses based on marriage dates. None of the 4 had been previously married, because the priest faithfully indicated widows & widowers.

The marriage records do not indicate if the father is living or deceased, so I have no idea when Adam died. The death records start in 1787, well after the 4 marriages.

Apolonia Morytko, 1756 - 28 Nov 1801 [16, 181]

As mentioned [above], Adam Morytko is named as her father at her wedding. Her age at marriage is not recorded. I calculated her birth year from age at death, 45. Her children are discussed in the topic for her husband Franciszek Gula [39]. That's also where you find the evidence that she is my ancestor.

Franciszek Nizioł, 1754 - 10 Apr 1825 [16, 181] Maryanna Dziura, 1757 - 3 Sep 1813 [16, 181]

The "l" is crossed, pronounced like a "w": Nizioł.

The Rymut CD [172] shows 2,547 Nizioł and 5,372 Dziura in Poland.

These 2 are my ancestors. The documentation is as follows:

All my Nizioł data is from M99 [21]. I found only 9 Nizioł records for the Wadowice Gorne Parish, and they all seem to fit together as belonging to the family of Franciszek Nizioł. The Dziura family name, however, is not unusual in the parish. One simple explanation: Franciszek may have moved into the parish from outside, perhaps to marry Maryanna Dziura. I found Nizioł records in 3 other parishes: Szczucin, Slupiec and Mielec, all 6 to 15 km away from Wadowice Gorne.

The marriage record for this couple is not in M99. However, they would have been in their early 20's when the marriage records start, in 1777. In those other 3 parishes the records don't start until 1785.

Here is a summary of all 9 Nizioł records:

Franciszek Nizioł and Maryanna Dziura are named as the parents of 3 daughters, listed in the Descendancy under Franciszek. Rozalia Niziołka died age 3, parents not named.

Maryanna Nizialka, age 56, died 3 Sep 1813. Franciszek Nizioł, widower, age 61, remarried 13 Nov 1815, to Konstantyna. Franciszek Nizioł died 10 Apr 1825. Konstantyna Niziołka remarried 1826. Konstantyna Niziołka, widow, age 53, died 1835.

These sure sound like one family. The feminine forms Nizialka & Niziołka are both OK.

The house numbers are all different. Apparently, they moved around.

Follow up: Study those other parish records. Look for Franciszek as a godfather or best man, for example. Compare the Nizioł house numbers to Dziura house numbers for a hint to Maryanna's relatives.

Malgorzata Niziol, 28 Jun 1790 [16, 181]

This is one of those 3 daughters of Franciszek [previous topic].

Although I did not find her marriage record, it is clear that she married Blazej Gula (the one born 1793) [39]. I found 8 birth records for their children, reasonably spaced out 1817 - 1834; see the Gula *Descendancy* for the list. For all 8 records the father is named as Blazej Gula and the mother is Malgorzata (1 exception) daughter of Franciszek Niziol (spelling varies). This is solid evidence of a single Blazej Gula in the parish in that time frame, with no other Blazej Gula records since his Blazej Gula grandfather [38].

The 1825 birth has her as Maryanna, but that is clearly an error. There surely is not a Maryanna Niziol daughter of Franciszek married to a Blazej Gula.

The Latin spelling is Margaretha once, Margaritha twice, Malgaritha once, and the other 3 are Margar*** something else. This is a great demonstration of the inconsistency of the spelling by the priest - scribes, but not a problem for identity as the same person.

The Niziol name is interesting the way it progressively gets spelled worse. The first 5 children and the 8th all have it in standard form, Niziol, even the incorrect Maryanna. The 6th is Niedziel. The 8th is Miziur. That 8th Miziur is the only one with Franciszek's wife named, but she is named incorrectly, as Helena. Clearly, grandparents names get progressively worse as the years go by after their death.

At the 1835 marriage of my ancestors Wojciech Gwozdz [27] and Katarzyna Gula [39], the parents of the bride are Blazej & Malgorzata Gula. This by itself is sufficient evidence that Malgorzata and her father Franciszek Niziol are my ancestors.

I found birth records for 8 of the 9 known children of Wojciech Gwozdz & Katarzyna, as discussed above [27]. On all 8 records the maternal grandfather is correctly named as Blazej Gula. The maternal grandmother is Malgorzata on 7 of the 8 and again the obviously incorrect Maryanna Miziol for one of them. The Niziol family name continues to get worse with time. Three do not have Malgorzata's family name and the other 5 are Niedzela (which means "Sunday"), Nizial, Midzialo, and 2 Miziol.

I belabor this deterioration of the name Niziol to convince the reader that I have considered all the evidence, including the contrary evidence. My oldest notes have the name as Niziol. In the widely circulated 1998 - 2002 versions of this book I used Miziol because I had just found those 2 records of Gwozdz relatives with the grandmother recorded as Miziol. I settled on Niziol as the standard form when I found Franciszek's records.

Kmieć

The *c* is accented: Kmieć, the *ć* is like *ch* in chair.

The name Kmiec is not uncommon in Poland. The Rymut CD [172] shows 6,873 Kmiec in Poland. The related form Kmiecik has 10,101.

The word *kmiec* means a serf who works a full lot [171]. We could speculate that some of the more successful serfs took the family name Kmiec. Of course, that does not necessarily mean that my 18th century Kmiec ancestors were full lot serfs.

Luszwice M52

I traced the records of my Kmiec ancestors to the parish of Luszwice, as documented here in the following topics.

I use the code name M52 for the microfilms for Luszwice, and for my notes and analysis. I have a document M52.Doc with notes and comments. There are 4 microfilms, 1898452-4 and 949126. 2017: Apparently, 3 of these 4 have been digitized, and some of the data have been indexed, as part of the Tarnow Collection [21], although I did not check this.

Luszwice parish records include the villages of Lipiny and Smykow and several hamlets. Birth records survive for 1688-1691, and from 1741 on. Marriage records start from 1686. Death records start 1728. There are some gaps, missing years. A few loose pages of birth records 1692 - 1740 survived, but no Kmiec in those.

Before 1777, the records are short Latin paragraphs. 1777 is the change to the Austrian [161] table format, same as the Wadowice Gorne records, M99 [21].

Luszwice is 20 km southwest of Wadowice Gorne on the map, farther following roads. That's not close by 18th century standards. Nevertheless, I noticed that many of the family names in the 18th century Luszwice records are the same as names in Wadowice Gorne. On the other hand, Mielec, much closer to Wadowice Gorne, does not have many of the same family names. Maybe the Wisloka River between Wadowice Gorne and Mielec was a barrier in those days? Maybe it is because Mielec was in the Rzeszow diocese, while Wadowice Gorne & Luszwice were both in the Tarnow diocese, and were thereby socially linked? I wonder.

There are Gwozdz records in Luszwice. I found a Michal Gwozdz contemporary of my ancestor Michal Gwozdz [27], so I spent a lot of time making sure this is a different individual. I also spotted my family names Bator, Gula, and Ogorzalek, also with no connection.

I have an Excel file with the data that I collected, Lusz Master.xls. I submitted this as an index, LuszwiceVitalRecords.html, to the RootsWeb [168] online data base. Google searches provide links to that data of mine at RootsWeb.

I have a Word file with notes and descendancies, Luszwice.doc. Most of those descendancies are not my family. I submitted the data to the PRF [176] web site. The Kmiec *Descendancy* [17] in this book only has my ancestors and their descendants. My important findings from Luszwice are right here in the following topics.

Follow up: Continue research of M52.

Most Distant Kmiec Ancestor

M52 [previous topic] most probably has the name of my Kmiec ancestor that goes into column 7 or 8 [17]. Column 8 would be Holly's 8 - great grandfather! The M52 marriage records have the names of 8 Kmiec grooms, 1689 - 1717. There are 2 other Kmiec males apparently married before the marriage records start, having children in 1690.

There is no data for me to figure out which of these 10 individuals, if any, are my ancestors. Children births name their parents, but grandparents are not named at birth and parents are not named at marriage. No house numbers recorded. No ages at marriage. No ages of parents. I spent a lot of time looking for hints, even studying godparent names and villages. What a heart-breaker! I have no names in this book for any of my ancestors for column 7. With 102 Luszwice Kmiec records 1689 - 1757 in my data base, the 1758 marriage [next topic] is the oldest record that I can connect to my family tree, and that couple go into column 5.

Wojciech Kmiec, 1730? - 1800? [17, 181]

This is my oldest known Kmiec ancestor. The proof, circumstantial but pretty good, is coming in the following topics, where I trace his descendants. My source is M52 [40]. Wojciech is a common Polish name, translated Adalbert.

I found his 8 Oct 1758 marriage record, to Jadwiga Bielat [43]. The word *virginem* is used for her, meaning first marriage. For him the usual indication of bachelor vs widower is missing. The Kmiec birth records are missing 1692 - 1741. I carefully checked the early 1740's birth records to be sure they did not marry young - no. I did not find his death record; I guessed his birth year.

Wojciech has 10 children, all listed in the *Descendancy* [17]. The first 4 children are with Jadwiga, who died at age 36, after which Wojciech remarries within 2 months and has 6 more children. I only continued the search for the marriage and children of the oldest, Jozef, who is my ancestor [next topic].

Jadwiga is named with the Bielat family name in the marriage. Jadwiga is named (Latin: Hedvigis, Edvigis, Hevigis) without family name in the birth records of the 4 children, and also in the death record of the infant who died in 1769. There is no evidence in M52 of another Wojciech & Jadwiga Kmiec couple.

His family name is written in a form that looks like Kmiecik in the 1758 marriage record. I have a detailed explanation in Luszowice.doc about this name inflection, with comparison to other records. It's OK. Anyway, the family name is clearly Kmiec for the birth records, which clearly go with the couple married 1758.

Wojciech, and most of the Kmiec people, lived in Smykow, a town in the Luszowice parish. It's complicated because Smykow includes 3 hamlets: Smykow - Maly, - Wielkie, and - Katy. The records use these names plus variations, which I figured out and explained in M52.doc. It looks like Wojciech lived in Smykow Katy, according to most of his records. Some of his records just say Smykow. Sometimes Smykow is used as a general name for the entire area.

The husband of Jadwiga Kmiec is not named at her death, but the record has the unusual phrase "Custodis Silvan Uxor", which I translate as "wife of the **Custodian of the Forest**". Nice! We know that Wojciech was a middle class professional. The 16 Jun 1771 2nd marriage of Wojciech Kmiec also has him with that title. The title is badly scribbled on the 1771 marriage; I deciphered it by comparison to the death record. The "Viduus" word is also badly scribbled on the 1771 record, but it is good enough to determine that the groom is a widower. All this is evidence that the Wojciech Kmiec who married Jadwiga in 1758 is the same as the Wojciech Kmiec who married in 1771. The 1775 birth record also has "Custodis Silvan" as a title for Wojciech.

To be complete, I should mention that M52 has 8 marriages with the groom named Wojciech Kmiec between 1728 and 1802. Only one is married to a Jadwiga, so I am confident I have the correct couple for my ancestral line. I carefully studied all 8 of them and documented my results in Luszowice.doc, in case you care to check.

I found plenty of death records for Wojciech Kmiec, but none that make sense as being this one. One Wojciech Kmiec died 10 Dec 1819 in Luszowice, not Smykow, at age 78, but our Wojciech would have been 89, and ages are usually exaggerated for old people. Maybe he died living with family in another parish. I checked Wadowice Gorne - not there. His youngest was born 1786. There are no Kmiec deaths 1785 - 1800 in a book with all Smykow deaths that does not seem to have enough data. I think it is only Smykow Maly, to the south of town. Kmiec people lived in Smykow Wielkie & Kat, to the north. I'm guessing he died 1800 or earlier. The death record for his 2nd wife is not there, either. This is another bit of evidence that the records are missing.

Follow up: Study death families 1785 - 1800 to verify missing data. Check adjacent parish records.

Jozef Kmiec, 5 Mar 1760 - 1829? [17, 181]

This is the oldest son of Wojciech [previous topic] & Jadwiga [43] Kmiec. The birth record is in M52 [40].

A Jozef Kmiec married 16 Sep 1787. Parents are not named in these M52 marriage records. Here is my evidence that this is the same individual as the birth record in the previous paragraph: The marriage record gives his age as 28, bachelor. His actual age is 27 + 6 months + 11 days - close enough to round up to 28. The marriage is in Smykow, which is the village of that birth. I found only that one Jozef Kmiec birth record in the M52 Luszowice parish 1748 - 1773.

The 1787 bride is Katarzyna Kulazyna, age 24, a widow. I verified in these records that widows are named at marriage with their prior married name, inflected in the feminine. I could not find a marriage; the Smykow marriage records are missing 1783 - 1784. I found one 1785 birth to Andrzej Kulaga and Katarzyna nee Wrobel. No other birth records to this couple. I could not find Andrzej's death record, but there are gaps in the 1785 - 1876 death records. I found no death record for any Katarzyna Wrobel nor Katarzyna Kulazyna or Kulaga. I looked for Wrobel records because "Katarzyna Wroblowna" is the name used in the Wadowice Gorne birth records - discussion coming up shortly. I found Katarzyna Wrobel's birth record in M52, 15 Nov 1764, making her 2 months short of 22 at that 1787 wedding to Kmiec, where age 24 is recorded for the bride, close enough. I have lots of experience with later 18th century records where parents are named, and where the birth record is available, and where age recorded at marriage is often off by a few years.

Katarzyna Kmiec died 4 May 1803 in Wadowice Gorne, M99 [21]. Her husband is named as Jozef Kmiec. Her age is recorded as 42, which would be exaggerated if this is the same Wrobel individual born 1764, who was 39 plus a few months. Again, a reasonably close fit.

You are probably guessing what I'm getting at: The last 2 paragraphs are circumstantial evidence that Jozef and his first wife moved from Luszowice to Wadowice Gorne. I have more evidence coming up. I figure they moved about 1789:

I found only one birth in the M52 Luszowice records to Jozef Kmiec & Katarzyna Wroblona, 1788 [17]. The birth records after 1784 have the mother named with maiden name. No records for any Kmiec with mother Kulaga or Wrobel. No records for any Kmiec with any other mother named Katarzyna. I searched through to the end of 1810.

I found 6 births in the M99 Wadowice Gorne records to Jozef Kmiec & Katarzyna Wroblona, 1790 - 1803 [17]. No marriage record in M99 for this couple.

The name Kmiec is rare in Wadowice Gorne. M99 has only 3 Kmiec records before that 1790 birth to Jozef & Katarzyna. The first two records are marriages, 1778 and 1782. Both those 2 marriages say that the groom is from Luszowice. This is the hint that originally got me looking in the Luszowice records. I figured maybe this is all one family, and that my ancestor was motivated to move because he already had relatives in Wadowice Gorne parish. The Wadowice Gorne marriage records name the father, and both those 2 grooms have a father Wojciech. I was hoping they are brothers to my Jozef, but I have enough data to rule that out. They can't be 1st cousins of Jozef because their father Wojciech cannot be a brother of Jozef's father Wojciech. That means 2nd cousins at best, but no evidence to justify adding them to the *Descendancy*. By the way, I have descendancies for all the Kmiec families in Luszowice.doc and in Wadowice.doc [22], and more detailed notes. I also have a few grandchildren of Jozef in cousin lines Luszowice.doc; I shortened the Kmiec *Descendancy* [17] to fit on one page.

The 3rd record is the 1788 death of a child, apparently to a fourth Kmiec couple. After that, 1790 - 4 May 1803 (death of Katarzyna), 8 of 13 Kmiec records in Wadowice Gorne are to the family of this Jozef & Katarzyna.

I consider the evidence pretty good that Jozef Kmiec and his wife moved to Wadowice Gorne. To be fair, I should mention contrary evidence: A Jozef Kmiec individual died in Smykow, 1813 age 54 (born 1759, one year before my ancestor); I have no evidence this is not the Jozef born 1760 in Smykow Katy that I claim as my ancestor. Another Jozef Kmiec died in Luszowice, 1828 age 60 (born 1768, 8 years after my ancestor); I figure without particular evidence that he matches a Jozef Kmiec who married 1803, widower, age not recorded; I do not have a marriage record for a first marriage for him. I mentioned earlier that I found only that one 1860 Jozef Kmiec birth 1748 - 1773. Well, these 2 death records show that I must be missing two birth records. I did find Jozef Kmiec birth records in 1747 and 1774.

Another contrary point, mentioned earlier, is that there are some time gaps in the marriage and death records.

Summary up to 4 May 1803: The circumstantial evidence is very good connecting Jozef Kmiec, husband of Katarzyna who died in Wadowice 1803, to his parents Wojciech Kmiec [previous topic] and Jadwiga Bielat [43]. Also, the evidence is independent: If I'm wrong about his parents, the evidence that he moved from Luszowice is still good. If I'm wrong about Luszowice, he still has a family and wife who died in 1803. Of course, if I'm wrong about the connection to the 2nd marriage [next paragraph], then everything above this line is wrong.

Second Marriage: Jozef married again 19 days after his wife died, to my ancestor Maryanna Ogorzalek [44]. The marriage house, 40, is an Ogorzalek family house. It is written that he is a widower. My evidence this is the same man: Kmiec is a rare name in Wadowice Gorne. The records show only this continuous chain of Jozef Kmiec records, with spaced children and wife change at 1803. Those other Kmiec adult males are Jan (2 or 3 individuals), Piotr, and Szymon. House 60 is an 1800 birth house for parents Jozef Kmiec & Katarzyna nee Wrobel, then house 60 is the 1804 - 1814 birth house for 4 children to parents Jozef Kmiec & Maryanna Ogorzalek. House 60 is also the death record house for some children of Jozef Kmiec, although mother is not named in these death records. Ambiguous house numbers: Katarzyna Kmiec nee Wrobel had a child in house 30 on 4 Jan 1803 then died in house 64 on 4 May 1803. House 30 has Ogorzalek records in that time frame. Other children were born in different house numbers. I know from experience with these records that vital records can have a house number different than a well established family house number. Thinking about this, it makes sense to me that if a house is crowded with multiple families, then some births, marriages, and deaths may occur at a relative's or friend's house if that house is less crowded. What I don't know for sure: was it in fact the practice there in 1803 to record the house where an event took place even if it was known to not be the usual residence?

Contrary evidence: age at marriage for Jozef is recorded as 37. Maybe he was fibbing because he was marrying an 18 year old? His actual age is 43 + 2 months. Although the Wadowice Gorne priest dutifully recorded the father of groom & bride in 1777, the 1803 priest did not. The 1803 priest also did not record the husband's name at wife death nor the prior wife's name at widower marriage.

Whatever. From 1803 on, the records are excellent tracing my ancestry from Jozef Kmiec & Maryanna Ogorzalek, as documented in the following topics.

I did not find Jozef's death record. Missing death record years in M99 are 1829 (Jozef is 69) and 1840 (Jozef 80), so I guessed 1829 for his death year. Of course, he may have died in another year elsewhere.

Follow up: Double check the microfilms to be sure Lusz Master.Xls has all Jozef Kmiec records. Document the gaps in the M52 records. Find more Kmiec records and continue the Kmiec family tree in both Luszowice and Wadowice Gorne. Study the other families in the Kmiec birth houses to determine relationships. See if there is a pattern of preferred houses around 1803 for births or deaths.

Wojciech Kmiec,

11 Feb 1812 - 15 Nov 1855 [17, 181, 188]

This is a son of Jozef Kmiec [previous topic] and Maryanna Ogorzalek [44]. They are named on his M99 [21] birth record.

Wojciech married 13 Nov 1837 to Agnieszka Sypek [45]. His parents are named correctly. His age at marriage, 25, is correct.

After 1833, grandparents are named in the M99 birth records, so Jozef Kmiec and Maryanna Ogorzalek are named again. I also found some marriages of Wojciech's children in M99, where parents are named in those years. In Wad [22] I found some records with grandparents Wojciech Kmiec and Agnieszka Sypek named. The *Descendancy* has all my results for descendants of Wojciech. I may have missed some, since I worked quickly on multiple families and did not double check.

Wojciech Kmiec and Agnieszka Sypek are named as grandparents on my grandfather Piotr's Birth Certificate [159]. This nicely documents the ancestral link to my family. Solid evidence. Further evidence and discussion, including the missing birth record for Piotr, are covered in Piotr's *Notes* [19].

You probably notice how common the names Wojciech & Jozef are in the Kmiec clan. This Wojciech has a grandfather Wojciech [41] and a son Wojciech. His father is Jozef and he has a son Jozef. Of the 333 Kmiec records in my Luszowice data base, 34 are Jozef (10.2%) and 28 are Wojciech (7.8%). By comparison, the oldest 333 records in my Wadowice Gorne data base (1777 - 1780, only 1 Kmiec) there are half as many, 15 Jozef and 14 Wojciech.

The 2nd oldest Kmiec record in Luszowice is the 24 March 1690 birth of Jozef Kmiec to Wojciech Kmiec. I noticed this record early in my research. I fell in love with the idea that this 17th century father-son pair were well remembered Kmiec patriarchs, with lots of descendants named after them, but I found no evidence to claim them as my ancestors. As I mentioned earlier [40], there are 10 Kmiec couples having children in the Luszowice in 1688 - 1691 records, and Kmiec birth records 1692 - 1741 are missing.

It's amazing what you can do with a data base. While taking those statistics, I noticed that in both parishes, as expected, most Jozef are born within a month of 19 Mar, St. Joseph's feast day. Most Wojciech are born within a month of 13 Apr, St. Adelbert's feast day. So if children are named after relatives, the choice is usually made for children born at the right time of the year.

Maryanna Kmiec, 8 Aug 1846 - 1912?, [17, 181, 188]

Maryanna Kmiec is the daughter of Wojciech Kmiec and Agnieszka nee Sypek. I found her birth record in M99; her parents and grandparents are correctly named.

Maryanna Kmiec is Piotr's mother. Her name, and her parents' names, are written on the Piotr Gwozdz Birth Certificate [159].

Her marriage and family were covered in the topic on her husband, Maciej Gwozdz [28]. Death date for Maryanna is an educated estimate. Her husband Maciej married a 2nd time in 1914.

The name was lost from my family's oral tradition. No one remembers the name Maryanna Kmiec being spoken. She appears as Marya Kmiec on Felicia's Pedigree [160], but her father's line is blank. Surely their names must have been mentioned in 1900's conversations in Adams. No one remembers the name Sypek.

Maryanna's parents are correctly listed in the Armata Genealogy [160]. Although he does not remember, no doubt Joe got those names from the Piotr Birth Certificate, so I do not consider this to be an independent verification.

Only one of Maryanna's grandchildren named her to me orally, Anna Gwozdz - Topor, age 87, in Poland, 1998, as mentioned earlier in the discussion of her father Michal [30].

Maryanna Kmiec was previously engaged to John Machowski. Their M99 banns record is one page (only 6 records) before her engagement to Maciej Gwozdz. The banns book does not say what happened, but lucky for us that marriage was called off.

Kmiec Cousins [17]

When I mentioned the name Kmiec to my aunt Helen [10], she told me of the two Kmiec brothers around the corner on Weber Street in Adams MA. She was not surprised at my immediate theory that they were her father's cousins. "So that's why my parents were always friendly with them." Aunt Virginia [10] also remembers the Kmiec boys and said my guess that they were cousins makes sense. Aunt Joan [10] has the same memory. Those 3 phone calls were 24 Oct 1993. The 2 Kmiec men were older than my aunts but younger than their father. The tailor made underwear for my grandfather, using cloth bags that had been used for sugar in his soda business [33]. The tailor was younger, single, short, stout, unmarried. The mechanic was older, tall, thin, married without children.

I found a Kmiec family in Adams in the census for 1910, 1920, and 1930. They lived at 3 different addresses, not Weber. In 1930 they lived on Siara Street, which is just across Summer Street from Weber Street. I phoned Virginia and Joan on 29 Nov 2006; they do not remember any Kmiec on Siara, but Virginia turned 3 in 1930. I put some of the census Kmiec data into the Kmiec *Descendancy* [17] with an unknown father as a reminder. Albert is often a translated form of Wojciech. Albert Sr. seems about the right age for one of the brothers of my aunts' memories, but Albert Jr. seems too young.

It wasn't until 2007 that I noticed, in my cemetery notes [160] from 1997, that a Kmiec plot is right next to the Piotr Gwozdz family plot. The names on the stones match the census. Jozef Kmiec was born 1874, the stone says. The other side of the stone is the Ramocki family; it seems daughter Stephanie (Stacia on the 1910 census) married Stanley Ramocki.

That's a lot of evidence of a relationship. However, that Jozef Kmiec is not in the Wad records, which seem complete. I double checked 1872 - 1878; no Jozef Kmiec born although there are children in those years that are first cousins of my grandfather. Wampierzow records are missing for those years. Maybe this cousin lived in a neighboring parish. On the other hand, this may all be a coincidence - these may not be a related family, since Kmiec is a common name.

My grandfather has several Kmiec 1st cousin names in column 1 - grandchildren of Wojciech [17]. Their grandchildren - in column P - would be my third cousins.

See also the discussion for House 52 [25], where the Kmiec family lived in Poland.

Follow up: Check the 1940 census for Kmiec on Weber St. Try other spellings of Kmiec (these are "Kamiec" in 1920). Find the immigration record for that Jozef Kmiec to see if he came from Wadowice Gorne parish. Check the marriage records in Wad. Look for Ramocki people in Adams to see if they have a marriage record or something with the parents of their ancestor Jozef Kmiec. Wait for a Kmiec distant cousin to read this on the web and send me an email.

Jadwiga Bielat, 1735 - 22 Apr 1771 [17, 181]

Jadwiga is a common Polish name, after a famous Polish Queen, translated Hedwig.

I found her death record, as explained in the topic on her husband Wojciech Kmiec [41]. I calculated her birth year from age 36 recorded at death.

There are 4 Jadwiga Bielat individuals in that time frame. The oldest died Feb 1758 before this marriage, and she matches up with another marriage record. The next Jadwiga believe it or not married Franciszek Gwozdz in 1742, and their child Michal Gwozdz is the one I studied to make sure he is not my ancestor. Another child was born 1759, one year after my ancestors married, proving the distinction. Jadwiga Gwozdz died 1787, age 70. My ancestor Jadwiga Bielat is the 3rd oldest. The youngest Jadwiga Bielat was born 1751, clearly a different girl, age 7 at the wedding of my ancestor.

I checked for my Jadwiga in the godmothers 1750 - 1758 because sometimes a single godmother has her father named - no luck.

There are 6 Bielat groom marriages 1708 - 1733; I see no way to pick one as the parents of Jadwiga. My data base for M52, Lusz Master.Xls [40], has 4 Bielat families in the previous generation,

Jadwiga's grandparents. Again I have no data to pick one of these 4 as my ancestors. I am likely staring at names of my Bielat ancestors in my data base - but with no data to identify them.

Jadwiga's village is not named in her marriage record, but both witnesses are from Swierze, so it is a good guess she is from there. I think Swierze is another name for Stara Wies, which means *Old Town*. Perhaps that was the manor house of the gentry, where the Bielat family may have been workers? That's just a guess.

Ogorzalek

The "I" is crossed. Ogorzalek. Pronounced Ogozhawek.

The Polish word [171] ogorzały means sunburned, tanned, weather beaten. Maybe we had an ancestral family centuries ago who took their name based on their wrinkled grandfather?

The Rymut CD [172] shows only 2,084 Ogorzalek in Poland, with no common variations. The name Ogórek (meaning - cucumber) and the name Ogrodnik (gardener) are more common, but I consider them separate names.

In the parish of Wadowice Gorne [20], however, Ogorzalek is quite common, tied for 7th place with Gula in my data base. I arranged the oldest M99 [21] Ogorzalek records into 16 families, and there are a few more families for individual records that I could not group. With that many families when the records start in 1777, it is most likely that there were a few families even back in the early 1700's. I found records for only 2 Ogorzalek males born in the early 1700's but of course my ancestor for column 6 in the *Descendancy* [18] very likely died before the death records start in 1787. It is possible that all the Ogorzalek in Wadowice Gorne parish descended from one male who lived in the late 1600's, but that is purely speculation.

Wojciech Ogorzalek died 1789 at age 80. Born 1709. It is possible he is our ancestor, but I see no hints. His house number is not recorded in the death record. There is also a 1791 death record for Sebastjan Ogorzalek, age 80, born 1711. He died in house 5, where there is another Ogorzalek family, not ours.

House 40 is the recorded number for most of the children born to Mateusz [next topic], and also his death record house. Kasper Ogorzalek also has all 6 children of his recorded as born in house 40, so he might be a brother or cousin of Mateusz. I did not add Kasper to the *Descendancy*, but I have a working document, Wadowice.doc [22], with all my findings.

Carl Rapa contacted me by email in August 2001. He saw my RootsWeb [168] pages and wondered if I am related to his Gwozdz grandmother from Wadowice Gorne. I worked out his pedigree and discovered that Kasper Ogorzalek is his 4-great grandfather; Mateusz Ogorzalek is my 4-great grandfather. If Mateusz & Kasper are brothers, that would make Carl Rapa my 6th cousin. If Mateusz & Kasper are 1st cousins, that would make Carl Rapa my 7th cousin. Etc. Carl's 3-great grandfather is a Wojciech Gwozdz, with whom I could find no relation to my 3-great grandfather Michal Gwozdz [5]. If Carl's Wojciech is a 1st cousin of my Michal, that would also make Carl my 6th cousin. Etc. So it's complicated, but it's likely that Carl and I are related through two different lines as distant 6th or 7th or 8th cousins. Actually, I suppose as 8th cousins we are likely related by 3 or more lines, but I doubt we'll ever know.

Because the Ogorzalek name is so common in Wadowice Gorne parish, most of the people who are descendants of someone from Wadowice Gorne and who have contacted me have the Ogorzalek name somewhere in their tree. Padykula [30] has an Ogorzalek ancestor. For other people who contacted me, when I worked out their tree I often noticed the Ogorzalek name as a marriage to a sibling of an ancestor. I have not connected any of these to my Ogorzalek line, but then again, I have not worked out my Ogorzalek line, so I don't know the names of the grandchildren of Mateusz [next topic].

Follow up. Work out the 19th century descendancy for Mateusz Ogorzalek, to see if his line connects with the other descendancy lines that I have in my notes. It is not likely I'll get around to this follow up, because I have the same issue for the Gula and Strycharz lines; those lines are higher priority for me, and I may not get around to them, either.

Mateusz Ogorzalek, 1739? - 24 Mar 1805 [18, 181]

My source is again M99 [21]. Mateusz is my most distant known Ogorzalek ancestor, as documented in the following topics. I have nothing yet about his wife **Apolonia Kobos** other than their names being on the birth records of their children. An Apolonia Kobos died in house 66 at age 90 in 1809, but that is far too old to be the same Apolonia.

I figure his name is Mateusz, Mathaeus in these Latin records, English Matthew. He was probably born within a month of 21 Sep, the feast day for St. Matthew the Evangelist. Poles considered Maciej (Matthias) to be a separate name. I have a detailed topic about this in the *Notes* for Maciej Gwozdz [28]. Only one grandchild record names him Mathiae, Latin for Maciej, so the family confused the names rarely. There is a contemporary Maciej Ogorzalek, so I made an effort to be sure I kept their records separate.

**Maryanna Ogorzalek,
22 Mar 1781 - 1 Aug 1849 [18, 181]**

There are several Maryanna Ogorzalek in M99 [21]. Two of them are born in 1781 in house 40, one to Mateusz and one to Kasper. That other one died at age 40, apparently unmarried, and the death record says she is the daughter of Kasper. All the other records for other Maryanna Ogorzalek individuals are far too old or far too young to be mixed up with the daughter of Mateusz. I spent time on this, because the marriage record of my ancestor Maryanna Ogorzalek to Jozef Kmiec [41] does not name her father, and it gives her age as 22. There are no records for a Maryanna Ogorzalek age 22. The daughter of Mateusz, age 18 at the time, is the only Maryanna Ogorzalek that fits reasonably. I have plenty of examples where the father is named and still the recorded age is wrong by a few years, so this is no big deal. Nevertheless, the reader is alerted that there is a slim chance that there was another Maryanna Ogorzalek with a missing birth record who is my ancestor, not this daughter of Mateusz.

Sypek

The meaning of the name Sypek might be [171] sprinkle?

Sypek is fairly common in the M99 [21] records, 10th on my list of common names for the Wadowice Gorne parish. On that list, I combined the spellings Sypek, Syper, Szypek, and Szyper because I have plenty of examples of these variations being used for what is clearly one individual. (Female inflections have even more variation.)

The name is rare in Poland as a whole. The Rymut CD [172] has only 1005 Sypek in Poland, with a total of only 865 for those other 3 spellings.

In my working document Wadowice.doc [22] I grouped most (not all) of the oldest Sypek records into 35 families. The large number of families is because I spent a lot of time on Sypek, because I could not find good evidence for my most distant ancestors in this line.

Andrzej Sypek, 1730? [18, 181]

Ewa is mentioned as the wife of Andrzej Sypek, as a godmother, 25 Mar 1777. In the Sypek *Descendancy* I have this couple as “not definite” for reasons documented in the following topics.

Their death records are not in my data base and it is not likely I missed them, so they may have died before the death records start in 1787.

Andrzej is named as father in both marriages of 2 children, but those records do not give ages of grooms & brides. That birth year for Andrzej is just my guess, based on the marriage dates 1783 & 1784.

There are no records for any other Andrzej Sypek in an age range that might be confused with this one. Yes, there is a small chance there were 2 contemporary Andrzej Sypek and that I am wrong assuming Ewa is the wife of the father named at those 2 marriages.

There is a widow Ewa Szyprona of Wadowice who remarried 25 May 1778. It is possible this is the same Ewa. She married a Gula, which is a common name, so it may be difficult to identify her death record - I did not try.

There is an Ewa Piechota who married Adam Sypek, and who is probably the Ewa Syprowa who died in 1809 at age 40. This Ewa was therefore born about 1769 - too young to be the godmother in 1777, and too young to be a mother of marriages in 1783 & 1784.

That's all the contemporary Ewa Sypek records.

Jan Sypek, 1759? [18, 181]

Jan is one of those 2 children whose marriage names the father Andrzej. This documents Jan as the son of Andrzej. The “not definite” note in the *Descendancy* refers to the connection to my ancestor Maciej in the following topic.

The birth year estimate is based on Jan's 1784 marriage to Katarzyna Strycharz [46].

M99 [21] has 3 birth records for father Jan Sypek & mother Katarzyna Strycharz, listed in the Sypek *Descendancy* [18].

The marriage and 3 births are all in house 54, Wampierzow (also spelled Wapierzow with a nasal accent under the *a*). His wife Katarzyna is also from Wampierzow. This is my only ancestral family that I have traced to this village in the Wadowice Gorne parish [20].

Unfortunately, parents of the groom were not recorded in the marriages in the 1820's, so I do not have clear verifications that I have the correct marriages of Jan's sons. This is why I wrote “not definite” for Andrzej & Jan in the Sypek *Descendancy*. Age of groom is recorded, but the ages are a few years off for grooms Wojciech & Szymon. I matched up all Wojciech & Szymon Sypek records into families so my ID is OK if not definite. Discussion of Maciej is in the next topic. Szymon remarried in 1848, and there his parents are named as Jan Sypek & Katarzyna Kmiec. I have no marriage of a Sypek to a Kmiec until 1875, and I would have noticed one, since I collected all Kmiec [40] marriage records. Mother's maiden names get wrong more and more as years go by, so this might be a mistake, but it adds to the “not definite” for Jan's family.

Maciej Sypek, 9 Feb 1799 [18, 181]

My ancestors are Maciej Sypek and his wife Magdalena Bator [45]. This is well documented in the next topic, for their daughter Agnieszka.

I have pretty good evidence, but not solid documentation, that the Maciej Sypek who married Magdalena Bator is the same Maciej Sypek as the one who was born 9 Feb 1799 to Jan Sypek & Katarzyna Strycharz. That's the reason for my comment “not definite” in the Sypek *Descendancy*. The evidence is more than a page of discussion in Wadowice.doc [22]. Here is a summary of the evidence:

This is all from M99 [21]. The 12 Nov 1820 marriage record for Maciej & Magdalena does not name his parents although it does name her father. The ages are recorded with Maciej as 24, which implies a 1796 birth, not 1799. By itself that is not a big problem, because groom ages are often wrong by a few years. However, there are 2 other contemporary Maciej Sypek individuals in the parish.

That 1820 marriage is in Wampierzow. That's good; the other 2 Maciej Sypek lived in Wadowice Gorne. At that time, Gorne / Dolne were not distinguished in the records. Wampierzow records were kept in a separate book; I understand that the priest traveled to a small chapel there for baptisms.

The other 2 Maciej Sypek also do not have their father named at marriage. They also are both recorded as age 24 at marriage. The corresponding birth years are 1795 and 1801. I matched Maciej 1795 to Maciej born 29 Jan 1792 in house 171 to Sebastjan Sypek & Petronela Borowa, because this Maciej and his wife have children births and deaths in house 171. I matched Maciej 1801 to Maciej born 23 Feb 1800 to Sebastjan Sypek & Anna Kreciglowa because I found children records for this Maciej naming Sebastjan & Anna Sypek as grandparents.

In other words, all 3 contemporary Maciej Sypek marriages match up OK with all 3 Maciej Sypek births. All 3 are recorded at marriage as 24. Maciej 1800 is correct, one month short of his 25th birthday. My Maciej 1799 is actually 21. Maciej 1792 is 27. My match is the best fit. Switching any pair of ID's makes the fit worse.

There is more circumstantial evidence for my match on those other 2 Maciej Sypek; see Wadowice.doc. My match for my Maciej is weakest, but it is strengthened by those other 2 being accounted for. However, I present evidence below that my Maciej probably moved out of town, so it is possible he came from out of town, in which case all this discussion is irrelevant. Since Sypek is a common name, the small chance of yet another individual named Maciej is a greater risk in this family line than the risk of multiple individuals for rare names, like Gut [36].

There are other Maciej & Mateusz individuals in the parish with records. They are too old or too young. The discussion is in Wadowice.doc.

Again, my note "not definite" in the *Descendancy* for Maciej's father and grandfather is my alert to the reader that the documentation is OK but not definite. I realize that all genealogy is somewhat indefinite, because there is always the possibility of errors, or even family secrets with deliberately misleading records. My ID of Maciej's ancestors is quite good, but I have to draw the line somewhere to alert the reader when it is my judgment that *Descendancy* data is not quite as good as typical for genealogical purposes. Please do not just copy the data into other books or web pages without some kind of alert. Notice that I use "uncertain" for other ancestral lines, to convey my judgment that "uncertain" data is even less solid than "not definite".

In the *Pedigree* I add a comment "ancestors not definite" to the box for Maciej Sypek [181], to indicate not definite for all his ancestors. Again: A Maciej Sypek married Magdalena Bator, and a Maciej Sypek has those ancestors - it is not definite we have the same Maciej.

By the way, that 1820 marriage was in house number 1. I wonder if house 1 was the Wampierzow manor? Maybe Maciej and / or Magdalena were working there as young servants? My data base has all house numbers through 1799, and there are no weddings in Wampierzow 1. My data base after 1799 has weddings only of names of interest to me, and there are 7 weddings in 1, all different family names. It is possible that records for the nobility were kept in a separate book, although I have noticed occasional records for nobility in M99.

There is only one child recorded for Maciej & Magdalena, 1820 Agnieszka [next topic]. I am concerned they may have moved out of town for awhile. I checked all the death records and double checked 1821 - 1831 for Maciej & Magdalena death. Not there, although 1829 is missing and the records end 1860. There is a death record 27 Nov 1825 for a 1 day old infant Marcin son of Maciej Sypek, no house number - but there is no 1825 birth record for this child. I checked & double checked births 1825 & 1827-1831 - no more children of Maciej & Magdalena; 1826 is missing. I checked Marriages 1821-1839 for widow Magdalena Sypek or Bator; none. Double checked Marriages 1821-1839 for widower Maciej Sypek; none. Conclusion: they disappear from the M99 records.

I studied the microfilms for parishes around Wadowice Gorne, when I was looking for the marriage of Michal Gwozdz. The details are in "Michal Gwozdz.doc". [23]. I made notes when I noticed family names of my ancestors in those other parishes. Unfortunately, I apparently forgot Sypek when I made a table of which parishes have which names. Late in that Michal Gwozdz project I started checking births 1822-1829 for any parents Maciej & Magdalena Sypek. I checked 9 parishes and found none.

Follow up: It is unlikely I'll ever follow up on the Sypek line, since I have lots of higher priorities. Just the same, I continue here my practice of listing what should be done next:

If my data base "Wad Master.xls" ever gets significantly expanded, do another study of the most distant Sypek ancestors with emphasis on the name Maciej. Check M99 godparents & marriage witnesses for hints. Review the notes from the Michal Gwozdz project to see which parishes have any Sypek names, study those microfilms 1822-1829, then continue with all the parishes in the neighborhood. Also check deaths in other parishes for any sign of Maciej & Magdalena.

Agnieszka Sypek, 7 Jan 1822 [18, 181, 188]

My grandfather's maternal grandparents are named on the Piotr Gwozdz Birth Certificate [159] as Wojciech Kmiec [42] and Agnieszka Sypek. The 13 Nov 1837 marriage of this couple is mentioned in Wojciech's topic. The bride's parents are correctly named in 1837 as Maciej Sypek & Magdalena Bator. Agnieszka's children are covered in Wojciech's *Descendancy*.

The name Agnieszka Sypek is quite common in M99 [21]. I collected all the records while doing some research for another family with this name, hoping to find a connection. My file "Agnieszka Sypek.xls" has 27 records, which I copied to "Wad Master.xls" [22]. The Agnieszka Sypek for that family is distinct from ours, and I found no relation back to 1777.

Franciszek Bator, 1768? [18, 181]

Although Bator does not sound like a Polish name, the Rymut CD [172] shows 5,337 in Poland, and about 2,000 of variations like Batorski. There are only 353 Batory, even though the Transylvanian Stefan Batory became king of Poland when he married Anna Jagiellon in 1576.

The name Bator is very rare in the M99 [21] records. I only found 11 Bator records, although I may have missed a few after 1799. Also, I have changed some records in my data base from Balon (a common name) to Bator, and vice versa, because either name scribbled can be mistaken for the other.

The oldest record is the 1798 marriage of Franciszek Bator to Agata Strycharz [46]. She is a widow named Ogorzalek, but I tracked down her first marriage where she is named Strycharz, and 3 daughter births are recorded to this couple with the names Franciszek Bator & Agata Strycharz, all in house 70, same house as the 1798 marriage. 70 seems to have been the Strycharz home.

Unfortunately, 1798 is after the priest discontinued writing parent names at marriage, so we do not have the names for Franciszek's parents (Agata's father is named at her first marriage).

I calculated Franciszek's birth year from the recorded age at marriage, which may be off a few years.

There is a 4th daughter in the Bator *Descendancy* because I spotted an 1822 birth record with Franciszek named as maternal grandfather, although I missed the birth record for the mother Katarzyna.

I failed to find the death record for Franciszek.

I found 2 more Bator births, 1839 & 1846, two different fathers, different grandfathers, but those fathers should have birth records in my data base if they were born in the Wadowice Gorne parish. I'm getting suspicious the Bator people may have moved in and out of another parish. I spotted a Franciszek Bator in the Luszowice [40] records, born 1757, 11 years too old to be our Franciszek (unless he lied to his bride about his age) and too young to be Franciszek's father.

Magdalena Bator, 18 Jul 1802 [18, 181]

Magdalena's parents Franciszek Bator and Agata Strycharz [46] are named on her birth record. Her father is named on her marriage record, where her age is correct. No problem. Her children are covered in the topic on her husband Maciej Sypek [44]. I looked very carefully but failed to find a death record or remarriage record for Magdalena, as explained in the topic for her husband.

Strycharz

The Rymut CD [172] shows only 1,119 Strycharz in Poland, so it is a rare name. There are also lots of variations of the name on the CD, all with less than 1000 people except Stryczek with 1,707. I have not researched the meaning of the word [171]. "Stryjek" is the word for a paternal uncle. Strycharz is a very common name in the Wadowice Gorne records, however, tied for 3rd place in the list that I made. Sure enough, the largest number of Strycharz on the CD are 351 (0.26% of the population), in Mielec county, which includes Wadowice Gorne. The next most common is 69 (0.12%) in the county of Dabrowa Tarnowski, which is a city only 25 km to the southwest. Wadowice Gorne is on the border of this county. I speculate that the name Strycharz originated in Wadowice Gorne or near by.

Third for Strycharz on the Rymut CD with 43 (0.07%) is the county of Lubaczow 125 km due east on the Ukrainian border. I wonder if that is an independent origination, or if a relative of my ancestors moved east. All other counties in Poland have 32 or fewer Strycharz, including the counties associated with large cities. This is consistent with movement of people all over the country during the last century.

Strycharz appears twice in my family tree. The 1820 marriage of Maciej Sypek [44] & Magdalena Bator [45] does not name their mothers, but I presume they knew that both their mothers' maiden names were Strycharz, since bride & groom were in their early 20's. I tracked down their maternal grandfathers, respectively Kazimierz & Andrzej Strycharz. I cover both these individuals here in the following topics. I have no documentation of a relationship. I suppose 3rd cousins were allowed to marry. If Kazimierz and Andrzej were 1st cousins then their grandchildren Maciej & Magdalena would have been 3rd cousins. Of course, any relationship was likely more distant. I wonder if families in those days had good oral history of 3rd and more distant cousin relationships, or if they just knew all their 1st cousins. I suppose if 2nd cousins tried to marry, then a parent or uncle or aunt would object, pointing out that the parents are 1st cousins. If Kazimierz & Andrzej were 1st cousins, then Maciej & Magdalena would have been 3rd cousins - OK to marry. Anyway, I may be all wrong supposing there were strict rules against 2nd cousins marrying.

Oldest Strycharz records in M99 [21]: I found records for 8 Strycharz males named as father of a groom or bride, 1777 - 1784. These 8 include my 2 ancestors Kazimierz & Andrzej discussed below. Ages of grooms & brides are not recorded, so their fathers might be anywhere from 38 to 70, but we expect most of them to be about 50, born within a decade of 1730. It is very unlikely those 8 are all brothers. All 1st cousins is possible. In view of the low survival rate of children in the early 18th century, it is more likely those 8 are a mix of brothers, 1st cousins, and 2nd cousins or more distant. So it is possible all the Strycharz are one family that took that name in the late 17th century, descended from one individual born around 1650. A common ancestor farther back in time is also possible. Of course this is speculation - it is also possible that one or more unrelated families in the parish of Wadowice Gorne took the name Strycharz, or moved into town.

My data base has a large number of additional Strycharz data for males whom I cannot tie into those 8 oldest family trees. I have more notes in Wadowice.doc [22] but I did not make many Strycharz family trees yet.

Karol King [38] has Strycharz ancestors from Wadowice Gorne. I tried to connect us through a Strycharz line, but I could not find a connection. Between 2005 and 2016, 3 other individuals with Strycharz ancestors from Wadowice Gorne, and 1 from near by, saw this book on the web and contacted me. Again, I could not find a connection. However, I did not do an exhaustive study of all the Strycharz records, of which there are a lot. My Strycharz notes are now spread out over many documents and emails in my files.

Follow up. Combine all Strycharz descendancies in Wadowice.doc. Continue with the M99 study, extending the Strycharz family trees.

Kazimierz Strycharz, 1727? [18, 181]

Kazimierz is named as father of the bride for those 2 daughters listed in his *Descendancy*. I checked all the M99 records for individuals named Kazimierz Strycharz but they are all too young to be confused with the father of my ancestor Katarzyna [next topic]. Apparently her father Kazimierz died before the start of the death records in 1787.

Strycharz is a common name, so there is a chance of another Kazimierz Strycharz who also died before the death records start. For that reason, it is "not definite" that the father of Katarzyna is the same individual that is the father of Maryanna. Another reason for my "not definite" remark in the *Descendancy* for Kazimierz is the "not definite" explained in the topic for his grandson Maciej Sypek [44].

Katarzyna Strycharz, 1764? [18, 181]

As explained in the previous topic, Katarzyna is the daughter of Kazimierz, because he is named in her marriage record. Katarzyna is also the mother of Maciej Sypek [44], because she is named in his birth record. The "not definite" next to her name in the *Descendancy* is because she is not named in the marriage record of my ancestor Maciej Sypek, and is it not definite that I matched him up with the correct birth record.

Andrzej Strycharz, 1730? - 9 Jan 1790 [18, 181]

Agnieszka Wach, 1735?

This a 2nd instance of the family name Strycharz in my family tree. I found no record in M99 [21] connecting Andrzej to Kazimierz & Katarzyna [previous 2 topics].

I found children and grandchildren for Andrzej and his wife Agnieszka Wach in M99, as listed in the *Descendancy*.

Follow up. Continue the study to the next generation.

Agata Strycharz, 1770? - 20 Mar 1839 [18, 181]

This daughter of Andrzej married twice, first to Ogorzalek. She is named as Ogorzalek at her 2nd marriage to Franciszek Bator [45]. I descend from that 2nd marriage.

Piotr's Ancestors

This is the end of the Gwozdz part.

Piotr's 8 great grandparents, Michal Gwozdz and 7 others, are listed in the middle column of the *Gwozdz Pedigree* [181]. The 2nd column from the left has all 16 of his 2-great grandparents, although some are not certain. The first column on the left has 9 of Piotr's 3-great grandparents, although some have only first name and most are not certain. All those names are from M99 [21], except a few from M52 [40] and were not known by my family before I started studying those microfilms. They have all been discussed in this *Notes* section for this Gwozdz part.

Status is usually (not always) recorded in M99. As far as I know, all these ancestors on page [181] were peasants with one exception: Piotr's 2-great grandfather Wojciech Kmiec [41] was a Custodian of the Forest, which I suppose is a step above peasant. If one of the ancestors were a merchant or tradesman, it would have been recorded, and I would have noticed it.

Those records have a column where individuals are checked as Catholic or non Catholic. As far as I know those ancestors were all Catholic.

Banas Descendancy

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31 August 2017

6 5 4 3 2 1

Banas

All the information on this page comes from the Niewodna Church Records.

The Marriages are all at the Niewodna church, for people living in the village of Wisniowa.

The Births are all in Wisniowa. The Deaths are all Wisniowa unless otherwise indicated.

.	Andrzej	[58]	1743? - 20 Oct 1795. m Magdalena Witalec [58] (1741? - 7 Dec 1821)		
.	Jan		1773? - 13 Aug 1822. 2m 20 Nov 1803 Jadwiga Mroczka (1773 - 7 Apr 1833)		
.	Katarzyna		8 Oct 1805. m 6 May 1833 Franciszek Urbaniski (1810)		
.	Michal		8 Sep 1808. m 24 Sep 1834 Katarzyna Grzebien (1813)		
.	Jozef		1776? m 23 Nov 1801 Apolonia Wojcik (1784?)		
.	Katarzyna		21 Feb 1805		
.	Tekla		3 May 1807		
.	Anna		23 May 1810 - 29 Mar 1811		
.	Jan		1811? - 12 Oct 1818		
.	Franciszek		1816? m 16 Nov 1840 Katarzyna Szymanska (1823)		
.	Andrzej		1821. m 4 Oct 1852 Salomea Szajdek (1812)		
.	Antoni		1782? m 19 Oct 1804 Maryanna Foltowieska (1785? - 8 Dec 1832)		
.	Franciszka		1 Sep 1806 - 7 Apr 1807		
.	Anna		24 Feb 1808 - 30 Oct 1824		
.	Jadwiga		1 Oct 1810. m 31 Jan 1831 Wojciech Grzebien (1792)		
.	Jakub		1811? - 7 Jan 1816		
.	Wojciech		1823? - 6 Oct 1840		
.	Franciszek		1819. m 16 Oct 1843 Franciszka Tokarska (1825)		
.	*-*		2nd m 4 Feb 1833 Barbara Zielenska (1803)		
.	Sebastjan		1834? m 17 Oct 1853 Katarzyna Grzebien (1838)		
.	Jadwiga		11 Sep 1785 - 29 May 1786.		
.	Piotr	[48,59]	28 Jun 1789 - 10 Jan 1825. m 26 Nov 1810 Maryanna Wilusz [63]		
.	Jan	[48,59]	10 Dec 1812 - 26 Jan 1871. m 4 Nov 1834 Rozalia Balicka [50]		
.	Jozef		27 Nov 1835 - 29 Oct 1915. m Maryanna Wojcik		
.	Apolonia		27 Jan 1838. One of Jan's daughters married Zarek, one married Jagodowski		
.	Maryanna		24 Aug 1840		
.	Franciszek	[48,60]	3 Sep 1842 - 26 Jan 1919 m 3 Oct 1871 Katarzyna Zagorska [51]		
.	Karolina	[48]	26 Jul 1872 - 1 Dec 1939. m Wojciech Maslanka	4 children	13 gndchildren
.	Jan	[48]	1 May 1875 - 27 Dec 1937. m US, Bronislawa Baran	9	13
.	Jozef	[48]	8 Jun 1877 - 1945? m Stefania Przystas	8	20
.	Wladyslaw	[48]	10 May 1879 - 2 Feb 1961 Holyoke. m Sabina Sabik	8	9
.	Maryanna	[48]	2 Oct 1881 - 7 Jun 1902 Adams. m Adam Przystas	0	
.	Stefania		10 Oct 1883 - 17 Jun 1902. Born Tekla, called Stefania	0	
.	Stanislaw		1885? died at birth		
.	Bronislawa	[62]	23 May 1886 - 21 Feb 1966 Adams. m Piotr Gwozdz	10	41
.	Aniela	[49]	16 Jun 1888 - 10 Mar 1970 Pittsfield MA. never m	0	
.	Eleonora	[49]	4 Apr 1890 - 6 Apr 1952. m Wladyslaw Zarek	6	19
.	Felicja	[49]	26 Mar 1893 - 25 Aug 1951 Detroit. m Myslakowski	9	36
.	Anna	[49]	26 Mar 1893 - 13 Jun 1984 Detroit. m Iwanski	2	6
.	*****	Totals for Franciszek & Katarzyna family:		12 children	56 gndchldr 157 gt-gndchldrn
.	Karol		22 Oct 1844		
.	Teresa		13 Feb 1847		
.	Walenty		13 Nov 1849. d immediately after birth		
.	Walenty		6 Dec 1851		
.	Agnieszka		4 Sep 1855		
.	Franciszek		4 Sep 1815		

This page is an 18 - 19th century summary of the most distant Banas ancestors and their immediate descendants.

The next page starts the Descendancy again, with all the known names of descendants of Piotr Banas:

6 5 4 3 2 1

Banas

Piotr (Peter)	[59]	28 Jun 1789 - 10 Jan 1825. m 26 Nov 1810 Niewodna Poland, Maryanna Wilusz [63]
. Jan (John)	[59]	10 Dec 1812 - 26 Jan 1871. Wisniowa Poland. m 4 Nov 1834 Rozalia Balicka [63]
. . Jozef (Joseph)		27 Nov 1835 - 29 Oct 1915. m Maryanna Wojcik
. . Apolonia		27 Jan 1838. One of Jan's daughters married Zarek, one married Jagodowski
. . Maryanna		24 Aug 1840
. . Franciszek (Francis)	[60]	3 Sep 1842 - 26 Jan 1919 Wisniowa Poland. m 3 Oct 1871 Katarzyna Zagorska [51]
. . . Karolina		26 Jul 1872 - 1 Dec 1939 Wisniowa. m 23 Nov 1898 Wojciech Maslanka (23 Mar 1871)
. . . Maryanna		14 Jan 1900 - 14 Jan 1900
. . . Helena		3 Jun 1901. m 31 Jan 1923 Jozef Zagorski (31 Mar 1897). liv Szufnarowa
. . . . Aniela		? - 1996. m Wojcik
. . . Edward		6 Mar 1908 - 21 Sep 1971 Wisniowa. m 29 Nov 1945 Helena Boruta (17 Sep 1923)
. . . . Emilia		died 2 years old
. . . Franciszka		5 Apr 1910
. . . Jan	[61]	1 May 1875 - 27 Dec 1937 Wisniowa. m US, Bronislawa Baran. Jan lived in US briefly.
. . . .		I have a copy of the wedding picture of Jan & Bronislawa
. . . . 2 children		buried in Adams, MA, Maple Street
. . . . Felicja		27 Nov 1903 - 17 Feb 1981. lived Northhampton MA, USA
. . . . Kazimiera		24 Jul 1907. m 30 Jul 1929 Piotr Miskiewicz (25 Feb 1901 Szufnarowa)
. . . . Jozefa		8 Aug 1905 - 28 Apr 1945. Engaged, not married, at death.
. . . . Henryk		26 Sep 1909 - 22 Dec 1989. m 26 Nov 1940 Czeslawa Wojcik (8 Mar 1914-31 Aug 2000)
. Elzbieta	[56]	10 May 1949. m 25 Aug 1974 Augustyn Grela (29 May 1949 Cieszyn)
. Elzbieta & Augustyn Grela live in the home that Henryk & Augustyn built next to Franciszek's 1876 cottage.		
. My family, and I, have visited them many times.		
. . . . Maria		3 Aug 1912 - 1995? m 26 Oct 1938 Jozef Tokarski (30 Nov 1904 Szufnarowa)
. . . . Wladyslawa		12 Feb 1915 - 1990? m Franciszek Godek
. . . . Stanislawa		14 May 1923 - 1990? not m.
. . . Jozef		8 Jun 1877 - 1945? Wisniowa. m 8 Feb 1905 Stefania Przystas (8 Jul 1888 - 24 Jun 1911)
. . . Maryanna (Maria)		22 Feb 1909. m 16 Nov 1927 Stanislaw Czaja
. . . .		(Stanislaw Czaja 1 Apr 1901 Niewodna, son of Jan Czaja & Tekla Banas)
. . . . *_*		Jozef 2nd m 30 Aug 1911 Eleonora Tatara (26 Aug 1887 Wisniowa)
. . . . Emilia		11 Sep 1912 - ?. m 12 Jul 1939 Jozef Wojnar (6 Jul 1903 America - 11 Aug 1979)
. Marian		30 Jan 1944. died young
. . . . child		1914. died at birth; I found this in the records
. . . . *_*		Jozef 3rd m 25 May 1919 Julia Czaja (22 Sep 1893 Niewodna - 9 Oct 1971 Wisniowa)
.		(Julia's parents are also Jan Czaja & Tekla Banas)
. . . . Stanislaw		22 Dec 1921 - 29 Dec 1996. m 27 Oct 1947 Wladyslawa Biedron (1 Jul 1928) liv Wisniowa
. . . . Franciszek		? - 28 Nov 1944. I found this death in the records
. . . Wladyslaw (Walter)	[61]	10 May 1879 Poland - 2 Feb 1961 Holyoke. m 23 Jul 1900 Sabina Sabik. liv Holyoke MA
. . . . Bronislawa		11 Mar 1901 - 12 Mar 1901. buried in Adams
. . . . Felicia		5 Apr 1902 - 1972. m Edmund Dymysa (12 Oct 1900 - 1973)
.		She was a surgeon near Boston MA
. Source: . . Barbara		14 Jun 1938. liv Wareham MA. Provides information on Wladyslaw descendants
. . . . Richard		14 Jun 1938 - 7 May 1990. m Gerda.
. . . . Frank		d in Holyoke
. . . . William (Bolek)		d. La Mesa CA. m Ina
. . . . Walter (Wladek)		d. Nashville TN
. . . . Michael		d. lived Akron Ohio. m Virginia, living
. . . . *_*		Wladyslaw's 2nd m (Helena) Apolonia Zajac
. . . . Edmund		28 Nov 1916 - 1994. m Isabel Szewchynski (13 Apr 1918-2000. liv Orleans MA. Provided info)
. . . Maryanna	[61]	2 Oct 1881 Poland - 7 Jun 1902 Adams. m Adam Przystas. She is in Walter's wedding picture
. . . Stefania (Stefcia)		10 Oct 1883 - 17 Jun 1902. The name Tekla is recorded in the Niewodna birth records.
. . . Stanislaw		1885? died at birth in Poland

4 3 2 1 G P H C

. . . **Bronislawa** (Blanche) [62] 23 May 1886 Wisniowa Poland - 21 Feb 1966 Adams. m Piotr Gwozdz
 . . . children - Gwozdz, Piotr [10]
 . . . **Aniela** [61] 16 Jun 1888 Wisniowa - 10 Mar 1970 Pittsfield MA. never m. my "ciocia babcia"
 . . . **Eleonora** (Leosia) [62] 4 Apr 1890 - 6 Apr 1952 Wisniowa. m 18 Jun 1913 Wladyslaw Zarek (14 Mar 1887)
 . . . lived at Wisniowa 27, Poland
 . . . **Kazimiera** 28 Mar 1914 - 1997. m 4 Mar 1935 Michal Kolek. lived in Niewodna
 . . . *_* Eleonora's 2nd m 9 May 1920 Wojciech Zarek (17 Apr 1897 - 2 Dec 1964)
 . . . Wojciech & Wladyslaw Zarek are brothers
 . . . **Tadeusz** 21 Sep 1923 - 19 Dec 1975. m 9 Nov 1949 Maria Dlugosz (7 Jan 1924)
 . . . Elzbieta 15 Sep 1952. m 7 Sep 1975 Roman Lyszcza (5 Jul 1948). Children all born Rzeszow
 . . . Gregorz 9 May 1978 died at birth
 . **Source:** . . . Anna 8 Jul 1979. Anna emailed update details for the Eleonora and Jozef branches
 . **Source:** . . . Zofia Maria 20 Jan 1961. m 13 Jul 1985 Roman Wojtowicz (20 Jul 1961)
 . . . Zofia & Roman Wojtowicz gave me a genealogy chart for the Zarek family.
 . . . **Eugeniusz** 16 Apr 1925 - ? m Irena. lived in Opole, 20 Zeleniogorska St.
 . . . **Henryk** ? - 1997. m Maria. liv Trzebinie
 . . . **Felicja** (Feliksa) [62] 26 Mar 1893 - 25 Aug 1951. twin of Anna. m 11 Feb 1920 Walter Myslakowski
 . . . (Walter 28 Jan 1893?-5 Apr 1978)
 . . . **Wanda** 16 Nov 1920 - 1 Jan Dec 1996 Hamtrack MI.
 . . . m 6 Sep 1959 Walter Dziedzic (23 Jan 1923). no children
 . . . **Matt** (Mieczyslaw) 10 Sep 1922 Detroit. - 23 Nov 2001
 . . . m 19 Nov 1949 Alfreda (Rita) Cecilia Gasinski (7 Jun 1921 - 14 Feb 2001)
 . . . **Virginia** 7 Aug 1924 Detroit. m 7 Aug 1948 Alphonse Chester Szymanski (13 Nov 1924 - 28 May 1990)
 . . . **Emily** (Milka, Millie) 30 Jun 1926 Detroit.
 . . . m 10 Aug 1946 Thaddeus Tluczek (19 Mar 1925 Poland - 1 Oct 1973 Dearborn Heights)
 . . . **Laura S** 21 May 1928 MI. m 7 Aug 1948 Detroit, Stanley J Szymanski (12 Jun 1926)
 . . . (Stanley and Alphonse (see Virginia, above) are brothers)
 . . . **Walter** Frank 28 Feb 1934. died at birth
 . . . **Walter** George 23 Feb 1936 Argyle - May 1951 near Cass City MI.
 . . . **Anna** [62] 26 Mar 1893 - 13 Jun 1984. twin of Felicja. m 24 Nov 1920 Andrew Iwanski
 . . . (Nov 1889 - Jun 1971). They lived Detroit; both children born there.
 . **Source:** **Eugene** (Eugeniusz) [62] 30 Aug 1921 - 23 Feb 1998. not m. Buried Battle Creek MI
 . . . Collected the information on Felicja and Anna's families.
 . . . **Cassie** (Kazimiera) 29 Apr 1923 Detroit. m 17 May 1952 Chicago, Daniel A Daley. live Oak Park IL
 . . . Daniel 18 Feb 1953 Chicago - 23 Aug 1993 New Orleans. m 22 Aug 1991 Victoria Newsome
 . . **Karol** (male) 22 Oct 1844. fifth child of Jan Banas, brother of Franciszek [48]
 . . **Teresa** 13 Feb 1847
 . . **Walenty** (Valentine, male) 13 Nov 1849. d immediately after birth
 . . **Walenty** 6 Dec 1851
 . . **Agnieszka** 4 Sep 1855

4 3 2 1 G P H C

6 5 4 3 2 1

All the information on this page comes from the Niewodna Church Records.
The Marriages are all at the Niewodna church, for people living in the village of Wisniowa.
The Births and Deaths are all in Wisniowa.

Wilusz

.	Jozef		1744 - 29 Mar 1790
.	Teresa		1748 - 24 Jan 1791
.	Kazimierz	[63]	1761? - 28 Mar 1822. m Julianna Tokarska [63] (1769? - 27 Nov 1796)
.	.	Jozef	24 Feb 1787 - 15 Apr 1788
.	.	Jakub	Jul 1789 - 7 Aug 1802
.	.	Marianna	[63] 6 Sep 1791- ? m Piotr Banas
.	.	children - Banas, Piotr	[48]
.	.	Jan	14 May 1794 - 16 Apr 1802
.	.	Franciszek	22 Sep 1796 - 26 Aug 1797
.	*_*		2nd m 1798? Katarzyna Scibion (1768? - 14 Jun 1818)
.	.	Anna	6 Jul 1799 - 7 Sep 1809
.	.	Elzbieta	25 Jun 1801
.	.	Blazej	19 Oct 1804 - 6 Sep 1809
.	.	Hana	1805? - 15 Sep 1809
.	.	Stanislaw	26 Apr 1807
.	.	Maryanna	20 Mar 1812 - 24 Nov 1818

Balicki

.	Jan	[63]	1758? - 7 Sep 1833. m Franciszka Zarek [63]
.	.	Martin	27 Oct 1791 - 20 Nov 1839. m 10 Feb 1813 Anna Teczar
.	.	Maryanna	1813 - 29 Jun 1813
.	.	Franciszek	26 Sep 1814
.	.	Tomasz	19 Nov 1816. m 11 Nov 1844 Anna Kut (1825)
.	.	Sebastjan	[63] 16 Jan 1794. m 15 Apr 1815 Maryanna Pazdanska [50]
.	.	Rozalia	[63] 21 Aug 1815 - ?. m Jan Banas
.	.	children - Banas, Jan	[48]
.	.	Franciszek	8 Sep 1818. m 17 Nov 1845 Tekla Wojcik (1825)
.	.	Augustyn	27 Aug 1820
.	.	Jozef	29 Mar 1822
.	.	Franciszka	16 May 1824. m 18 Nov 1844 Jozef Przystas (1822)
.	.	Katarzyna	1827 - 9 Sep 1841
.	.	Jakub	25 Jun 1828
.	.	Jan	29 Jan 1831
.	.	Victoria	4 Oct 1833 - 1845
.	.	Antoni	22 May 1839
.	.	Franciszek	23 Sep 1796
.	*_*		Jan 2nd m 9 Feb 1824 Franciszka Banas

Pazdanski

.	Baltazar	[64]	
.	.	Maryanna	[64] 1794 - ? m Sebastjan Balicki
.	.	children - Balicki, Sebastjan	[50]

6 5 4 3 2 1

Zagorski

The information on the this page comes from the Niewodna Church Records.

The Marriages are all at the Niewodna church, for people living in the village of Szufnarowa.

The Births are all in Szufnarowa. The Deaths are all in Szufnarowa except for Katarzyna.

The records for these people were moved from Niewodna to the new Szufnarowa Church after 1900.

.	Jozef	[64]	1747? - 10 Mar 1804. m Anna Tokarska [65] (1750? - 23 Jul 1810)
.	. Maciej	[64]	21 Feb 1786 - 4 Jun 1847. m 22 Nov 1805 Agnieszka Kwolek [51]
.	. . Katarzyna		21 Sep 1807
.	. . Wojciech		15 Apr 1810 - 25 Dec 1847. m Zofia Pedkanata
.	. . Maryanna		22 Oct 1812
.	. . Sebastjan	[64]	30 Dec 1815 - 23 Jun 1885. m 6 Sep 1837 Tekla Szymanska [52]
.	. . . Maryanna		m Banek. This name is from Anna Iwanski's [49] memory
.	. . . Anna		13 Jun 1842 - 7 May 1846
.	. . . Victoria		26 Feb 1844 - 4 Mar 1844
.	. . . Jozef		3 Mar 1845 - 11 Dec 1847
.	. . . Michal		18 Aug 1847
.	. . . Franciszek		27 Aug 1849
.	. . . <u>Katarzyna</u>	[65]	1 Jan 1851 - 14 Jan 1899 Wisniowa. m Franciszek Banas
.	. . . . children - Banas, Franciszek	[48]	
.	. . . Jan		27 May 1853
.	. . . Wojciech		19 Feb 1856
.	. . . Franciszka		14 Aug 1858
.	. . . Walenty		20 Nov 1860
.	. . . Jozef		23 Feb 1863 - 30 May 1887
.	. . . Karolina		20 Jun 1866. Anna Iwanski remembers that another daughter married another Franciszek Banas
.	. . Jakub		13 Jul 1818
.	. . Franciszka		30 Jul 1821
.	. . Jozef		15 Jan 1824
.	. Blazej		27 Jan 1788 - 18 Jan 1845
.	. Zofia		29 Mar 1791
.	. Katarzyna		9 Oct 1794
.	. Maryanna		3 Feb 1796

Kwolek

.	Blazej	[65]	1735? - 4 May 1813. m Katarzyna Wojcik [65]
.	. Agnieszka	[65]	8 Jan 1786 - 24 Dec 1847. m Maciej Zagorski
.	. . children - Zagorski, Maciej	[51]	
.	. Maciej		22 Feb 1788
.	. Sebastjan		14 Jan 1790

6 5 4 3 2 1

Szymanski

All the Szymanski birth and death records are from Szufnarowa

.	Mikolaj	[66]	m Katarzyna Borucina [66]
.	.	Jozef	11 Mar 1786
.	.	Katarzyna	31 Aug 1788
.	.	Stanislaw	[66] 3 May 1791 - 23 Feb 1843. m 23 Nov 1812 Ewa Kepanowska [52]
.	.	Tekla	[67] 7 Jan 1822. m Sebastian Zagorski
.	.	.	children - Zagorski, Sebastjan [51]
.	.	Anna	30 May 1824
.	.	Katarzyna	26 Mar 1826
.	.	Katarzyna	22 Aug 1828. First Katarzyna must have died as a baby?
.	.	Jozef	7 Feb 1831
.	.	Jan	16 Apr 1833
.	.	Maryanna	14 Mar 1794
.	.	Wojciech	19 Apr 1797

Kepanowski

All the Kepanowski death records are from Wisniowa except Ewa.

.	Antoni	[67]	1754? - 8 Apr 1815 m Katarzyna Czudak [67] (1764? - 3 Feb 1817)
.	.	Zofia	1787 - 12 Oct 1789
.	.	Maryanna	1789 - 11 Mar 1790
.	.	Ewa	[67] 1793? - 8 Feb 1854 Szufnarowa. m Stanislaw Szymanski
.	.	.	children - Szymanski, Stanislaw [52]
.	.	Anna	1794 - 11 Apr 1798
.	.	Andrzej	1797 - 2 Mar 1838
.	.	Jan	1800 - 30 Aug 1801
.	.	Jan	1805 - 6 Oct 1809
.	.	Jozef	1808 - ? m 24 Feb 1840 Maryanna Malinoska (1816)

6 5 4 3 2 1

Banas Name

“Banas” could mean “family of Benedykt” [171]. Joe Armata points out another possibility: The root word bani- means thick, or fat; maybe the name “Banas” is equivalent to “Stout”?

I did a study of the Banas name, similar to my Gwozdz study [19]. The following data is from the Poland Name Count [172] book:

There are 11,828 people named Banas. (This is for all Poland in 1990.) Just like Gwozdz, the number one province for Banas people is Katowice. Just like Gwozdz, other provinces with lots of Banas people are right next to Katowice: number 2 through 4 are Kielce, Krakow, and Tarnow. Just like Gwozdz, Banas people are spread mostly east - west across southern Poland. I made a sketch map and added up a total of 8,178, or 69% in 17 provinces contiguous to each other. (Poland had 49 provinces in 1990.)

The Banas people are not as concentrated as the Gwozdz people. Gwozdz has 2021 out of 6543, 31%, in Katowice. Banas has 1430 out of 11,828, 12%.

Just like our Gwozdz ancestors, our Banas ancestors live on the eastern edge of the Banas name range. A presumed movement of both Gwozdz and Banas from Katowice to the east must be a coincidence; there is no evidence of a connection; my Gwozdz - Banas grandparents met in the US. In my study of the records I found only a few Gwozdz in the Banas record books, and only a few Banas in the Gwozdz record books.

Like Gwozdz, it is tempting to speculate that the Banas name originated only once in the Katowice area. This is only speculation. It is just as possible to speculate that something about the naming customs in southern Poland caused the Banas name to originate more than once in the same area.

In Polish, there is an accent over the *s*: Banaś, giving the name a sound “*Banash*”. Only 286 Banas people spell their name without the accent. Another 195 people spell their name Banasz, which sounds the same as the accented “*s*” “*Banash*”. (Some Poles say there is a subtle sound difference between “*s*” and “*sz*”.) These two minor variations are also mostly in southern Poland near Katowice.

I have discovered that my mother’s great grandmother is Julianna Banasiak. This is a coincidence. Although both names are based on the same root word, there is no reason for us to think that Julianna, born north of Warsaw, is related to the Banas family in Wisniowa. The Banasiak name has 11,074 people, but these are concentrated just to the north, with a maximum in Lodz and lots more in Warszawa, Kalisz and Plock, provinces that are all next to each other just north of the 17 that I circled for Banas.

Banasiak has lots of significant variations: Banaszek, Banasik, and Banaszak all have more than 5,000 each. I added up 33,047 people with names very similar to Banasiak.

I did not include in my totals other related names such as Banaskiewicz, Banaszkiwicz, Banaszewski, and Banasinski; all these have significant numbers, too. I have not read enough about Polish naming to express an opinion if these variations may have come about from people modifying their names.

I suppose people hundreds of years ago picked the name Banas or Banasiak when they wanted to start a family name if their father was Benedykt. I suppose people in southern Poland chose Banas and people in northern Poland chose Banasiak. Just speculation.

My Banas 2nd cousin Barbara Dymsha told me she remembers that a scholar told her that the name Banas is also an old Arabic name.

A Banas neighbor of mine in Adams MA, the smartest student in my grammar school class, was “not related” to us, according to our families.

Follow up: Just like Gwozdz. Check the record books near Katowice to see which towns have the most Banas people. See Gwozdz Name [19] for more follow up ideas.

Oral Tradition; Bronislawa Banas Family

My grandmother and her sisters kept in touch. My Gwozdz aunts and my mother all told me the family was large. They could name their American Banas uncle and three aunts. They could name some of their Polish uncles and aunts. (I have no note of anyone naming all 12 from memory, but I know I could have established the complete list from the oral tradition.) Everyone in the generation before me knew about the Banas homestead in Wisniowa although only a few visited. When I visited Wisniowa, I found the same situation; everyone could name the Polish uncles and aunts and some of the American ones.

The Banas *Descendancy* was originally compiled from names provided orally by my mother Stella [168]. The Armata Genealogy [160], which is a documentation of the family oral tradition, was also useful to me. Others in the family verified many of the names.

Written Record

I also have more than enough documentation of the Banas family roots. I already introduced the Aniela Banas Birth Certificate [159] and Ship Passenger List [159] in the topics on Piotr Gwozdz [33]. Aniela, my grandmother’s sister, had better documentation than my grandmother. Here are more written source topics:

Banas Descendancy, by Virginia Maguire [161]

I received this from my aunt Virginia 19 Oct 1993. My copy is yellowed; it is one of a set of copies Virginia made years ago. This one page of descendants of Franciszek Banas and Katarzyna Zagorska is crammed full of handwriting.

In the 1993 letter, Virginia recalls that she made this shortly after her aunt Aniela Banas [49] died, in 1970. It is well known by the family that Aniela, who never married, kept in contact with her relatives. Aniela gave Virginia some of these names with instructions to send money to them in Poland after her death. Virginia also writes that she got some of this information from the memory of her older sister Felicia [10].

This Maguire sheet of paper was my original written source of Banas information.

There are very few data discrepancies between the Armata Genealogy [160] and this Maguire Banas Descendancy. Joe Armata thinks he used this Maguire Banas Descendancy in compiling his genealogy.

Banas Letters; Armata Analysis

The Boxes of Letters [160] [see also Gwozdz Notes] has Banas letters. Joe Armata [168] translated and reported his analysis of these letters to me. This is also one of my sources for the Banas *Descendancy*.

One of Joe’s best sources was dated Aug 1969. It is Virginia’s notes, taken orally from Aniela. Aniela dictated names of relatives in Poland, with instructions on how much money to send to each after Aniela’s death. Virginia believes this was her source for her Descendancy (above).

I made an analysis packet of all my Banas information on 4 Jan 1996. My packet has a copy of Joe’s transcription of Virginia’s notes from Aniela. The important stuff is all repeated in this *Notes* section.

Anna Banas Birth Certificate and Memoirs

Anna (Banas) Iwanski [49] is the mother of Eugene Iwanski [62]. Anna and my grandmother Bronislawa, sisters, emigrated to the US from Wisniowa, Poland.

Eugene mailed me a copy of Anna’s birth and baptism certificate.

Eugene interviewed his mother just before she died, and received orally some names of her uncles and aunts, and other information. Eugene mailed me a copy of his notes from that interview with his mother.

Pelczar Papers

Eugene Iwanski [62] remembered that his mother Anna Banas [49] went to church in Niewodna. I was not very hopeful about finding the birth records. I checked the Mormon Microfilms [175] for Wisniowa and for all the villages nearby, including Niewodna. Nothing. Eugene did me one better. He wrote a letter to the Niewodna parish church. Eugene hit pay dirt:

Father Michal Pelczar, the pastor of Niewodna, mailed back to Eugene not just Anna and Bronislawa's birth dates, but dates for their entire family. (Later, when I visited the church; I found out that Pelczar's attractive young cook actually did the work. I thanked her.) Eugene continued to write letters to the good priest. Pelczar's second letter has Banas ancestors to the late 1700's! Pelczar's fourth letter has five pages of the family data for my second cousins who live in Poland.

Eugene and I sent donations to his parish. (I donated more when I visited in April 1998. I worked with a group of men to spread crushed rock on the church parking lot.)

Eugene and Joe Armata [168] translated the letters into English. I put together a file of Eugene's 4 polish letters, the priest's 4 polish letters, and the English translations of the 4 Pelczar letters. I mailed out a packet with the first two Pelczar letters to relatives on 18 Oct 1995. Most of the information from Pelczar is listed in the Banas *Descendancy* [48]. The letters have some more information, like names of parents of in-laws.

With so much data, there are bound to be errors. Pelczar's assistant must have sat for hours with the parish records, typing information. There are only a few inconsistencies with dates between the letters. I have no complaint; the Pelczar Papers seem to be about as accurate as I am when I do not double check data. (I always find a few errors when I check my own work.) Because the same dates are repeated in different letters, I was able to use "2 out of 3" for most of the inconsistencies. I have a list of questionable dates, if you are interested. Nothing serious. (I forgot to bring my list with me in April 1998. I spot checked a few dates against the records and found few further errors.)

This Pelczar Papers information comes from the Parish Register, which I call "Wis" [next]. It is clear Pelczar's assistant was picking and choosing details she figured we would like, and not copying the entire entry; the first two letters give different details. Godparent names and house numbers are usually recorded, but these are not reported.

Anna's certificate [53] is from Niewodna; so is Aniela's [159]. Anna's does not list her grandparents. Aniela's does.

Aniela's certificate proves that the Pelczar Papers do indeed report the correct records for my Banas Ancestors:

Aniela's certificate is very difficult to read, because the scribe used very fancy script, with very tiny vowels. I was confident that I deciphered it in 1993. Two of my names came out very differently than what was in the Armata Genealogy [160]. I read Jan Banas [59] for the paternal grandfather, vs Jozef Banas. I read Tekla Szymanska [67] for the maternal grandmother, vs Tekla Warchol. The Gwozdz aunts, in phone conversations, were satisfied that my names were correct. I mailed a copy of the certificate to Joe Armata; he also accepted the new names. I changed my genealogy on 24 Oct 1993. Two years later, the Pelczar Papers proved these two changes to be correct. The grandparents of Aniela, and therefore the grandparents of Bronislawa Banas, listed on the back page of this genealogy, are the same on Aniela's certificate and in the Pelczar Papers. I'll discuss Jan vs Jozef, and Tekla Szymanska vs Warchol again, below [59, 67].

Pelczar points out that some death records were removed, probably to the civil *gmina* in Wisniowa. (I verified this in 1998.) In response to Iwanski's request for clarification, Pelczar, in his fourth letter, explains that some deaths are penned into the birth record. Finally, in the third letter, Pelczar says that Szufnarowa (Zagorski, Szymanski, and some of my second cousins) was at one time part of the Niewodna parish, and that the Szufnarowa records were moved there when a new parish was formed; Pelczar gives the address of the Szufnarowa parish.

My packet of Banas documents, dated 4 Jan 1996, includes the Pelczar Papers data.

Wis

I use the short name "Wis" to refer to the church records for Wisniowa. I personally studied these records when I visited in the spring of 1998, 1999, and 2002. The records were made at the parish church in Niewodna. Most of the records are still there. Some of the records have been moved to the recorder's office (USC [169]) in Wisniowa. Some of the records have been lost.

I use the name "Wis" to include my file of notes and analysis of the Wisniowa records.

Sometimes I use the name "Pelczar" or "Pelczar Papers" [54] for data from Wis that I received through Pelczar.

The records are in the typical Austrian style [161]. The Niewodna parish keeps records from the various parish villages in separate books. Books are available for Wisniowa, Niewodna, Rozanka, and Jazowa.

The books for Szufnarowa were moved to Szufnarowa when that church was founded about 1920 [next topic].

All the records start in 1784. They are all in good shape.

The oldest record book for Wisniowa has three sections: Births (actually baptisms) to 1840, Marriages to 1853, Deaths to 1846. I suppose this book may be a rebinding of more than one older book, but I cannot tell. The book seems to be a continuous record. I studied most, but not all of this book. The books for the other villages each have the same format; starting in 1784 and ending in a year in mid century.

I did not check carefully for data gaps in these oldest books. I did use the Wisniowa book a lot, and noticed no gaps.

The records continue in other books, with separate books for births, marriages, deaths. Still separate by village.

Pelczar wrote [mentioned above] that some death records are missing. The Wisniowa death book 1847 - 1946 is way too thin; it must have gaps of missing years. The marriage records after 1853 are obviously missing.

At the recorder's office, I studied the Wisniowa death record book, 1891 - 1945. I understand this was confiscated from the Niewodna Church by the communists years ago; I did not take the time to determine if this book fills a gap in the church's record book. I studied this death record book, but not completely.

The oldest books at Niewodna parish, the ones that start in 1784, are labeled "Tomus II", which means "Volume II". There is one of these for each village. The books that continue in the 1840's are labeled "Tomus III". Some books, like the 4th book for Wisniowa, which continues in 1892, are labeled "Tomus IV". I asked Pastor Michal Pelczar where are the Volume I books. He does not know. He double checked his book collection and found no book labeled "Tomus I".

I wrote to the archives, both in Rzeszow and in Przemyśl. The Director Father H. Borcz of the archdiocese archives at Przemyśl emailed back in June 2003. He says that they used to have the Niewodna 1663 - 1784 records, but the Russians took them in 1940. That seems funny, because I thought it was the Germans who came in 1939, but I did not continue the discussion. Borcz claims they have looked for the older books but have not found them. Rzeszow civil archives emailed a response to my letter, saying they have nothing. I did not contact the Rzeszow diocese archive, nor the Przemyśl civil archive.

Borcz did not mention if Przemyśl has copies of the Niewodna records. Armata [168] informed me (in 2005) that he wrote to Borcz back in the 1990's for Armata information, and that Borcz wrote back that he checked his Niewodna records and found no Armata. That implies Przemyśl has Niewodna copies, which may fill gaps.

Augustyn Grela [56] had pointed out to me that Niewodna was part of the Przemyśl diocese until about 1994, when it was changed to the Rzeszow diocese.

Follow up: Visit Wisniowa again. Since details are missing for my grandmother [62], these can be requested as a starter. Study all the records for more data. Visit Przemyśl archdiocese; determine what they have. Search for older Niewodna records somewhere in Russia or Germany. Check Przemyśl civil records and Rzeszow diocese records. Watch for microfilms.

Szulf

I use the short name “Szulf” to refer to the church records for Szulfnarowa. I personally studied these records in April 1998. The parish pastor, Bronislaw Domino, verified that his church was established in the 20th century. He told me the date, but I cannot find it in my notes. Father Pelczar and my Grela cousins told me the same. I do remember that the date was within a decade of 1920. Before that date, the people in Szulfnarowa attended church in Niewodna. At the time the Szulfnarowa church was established, the old Szulfnarowa record books were moved from Niewodna to Szulfnarowa.

Most of the records are still there. Some of the records have been moved to the township recorder’s office (USC 169) in Wisniowa. Some of the records have been lost.

I use the name “Szulf” to include my file of notes and analysis of the Szulfnarowa records.

The records are in the typical Austrian style [161]. They are just like the Wisniowa records [above]. The Niewodna parish kept records from the various parish villages in separate books.

At the Szulfnarowa rectory, I studied the 6 oldest books. Because Father Domino knows Augustyn Grela [56] very well, he actually trusted me to take the books to Grela’s home and study them at my leisure. The Grela family joined me in the study.

Just like the Wisniowa records, the Szulfnarowa records start in 1784. Again, the oldest book, about 3.5 inches thick, may be a rebinding of more than one original book. Again, the births, marriages, and deaths are in three consecutive sections of the book. Births (actually baptisms) to 1840, Marriages to 1839, deaths to 1841.

Births continue in 2 other books, 1840 - 1869 and 1869 - 1892. My notes seem to indicate a one month gap in the 1840 transition, but the 1869 transition is continuous to a day.

Marriages continue in 2 other books, 1839 - 1893 and 1895 -- . The 1839 transition seems to have 2 months missing. The “1895” book seems to have 150 pages missing; the first page is numbered “151”, starting with 1946. The marriages after 1893 are missing.

Deaths are missing. The 6th book is labeled for deaths from 1906, but the first entry, page “109”, is dated 1945. I did not look at father Domino’s most recent records although I remember they were there on the same shelf in the cabinet.

At the recorder’s office, Augustyn Grela studied the Szulfnarowa death record book, 1841 - 1945. He studied this one while I studied the Wisniowa book; my notes have his findings. I understand this book was confiscated from the Szulfnarowa Church by the communists years ago. My notes do not say if the 1841 transition is exact. (It is common for the first or last page to be missing from a book. See Polish Records [169].) My notes do not say if there are any gaps of missing years in the book, but I suppose there must be, because I do not remember that book being very thick.

My notes are very extensive on the Szulfnarowa Rectory books, because they were available to me for an entire evening. We concentrated on the oldest records. We jumped around often when we found a new name to follow up. The job is not finished. I know there are more 4-great grandparent ancestors of mine recorded in those books that I did not have time to locate.

Follow up: Same as Wis above.

Wisniowa

Wisniowa is in south east Poland, on the Wislok river, which flows northeast along Highway 988 toward Rzeszow. Highway 988 is a secondary highway; it joins Highway 19, which is a main highway continuing north along the Wislok into Rzeszow. Through Wisniowa both Highway 988 and the Wislok river go just about west to east.

Wisniowa is both a town and a gmina. See Polish Records [169] for a definition of a gmina. The province was Rzeszow until the 1999 reform. The province is now Podkarpackie.

My information comes from my Poland Maps [170]. The same information is available on web maps and through web searches.

My 2nd cousin Janina Janczykowska gave me an excellent book as a gift. The title is *Panorama Gmin Wojewodztwa Rzeszowskiego*. It is a promotional book, apparently put out by a Rzeszow province agency. It has lots of information, including a one page history of each major city and each gmina. Everything is in both Polish and English, with a Polish one page history on the left and the English translation on the facing right page. All glossy paper. Lots of neat pictures. It says nothing about any “powiat” division. I don’t know; maybe southern Poland does not use powiats anymore?

The Poland 1880’s Gazetteer [170] places Wisniowa in the Jaslo Powiat. Jaslo in the 1990’s was in the Krosno Province, to the south. Krosno Province was the southeast corner of Poland. I’m not sure, but I seem to remember reading or hearing that the entire region was once part of Przemysl Province, later a province to the east. All the changes are very confusing.

Eugene Iwanski [62] explained to me that “wisniowa”, a feminine adjective, means “of cherries”. The word may have originally referred to a stand of cherry trees near town. According to Eugene’s dictionary [171], a wisnia is a sour cherry; a czereśnia is a sweet cherry. The village name “Wisniowa” is common in the Poland Gazetteer [170]. I found a different village named Wisniowa just 9 miles northeast of our Wisniowa on the 1930’s map.

Augustyn Grela [56] told me that Wisnic is the family name of one of the original gentry families that owned the local “Dwor” or manor. Grela could not find the pamphlet where he read that. “Wisniowa” is also an acceptably inflected form of the adjective meaning “belonging to Wisnic”.

The Poland Gazetteer [170] says that Wisniowa is “mentioned in documents from 1366”, with a reference to *Kodeks Malopolski III*. Joe Armata [168] kindly translated the Gazetteer entry for me. The Gazetteer names the owner as Stanislaw Odrowaz in 1536, but does not say who owned the Dwor before that. In the 1880’s, the owner was Count Fr. Mycielski. The Gazetteer gives population statistics and a detailed list of “morgs” of land used for crops, meadows, gardens, etc, and lots of other detail.

My *Panorama* book’s history of Wisniowa seems to be an abridged copy from the Gazetteer, with no references.

Wisniowa looks pretty much like the Berkshires where I grew up, with a wide flat valley along the Wislok, narrower valleys along the side streams, and creeks that flow down from rolling mountains through vales and hollows. I visited in 4 times.

Highway 986, a tertiary highway, follows one of the side creeks, almost due north, from Wisniowa to Ropzyce. My Banas ancestors lived on the east edge of that creek [next topic].

Szulfnarowa is on Highway 986, about 2.5 miles north of Wisniowa. The Szulfnarowa church is on a side street that goes up a hill 1/8 mile west from 986.

Niewodna is to the east, on a small road parallel to 986. Both the Niewodna road and 986 form “T” intersections with the main Wisniowa Highway 988. The Niewodna “T” is about one mile east of the 986 “T”. The Niewodna parish church is about one mile north, on the east side of that small road.

I attended Mass in Niewodna on Palm Sunday, April 1998, with the Grela family. Deja vu. The Polish hymns are exactly the same as I remember from the Polish Palm Sundays in Adams MA when I was a child. I went to church more than once a week as a child, so the Niewodna service was more familiar to me than modern American services.

According to the Gazetteer, the Niewodna parish was founded in 1313. The 1880's wooden church of Saint Anne was built in 1655. Father Pelczar and Augustyn Grela explained to me that the wooden church was replaced by the modern brick church in 1923.

As explained in Wis and Szuf [above], Niewodna is the parish church for Wisniowa, and was the parish church for Szufnarowa until the Szufnarowa church was established in the 20th century. It is not much more than a mile from Szufnarowa to Niewodna "as the crow flies", but there is no decent direct road, and there is a hill between them.

Niewodna has 3 cemeteries. Augustyn Grela took me to all three. His son Szczepan was with us. The oldest, which is marked on my 1930's map, is west of the Niewodna road, on a broad hill. No doubt I have ancestors buried there. It would be very difficult for me to find this cemetery again on my own. There is no sign. We found only a few grave stones between trees and bushes. Augustyn explained that years ago most people used wooden crosses, which are now rotted away.

The 2nd cemetery, next to the Niewodna church, is full of grave stones. We checked them all. We found no distant ancestors from my *Banas Pedigree* [182]. Szczepan's great grandfather Jan Banas's [48] grave stone is there. Relatives are there. We found many stones with the same names as our ancestors. This cemetery is not marked on my 1930's map, probably because the symbol for the church comes out too large to include the symbol for a cemetery.

The 3rd, current cemetery is more recent. It is marked on my 1930's map. We checked all the stones but of course did not find distant ancestors.

The Banas Homestead

I use the words "Banas Homestead" to refer to the site in Wisniowa where my Banas ancestors lived for about a century, perhaps longer. The Banas Oral Tradition [53] is rich with details about this place, some of which I document here. The family provided me with letters received from our relatives who live there. My cousin Joseph Armata [53] and my aunt Virginia Maguire [53] were particularly helpful.

This topic and the next 3 sub-topics are details about the history of the Banas Homestead. For reference while reading these topics, consult my one page [47] summary of most distant Banas ancestors and their children.

Armata [168] visited the Banas Homestead in April 1980. He wrote 4 nice pages of notes in his 1980 genealogy [160]. He took lots of photos. My parents visited in 1975. Other relatives visited, too.

Henryk Banas lived there until he died in 1989. His daughter Elzbieta [56], my 2nd cousin, now lives there with her husband Augustyn Grela and their family, so that site is now also the Grela home [next sub-topic].

I visited 1998, 1999, 2002, and 2006. I took lots of notes and photos, some with the same view as Armata's 1980 photos. I studied the parish records Szuf and Wis [54]. I discovered a few minor errors in the Banas Oral Tradition. My family, Armata, and the Grela family accepted my corrections without any concern. For example, the Grela family had Franciszek's father's first name as Jozef, and Armata [168] used this name in his genealogy; the records show Franciszek's father to be Jan (John), (born 1812) [48]. This is a bit confusing because his grandson Jan, (born 1875) [48] also lived at the Banas Homestead. As a young man Jan (1875) lived for a few years in Adams, MA; my grandmother came to live with him at first when she went to the US to work. Jan (1875) returned; he is the grandfather of Elzbieta.

The Szuf and Wis records have the house number for almost all records, so I could determine the house numbers where Banas people lived. The record does not give the location of houses. I have been told that villages in Poland might have been numbered in the sequence they

were built, but I do not know if such was the case in Wisniowa. I have never seen any 19th century documents that explain house numbering in Poland.

I decided in April 1998 to document the exact spot, in case future generations forget: The homestead was visible through the trees from Highway 986. I drove from the 986 "T" intersection with the main Wisniowa road, highway 988 [55]. My car meter read 1.05 kilometers, to a point overlooking the homestead. In other words, the homestead is very close to one kilometer straight map distance approximately north of that main intersection in Wisniowa, on the east bank of a creek. I took a photo from that spot on the road. Franciszek's cottage [next sub-topic] is about 30 yards up the east slope from that creek. Highway 986 is much further up the west slope, about 100 yards. Continuing north, Highway 986 comes down the slope in less than a kilometer and runs upstream along the west side of that creek through Szufnarowa.

To get to the Banas Homestead, now the Grela home, start at the main "T" intersection in Wisniowa. Drive north 0.6 km on highway 986. Turn 45 degrees right off 986 at a "Y" driveway intersection that is very difficult to see, because it drops steeply down the hill and then over that creek. After the bridge, continue left 0.8 km past a few other homes to reach Grela's.

In 2017 I used these 1998 notes to easily locate the Banas Homestead on Google maps. That creek is labeled Szufnarowka, although no one had a name for it when I visited. In satellite photo mode, the buildings are easily visible.

I briefly visited many of my Banas 2nd cousins in Wisniowa and neighboring towns. Some of them live within a half mile of the Grela home, along that same 0.8 km access driveway, so we can consider that entire half mile stretch along the east bank of Szufnarowka creek to be the Banas Homestead.

The Grela Home

Elzbieta [48] is my 2nd cousin. She is daughter of Henryk Banas, who is son of Jan (1875), who is son of Franciszek [48], who is son of Jan (1812). She and her husband Augustyn live at what I call the Banas Homestead. I visited 4 times. Henryk's widow Czeslawa, now deceased, was living with them on my first 2 visits. They have 3 children.

The Banas Homestead, now the Grela Home, is my favorite spot in Poland. It is not just a convenient place to stay for Banas research. It is lovely. The modern house is comfortable. Situated on the slope beside a gentle creek, it is a perfect pastoral place. The paved roads are out of sight. The farm, with cows and chickens, is not large enough to support a family, so both Elzbieta and her husband, Augustyn, work in the town of Wisniowa.

Most important, these are wonderful people. Babcia Czeslawa was precious. The 3 children, becoming young adults during my visits, are great. Augustyn knows everyone, so he made it easy for me to get access to records at the churches and at the township recorder's office. Father Pelczar [54] of Niewodna often ate at Grela's before he had a cook. The priest in Szufnarowa knows Augustyn well enough that he trusted me, too, telling me to go ahead and take the 6 record books to the Grela house to study overnight at my leisure. The whole family joined in; I taught them how to read the Latin words and we all found names of ancestors and their cousins. The oldest records are dated 1784, so the paper of those books is as old as that wood in the center of Franciszek's logs next door (more than 100 rings, center beam inscribed 1876).

Henryk was living in Franciszek's Cottage when he started to build the current modern house just a few yards away; he moved in 1978 before completion. The house was finished by Augustyn Grela.

Franciszek's Cottage

Franciszek [48] Banas was born in Piotr's Cottage [next sub-topic]. He was a part time carpenter. He built a log cottage at the Banas Homestead for his family, just a few yards from Piotr's Cottage. I call it "Franciszek's Cottage".

This is our ancestor Franciszek, father of my grandmother Bronislawa [49]. His son Jan (1875), father of Henryk, also lived there.

"1876" is inscribed on the central beam, apparently by Franciszek during construction.

A relative was living here when Armata [168] visited in 1980. Armata's genealogy has a nice sketch of this typical Polish peasant cottage, with a description of the traditional use of the two rooms on the human half, and two rooms on the animal half, and the entry room in the center. The further human room, the "White Room", was kept clean, traditionally reserved for guests. The animal half and entry of the cottage were torn down since Joe visited, but the human half was still used for storage when I visited. At all 4 visits, I walked through the two rooms and examined the inscription on the main beam. Augustyn mentioned during my last visit in 2006 that he was planning to tear down the cottage. For this 2017 update I checked Google satellite photos; indeed Franciszek's cottage is gone.

My parents visited in 1975, sleeping in a feather bed in Franciszek's cottage. My sister Frances was with them; when I interviewed her in 1993 she remembered this well; there were 4 of them sleeping in that White Room.

Franciszek's first 4 children were born in house 11. The rest of them were born in house 108. Franciszek and his wife both died in house 108. Clearly, 108 is the number in the records for Franciszek's cottage. The last of the first 4, Wladyslaw [48], was born 1879; the next, Maryanna, was born 1881 in house 108. Since the central beam is inscribed 1876, maybe that is the date for placing the beam and it took another 3 or 4 years to finish the cottage, although other explanations are possible.

I did a detailed study of the record books for house 11. There are multiple family names. This is typical. In my large Excel database for Wadowice Gorne [22], when I sort by house number, I see the same thing. Many families lived together; I assume most of them were related. Also, there are many errors in house numbers, so any conclusions should be based on a study of a large number of records. In my list of 15 birth records for house 11 in Wis [54], 1842 - 1891, 7 are Zarek, 4 are children of Franciszek Banas, and 4 are 4 other family names. It seems to me house 11 was primarily a Zarek home at the time. Franciszka Zarek [50] is a great grandmother of Franciszek Banas. One of Franciszek's sisters married a Zarek. It seems Franciszek started his family at the house of a Zarek relative. Other speculative explanations are possible; for example maybe his wife Katarzyna only lived there a few weeks when delivering a child, because the Banas houses were too crowded?

Versions of this genealogy before 2002 had "1889" for the inscription on the beam of Franciszek's cottage. That's what the beam had inscribed, per my notes and per Joe Armata's reports. I remember it well, an indentation in paint, not perfectly legible, but definitely "1889". When I visited in 2002, the paint had been sanded away, and the inscription read "1876". The date was very legible, because the carving is a few millimeters deep. The paint came out of the grooves very cleanly. I made a rubbing. The rubbing is not all that legible because the wood grain comes out on a rubbing. On the actual wood, however, the wood grain grooves are very shallow, and it is easy to distinguish the date from the grain at a glance. It seems someone changed the date in the paint. Perhaps it was not very legible after painting and someone misread the numbers and scraped them into the paint for better legibility. On the other hand, perhaps it was changed for a reason, like a paint job in 1889; maybe the beam was placed in 1876 but the cottage not fully finished and painted until 1889? In 2006 my daughter Holly took a good photograph of the beam, and "1876" is clear in the photo.

"R P" is inscribed to the left, in fancy script, meaning "Roku Panskiego", which means "Year of our Lord". In versions of this

genealogy before 2011 I misread those letters as "F B" for Franciszek Banas, with a Russian Cyrillic F and a very fancy B. It puzzled me why a Russian style letter would be used in a south Poland home. In 2011 Lukasz Lapinski saw my web copy of Holly's photograph and emailed a correction to me. The letters were not visible before the paint was removed.

A rosette pattern seems to be carved next to the date. I understand rosettes were customary at the time. The rosette was not sanded in 2002; it was barely visible through the thick paint layers.

Piotr's Cottage

There was an older cottage at the Banas Homestead, which I call Piotr's Cottage because Piotr Banas [48] lived there. In my earliest versions of this genealogy, before I found the records for Piotr, I called it Jan's cottage because Franciszek's father Jan (born 1812) lived there. Armata's genealogy calls it Jozef's cottage, because of the mistaken name Jozef for father of Franciszek [mentioned above]. A relative was living there when Armata visited in 1975. Piotr's Cottage had been razed before my first 1998 visit; I walked on the remains of the foundation.

The Wis [54] records have the house number for almost all records. Franciszek's cottage has the number 108. Piotr's cottage has the number 19. Piotr's children were born in house 19. Piotr's son Jan was born 1812 in house 19, married in house 19, and Jan's children were born in house 19.

Piotr was born 1789 in house 5 and married in house 5. His 3 brothers also married in house 5. His 3 brothers all had children born in house 5 and some died in house 5 before and after 1812.

Apparently, Piotr moved from house 5 to house 19 shortly after his 1810 marriage, because his first child Jan was born 1812 in house 19. I bet house 5 was getting too crowded.

The record books do not give the location of houses by number. My evidence that house 19 is the same as Piotr's Cottage: The Grela family tells me Franciszek's father lived there with his family, from their oral tradition. That is reasonable evidence but not a definite proof.

I do not know the location of house 5, where Piotr was born. Maybe it was also right there at the site of the Banas Homestead. Or near by. Or somewhere else in Wisniowa. If it was close by, then my Banas ancestors were living at that Homestead site in 1784, when the Wis records start. Piotr's older sister Jadwiga was born 1785 and died 1786, both in house 5. Piotr's 3 older brothers were born before 1784, so I do not know their birth dates or house number. Their father Andrzej [47], our most distant known Banas ancestor, died at age 52, in 1795, in house 5, but he was married before the records begin.

I did not do a detailed study of house 19, but I have in my notes from Wis a list with the oldest Banas records [next topic]. There are no Banas records in house 19 before 1812. Piotr married Marianna Wilusz [50]. My notes for her family show that they lived in house 19 before and after 1812. It looks to me that Piotr moved in with his in-laws. The only other house with lots of Banas records before 1812 is house 9 [next topic].

If house 5 is in another part of Wisniowa, that would mean that our ancestor Piotr Banas moved to the Wilusz home, and it became what I call the Banas Homestead, some time after 1810, just a few years less than a century before my Banas grandmother left in 1904 [61]. But still, the Wilusz people are our ancestors. If we call it the Wilusz - Banas Homestead, our ancestors lived at that site from the 18th century, maybe even longer back in time. Also, if house 5 is close by, then our Banas ancestors were there before 1810.

A couple details: I said above that Jan's children were born in house 19. The one exception is the youngest, Agnieszka, born 1855 in house 68, which I did not study. The record for the birth of Jan's son Franciszek has the house number 19 recorded in the same pen writing as all the other records, but the 19 is crossed out and changed to 113 with a pencil; I don't understand that. I wonder if the house numbers were renumbered much later and someone edited it? Or maybe 113 is the house of the midwife where his mother went only to give birth?? More likely someone was confused with a different Banas and made an incorrect correction?

Follow up: There are a lot more details that can be learned by studying the records, including the house numbers. The godparents are named, and those names are hints of possible family relationships.

The Wisniowa Banas Family; 1700's

OK. That finishes all the preliminary *Notes* topics for our Banas family. As demonstrated above, there is plenty of oral and written proof that our Banas ancestors lived in Wisniowa and are recorded in the Niewodna records. All it took was a lot of work to find our ancestors. Before discussing our ancestors, I would like to write this one topic on the rest of the Banas people in Wisniowa:

I carefully scanned the oldest Wis [54] records for the years 1784 through 1810. I made a list of all the Banas births (24 total), all the Banas marriages (8) and all the Banas deaths (14).

Of these 46 total records,

18 are in house number	5
22 are in house	9
2 are in house	8
1 is in house	39
3 house number not listed	

In the previous topic, we saw that our ancestors lived in house 5.

Only one house number is recorded for each of the 8 marriages. That number is included next to the groom, so we might suppose that is the grooms' house (not the bride's) although I am not sure of this. Later years have both house numbers.

Births have both parents named. Unfortunately, these oldest marriage records do not have parents named; later years do. Deaths only name the father for children; later years give spouse for married adults.

This is not very many people. It is tempting to speculate that they all are children and grandchildren of one couple who lived in Wisniowa in the early 1700's.

I checked all the old people deaths, for earliest birth dates, as calculated from the age recorded at death. I double checked the death records for all deaths in houses 5 and 9 regardless of name.

Katarzyna Gucka is the oldest. She was 67 when she died in 1785, house 5 (born 1718). She is not counted in the Banas numbers above, although I expect Gucka is her married name. She may be an aunt, age 25 when our ancestor Andrzej Banas [next topic] was born.

Maryanna Witalska (feminine for Witalec) died at age 60 in house 5, 1793 (born 1733). I bet she is a sister or sister in law of our Andrzej's wife Magdalena Witalec. Maryanna was 7 when our Magdalena was born.

Jozef Banas died in house 9 in 1793 at age 56 (born 1737). This Jozef is 6 years older than our Andrzej; they may be brothers. I bet this Jozef is the patriarch of the house 9 family.

That's it. No other people born before our ancestors Andrzej and Magdalena. The previous generation must have died before the record book starts in 1784.

Jakub Banas died in house 5 in 1793 at age 35 (born 1758). Our Andrzej was only 15 when Jakub was born, so they may be brothers, too.

Here is an interesting tidbit on those 8 marriages: 4 were in November and 3 were in October. I noticed in other old Poland records that most marriages are in the fall. I'm guessing it was convenient to have weddings after the fall harvest, although I have never seen this reason documented.

Two Banas female marriages are in my list of 8; either or both could be daughters of our Andrzej. One is house 39, apparently the groom's. One is house 9 with groom Michal Kalamarz and bride Teresa Banas, so maybe in this case the house number might be the bride's.

House number 9 had 3 marriages and 13 Banas births. Jan Banas, Jozef Banas and Wojciech Banas lived in 9 and had children. There are 3 different wife names for Jozef Banas in house 9. Also 3 different wife names for Wojciech Banas. No death records for these wives. The wrong mother name is occasionally recorded for children births, but in this case either the priest was very sloppy or we have a confusing

situation with duplicate names. Maybe these are all nephews of Andrzej, but there is no evidence to support such a hunch.

Birth and Death of Baby Maryanna are the two records in house 8, parents Jozef and Anna may have moved from house 5 or 9.

I did a scan of deaths for houses 5 and 9. A child named Jacob Lukasz died in house 5. Two deaths in house 9 have non-Banas names. I did not do a scan of births and marriages for houses 5 and 9 to see if other non-Banas events are recorded.

I found Banas in the Szufnarowa records - Szuf [55] - while studying Zagorski [65]. Bartlomiej, Grzegorz, and Stanislaw Banas were having children in Szufnarowa 1784 - 1792; I noticed 7 births. No hint of a relation, but these villages are less than 5 miles apart. Apparently the Banas name was common in the area. I did not check other village records for the Niewodna parish; I saw record books for Jazowa and Rozanka.

None of this was added to the *Descendancy*. The point of this *Notes* topic is to document the possibility that all Banas people in Wisniowa may have been closely related back in 1784 when the records start. Then again, maybe not; the name Banas may have been chosen independently by two or more families who had no known family relationship. I don't know.

Follow up: Same as Banas Homestead, previous topic.

Let's go through the *Descendancy* now, in order. These *Notes* follow the order of last names in the left column of family names in the *Banas Pedigree Chart* [182]:

Andrzej Banas, 1743? - 20 Oct 1795 [47, 182]

Magdalena Witalec, 1741? - 7 Dec 1821 [47, 182]

Andrzej Banas and Magdalena Witalec are our most distant known Banas named ancestors. For proof, please read on as I trace their descendants to our family.

The oldest Wis records are in tabular form, but do not have all the standard Austrian Style [161] information. Parents' names are recorded at birth, but not the grandparents' names. Parents' names are not recorded at marriage. There does not seem to be a certain date when the standard Austrian style was instituted at Niewodna. It seems they just added more and more information as the years went on.

I identified Andrzej and Magdalena from the Wis [54] birth record of their son Piotr. Since our Piotr Banas is recorded as 21 years old at his marriage in 1810, we are assured that the 1789 birth record is his. Also, both the birth and the marriage of Piotr are in house number 5, Wisniowa.

Jadwiga is the oldest child of Andrzej and Magdalena recorded in Wis, born 1785. Jadwiga is also born, and died, in house number 5. No other children births are recorded from this couple. The marriage of Andrzej and Magdalena is not in the record. The records start in 1784. Apparently, they were married before 1784.

Andrzej died in house number 5. Magdalena died in house number 41, but she is recorded in her death record as Magdalena, widow of Andrzej Banas. I calculated their birth years from their recorded ages at death, 52 and 80. Note that Piotr, the youngest, was only 6 years old when his father died.

House 5 has 10 births in the range 1784 - 1810. Two are Piotr and Jadwiga, just mentioned above. The other 8 births are to 3 families, Jan, Jozef, and Antoni Banas. All three of these marriages are recorded; all were living in house 5 at marriage. From age at marriage, all 3 were born before just 1784. When the oldest, Jan, was born in 1773, Andrzej was 30 years old and his wife Magdalena was 32. On this basis, I am concluding these 3 males are brothers of Piotr. This is not a definite proof, but I went ahead and added them to the first page of the Banas *Descendancy* [47] along with their children names that I have before 1810.

There are only these 4 marriages from house 5 recorded in this range of years.

Two Banas female marriages are in that list of 8; house number is not given for the female; either or both could be daughters of our Andrzej. They are not added to the *Descendancy*. One of them married a Jozef Duwer, with his house listed as 9.

Our Jan and Jozef, house 5, are clearly distinguishable from the Jan and multiple Jozef's in house 9 from the names of their wives, whose names are recorded in the marriage records for all these people. Both father and mother are written in the birth records of their children. Almost all records have the house number.

Witalec is the standard masculine form of Magdalena's name. When I returned to Wisniowa in 1999 I took notes on the oldest Witalec records. Jan Witalec, perhaps Magdalena's brother, had children. I found death records for Jadwiga and Katarzyna Witalec, born 1750 and 1770, perhaps her sisters. Not enough evidence to put together a descendancy for Witalec.

Follow up: See Wis follow up. I doubt I will do the following unless microfilms show up:

Continue studying the records beyond 1810.

Study house 5 births and marriages, to better determine who was living in that house. Check godparents' names to see if people from house 5 were godparents for children from house 9 and vice versa.

Piotr Banas, 28 Jun 1789 - 10 Jan 1825 [47,48, 182]

As mentioned above, I found Piotr's birth record in Wis [54]. I found it quickly, because I figured he was born in 1789 from his age at marriage. I originally received the marriage date from the Pelczar Papers [54]. I verified it in Wis, and took more detail notes.

I studied the death records through 1846, the end of the oldest book in Wis. I found Piotr's death record, but not Maryanna's.

Piotr was married in house 5, but he died in house 19. More on house 19 below.

Piotr's older brothers Jozef and Antoni continued to live in house 5. I have notes of deaths of their children.

My notes have a death record for a Franciszek Banas. This is in 1900, the record book at the Gmina. I found a death record for his 2 year old daughter, 1846. Both records are house 5. His birth record is penned into his death record, Sep 1810. He is not in my list of births through 1810. I did not double check the birth records, so it is possible I missed this other Franciszek Banas. He was born one month before Piotr's marriage. I did not add this Franciszek to the *Descendancy*.

The wife of this other Franciszek is Katarzyna Szymanska! Our Franciszek married Katarzyna Zagorska, whose mother was a Szymanska. Small town. This other Franciszek is easily distinguished from our Franciszek because he is 32 years older. There is a 3rd Franciszek Banas in the late 1800 Wisniowa records; their neighbors must have been confused all the time.

That 1900 death record is the most recent record for house 5 that I have in my notes.

Follow up: Similar to Andrzej, above. Find Piotr's children.

Jan Banas,

10 Dec 1812 - 26 Jan 1871 [47, 48, 182, 188]

The name Jan Banas appears as the grandfather on the birth certificate of Aniela Banas [49], the sister of Bronislawa. His name is also given in the Pelczar Papers [54].

I originally received Jan's birth information from the Pelczar Papers [54]. I verified his birth in Wis [54], which of course is Pelczar's source. As mentioned above, the grandparents' names are not recorded in these oldest Wis baptismal records. Jan was born in house 19. Please be advised that 10 Dec is his baptismal date. Birth date, not recorded in these oldest records, may have been 1 or more days earlier. Jan's godparents are Jan Balicki and Katarzyna Witaliszonka (Witalec again). I photographed the record book opened to Jan's page, but the result is hardly readable.

I found Jan's marriage record. Pelczar has 4 Oct 1834; the correct date is 4 Nov 1834. The house number column has some unusual abbreviations that I do not understand, along with the number 42. The names of the parents are there. The *Notes* for the family of his wife, Rozalia Balicki, are separate [63]. The marriage record has 7 lines of script. I cannot read all the words, but it seems to me that these extra lines are special permission by the parents for a minor to wed. Rozalia married at age 19. I looked through the book and found other examples of similar notes, usually for a young bride.

The information for Jan's 9 children [47] comes from the Pelczar Papers. I did not study Banas births after 1810, but while studying Balicki I noticed and noted the births of Apolonia and Maryanna. Pelczar's birth dates are correct. Parents check. The 1840 birth still does not have the standard Austrian grandparents names listed.

Pelczar does not list house numbers, but I noted that Maryanna was born in house 19.

Remember, this is the guy Joe Armata and I had as Jozef Banas in genealogies dated before Oct 1993. Here is my discussion of that error: I received the name Jozef from Joe Armata. Joe does not remember how the name Jozef came into his genealogy. I asked Joe if the name Jozef was mentioned independently by our relatives when Joe visited the Banas Homestead in 1980. Joe checked his diary and found no independent confirmation of the name Jozef. Joe remembers that in 1980 someone named Jozef lived in the smallest, oldest cottage. That cottage is mentioned (as Jozef's) in Joe Armata's genealogy notes [160] on his visit to Poland. It is in one of those pictures that Joe took. Here is my tentative conclusion: Someone told Joe that oldest cottage had belonged to Franciszek's father. In 1980 there was someone named Jozef living in it, so it was being called "Jozef's cottage". "Jozef" was then listed as Franciszek's father; that was an error; Jan is Franciszek's father.

Don't get confused. This Jan Banas had uncles named Jan and Jozef, perhaps brothers, a son Jozef, and grandsons Jan and Jozef sons of Franciszek, and perhaps other grandsons named Jan and Jozef Banas. We know for sure that the grandson Jan Banas inherited Franciszek's larger cottage.

I figure that house 19 refers to that older cottage, which I call Piotr's cottage [above]. I asked my 2nd cousin Elzbieta about that older cottage. I asked her mother, Czeslawa. Her husband showed me the remains of the foundation. They do not remember if it in fact was older or newer than Franciszek's cottage. They verified that Jozef son of Franciszek lived there (in the 1970's).

Anna Banas Iwanski remembered four of her Banas uncles and aunts in her old age. In her Memoirs [53] Anna identifies two Banas uncles: Jozef and Walenty. This is an excellent independent check. Anna also remembered two aunts, married to Zarek and to Jagodowski. Anna remembered there were more in the family, but remembered no more names.

The 1880? for Jan's death date is a good guess. I did not look for his death record at the Wisniowa rectory. I did look carefully in the book which is located at the Wisniowa Gmina; this book starts in 1891, so he died before that date.

I did a house number study. I failed to trace the house numbers to modern times because the early 1900's records do not have house numbers.

Follow up: Verify that two Banas aunts married Zarek and Jagodowski, as remembered by Anna Iwanski.

Franciszek Banas

3 Sep 1842 - 26 Jan 1919 [47, 48, 182, 188]

The name Franciszek is well known orally by the family. His daughters Bronislawa, Aniela, Felicja, and Anna all talked about him with their families in the US. They corresponded with their father by mail. Virginia Maguire [161] sent me a copy of Franciszek's photograph.

Franciszek Banas is listed as the father on both Aniela's and Anna's birth certificates. He is the top name in the Maguire Banas Descendancy [53]; he is in Felicia Gwozdz's Pedigree [160]. Franciszek is prominently listed in the Pelczar Papers.

Proof summary: Franciszek is the key to this Banas part of our genealogy. The living family remembers him and his children. He and his children are clearly identified in Wis [54] and in Pelczar [54]. His ancestors Jan, Piotr and Andrzej can be traced in Wis. Everything else, like Jan being mentioned in Aniela's birth certificate, is extra proof.

In my 1994 copy of this book, I guessed Franciszek as 1840?-1910?, based on family reports that he lived to an old age. Virginia told me that Bronislawa told her he lived to 70. I received the actual dates from the Pelczar Papers in 1995. Eugene Iwanski [62] figured that Franciszek actually died in 1913, based on analysis of things Eugene's mother told him. Eugene asked Pelczar to double check. In his fourth letter, Pelczar did double check, stating that the 1919 date was added to Franciszek's birth record. Please remember that Wis has 2 locations: the church rectory, which is the Pelczar source, and the Gmina office. I found the actual death record in the book at the Gmina. 26 Jan 1919 is correct. He was buried on the 28th. The oral tradition was 6 years off in this case, which is not bad. He was in fact 76 years old when he died.

Some Franciszek marriage information is in the first 2 Pelczar letters. I found the Wis marriage record at the rectory and transcribed everything.

Jan is named as the father of the groom in the record of Franciszek's marriage; it also says Franciszek was living in Wisniowa.

It says Niewodna for birth, but I am pretty sure that means he was baptized in the Niewodna parish. This is one loose fact that should be checked.

Pelczar gives Franciszek's birth date twice, as 4 Oct 1842 in his first letter, and as 3 Sep 1842, in his second letter. I checked the birth record in 1999; Sep is correct. Franciszek's death record also has "3/9/1842" penned in, which means 3 Sep is the correct date. (Polish put day before month.) This means the marriage record has a slight error, recording him as 28 years old; he was in fact 29 at his marriage.

Franciszek married Katarzyna Zagorska [65]. They lived in the area all their married life, because their children's births are recorded in Niewodna, the local church. According to the family oral tradition, they lived all their married life on the Banas Homestead [56]. Their children are discussed in the next topic.

Franciszek was living in house 11 when he was married. He died in house 108 according to the records. His daughter Tekla and his wife Katarzyna died in house 108. So 108 must be his cottage.

We do not know where Franciszek is buried. Nor his ancestors Jan, Piotr, and Andrzej. I presume they are all buried in the older 2 of those 3 Niewodna cemeteries that I visited. See Wisniowa [55]. I asked Pelczar if he has old cemetery plots, but he hopelessly shook his head no. I did not persist in asking him to study the death records with me to see if there are any notes in there where people were buried during which year. I did not ask him if there is a written record that says when each cemetery was first used.

Here are 2 stories about Franciszek, both from Eugene Iwanski:

Once, Franciszek was laying a parquet floor for the count. (I figure that must have been count Mycielski; see Wisniowa [55].) There was a disagreement. Franciszek went on strike for some time. Apparently, that was a big deal thing to do. The reason for the strike and the outcome have been forgotten.

Once, Franciszek took some money and went out looking for food to buy. Finally, he returned. He tossed the money onto the table and said "Here. Eat this. There is no food to be bought." (We have a similar story on our Iwanowicz side.)

Follow up: See Wis [54].

Study the death records for cemetery comments.

Remember, these follow up items are my ideas for possible future work, not a plan of what I actually intend to do. You readers may decide to do some of these follow up items on a visit to the area. Let me know.

Banas Family Birth and Death Dates

Franciszek and Katarzyna Zagorska Banas have 12 children. The names are spread out in the *Descendancy*. The one-page distant ancestor Banas *Descendancy* [47] has them all together on one page. Here they are again, for your convenience:

Karolina	Jan	Jozef
Wladyslaw	Maryanna	Stefania
Stanislaw	Bronislawa	Aniela
Eleonora	Felicja	Anna

All 12 of their children are listed in the Maguire Banas Descendancy [53]. We are confident the list is complete because the Banas girls who immigrated to the US talked about their siblings often to their own children. The Maguire Banas Descendancy is the oral report of Aniela Banas, recorded by her niece Virginia Maguire [161]. Another oral report, by Anna Banas [53], recorded by her son Eugene Iwanski [62], far away in Detroit, has the same list of 12 children. Anna has only one sister, Eleonora, out of the proper birth order.

The Pelczar Papers [54] list 11 children; Stanislaw, who died at birth, was apparently missed by Pelczar or not baptized at the church.

Pelczar gives a daughter Tekla instead of Stefania. Stefania is well known to the family, but Tekla is not. We supposed at the time that Tekla was the name recorded at her birth, even though she was known in the family as Stefania. In his third letter, Pelczar points out that it is still common among the older folks in his parish to use a name for a child different than the official recorded name. The Maguire Banas Descendancy reports that both Maryanna and Stefania died in June 1902. In 1998, I found the death record for Tekla; sure enough, she died 17 June, 1902. I found the record in the Wis book that is located at the Gmina office.

The Pelczar Papers give the birth dates for all 11. They appear, oldest to youngest, in the same order as the Maguire Banas Descendancy. The Aniela and Anna birth dates from Pelczar are the same as the birth dates on the two birth certificates. Walter's birth year from his obituary checks with Pelczar. The eight birth years that I had listed in early 1995, as received from the collective family memory, all checked out correctly with the Pelczar Papers. Here the Pelczar Papers are an excellent check on the family memory. The family memory is an excellent independent check that Pelczar has not made any major birth year errors.

There are a few minor inconsistencies. Ask me for my list if you are interested.

Stanislaw is listed by the family as between Stefania and Bronislawa, so I figure he died at birth in 1885.

My sources sometimes use diminutive name forms. (Stefcia for Stefania is like Petie for Peter.) Aniela probably remembered these relatives as children when she dictated the names to Virginia Maguire. In this genealogy, I try to use the name form actually used by the person [177]. Eugene Iwanski [below] kindly provided me with the correct adult forms for these names. Old print-outs of this genealogy have many diminutive forms.

Pelczar provides the death dates for Karolina, Jan, and Eleonora. He does not have death records. Pelczar explains that some death dates are penned into the birth record.

Wladyslaw's death date comes from his obituary, copies of which were provided both by Joan Bodzioch [34] and by Eugene Iwanski [62].

Maryanna's death date comes from the Maguire Descendancy. I presume these notes are Virginia's transcription of Aniela's oral report, from memory. Maryanna died in the US.

Eugene Iwanski [62] provides death ages for Maryanna and Stefania. Eugene analyzes the facts orally given to him by his mother, Anna, in 1979, from memory. The ages check with Aniela's memory within one year.

Death dates for the four youngest are certain. Bronislawa and Aniela are my family. Felicja and Anna are Eugene's family.

I studied the Wis death record 1891 - 1945, for Banas deaths. I found the parents, Franciszek and Katarzyna, and their daughter Tekla. A few other Banas names, not obviously related. No sons. My notes are not clear which years, if any, are missing from the record. I did not look for married daughters, who would be recorded with their married names. I noted that I studied these records very quickly, under pressure from the clerk who insisted the rules allowed only government officials to study the record books. No doubt I missed some names.

Follow up: Same as Wis.

Banas Family Immigration

Joe Armata mails me copies of ship passenger lists from the Pittsfield archives [173]. His sister Mary Roy [10] did much of the Banas research work. His sister Barbara, and our aunt Virginia also helped. Most of the notes in this topic come from Armata's letters to me:

It is clear from the immigration indexes that Banas is a common name. There are multiple index entries for most Banas first names. Many came from the Wisniowa area. To prove we have the correct record, we need the ship manifest. On the manifest are listed for each person: age, prior address or birth place, destination, name and address of friend or relative at that destination, and other data.

Summary: Eight children of Franciszek Banas came to the US; Jan and Eleanora went back. All entries were probably in New York.

Apparently, **Wladyslaw** (Walter) [48] moved first. His obituary, in 1961, says he "came to Holyoke about 65 years ago". Armata [168] located what seems to be his immigration record, age 16, at Ellis Island, arriving 22 Jun 1895, going to Warren PA. Armata also found the marriage record, Holyoke, and the birth and death records for his first born, Adams.

Jan and Maryanna are in the Walter Banas wedding picture. Neither Bronislawa nor Aniela are. I do not have Walter's wedding year. Maryanna and Stefania both died in June 1902. Jan arrived 1899 (next). That means Walter was married between 1899 & 1902.

There is an index entry for **Maryanna** (Mary Ann) [48], 1898; no one has taken the time yet to look up and copy her ship data.

Jan (John) [48] arrived 18 Mar 1899 from Wisniowa aboard SS Palatia, from Hamburg. The manifest lists him as Johann Banas, going to visit his brother Wladyslaw Banas in Adams, MA.

I have copies from Joe of photos that were saved by Aniela Banas. Joe reports that the notes on the back were penned by his mother, apparently dictated by Bronislawa. One photo is of Jan and his bride, Bronislawa Baran. Another photo, of the Wladyslaw Banas wedding party, includes Wladyslaw, Jan, and Maryanna. Later, 1998, I brought Xerox copies of these photos to the Grela home in Wisniowa, but they already had nice copies of these in their boxes of photos. Apparently, Jan brought copies back with him from the US.

It is well known by the family that Jan had children in Adams, MA, where the children are buried, and that Jan returned to Poland. He had children in Poland, where their children still live. See Elzbieta Grela [56].

The immigration record for my grandmother **Bronislawa** [62] was very difficult to find. Previous versions of this topic of this book had very long discussions and speculations on the subject. It looks like Joe and Mary finally got the proper information in the spring of 2001. However, I need to start with some history and a story from the family oral tradition:

It is well known that the Berkshire Mills textile factory in Adams sent representatives to Poland to hire people. Our oral tradition tells us that both Piotr Gwozdz and Bronislawa Banas came on contract to the Mills. Paid passage in exchange for an amount of work.

The family oral tradition has it that Stefania Banas was actually contracted for the trip. But Stefania got sick, and Bronislawa went as a substitute.

Off and on for years, Joe and Mary looked for immigration records for Bronislawa Banas of Wisniowa. No luck. They also tried Stefania Banas, thinking the ticket might be in Stefania's name. When I determined that the official name for Stefania is Tekla (see the topic above), they tried Tekla Banas a few times without finding it.

Finally, in April 2001, Joe Armata located the name Tekla Banas of "Wiszniowa" Austria on a web listing. Mary used the reference to look up the actual manifest. Here is the result: Arrival 24 April 1904, ship name Blucher, from Hamburg Germany to New York City. Tekla Banas gives her age as 21, single, Polish. (Wiszniowa is a reasonable spelling, and southern Poland was in the Austrian Empire at that time.) Destination: brother Jan Banas, Weber St., Adams MA.

Everything is in proper shape for a person named Tekla Banas born 10 Oct 1883, not quite 21 yet. Except that Tekla Banas, sister of Jan Banas, had died 2 years before! We conclude that Bronislawa was traveling with fake papers and lied about her age, only 17.

Here is my theory: The representative of the factory went from village to village in early 1902. He signed up people for the trip to the US. Tekla Banas was one of the individuals conscripted. Tekla was called Stefania by her family, but the papers had to be written in her official birth name. There was probably a delay for the actual travel arrangements and the delivery of the tickets and papers. A 2 year delay sounds like be a long time, but that's my theory. By the time the paperwork arrived, Tekla had come down ill and died. Maybe the parents suggested a substitution of their daughter Bronislawa, not quite 18 years old. Maybe the factory agent made the suggestion, assuring the family that it was OK to travel with the papers of a deceased sister. Whatever. This is all quite tame compared to what workers go through today to cross the southern border of the US. It is not at all surprising that Bronislawa would not mention these details to her children, but still wish to relate that she came to the US as a substitution. So the oral tradition just has it that "Stefania was too sick to go". An understatement. This explains why Bronislawa never applied for citizenship, just getting it automatically when her husband got his.

The 1920 Census [160] reports Bronislawa's immigration year as 1905, one year before Aniela's. But Piotr's and Aniela's immigration years are both wrong on the 1920 census list, so a one year error is reasonable.

Aniela [49, 159] Banas arrived in NY 4 Jun 1905 aboard Blucher from Hamburg Germany. She gives her destination as: sister Bronislawa Banas, George St., Adams Mass.

Joe Armata's mother Helen says that Bronislawa and Aniela came over together. Helen even told me (24 Oct 1993 phone call) a story by her mother Bronislawa. Some guys were following them in Germany when they were looking for the ship. They asked a cop for directions and the guys took off.

Virginia (also on 24 Oct 1993) told me very specifically that Aniela and Bronislawa were met by their brother Walter, who came to the US before them.

So there is a contradiction. The oral tradition says they arrived together; the 1920 census and the Aniela ship data say they arrived separately. Well what do you expect - consistency from a family secret? Surely it makes sense that the sisters would confabulate details to cover the secret that one sister traveled with the papers of a deceased person. Perhaps the incident with the 2 guys was from another trip? Perhaps the incident was with one Banas girl and a friend? Perhaps the incident got added into the immigration trip in the repeated telling?

The twins, **Felicja [49] and Anna [49]**, arrived later. Anna's son, Eugene Iwanski [62], reported that Mary Roy (Gwozdz, Armata) mailed him copies of the ship manifest for the twins' arrival.

Another of those pictures from Joe has **Eleonora [49]** Banas with the twins Felicja and Anna. The year was 1914 or 1915, judging from their niece Kassie Gwozdz sitting alone on a stool. Apparently, Eleonora came to Adams and returned to Poland. No ship data yet.

I searched Ancestry.com [174] for Banas. Using Soundex to include bad spellings there were far too many so I did not continue. Restricted to exact spelling of Banas in Adams MA, none came up for the 1900 census. The 1920 census has 14, in 2 families apparently not related to us. The 1910 census has 4, and these are the 4 sisters living on Hoosac St. [160]. (Bronislawa is in the censuses from 1910 on as Gwozdz.)

A Karolina Banas provides us with a funny story. Joe provided her age, 15, from her ship, S. S. Koln, which arrived in New York 5 Jun 1902. She came from Wisniowa, Poland. Karolina is a good example of lucky research (unlucky, in this case?). Joe and Virginia did not find her on the ship's manifest. She was clearly listed on the detention list, which gave her manifest page number; her manifest entry is barely legible once you know it is there. Karolina was detained one day by the immigration authorities for breaking the rule concerning minors traveling alone. The authorities charged her for breakfast, dinner, and supper, and recorded the transactions! Joe and I were surprised that Karolina gave New York as her final destination. We were even more surprised that the adult aunt (262 E. Houston St, NY) who came to pick her up gave the authorities the name Amelia Piwowarska. (Joe Armata translated this name roughly as "Amy Beerbrewer". I figured the name must have been a fake name, but in 2004 I received an email confirmation for my hotel reservation from a Mariola Piwowarska.) We should have known better, but Joe and I concluded that this naughty Karolina was Franciszek's daughter; in Jan 1995 I added the data to our Karolina Banas, making her a younger daughter. When Eugene Iwanski saw my update, he wrote a letter scolding me. Everyone in the family knows, said Eugene, that Karolina was much older, the oldest in the family, and that she never visited the US. Sorry, Eugene; I fixed her in the *Descendancy*. It would be fun someday to find the descendants of this mysterious New York Karolina Banas, probably a distant cousin of our family.

Follow up: Study the census more. Study ship manifests more.

Study the records in Adams MA for Maryanna's death, and for the birth and death of Jan's children.

Bronislawa Banas

23 May 1886 - 21 Feb 1966 [47, 49, 182, 188]

This daughter of Franciszek is my grandmother. Some of her notes are covered under her husband, Piotr Gwozdz [33]. Some of her notes are covered directly above, in the Banas family analysis.

Her birthday was not known by the family. I don't remember where I originally got the 1886 birth year; it was before I started keeping good records in Sep 1993. No one had challenged it. It checks with her age as given in Piotr's citizenship papers [159], and it checks with the 1920 Census [160]. Joe Armata told me her gravestone gives 1886 for her birth year. I checked the gravestone; yes; 1886 - 1966. The Pelczar Papers give the birth date and verify the year.

I keep a Log [174] that includes notes on my conversations with my aunts about Bronislawa. There are many nice stories there. My aunt Helen [10] told me that Bronislawa and Aniela came to the US together; see the discussion above; they did not come over together.

My aunt Virginia [10] told me that her mother Bronislawa died from congestive heart failure. Death date is well known by the family.

In my enthusiasm to document the details of her ancestors, I neglected to copy all the details of Bronislawa's birth record from Wis [54].

Follow up: Verify that Bronislawa was born in house 19, just before 108 was built, as I suspect. Get her godparents' names. If necessary, write to the rectory for this key data.

Franciszek's Other Descendants

Bronislawa is my grandmother; her descendants are listed under Gwozdz [10]. The list is complete.

The data for the twins, Felicja and Anna is complete. Eugene Iwanski rounded it all up [62]. This was a marathon task during the summer of 1995 for Eugene, who went to family picnics and gently reminded people until they gave him each and every birth, marriage and death date. Eugene mailed everything to me. Thanks, Eugene.

Maryanna, Stefania, Stanislaw, and Aniela have no children.

Wladyslaw (Walter) lived in Holyoke MA. I have a copy of his obituary. Felicia Gwozdz [10] stuck it into a notebook; the notebook was sent to me by Joan Bodzioch [34]. Eugene Iwanski also sent me a copy of Walt's obituary. Virginia Maguire [161] mailed me a copy of Walter's wedding picture. Walter's children were known by my parents and aunts (their cousins). I phoned them to obtain the names of Walter's grandchildren.

Karolina, Jan, Jozef, and Eleonora lived in Poland. Jan lived awhile in the US. Pelczar's [54] 4th letter provides the dates of birth and marriage for almost all their children and some grandchildren. Before I received the Pelczar Papers, I already had most of these names. My sources: the Maguire Banas Descendancy [53], the Anna Banas Memoirs [53], Joe Armata's [168] analysis of several old Banas letters saved in boxes [53], and my mother's [168] memory.

On New Year's Day 1996, I pooled all these sources, compared them with Pelczar, and updated the *Descendancy*. I was amazed at how the names from my family sources matched Pelczar's independent list. There were some errors and inconsistencies. I used my judgment to make corrections.

I visited Poland in 1998 and made additional corrections. I may have residual errors. Let me know if you have corrections for me. And additions.

If you need to know where I got dates for Franciszek's grandchildren and great-grandchildren, ask me. I have all my original notes nicely filed. Some dates come from Pelczar, some come from immediate family, some come from cousins, etc.

Summary: The list of Franciszek's grandchildren, my father's siblings and cousins, is complete. The list of Franciszek's great grandchildren, my siblings, cousins, and 2nd cousins, is also complete. For discussion of my "complete" list of second cousins, see page [180]. The total descendants for each of Franciszek's children is tabulated on page [47]. Franciszek and Katarzyna Banas of Wisniowa house 108 have 12 children, 56 grandchildren, and 157 great grandchildren.

I have no intention of making a complete list of the next generation, but I shall add whatever is sent to me.

Versions of this book on the web have names of living people deleted, for privacy. My "short simple version" of this book is on the web, with fewer names, but with additional family stories.

Henryk Banas [48]

Augustyn and Elzbieta Grela

See Grela Home [56]

Iwanski, Eugene [49]

On 8 Mar 1995 Eugene mailed me a 42 page handwritten letter. The letter is neatly written, in a pleasant conversational style. Most of it is a copy of a letter to Virginia Maguire, in response to a copy of my genealogy that she mailed to him. Eugene was bitten by the genealogy bug. Like me, he spent hours and hours. I have two file hangers full of his excellent penmanship.

Most of Eugene's letters provided corrections and additions for the Gwozdz - Banas *Descendancy* [49]. He provided most of the information on the family of his mother and her twin. He provided numerous corrections and helpful genealogical discussions.

Eugene mailed me the Anna Banas Birth Certificate and Memoirs [53].

The Pelczar Papers [54] are Eugene's big coup.

Eugene stopped responding to letters in 1997. The family informed me that he fell ill in 1997 and died in 1998.

Kazimierz Wilusz, 1761? - 28 Mar 1822 [50, 182]
Julianna Tokarska, 1769? - 27 Nov 1796 [50, 182]
Maryanna Wilusz, 6 Sep 1791- ? [47, 50, 182]

OK. That finished the *Notes* for people named Banas. Next come in-laws. Reminder: these notes follow the order of last names on the left column of the *Banas Pedigree Chart* [182]. Piotr Banas [48] married Maryanna Wilusz. I found her family records in the Wis [54] record books in Poland. Her parents are Kazimierz & Julianna Tokarska.

The 9 birth dates of children of Kaz & Julie are actually baptism dates; births may have been 1 or more days earlier in these old Latin style brief baptismal records.

I put Jozef & Teresa into the Descendancy as probable siblings of Kazimierz. Parents are not named in the old death records, so I do not know. These are the only Wilusz people in the Wisniowa parish records, so they are likely related. Jozef & Teresa are not enough older than Kaz to be parents. On the other hand, if Kaz's death record exaggerated his age by about 5 years and he was really born in 1766, then Jozef and Teresa could be his parents, 22 and 18 years old in 1766. This is all speculation. Jozef & Teresa could be a cousins of Kazimierz.

I spotted only one other Tokarski record in the Wisniowa records: Anna Tokarska, age 45, died 10 Feb 1786. She was born 1740, so she was 29 when Julianna was born. Anna could well be her mother, a candidate for column 6. No evidence. Anna died in house 72, while Julianna and most of the Wilusz people died in house 19. We have an Anna Tokarska ancestor from Szufnarowa [65].

Jan Balicki, 1758? - 7 Sep 1833 [50, 182]
Franciszka Zarek [50, 182]

I scanned the oldest Wis [54] record book for Balicki names. I scanned all the Birth and Death records. I did the Marriages. I took Banas and Balicki notes together. I worked quickly. I may have missed a few Balicki names.

I did not scan for Balicki in the church books that continue past the 1840's. I did not scan the Gmina death book for Balicki. Our distant Balicki cousins are surely recorded in those books.

I spotted and noted 14 Balicki births between 1784 and end of Aug 1840. I spotted 7 Balicki deaths between 1784 and end of Dec 1846. That is not very many. The name is not common.

I was able to tie all 21 of these records to one family. Jan Balicki and his wife Franciszka (Frances) Zarek had 3 children and two of their children had several children. The result is in the Descendancy [50].

I do not have an air tight proof. There are too many house numbers: Jan and Franciszka had their first child in house 11 and the other 2 in house 47. Jan died in house 46. Jan's son Martin has a daughter who died and two children born all in house 76. House 76 is also where our Rozalia was born; she is the child of Jan's son Sebastjan. The rest of Sebastjan's children were all born and died in house 42.

It is possible that there was one Jan Balicki who had 3 children and a different Jan Balicki who died in house 46, because his death record does not mention any family. It is possible the Martin Balicki who had children by Anna Teczar in houses 46, 28, and 76 is not the same as the Martin Balicki born in house 11. For a common name like Banas, a house number confusion is serious. But for a rare name like Balicki it is reasonable to go with name matches. In my Banas studies, I found many name coincidences that definitely did not fit into our family. In the case of Balicki, every record fit together without contradictions.

I know I missed birth records on my fast scan, because I have 2 death record notes for granddaughters of Jan. These 2 girls were born during the years that I scanned. I fit them in because their parents' names were recorded at death.

Note that there are no Balicki records 1784 - 1790. Perhaps Jan moved into the area. On the other hand, perhaps his parents lived there and died before 1784, when the records start. I figure Jan was 26 in 1784; he could have been younger if his death age of 75 is an exaggeration.

Perhaps Jan and Fran were married in the area. I did not check. It is possible they were married elsewhere and had children elsewhere.

I did not find Franciszka's death record. If she was a few years younger than Jan, she may have been 85 years old in 1846, the last year that I checked. Perhaps I missed her. I did not study the Zarek family. I noticed that Zofia Zarek, perhaps a sister, is the godmother of Jan & Fran's first son Martin.

Please note that birth data is from baptismal records. I see from my notes that baptisms through 1816 do not have birth date. Baptisms from 1818 forward have both birth and baptism date recorded. I did not notice when the printed form changed in the book. The *Descendancy* birth dates before 1818 are actually baptism dates.

I watched for Balicki names in the Szufnarowa records. None found.

Follow up: See Wis [54].

Check other Niewodna records to see if Balicki's lived there, too.

Check the death record for Franciszka. Study the Zarek family.

Sebastjan Balicki, 16 Jan 1794 - ? [50, 182]

Sebastjan is one of the 3 children mentioned above, born to Jan and Franciszka Balicki, in house 47. His godparents are Sebastjan Zarek and Apolonia Szymkunski.

Pelczar [54] is my source for Sebastjan's marriage information. Pelczar gives 21 as his age, which checks exactly with the birth record. Sebastjan's wife is Maryanna Pazdanska [50].

The children of Sebastjan are included in that list of births that were discussed in the Jan Balicki topic [above].

I did not find Sebastjan's death record. He was 52 years old in 1846, the end of that only book that I studied.

Sebastjan, his father Jan, and his brother Martin are recorded as "Faber Ferrarius" in the records. Joseph Armata informs me that means they are all blacksmiths. I guess the blacksmith shop must have been a family business.

Follow up: Similar to Jan Balicki, above.

Rozalia Balicka, 21 Aug 1815 - ? [50, 182, 188]

Rozalia (Rosalie) Balicka (masculine form Balicki) is named as the paternal grandmother on Aniela's Birth Certificate [159]. That proves we have the correct person here as my great-great grandmother. Rozalia's marriage record, to Jan Banas [59], is reported in the Pelczar Papers [54]. For more information on Rozalia, see the entry for Jan.

Pelczar was my original source for Rozalia's birth date. I found her birth record in Wis[54]. The marriage age and parents' names check with the birth record OK. She was born in house 76.

She probably died in Wisniowa, on the Banas homestead [56], but we are not sure.

My aunt Helen Armata [10] told me, on 9/2/98, that she remembers visiting Balicki relatives, years ago. They lived in Blackington MA. "They were cousins on the Banas side. They had something to do with a factory there." I bet they were 2nd cousins of Helen's mother, children of nephews of Rozalia.

Rozalia's sister married Przystas. Rosalie Kimmerly, a Przystas researcher, noticed my data on the web. She thinks we might be distant cousins. My 8/16/04 email to her has the details.

Follow up: Similar to Jan Balicki, above. Locate my 4th cousins, the descendants of the Balicki's of Blackington. Next time in Niewodna find children of the Przystas line to compare to Kimmerly's data.

Baltazar Pazdanski [50, 182]**Maryanna Pazdanska, 1794 - ? [50, 182]**

Maryanna's father Baltazar is named at her marriage and in the baptismal records of her children. Baltazar Pazdanski is recorded with class status "civis", which means "townsman", per Joseph Armata [168]. I guess that is middle class. Definitely not a peasant.

Maryanna seems to be from out of town. I found no Pazdanski records in Wisniowa. When I returned to the Niewodna books in 2002, I checked the birth records carefully from 1784 to 1800. I checked all 4 villages, Wisniowa, Niewodna, Rozanka, and Jazowa. No Pazdanski birth records. Szufnarowa is a possibility, because I did not know about the Pazdanski name when I studied the Szufnarowa books.

Follow up: Check the Szufnarowa 1784 - 1800 birth records for the Pazdanski family. If they are not there, check adjacent parishes.

Jozef Zagurski, 1747? - 10 Mar 1804 [51, 182]

Pelczar [54] informed us that Katarzyna Zagorska came from Szufnarowa. I studied the records there; see Szuf [55] for a detailed description.

The name Zagurski has an accent over the *o*, which gives it an "oo" long *o* sound, indistinguishable from *u*. The oldest records spell the name with a *u*, so that's what I use for Jozef, the most distant Zagurski that I found.

I made a list of all the Szufnarowa births 1784 - 1792, with the names Banas, Zagurski, Szymanski, and Kwolek (no Balicki).

The next morning, I continued the list, 1792 - 1833. This second list has only Zagurski and Szymanski names, limited to immediate family of our ancestors. There were too many to note them all. I worked quickly; I may have missed names on this second list.

Grela and I jumped around in the other 2 birth record books, looking for ancestors whose approximate birth date we knew from other records.

We also jumped around the marriage records, looking quickly for specific ancestors and noting a few others that seemed interesting.

Jozef Zagurski and Anna Tokarska [65] had several children recorded in the records, as listed on page [51]. I tie them to our family through Sebastjan [coming soon]. All the children were born in house 117.

It looks like there was another Jozef Zagurski living in the same house 117. The mother's name for the first 4 children is Anna, with last name Tokarska or Tokarszonka, both acceptable feminine forms. For the 5th child, Maryanna, the mother's name is Magdalena; the mother's last name is scribbled, but the *T* and *k* and *czyk* are legible, so the name could be Tokarczyk. I take that for the same family, but it could be a different couple. There are two more Zagurski kids born in house 117 to Jozef; the mother for the last 2 kids is Magdalena Bielanski, quite legible. The older of these two is also named Maryanna, and I figure our Anna was 49 years old at that time, so I assume those last 2 kids were born to a different Jozef Zagurski. Not definite; could be 2 more to our family with a wrong name for the mother.

We did not look for their marriage. It may be there in the oldest book. Or they may have married before 1784.

The Grela's found Jozef's death record. 1804. I calculated Jozef's birth year from his death age of 56. Jozef died in house 117.

The Grela family carefully studied the oldest death records. I asked them to make a list of all deaths for every family name. The hope was to spot a likely ancestor from the previous generation.

They found 2 Zagurski women. Maryanna was born in 1712 and Jadwiga was born in 1724 according to their recorded ages at death. Either of these could be Jozef's mother. They died in houses 26 and 77 respectively. No clue for us. There are 2 male Zagurski deaths, not in house 117, born too late to be Jozef's father; either or both could be his older brother.

Follow up: These are low priority follow up items that will probably not get done without microfilm. See Wis [54] follow up. Continue the Zagurski *Descendancy* to modern times. The descendants of Sebastjan are our 3rd cousins. No doubt some of them still live in the area. Study house 117; if the record is continuous to modern times,

find the people and locate the site of the house. Gwozdz and Iwanowicz 3rd cousins are higher priority, but a Zagurski search would be easy, and almost certain to pay off.

Maciej Zagurski,**21 Feb 1786 - 4 Jun 1847 [51, 182]**

Maciej is the 1st recorded child of Jozef and Anna Zagurski. He was born and died in house 117. He married Agnieszka Kwolek [65] when he was 20 years old, still living in house 117. All 3 of his records have a *u* in his last name. They had 7 children, all born in house 117, Szufnarowa. The church started to add birth dates to baptismal records just before their son Jakub was born; prior births are actually baptism dates.

Follow up: Same as Jozef Zagurski [above].

Sebastjan Zagorski,**30 Dec 1815-23 Jun 1885 [51, 182, 188]**

Sebastjan is the 4th born of Maciej and Agnieszka Zagurski. His was the first birth of the family to be recorded with an accented *o* in his last name. He died in house 117. His death record, with an *o*, says he was 75 years old but we see his family was exaggerating; he was only 69. We know we have the right guy, our ancestor, because of house 117, and because his father and mother are both named at his birth and wedding, and because his wife is named at both his wedding and death. This is important, because his name appears on the birth certificate of Aniela Banas [49,159], my grandmother's sister. Sebastjan and his daughter Katarzyna are the key stones to this Zagurski genealogy.

There are other Sebastjan Zagurski records, but they do not come close to fitting into our family. They may be cousins; I have not taken sufficient notes to tie them in at this time.

Sebastian married Tekla Szymanska [67]. She is also named on Aniela's birth certificate. Again, there are other Tekla Szymanska records, and there are other Tekla Zagurski records, but they do not fit.

In the 1820's the birth records start to include the grandparents' names. That makes the genealogy study easier just about the time it gets harder because of the multiple names due to population growth in Szufnarowa.

Ask me for my notes, if you like. Better yet, go to Szufnarowa and study the record. I am sure you will agree that I found the records for the family of our ancestors.

I located the records for their children at the church rectory in Szufnarowa. Weeks later, I had the books at Grela's house and I took my time double checking this list, in the 1840 - 1869 book. As usual, when I double check my data, I found a few omissions and errors; I took my time and concentrated only on children of Sebastjan and Tekla to get the list correct. There is likely one or more older children names missing before 1840; I was jumping around that first time through, and my notes indicate that I did not check all records in the previous book 1833 - 1840. Also, there is a one month gap in the transition between the two birth books.

I was confident the list was correct after 1840. I saw no big gaps between the birth years of the children. Months later, I got a lesson in humility. I noticed Victoria in my death record notes, clearly the daughter of Sebastjan and Tekla Zagurski, house 117, age 8 days, 1846. Victoria's birth squeezes believably into a 33 month gap in the sequence. One can never be 100% sure a genealogy list is complete.

My death notes also have the records for Anna and both Jozef's, who all died in house 117.

Christmas 1847 was a sad time for the Sebastjan Zagorski family. His mother died Christmas Eve. His uncle Wojciech died Christmas day. His son Jozef, 2 years old, died 11 Dec. All house 117. The Latin word *febrin* is written for these and several other people in the death reason column in those December records. Some kind of epidemic was going around. Augustyn Grela explained that the Polish word for fever is *febra*. Later by email, Joe Armata verified the translation; I asked him to research the Latin word to see if it was used back then for a specific epidemic; Joe only came up with *fever* as the translation.

Anna (Banas) Iwanski dictated her memoirs [53] to her son Eugene [62], who mailed me a copy. Anna remembered names of her Zagorski aunts and uncles. She remembered Jan, Michal, and Maryanna. Jan and Michal are on my list from the birth records. Not bad for Anna's memory! Maybe Maryanna is an older child that I missed, so I tentatively added her to the *Descendancy* as the first born. Anna remembers her as a Banek. Anna also remembers a Zagorski aunt who married a different Franciszek Banas, so I made a reminder note in the *Descendancy* under Karolina Zagorski. Anna Iwanski was sure there were other aunts and uncles whose names she did not remember.

I searched for marriages of Sebastjan's sons 1860 - 1892. I found 2 grooms whose father was Sebastjan Zagorski, but the mother was not Tekla or Szymanska. I searched the female marriage names 1881 - 1892 for Zagorski daughters of Sebastjan and found none.

The older children were all born in house 117. The youngest 4 were born in house 149. Sebastjan moved between 1856 and 1858.

Follow up: Same as Jozef Zagurski [above].

Katarzyna Zagorska, 1 Jan 1851 - 14 Jan 1899 [51, 182, 188]

Katarzyna (Katherine) Zagorska (masculine form Zagorski) is well known to my family, as discussed in the topic on her husband, Franciszek Banas [60].

I found her birth record in Szuf [55]. A New Year's day baby. I made photographs of the book, and the result is legible.

In Wis [54], I found and verified her marriage record, which we had earlier from Pelczar. It has her 20 years old, which is correct.

This marriage record has the bride's house number, 149. That checks with where her younger siblings were born after her father moved [above].

The family is positive she died young of pneumonia, when her twins were small. Eugene and I, based on family oral comments, figured she was about 47 when she died. Later, in 1998, I found her death record in Wis [54], in the Gmina records. Kathy turned 48 just 2 weeks before she died. The family had the facts OK.

Kathy's parents, Sebastjan Zagorski [above] and Tekla Szymanska [below], are listed both on Aniela's Certificate [159] and in the Wis marriage record.

Interesting: Katarzyna Zagorska's granddaughter Helena Maslanka married a Jozef Zagorski. Katarzyna married Franciszek Banas; their son Jozef married Julia, daughter of Jan Czaja and Tekla Banas; eight years later, Jozef's daughter Maryanna (by his previous marriage) married Julia's brother Stanislaw. If all that does not confuse you, look at all our relatives who married a Wojcik. The names Banas, Zagorski, and Wojcik are very common in the Wisniowa - Szufnarowa area.

Follow up: Same as Jan Banas and Jozef Zagurski.

Anna Tokarska, 1750? - 23 Jul 1810 [51, 182]

I have the list of names from the death record that the Grela's made. Anna Tokarska died in 1810, 60 years old, house 16. Her name is the only evidence in the death record that she is our Anna. We could have the wrong Anna Tokarska here. There are several Tokarska names on the list, but only one Anna. There are 3 Tokarski's born before 1727 who could be her parents, but there is no reason to select one of them.

Julianna Tokarska is also our ancestor. She is the wife of Kazimierz Wilusz [63] of Wisniowa. I found only one Tokarska record in Wisniowa, for another Anna Tokarska who died in 1786. We know this is a different Anna, because Anna wife of Jozef Zagurski would be

recorded at death as Anna Zagurski. Most of the Tokarski family clearly lived in Szufnarowa.

This is fascinating. We probably have a Tokarski ancestor who appears twice in our *Pedigree Chart*. If Julianna Tokarska wife of Kazimierz Wilusz and Anna Tokarska wife of Jozef Zagurski were sisters, then their father would show up in 2 places in column 6! In other words, Franciszek Banas and Katarzyna Zagorska would have been 3rd cousins when they married (that is OK). More likely, Julianna and Anna were 1st or 2nd cousins, in which case the common ancestor would appear in column 7 or 8 and Franciszek & Katarzyna would have been 4th or 5th cousins (and most likely did not know that). When I started genealogy, I thought about the mathematical certainty that far enough back in time for a family pedigree there must be duplications. Here is a hint at a duplication in the left column of my *Banas Pedigree* [182] (column 5 of the *Descendancy*): two different Tokarska women.

Blazej Kwolek, 1735? - 4 May 1813, [51, 182]

Katarzyna Wojcik [51, 182]

Agnieszka Kwolek,

8 Jan 1786 - 24 Dec 1847 [51, 182]

The marriage record of Maciej Zagurski and Agnieszka Kwolekowna (a feminine form for Kwolek) was mentioned in the topic on Maciej [64]. She was also 20 years old. The parents are not named in the marriage record, but the house number for the groom is recorded as 117, where Maciej lived. Sure enough, I found her birth record. Her parents are recorded very legibly, Blazej Kwolek and Katarzyna Wojcikowna. In this case, there is a very slight possibility that I have the wrong birth, because my only evidence is her birth year checking with her marriage age, and these marriage ages are often wrong. But there are only 3 Kwolek births in Szuf 1784 - 1792, Agnieszka and her 2 brothers. I double checked. Actually, I missed her first time through, and found her on the double check. The only way this could be wrong would be if our Agnieszka Kwolek was not recorded in Szuf, perhaps born elsewhere, and there just happened to be a different Kwolek family in Szuf with a daughter Agnieszka about the same age. Possible, but not likely.

Agnieszka and her older brother were both born in house 23. I neglected to note the house number for her younger brother.

Agnieszka's death record says she was 70 years old at death. I calculate 61. I am not concerned about this discrepancy; age errors are very common in these death records. The record says she died in house 117, and that she was the widow of Maciej Zagurski. That's good. She died on Christmas eve, and was buried 3 days later.

Interesting: Agnieszka was born a month and a half before her husband Maciej. She died 6 and a half months after him.

The Grela's found the death record for Blazej, age 78, in house 23. I was able to calculate his birth year, but of course this could be off by 10 years if the family exaggerated his age, too. If it is correct, he is a pretty distant ancestor. Notice that he and his wife do not fit on the *Pedigree Chart* on the last page of this book, but you can find them in the *Banas Pedigree* [182].

Follow up: Same as Zagurski [above].

Szymanski Name

Szymanski is a very common Polish surname. It means "Simon's folks" according to Joe's Name Book [171]. I saw the name all over Poland in my Poland Name Scan [172].

I need to discuss how the name originally came to our genealogy:

Tekla Szymanska (masculine Szymanski) is listed as the grandmother on Aniela's birth certificate [159]. The handwriting is very difficult to read, but if someone showed you the name and pointed to the Latin printing "Parentes Mater" you would agree without doubt that her name is given as Szymanska. She is also given as Szymanska in the Pelczar Papers [54], as the mother of the bride Katarzyna Zagorska, at Franciszek's wedding. Can the name Szymanski be wrong? I doubt it. The family would have to record it wrong both at Franciszek's wedding and again at Aniela's christening. Much more likely, it is correct.

She appears on Felicia's Pedigree [160] as Tekla Warchol Zagorska. Zagorska is her correct married name. Joe Armata has the name Warchol in his Bible, he supposes it got there orally from his mother. Joe's sister Barbara distinctly remembers the name orally from childhood, because she disliked a kid in her class named Warchol, and her mother warned her they may be related. Virginia remembered the name Tekla Warchol when I said it to her, thinking it was told to her by Aniela.

My analysis: Bronislawa (and / or Aniela) incorrectly remembered her grandmother's maiden name as Warchol. The name passed to others orally.

The name Warchol has a slash on the *l*, for a *w* sound. The name is very common in Wis [54] and in Szuf [55]. Jan Warchol was the godfather at the baptisms of 2 of the brothers of Katarzyna Zagorska.

There are other individuals named Tekla Szymanska and Tekla Zagorska in Wis and in Szuf. It was important while studying the records that I figure out which one is ours. I did.

Holly [174] found a birth record for another Tekla Szymanska, born in another part of Poland. Holly found the record back in 1993, through a computer search. If this had been the right Tekla, her maternal grandfather, Jedzej Pawlowski, would have been Holly's great-great-great-great-great grandfather. I tentatively put this Tekla's parents and grandparents in the *Descendancy* in early 1994 even though I was not sure they were correct. I made a *Note* explaining the uncertainty. I did not realize at the time how common the name Szymanski is in Poland. I fixed that error in Nov 1994.

Mikolaj Szymanski [52, 182] Katarzyna Borucina [52, 182]

I have a list of Szuf [55] births in my notes, 1784 - 1792. The list is described in the topic on Jozef Zagurski [64]. There are 12 Szymanski births on this list of 24 names. Mikolaj and his wife Katarzyna Borucina are the parents for 3 of these, in house number 3. Two more are on my 1793 - 1822 list, born in house 30. All 5 are listed in the *Descendancy*.

Other babies were born to the families of Jozef, Antoni, and Maciej Szymanski.

I also have a Szuf death record list, made by the Grela's, 1784 - 1839; this list is also described in the Jozef Zagurski topic. There is only one Szymanski on this list, born about 1839. This is too young to be Mikolaj's parent. The previous generation either died before 1784 or lived elsewhere.

I did not make a marriage record list. Nick and Kathy may be recorded in the Szuf marriage book. Or they may have been married before 1784 and had older children. Their deaths may be recorded, too.

Follow up: Similar to the follow up for Jozef Zagurski [64], for the names Szymanski and Borucina. This is low priority, because the closest Szymanski descendants are my 4th cousins. On the other hand, more data is most certainly there for the picking.

Stanislaw Szymanski

May 1791 - 23 Feb 1843 [52, 182]

I double checked the Szuf birth records to be sure there is only one Stanislaw Szymanski in the years 1784 - 1799. I noticed a Stanislaw every 3 pages or so, but only one Stanislaw Szymanski.

That is important, because his marriage record, to Ewa Kepanowska, has him at 27 years old. He was only 21 according to his birth record. That is a big error for a marriage record, particularly since the 2 records are in the same book. Stanislaw was living in house 84 at the time. It is possible with a house number study to better verify that the birth record refers to the same person as the marriage record, but I did not take the time to do it.

So there is a possibility that our Stanislaw moved into the area from elsewhere and that Mikolaj is the father of a different Stanislaw. This uncertainty does not subtract in any way from the separate conclusion that Stanislaw is our ancestor. Let's discuss that next:

Stanislaw Szymanski and "Heva Antonii Kepanowski filia" have children births recorded in Szuf [55]. "Heva" is Latin for the Polish Ewa, English Eve. "Antonii Kepanowski filia" means daughter of Antoni Kepanowski. Lucky for us Szuf started to record a few grandparent names in the 1820's. Only the maternal grandfather was recorded for this family. It was frustrating. I only found 4 kids, in house 3. Tekla was not one of them. I knew Tekla's parents and age at wedding, so I figured she had to be there. I double checked and triple checked. I really had to leave Wisniowa for my drive back to the north of Poland, but I worked awhile longer that morning with the books at Grela's house trying to find her birth. Finally, I did an 1822 house number column search for a Tekla in house 3. There she was. But her father is written "Stanislaus Suchecki Hort". That means a farmer named Stanislaw Suchecki! The midwife is recorded as Agnes Suchecka. But the mother is clearly written as "Heva Antonii Kepanowski Horticultum filia". I concluded that "Suchecki" must be an error, wrote everything from that record into my notes, closed the books, and drove away. Augustyn Grela returned the books to the church rectory for me.

That's all we need! Another Szymanski cloud of uncertainty. When I studied my notes weeks later, I noticed that there is a 9 year gap between Stanislaw's marriage and Tekla's birth.

Were there two different women named Ewa Kepanowska in Szufnarowa about the same age in the 1820's? Not likely; there are no Kepanowski names on Grela's list of deaths 1784 - 1839, so the name was rare in Szufnarowa. I have a note on my birth list that I found no Kepanowski birth records 1784 - 1792. Stan must have met Eve in a village near by.

Each topic in these Szymanski *Notes* looks like a good enough genealogical connection. I must admit, however, that taken together, the probability of error magnifies. My great-great grandmother is definitely named Tekla, but the certainty of her father Stanislaw, then her grandfather Mikolaj Szymanski become progressively less certain.

There is more positive proof that I got her correct birth record. There is an explanation. See the next topic, Tekla [below].

I have the 2 death record notes. They both died in house number 3. Stan died in 1843 at age 54. Ewa Szymanska died in 1854 at age 60. The record clearly states that she was the widow of Stanislaw Szymanski, and that her maiden name was Kepanowski.

According to his birth record, Stan was 2 months shy of his 52nd birth day when he died. In other words, the death record added only 2 years to his age, while the marriage record added 6, by my figuring.

Follow up: Important: Watch for microfilm per Wis [54] follow up. If necessary, visit Szufnarowa again. Continue the house number 3 study. Do a study of Suchecki. Determine if I have an error here, or verify that the priest wrote the wrong name.

Check house 84 to clear up the Stanislaw birth question.

Not so important: get more Szymanski ancestor data. Continue the Szymanski tree to our living relatives. Find the house 3 site.

Tekla Szymanska, 7 Jan 1822 - ? [52, 182, 188]

Tekla is a common Polish first name in the record books. Her birth was already discussed in her father's topic [above].

Tekla married Sebastjan Zagorski, as discussed in his topic [64]. She was only 16 at the time. That is important to us. Finally we get a lucky break in the Szymanski genealogy! It is recorded that her parents Stanislaw and Ewa had to give permission for her to marry as a minor. That emphasizes that she was born in 1812 to Stanislaw Szymanski.

I can figure only one crazy way that I can be wrong about Tekla's birth record: She was born elsewhere, and another Tekla was born in 1812 in house 3 to a Stanislaw Suchecki and Ewa daughter of Antoni Kepanowski. Meanwhile, her father, Stanislaw Szymanski, who was born in house 3, and who married another Ewa daughter of Kepanowski in house 84, moved away to another village where Tekla was born, then the family moved back to the original house 3 to have 4 more children. Crazy. Can you think of another scenario?

Here is my simpler, more reasonable explanation: Her parents got married while her father was living as a bachelor in house 84. They moved away for 9 years to another village. Just before Tekla was born in 1822, they moved back, to house 3, the original home of Tekla's grandfather Mikolaj Szymanski. At Tekla's baptism, the priest did not know them and recorded "Suchecki" when he later wrote the official record from memory or from his scribbled notes. A couple years later, when Tekla's sister Anna was born, the priest knew them well and got the names correct.

In 2002, I carefully checked the 1813 - 1821 birth records for Wisniowa, Rozanka, and Jazowa, the other villages in the parish at that time. There are no Szymanski births recorded, so Stanislaw and Ewa were not having children anywhere in this parish for the first 10 years of their marriage.

I do not have her death record. Augustyn and I quit studying the book at 1867 because the lady in charge was bugging us. The first time through that book, a few weeks earlier, was Augustyn's first time reading Latin under my tutorage while I studied the Wisniowa book next to him. We can excuse Augustyn if he missed the record for Tekla Zagorska.

One more detail on that marriage record: Parents' permission to marry. I vaguely remember seeing the signature of Stanislaw Szymanski. However, it seems strange I did not make a comment in my notes. It is a big deal. Here we finally have a literate ancestor. Perhaps I am confused with a different record.

Follow up: Same as for her husband and for her father. Check for that signature in the Szufnarowa records. Check adjacent parish records 1813-1821 for other children of Stanislaw Szymanski and Ewa Kepanowska.

Antoni Kepanowski, 1754? - 8 Apr 1815 [52, 182]

Katarzyna Czudak, 1764? - 3 Feb 1817 [52, 182]

Ewa Kepanowska, 1793? - 7 Feb 1854 [52, 182]

As mentioned in the topic for her husband Stanislaw, the records for their children have his wife recorded as Ewa daughter of Antoni Kepanowski. Antoni is among the first grandparents to be included in birth records. Maybe he was an important person.

Ewa died in house 3. I calculated her birth year from the recorded age of 60.

The death record spells her name Kempanowska. The name Kepanowski has an accent under the *e*, indicating a nasal *e*, which sounds very similar to *em*. Polish ears can hear the difference, but to English ears accented *e* sounds just like *em*. Anyway, names with accented *e* are spelled both ways in the record books.

As mentioned above, I found no Kepanowski birth records in Szuf. A year later, I returned to the Wisniowa rectory, where sure enough, I found the Kepanowski family in Wis [54]. Katarzyna Czudak is the wife of Antoni, mother of our Ewa. Ewa's 7 siblings are listed in the Descendancy [52]. I found the death records for Antoni and Ewa, from which I calculated their birth years.

Iwanowicz

- . **Jan** [73] 1790? - 1850?. m Maryanna Godlewska [69]. both b, m, d Poland
- . . . In Franciszek's marriage record, Jan is deceased father of Franciszek, Maryanna is living mother.
- . . **Franciszek** [76] 1829 Chojniki Poland - Jan 1915 Sypniewo. m 13 Feb 1860 Ewa Pawlak [70].
- . . . I have a copy of their marriage record. Gasewo Poland. Microfilm 1808571
- . . . **Maryanna** [77, 81] 7 Dec 1860 Sypniewo Poland - 1955? Poland. m 1 Feb 1885 Jan Tatarek (1855? -1907?) [77]
- . . . I have a copy of Maryanna's birth record. Microfilm 1808570
- . . . **Antonina** 1894? - 1980 m Poland, Golasinski
- Stanislaw 1923? not m.
- Zofia 15 May 1927. m Poland, Jozef Gorski. I visited Zofia in Krasnosielc, 1998
- . . . **Adam** 3 Jan 1896 Poland - 16 Aug 1969 US. m 1921 Eleanora Dabkowska (28 Jun 1898 - 24 Sep 1924)
- . . . US Social Security records show Adam born 1891; he fibbed to get in @ 14 yrs old.
- . . . I remember Adam, who made nut crackers in Windsor.
- Arlene (Alina) [78] 12 Feb 1922. m 8 Feb 1941 James Pink (24 Apr 1917 - 14 Aug 1992). liv Schenectady NY
- Alina lived with my mother's family for 2 years as a child.
- daughter? Arlene doubts that the photo of a deceased woman and child are her mother and sister
- *_* Adam's 2m 22 Sep 1927 Wladyslawa (Wladzia) (30 Jan 1909 - 24 Oct 1951)
- Eugene 17 Aug 1929 - 2005. m 3 Oct 1954 Helen Pachucki. (7 Nov 1933)
- They live in Schenectady NY. They gave me Adam's family information by phone
- **Josephine** (Jozefa) 12 Mar 1897 Piniczi, Poland - 7 Jun 1950. m Minsk Russia, Wasel Filimon
- Emigrated to US. both d Cobleskill NY. Wasil (15 Nov 1893 Minsk - 6 May 1961)
- Sophia (Sally) 6 May 1916 Albany NY - Aug 1986. m Charles Valentino
- Julia (Sue) (Nadzia) 27 Feb 1918 Albany NY. m Alebras
- Walter 12 Oct 1919 Schenectady NY - 12 Jan 1990 San Diego CA. m Dolores Carrara
- . **Source:** . . . Joyce [79] 14 Aug 1947. m Cleve McHugh. liv San Diego CA
- Another genealogist, with computer list.
- Stephen 10 Jun 1924 - 30 Oct 1950 Cobleskill NY. m Ronnie (Veronica?)
- Felixia 28 Sep 1925. m Palmatier
- Alex Howe Cave NY
- Lawrence 1932? - 1950 in car accident, Cobleskill NY
- *_* Maryanna remarried; no further children
- . . . **Jan** [81] 1867? Poland - 30 Oct 1917 Poland. m 2 Feb 1891 Ploniawy, Maryanna Gerik
- . . . **Alexander** 1893 - 11 Feb 1980 Pittsfield
- Alphonse ? - 1989. m Monica. liv Pittsfield
- Irene d 1989
- . . . **Feliks** 13 Oct 1899 Sypniewo
- . . . **Jozefa** [81] Feb? 1869 - 17 Aug 1870 Poland
- . . . **Antoni** [81] 6 Aug 1871 Poland - 1890?
- . . . **Wladyslaw** [81] 29 Aug 1874 Poland - ?
- . . . **Jozefa** [81] Oct 1875? Poland - ?
- . . . **Jan** Visited Windsor MA about 1920
- . . . **Anna** [81] Jan 1877? - ?

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. . . **Stanislaw** (Stanislaus) Adam [80] 25 Mar 1878 Sypniewo Poland - 30 Mar 1945 Windsor MA
 . . . m 10 Feb 1904 Sypniewo Poland, Rozalia Pisiewska [90]
 . . . **Felixia** (Felek) [167] 1 Nov 1904 Poland - 1 Mar 1984. m 8 May 1933 William Wesolowski (?-18 Apr 1981)
 . . . **Helen** 26 Mar 1934 - 13 Nov 1939, sarcoma in eye
 . . . **William** [167] 4 May 1937. m Jane Kordana [11]
 . . . **Chester** (Chet) (Czeslaw) [167] 3 Jul 1910 Pittsfield, MA - 14 Sep 1999. never m. Farmer, Maple Grove Farm
 . . . **Polie** (Napoleon) 4 Jul 1911 Pittsfield, MA - 9 Aug 1999 Windsor. never m. Farmer, Maple Grove Farm
 . . . **Franciszek** Nov 1913. d 7 days old.
 . . . **Walter** [81] 18 Jul 1914 - 10 Jan 1982. m 13 Sep 1943 Josephine Gwozdz [11]
 . . . **Stanley** 22 Dec 1946 - 22 Feb 2016
 . . . **Stella** (Stanislawa) Rozalia [168] 4 Aug 1915 - 12 Aug 2009. m Stanley Gwozdz
 . . . children - Gwozdz, Stanley [10]
 . . . **Alek** (Alexander) 12 Jan 1917 - 21 Nov 1998. m 12 Oct 1954 Helen Paterno (d 1 Feb 2008)
 . . . **James** 10 Jul 1959. m 24 Aug 1991 Mary Beth Whitehouse (22 Apr 1965)
 . . . **Wanda** 24 May 1921 - 28 Dec 2003. m 10 May 1941 Raymond Skrocki (31 Aug 1919 - 14 Mar 2002)
 . . . **Edward** 13 Jun 1942 - 26 July 2007
 . . . *-* more marriages
 . . . **Francis** (Frank) 4 Nov 1943 - 3 May 2015. m Sandy
 . . . *-* 2m 21 Jan 1976 Cheryl
 . . . **Robert** 28 Jan 1954 - 14 Apr 1989. m 26 Sep 1977 Rita (15 Jan 1954)
 . . . **Joseph** [81] 5 Jan 1880 Sypniewo - 1940? Pittsfield. (Son of Franciszek, brother of Stanislaw) m Holyoke
 . . . **Zofia** (Sophie) m Gus Petroski. lived in Amherst MA
 . . . **Janina** (Jennie) m William Grabowski. I spent summer 1960 at Jennie's house, Holyoke MA
 . **Source:** . . . Josephine m Robert Craven. Josephine provided many names for Joseph's family
 . . . **Josephine** m Attridge
 . . . Mildred Eleanor m James Rekully. divorced
 . . . **Henry** 5 Aug 1915 - 12 Sep 1972. m Helen Olchowski
 . . . **William** ? - 24 Feb 1980. m Mary Lombardi. liv NJ
 . . **Marcyanna** 1835. sister of Franciszek. m 15 Aug 1859 Wawrzyniec Stancyll (1832)
 . . . Michal 7 Sep 1860 - 2 Feb 1862
 . . . Jan 8 Jan 1863 - 15 Jun 1865
 . . . Stanislaw 10 Sep 1864 - 2 Mar 1866
 . . . Antoni Jun 1868 - 26 Dec 1868
 . . . Maryanna 1869 - 1872
 . . . Franciszka 1873 - 19 Sep 1874
 . . **Antoni** 1839. m 10 Feb 1867 Katarzyna Roziecka (1933? - 1898)
 . . . Jan 20 Dec 1868 - 28 Jul 1869
 . . . Maryanna 16 Jun 1870
 . . . Stanislaw Aug 1872 - 8 Sep 1873
 . . . Jan Aug 1875. m 1898 Maryanna Kolodzieczak
 . . . Wladyslaw 1899 - 1899
 . . . Franciszek 1900
 . . . Stanislaw Nov 1879
 . . Kasper [73] 1844 - 20 Sep 1846 Wola Pienicka, Krasnosielc

Godlewski (Godleski)

Andrzej [82] 1755? - 15 Mar 1805 Sypniewo. m Katarzyna [82]
 . Katarzyna 1771. Record not checked yet
 . Tekla 20 Sep 1801
 . Antoni 18 Aug 1803
 . **Maryanna** [83] 27 Sep 1805 Sypniewo - 27 Feb 1868 Sielc Folwark. m Jan Iwanowicz
 . . . children - Iwanowicz, Jan [68]

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Pawlak

All these Pawlak records are from the Gasewo, Poland church records. Marriages are in Gasewo.

All births, marriages and deaths are in Rzechowo except Ewa died in Sypniewo

Adam	[85]	1758? - 24 Nov 1794. m 6 Feb 1785 Agnieszka Midezanowna [85]
. Malgorzata		12 Jul 1787. m 26 Jul 1807 Pawel Ludwiniak
. Ewa		26 Dec 1789
. Kazimierz	[85]	29 Feb 1792 - 4 Sep 1837. 1st m 1817? Salomea Dzik (1797? - 12 April 1827)
. . Jan		22 Oct 1818 - ?
. . Rozalia		3 Jun 1820 - ?
. . Mikolaj		6 Dec 1822 - ?
. . Pawel		20 Jan 1824 - 27 Jul 1824
. *-*		Kazimierz 2nd m 1827 Rozalia Ruziecka [88]
. . Jakub		21 Jul 1828 - 20 Apr 1832
. . Anna		24 Jul 1830 - 23 Jun 1834
. . Michal		26 Sep 1832 - 1836
. . Maryanna		19 Nov 1834 - 21 Sep 1836
. . <u>Ewa</u>	[87]	17 Sep 1836 Rzechowo - 15 April 1920. m Franciszek Iwanowicz
. . .		children - Iwanowicz, Franciszek [68]

The Iwanowicz Name

Common knowledge: “Iwanowicz” means “Johnson”, in Russian. A *w* is pronounced *v* in Polish. The Polish form of Johnson is Janowski, feminine Janowska. Common hybrid names: Iwanowski & Iwanski.

In the book that I call Poland Name Count [172] the total number of Iwanowicz people is 1,585. That is for the year 1990. That is not a very large number of people, but enough to qualify as a valid Polish name. Joe Armata [168] explained to me that it was common in previous centuries for people to “Russianize” the spelling of their family name. The Russians were ruling parts of Poland from time to time. A similar trend can be seen in the US today, with foreign names being modified to English forms.

Of those 1,585 Iwanowicz people, 392, or 25%, live in the Bialystok province. Bialystok is on the northeastern edge of Poland, next to Belarus, closest to Moscow. Other than Bialystok, Iwanowicz people are spread all around Poland. The number 2, 3, and 4 provinces are Olsztyn in the far north with 15%, Warszawa with 8%, and Katowice in the far south with 4.6%. Other than in the north and east, the percent seems to be distributed mostly by population.

Bialystok is two provinces away from Ostrołęka, the province of interest to us, which comes in 7th, with only 3.4% of the 1990 Iwanowicz people in Poland.

The name Iwanowski is much more common, with 5,164 people in the Poland Name Count [172]. This name is more evenly distributed by population, with densely populated Warszawa province number 1 at 11.7% and no other province over 6%.

The Polish Commonwealth at its peak size in the early 17th century included what is now Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine; many people in those lands considered themselves Polish back then. On web searches, I have seen many genealogy name entries from those countries spelled Ivanovicz. Belarus and Ukraine use the Cyrillic alphabet, same as Russia, so it makes sense that people entering the “Johnson” name into an English website would use a *v* instead of a *w*; we can consider Iwanowicz and Ivanovicz to be the same name; some descendants of these people now living in modern Poland might spell their name Iwanowicz.

At the LDS web site [175] many of the oldest Ivanovicz records are 18th century data from Slovakia. I don’t think the name is particularly common in Slovakia; it seems to me someone took the effort to enter a lot of 18th century data from Slovakia into the LDS database.

Speculation: Janowski, son of John, is a widely distributed name all over Poland. Centuries ago many individuals may have independently decided to Russianize their Janowski name to Iwanski or Iwanowski or Iwanowicz. Some Polish people named Iwanowicz are no doubt 3rd or 4th or even 10th generation descendants of a Russian or Lithuanian or Belarusian or Ukrainian or Slovakian, but many if not most Polish Iwanowicz people have deep Polish genealogical roots. Two people with the same name Iwanowicz in Poland may not be related at all. This is my analysis based on an email conversation with our family linguist, Joseph Armata [168]. I did not check to see if linguistics books have published a similar analysis for Russian names in Poland.

In the Poland Name Count [172] list, I added Iwanowicz, Iwanowski, and the very rare Iwanowiec and Iwanowius for a grand total of 6,826.

The Iwanowicz name is quite rare in the microfilms and books from my Poland Name Scan [172]. I never saw the name in south Poland. My findings from north Poland are summarized here in these *Notes*. I have a separate discussion, two topics down, about my search for old Iwanowicz records in northeastern Poland.

There are a few towns in Poland named Iwanowce, Iwanowice, and similar variations, per the Poland 1880’s Gazetteer [170].

Iwanowicz Gentry

Since Iwanowicz is a common name, it is not surprising that it shows up in lists of gentry (nobility - szlachta [172]). That does not mean that the Iwanowicz male line of my grandfather [69] descends from one of those Iwanowicz szlachta. Maybe, maybe not. Our family has an oral legend about nobility, but not with the Iwanowicz name; I treat that as a separate topic [75].

Zernicki [173] lists Iwanowicz, page 355, with “Syrokomla” and “Ilgowski”, and with references to 7 books. Koziatowski [173] explained all this to me in 2010 by email: Syrokomla and Ilgowski are the names of two closely related clans in medieval Lithuania, in what is now the Zmudz region, including the major city of Kaunas / Kowno. Quite a few family names, including Iwanowicz, are associated with those two clans. (Lithuania was part of the Polish Commonwealth for a few centuries, and Lithuanian gentry were considered equal to Polish gentry.) One of those 7 books is “Herbarz Bonieckiego”; Koziatowski emailed to me the entry for Iwanowicz, which is a long paragraph about Iwanowicz Lithuanian men who lived in the 16th century, including Kuzminicz, Stanislaw, and Andrzej Iwanowicz.

Koziatowski also emailed to me the entry for Iwanowicz from “Herbarz Niesieckiego”, which also associated the Iwanowicz name with the Ilgowski clan.

Back in 2002, Shukaitis [167] also spotted that Iwanowicz entry in that Herbarz Niesieckiego book and emailed to me that the family lived in Lithuania.

The Poland 1880’s Encyclopedia [171] has a drawing of the Iwanowicz coat of arms.

Nazwiska Polakow [171], page 138, has the name Iwanowicz with the date 1208. That means that the Taszycki [171] series has a reference to a document from 1208 with the name Iwanowicz.

Follow up: Find that 1208 document. Look for other very old references to Iwanowicz. Look for possible 18th century connections to the Ostrołęka province, home province of my ancestors.

Oldest Northeast Poland Iwanowicz Records

My mother’s Iwanowicz family is from Sypniewo [162]. The family is not originally from Sypniewo [162], because their names are not in the oldest M18Gas [163] record indexes. M18Gas is my short name for the records from Gasewo, the original parish for Sypniewo.

I only found one Iwanowicz record from the 18th century in M18Gas, the 1736 marriage of Katarzyna Iwanowiczowna (feminine inflection = “owna”) to Jakub Czujak. I suppose she was from out of town. I did not study the Czujak name to verify that Jakub was local. Marriages are sometimes in the parish of the groom.

There are one each 18th century records for Iwanocki, Iwanski, and Iwanowski; I studied them; they do not connect to our family.

The M18Gas baptismal record indexes seem at a glance to be complete from 1727 to well into the 1800’s, and I checked them all. There are no Iwanowicz births before 1811, so that implies they did not live there. Here are a few reservations: I do have some thoughts about further study to make sure the records are complete. Perhaps people did not always show up to register births (actually baptisms). Perhaps people changed their names. There are many records with no family name; perhaps some families originated their names during the 18th century. I discuss all this in more detail in the Pawlak *Notes* [83].

Our oldest Iwanowicz records might be in other parishes. Actually, this was my first avenue of study, back in 1994. I could not find my grandfather’s records. I looked for older records. This is still a good idea for continuing Iwanowicz research.

In an M18 [162] microfilm, I found the 1762 marriage of Franciszek Iwanowicz and Teresa Pawlowna, in Sobowo. This was a fortuitous find, since Sobowo is about 85 miles west of Sypniewo. The data just happened to be in the same film as some data from Pultusk that I was checking, so I looked in the Sobowo index and found this record. It is amazing how close her last name is to Pawlak, who married our Franciszek Iwanowicz 98 years later [73]! It is possible these two are our ancestors, but I have had no reason to think so. There are 4 microfilms for Sobowo, so I rented them. The records look quite good from 1753 to 1900. I checked all the Sobowo indexes 1753-1807, and there are no other Iwanowicz records in this parish for this time frame. That 1762 marriage record is badly scribbled, with some words that I cannot decipher. Maybe this Franciszek Iwanowicz individual just moved into Sobowo, then moved out?

The Iwanowicz name is not very common in the M18 microfilms and books that I have checked so far.

The records [discussed below] indicate that my Iwanowicz ancestors lived in the parish of Nowa Wies, but I found no Nowa Wies records older than 1897. I have separate topics about the town Nowa Wies [165] and about my searches for Nowa Wies records [74].

I checked for records from all the parishes within 30 miles of Sypniewo. About half of the parishes do not have any microfilmed records before 1830. I visited all these parishes on my Poland trips [168] and verified that the parishes do not have old records.

Krasnosielc [163] is the closest neighboring parish to Sypniewo. I found 19th century records for Iwanowicz relatives there. My findings are mentioned below in this *Notes* section. However, Krasnosielc has plenty of 18th century records, well indexed, which I studied, but which have no Iwanowicz names. So relatives of our Iwanowicz ancestors moved into Krasnosielc parish, it seems.

Czerwinka [97], the origin of our Piszewski family, has a good index 1689 - 1741, which I checked; no Iwanowicz.

Baranowo: I found interesting records for Onufry Iwanowicz. All I have is two marriage records, for daughters, where the parents are named as Onufry Iwanowicz and Maryanna Wichny. The marriages are at the church in Baranowo, which is only 8 miles NW of Nowa Wies [165]. The marriages are 1817 and 1821; the corresponding birth years for the daughters, from age recorded at marriage, are 1793 and 1776. So Onufry was born before 1760. Onufry and his daughters are in the LDS web Family Tree [175], where he is listed as born "<1750>", which I suppose is someone's rough guess.

Actually, my sister Frances found this data in a web search in Oct 2006 and brought it to my attention; someone entered 19th century Baranowo marriage data into the RootsWeb [168] site. I studied the RootsWeb data and found only one more Baranowo Iwanowicz entry, a mother of a bride "Unknown Iwanowich" (yes, h, not z; unknown might mean scribbled); father of the bride is Michal Bednarczyk; this Iwanowicz woman with unknown first name might be a sister of Onufry.

I studied the Baranowo microfilms; unfortunately, the oldest records are 1808.

One of Onufry's daughters was born in Czerwinski, a village in Baranowo parish; the web site has Czerwinski as the birthplace of Onufry, but that might just be a guess. The other daughter was born in the parish of Kadzidlo, which is just 8 miles NE of Baranowo. I studied the Kadzidlo microfilms [102] for my Parzych ancestors [92]; the oldest records are also 1808 with some years missing. I checked my 1999 notes from these microfilms; there is no indication I spotted an Iwanowicz name; I probably did my usual Poland Name Scan [172], although there is no note verifying this; my notes have some copies of indexes from Kadzidlo microfilms, and the writing is sometimes badly scribbled, so it is possible I missed Iwanowicz names in Kadzidlo.

Archacki [82] has ancestors from Baranowo.

Speculation: Onufry is the right age to be the father of my ancestor Jan Iwanowicz [68], or his uncle, or cousin of Jan's father. Then again, they may be unrelated. If our family oral legend [75] is true, Jan could have been adopted by Onufry Iwanowicz and his wife Maryanna, but I am very skeptical of this. Although the data for Onufry looks very interesting, remember that I mentioned above that half the

parishes in the region have no records, so a very reasonable speculation is that our 18th century Iwanowicz ancestors lived in a parish that has no records.

I checked some of the parishes beyond 30 miles:

Szelkow, home of Pisiewski ancestors, is 33 miles south of Sypniewo. I did a lot of work with the Szelkow microfilms M18Szel [164]. I carefully studied all the indexes, which are complete. I found no Iwanowicz names in Szelkow. There are 9 Iwanowski and 1 Janowski records, which I studied and found no connection to our family.

Makow, 32 miles southwest, is the capital of the province. Microfilm records are available from 1610. I studied the birth index, 1787 - 1810, which seems complete. There are no Iwanowicz names, although I found one Jankowska and one Janezewska. The marriage records have no index. I read all the actual marriage records 1810 - 1825; I found no Iwanowicz names. I was looking specifically for a birth or marriage of Jan Iwanowicz [73]. I only studied 3 of the 10 Makow films.

There are no Iwanowicz names in the Shukaitis [167] 1676 census, but only landowners are named there. Sypniewo is listed as having 16 people including 8 unnamed nobles. Gasewo has 28 people including 14 nobles. I am not sure I read that correctly, but the numbers 16 and 28 are on the far right, with some kind of comment in the line about 8 and 14.

I saw or heard (don't remember where) that Russians kept records on the Polish gentry during the 18th and 19th centuries. I never spotted any claim that such records exist today in Russia.

January 2017 LDS Records [175]: 944 Iwanowicz records came up, but only 5 came up as individuals born before 1850; none of these 5 are from Northeast Poland. One, an 1841 census in England, has Jno Iwanowicz born about 1790; if "Jno" is a misspelling of "Jan" then this man has the same name and about the same birth year as my ancestor, but I suppose that is a coincidence.

January 2017 LDS Family Tree [176]: 133 Iwanowicz names came up. I checked them all; they are arranged in 21 trees. The two largest are mine (entered by Holly) and a tree from Pruszkow, southwest of Warsaw, about 75 miles southwest of Nowa Wies, starting with Wojciech Iwanowicz born about 1780. I discussed above an interesting small tree starting with Onufry Iwanowicz. Only two other trees go back before 1800, both from Slovakia. A small Iwanowicz tree starting in 1810 comes from Gruta, a town in north central Poland about 110 miles northwest of Nowa Wies.

The name Iwanowicz did not appear on IGI [176] when I checked in the late 1990's, but in 2005 there were 6, which did not look worth studying for our purposes. Now (Jan 2017 last edit) only 2 come up on the web.

The Ancestral File [176] had no Iwanowicz data in 2005 but now it has my entries and the Onufry Iwanowicz tree.

The Pedigree Resource File [176] had 22 Iwanowicz entries in 2005. Now there are 25; all but 5 are mine, and those 5 are all after 1880.

January 2017 LDS searches for Iwanowicz allowing various spellings: I took lots of notes but found nothing interesting. Spellings like Iwanek and Iwanitz come up with Iwanowicz when I uncheck the "Exact" option. Iwanowicz does not come up so it required a separate search. I did not find a candidate ancestor, although I did not study these very thoroughly.

Follow up: Continue to watch the web for someone to enter Iwanowicz data. Continue to occasionally check Place Search [175] for additional microfilms for the parishes already checked for Iwanowicz records. Continue the systematic study of parishes beyond 30 miles. Make an Excel spread sheet with all the churches in the area, with notes indicating which parishes have records, and notes indicating which records I have checked, as an aid to anyone else interested in this study. Visit the archives associated with Lomza and figure out what they actually have. Find out if any old Russian records of Poles are available. See Archacki.doc for more specific follow up items. These follow up items are reminders for me and suggestion for anyone else interested in this; I do not plan to do all the "follow up" items that I list.

I have one more avenue of study on our distant Iwanowicz ancestors, the Aristocrat [75].

Franciszek Iwanowicz & Ewa Pawlak Marriage Record; 13 Feb 1860

This is my keystone document. It ties everything together.

The marriage is recorded in M18Gas [163] film number 1808571. I found this record while studying the microfilm in May 1996, before I was competent at translating Polish. Joe Armata [168] translated it for me. Joe also did a Polish typed version. I wrote a one page analysis on 11 May 1996. I assembled a packet with my analysis as a cover, with Joe's work on the second page, and with a photocopy of the record on the third. I distributed copies of the packet to my family.

In 1996 I concluded that this record is for the marriage of my great grandparents. At that time, my proof was complicated and indirect. At that time, no one in my family remembered the names Franciszek Iwanowicz or Ewa Pawlak. Versions of this book before 2004 had the long proof right here in this topic of the *Notes*.

Now the proof is simple, due to additional documents found since then:

The groom and bride of this record match the names of the parents of my grandfather Stanislaw [69] as recorded in his marriage record [165]. The groom and bride of this record match the names of my mother's grandparents, as recorded in Stella's Tree [166].

There is more proof, which I mention in the topics below [80].

Jan Iwanowicz, 1790? - 1850? [68, 183, 188]

He is mentioned as the deceased father of the groom in Franciszek's marriage record, 1860 [above]. He is our most distant known Iwanowicz ancestor.

If the Aristocrat tale [75] is true, this Jan would be the orphan prince. What better name for a hidden prince than Jan Iwanowicz, which translates as John Johnson? Maybe his records would mention that he was adopted?

I'm using 1790 as my guess for his birth year, out of deference to the family legend, because birth 1790 to 1795 would make him a very young boy at the time Poland was conquered and divided [discussion next topic].

His birth record is not in M18Gas [163] or in M18Kras [163], both of which seem continuous for the time around 1800. In studying the indexes, I also watched for names like Janowski, which could have been Russianized to Iwanowicz.

Jan Iwanowicz is also named as the deceased father in two other marriages, that of his daughter Marcyanna [69], and that of his son Antoni [69]. These are clearly all one family, because the mother, wife of Jan, Maryanna nee Godlewska [83] is also named in all 3 marriage records. It is written that Franciszek, Marcyanna, and Antoni were all born in Nowa Wies [165].

Based on the marriage dates, he certainly died before 1860, so 1850 is a good guess for his death year.

I'd really like to get more information on this guy, so I have done lots of work, outlined below as a series of subtopics:

Kasper; Krasnosielc. I found a very interesting record in M18Kras [163]. Kasper Iwanowicz, age 2, died in the village of Wola Pienicka in Krasnosielc parish, 20 Sep 1846. His father Jan is the witness at the recording, and his mother Maryanna is named. Unfortunately, Maryanna's maiden name is not recorded, so although these may well be my ancestors, "John and Mary" is a common pair of names, so there is a reasonable doubt. They may be another couple. I went ahead and listed Kasper [69] in the *Descendancy*, but please be advised this may be incorrect.

Kasper's birth is not in M18Kras, so it looks like this family moved into the Krasnosielc parish just before 1846. The older M18Kras indexes have no Iwanowicz names.

That 1846 death of Kasper is the only Iwanowicz record in the M18Kras indexes 1808 - 1858, which seem complete. I'm kind of hoping the family moved around a lot, so that I might find Jan's death record in another parish.

Marcyanna the daughter of Jan marries in 1859 in Krasnosielc. Antoni the son of Jan marries in 1867 in Krasnosielc. I found some of the records for these 2 families. I have not finished studying the late 19th century records.

Since there are no Iwanowicz 1847 - 1858 in the M18Kras indexes, I scanned the actual records hoping to see any Iwanowicz name as witness or godparent for the records of some other family (most records have 2 or more witnesses). Scanning is very tedious, so I only scanned records from the village of Wola Pienicka, and only 1846 - 1855. I found one other record with Jan Iwanowicz as the witness: and that one was only a few days after Kasper's death: death of Franciszek Olbry, also age 2, 1 Oct 1846. I also found a Jan & wife Maryanna as godparents, but the last name is badly scribbled, looks like it might be Iaworksi, certainly not Iwanowicz.

By the way, Jan is recorded as age 46 at both records, so if this is our man with a correct recorded age, he was born 1800.

Follow up: Read more records for Krasnosielc, hoping to find Jan as a witness, and thereby narrow the range of years when he may have died. Watch for records for his wife as a witness, because her maiden name might be mentioned, establishing where she was living.

Gasewo Records. The M18Gas [163] Gasewo death record microfilms are missing the years 1838 through 1856. Jan's death is not listed in the years before 1838 nor after 1856, so I'm guessing he died about 1850. Too bad. His death record would have his birth place and the names of his parents.

Gasewo birth record microfilms; search for Iwanowicz:

1781-1844 complete except for a half year missing in 1808
and a half year missing in 1818

1845-1852 not on microfilm

1853-1862 complete

1863-1869 not on microfilm

1870-1889 see the article on Franciszek [76] below

Result: Only three Iwanowicz births:

1810 Tekla, parents Mikolaj & Magdalena

1857 Anna, daughter of the unmarried Rozalia Iwanowicz
Might be a cousin; I do not know.

1860 Franciszek's first daughter, discussed below

I also checked Gasewo marriage and death records films, which are not complete. I mentioned the 1736 marriage above. Also, Maryanna Iwanowska died 1782; nothing else until the 1860 marriage.

It really looks to me like Franciszek moved into the area. It says in his marriage record that he was "a soldier of the Russian Imperial Army, on leave granted ... 1856... supporting himself in the village of Sypniewo".

A 1978 Plock list of records for Gasewo [163] indicated that the records 1808 - 1889 are incomplete without any mention of which years are missing. Maybe we'll get lucky and a microfilm of Jan's death from the Gasewo records will show up some day.

Follow up: Same as Oldest Iwanowicz Records [above].

Nowa Wies Records. I have a separate topic for Nowa Wies, the town [165].

The marriage records [paragraphs above, also previous topic] from M18Gas and M18Kras indicate that Franciszek Iwanowicz and two of his siblings were born in Chojniki. Chojniki belongs to the parish of Nowa Wies. Maybe his father Jan was born, or married, or died, or had other children in that parish; I don't know. Nowa Wies records before 1860 are very important to us. No microfilms are available. I had no luck finding old records:

In 1997 I wrote to the pastor of Nowa Wies. He wrote back that he has no records before 1921. In April 1998, I visited. I found Father Jan Wieslaw Modzelewski to be intelligent and helpful. He would know if old records for his parish were easily available. He is open minded enough to not insist they are lost, since he does not know what happened to them. I had heard that the church burned during WWII; he verified that, but he could not verify that any old records were in the building at that time. He could not explain how the 1921 records survived a fire. He checked some parish history books while I watched. The history books have lists of where the old parish books are kept. The oldest books mentioned are 1897 records. The history books do not say what happened to the older records. I made a nice donation to the parish.

In 2002 I visited the parish rectory again and a priest was again very helpful. He knows of no Iwanowicz individuals in the parish. He has records 1921-1930 and 1946-1999. He quickly scanned through the names and found no Iwanowicz records. I watched over his shoulder and spotted two 1920's Maryanna Parzych records, mother at birth records. The priest again could not explain how the 1920's book survived the WWII fire.

Those 1897 books should be at the Gmina civil office, in nearby Olszewo - Borki. I already knew that, from a copy of a government listing that I had made at the Warsaw Archive. I drove to the office in Olszewo - Borki anyway. They verified that their oldest books for Nowa Wies are 1897.

I also drove to the Gmina office at Rzekun. That was on a lead from the librarian at the Krakow Archive. He found a reference to an archive library with Nowa Wies records at Rzekun. Yes, Rzekun has a library, but it was closed that day. The librarian has school on Mondays. The lady at the civil records office assured me the library has nothing as old as 1860. Anyway, I now figure that Krakow reference is for a different village; let me explain that:

Nowa Wies, which means "new town" in Polish, is a very common name on Polish maps and gazetteers, and on the web.

Some of the road signs for ours say Nowa Wies Zach. Zach = Zachodnia = West. Our Nowa Wies is about 7 miles west of Ostroleka; there is another Nowa Wies about 4 miles east of Ostroleka; that one is called Nowa Wies Wschodnia. Wschodnia = East. I considered both, because I suppose it might be possible that the records for our Nowa Wies have been incorrectly filed on a shelf with the records for a different Nowa Wies.

Our Nowa Wies is in the gmina (township) of Olszewo-Borki. That other one east of Ostroleka is in the gmina of Rzekun. So I suppose those records at Rzekun are for that other Nowa Wies.

That brings up another possibility: The Nowa Wies records may be incorrectly filed with yet another village named Nowa Wies.

In 2004, I located 1897-1901 records for Nowa Wies at the Pultusk archive [164]. These are labeled "Duplicat" so they must be copies. I do not know if these are copies of the Olszewo - Borki records [a few paragraphs above], or if these were moved from Olszewo - Borki to Pultusk. I studied these Nowa Wies records at Pultusk but did not find any family names.

In late 1997 I wrote to the Dioceses Archive in Lomza. They wrote back in early 1998 that they have no records for Nowa Wies. However, the Tarnow [22] Diocese had written a letter to me saying they had no records for Wadowice Gorne. I visited Tarnow anyway; the Wadowice Gorne records are in fact there. I have experienced the same at other places; apparently, librarians sometimes fib and say they have no records to save themselves the trouble of getting records from

the shelves. I intended to visit Lomza and make sure, but I did not drive that far east.

Nowa Wies belonged to the Plock Diocese years ago [162]. That region was transferred to the Lomza Diocese in 1914. One of the first things I did at Plock (on my 1997 visit) was to ask for Nowa Wies records. The young priest was very helpful with my other requests. He checked the other room, where the books are kept. He assured me Plock has no Nowa Wies records. He does not know the year that the books at Plock were collected, so he does not know if the Nowa Wies records used to be in Plock years ago.

Stanley Archacki [82], who matches me as a 4th cousin with DNA, has a grandmother from Nowa Wies. It is quite possible one of her two grandmothers was an Iwanowicz or a Godlewski, sister of my Jan Iwanowicz [73] or Maryanna Godlewska [69]. Or maybe another of my many ancestors from that region is a sibling of one of his unknown ancestors.

The record archive for the large city Ostroleka to the east of Nowa Wies also was destroyed during WWII, I was told. I tried but have not completely verified this. My contact at the Mormon Library [175] indicates (years ago by email) that the Mormons have not filmed at Lomza archive or diocese; I have not verified this recently.

Follow up: Check those records at Olszewo - Borki, and at Rzekun. Look for records of other villages named Nowa Wies; order any films dated before 1860 and check to make sure they are not our Nowa Wies near Ostroleka. Visit Lomza and try to verify that they have no Nowa Wies records. Personally check other archives in the region, both Catholic and civil. Check microfilms for other parishes in the region; it is possible Jan Iwanowicz was born or married elsewhere. Some records are written in Cyrillic Russian; learn to read all the words; check Iwanowicz records for a witness recorded as a brother or uncle, perhaps with a village of residence. I'm not planning to do all this; too much work. I'll just continue to watch the web for our family names; if my family data is incorrectly filed, maybe someone else will enter some data, revealing where to look.

Chojnowo. There is a tiny village named Chojnowo in the Gasewo parish. At first, I wondered about confusion between Chojnowo (Gasewo parish) and Chojniki (Nowa Wies parish). The priest did not record the parish in Franciszek's marriage record. Later, I found the marriage records for Franciszek's two siblings, where it is written that they lived in Chojniki, and specifically Nowa Wies parish (those two records were in Krasnosielc parish). We should still watch for possible confusion of these two villages, but it seems clear the Chojniki, Nowa Wies, is the ancestral village for my Iwanowicz ancestors.

The priest clearly wrote *Choinikach* in Franciszek's marriage record; that translates: *of Chojniki*. (Spelling with y vs j vs i is very variable in Polish; all 3 letters sound very similar.) I scanned the margin of the Gasewo birth record microfilm, 1929 to 1934. The village name is written in the margin. I found very few with *Chojnowo* or *Chojnowko*. *Chojnowko* is a diminutive form. I read all the 1929 - 1934 birth records from *Chojnow....* None mentioned Iwanowicz. According to the Gazetteer [170], Chojnowo was a village of petty nobles (*Szlachta*); Chojniki was a peasant village back when the Gazetteer was published in the 1880's; both belonged to the Sypniewo Gmina at that time. By the way, I spotted the village name *Chojnowek* in a newer Sy [165] book, indicating to me that Chojnowo is now in the Sypniewo parish.

I checked Krasnosielc, in case Franciszek's birth was recorded in the parish next door, from Chojnowo. Not there.

This topic on Chojnowo is now considered an avenue of study very unlikely to pay off. Let's talk about another avenue:

The Aristocrat

The following story is from our family oral tradition. I'm not sure I believe it, but it is so widely told in the family that I better discuss it:

Holly's great-great-great-great grandfather was a wealthy Polish nobleman. We do not know his name, but it would be on the far left column of the Iwanowicz *Pedigree Chart* [183]. His name would also be the first name, in column 4, in the Iwanowicz *Descendancy* [68]. That means he probably lived in the 1700's. Well, he and his wife were killed during one of the routine Russian military campaigns of the era. His son was hidden from the murdering Russians by a poor couple, who raised him with the name Iwanowicz, which means Johnson in Russian. The family legend does not tell us the first name of this son. I figure it would be Jan [73]. What better name for an incognito orphan prince than John Johnson? Jan is in column 3 of the *Descendancy*, and is discussed here in detail [above]. Whatever his name, the son grew up and showed the family estate to his son (I figure Franciszek [next]), but he dared not breathe the family name for fear of Russian retribution. That son told this story to his son, Stanislaw, who told it to his son, our Uncle Chet. Uncle Chet has no son; we better pass the story on for him.

My uncle Chet was known for telling the story about his orphan prince great grandfather; see the Uncle Chet Tape [167]. My mother and my uncle Poly, Chet's siblings, verified to me that they also heard the story from their father Stanislaw. My sister Helen Miller [167] reports that she remembers Stanislaw's wife Rozalia verifying that her husband Stanislaw told this story.

[This oral story does not provide any of the names of Stanislaw's ancestors. I added names for clarity.]

We can be sure the story comes to us through my grandfather Stanislaw [69]. I have not yet been able to prove or disprove the story.

Review of history (check an encyclopedia, or the web for details): Our region of interest around Sypniewo [162] was still part of Poland even after the Second Partition in 1793. The Prussians took it at the final Third Partition, 1795. Napoleon took it in 1807. The Congress of Vienna established the "Kingdom of Poland" in 1815, also called "Congress Poland" which was in practice ruled by the Russians, who continued to rule the Sypniewo area until World War I.

What do the history books say about Russian activity in the area?

The 1863 January uprising was pretty bloody. The Russians really clamped down on Poland for several years. All the record books switch from Polish to Russian in 1868, because the Russians outlawed the Polish language. Too recent, however. Franciszek father of Stanislaw was already married by then. He was in the Russian army. If Franciszek invented the tale, then this 1863 uprising may have been his inspiration.

My sister Helen points out that the battle of Ostroleka was a bloody, sad chapter in the history of Poland. Also too recent. That was 26 May 1831, in the war following the 1830 November insurrection. When Poland lost that war, "The Great Emigration" followed. According to history books about 6,000 Polish upper class moved to France, mostly during 1832. Franciszek was 30 years old at his marriage in Jan 1860, it is written [73]. He was an infant during the battle of Ostroleka. Maybe the family story is off by one generation. Maybe Franciszek is the orphan prince. Maybe Jan and Maryanna are the adoptive parents. Maybe his real father did not die, but beat it to France and left him behind. I doubt that. It seems to me Stanislaw would have made it very clear that his *father* was the orphan prince. I would think that Franciszek's 1860 marriage record [73], which names his parents, might mention it if his real father had been a wealthy nobleman. 1831 is a very remote possibility for the time of the legend.

Maybe there was military activity in the area at the end of the Napoleonic era just before 1815? 1815 is a bit too recent, if the age 30 for Franciszek is correct at his Feb 1860 marriage (birth 1829). If Jan were born 1815, that makes him only 14 in 1829. Franciszek's recorded age might be a bit off, so let's say 1815 is very remotely possible, and 1808 - 1814 is a possible but unlikely time range for the legend. I do not know if there was much Russian activity in the region during this time of Napoleon's administration.

Jan Iwanowicz might have been a young lad when Napoleon came through in 1807. I noticed that the death rate jumped up dramatically in the 1807 record books. From my understanding of history, the Polish, particularly the peasants, admired Napoleon. Napoleon was not likely to slaughter Poles. I studied the Szelkow books more carefully than the Gasewo books; in Szelkow, the big jump in death rate in 1807 was not battle deaths; there was a "fever" epidemic, which is not surprising in time of war. Unlikely time for the legend.

I would think 1796 - 1807 is also unlikely because the Prussians ruled then, so there is no reason to expect Russian massacres.

You probably guessed by now that the time of the Third Partition is my favorite candidate for the time of our legend. Although the *Prussians* got the Sypniewo neighborhood in 1795, it seems the Russians were very active in the area before that, according to a history book that I purchased at the Pultusk Archive [164]. Pultusk is 12 miles south of Sypniewo.

The book is "Dzieje Miasta Pultuska", multiple authors, 1922. Each chapter has an English summary.

On page 47: "On 3 May 1791 the first Polish constitution was accepted by the parliament. In response the Russian empress, Catherine II, organized a plot of Polish oligarchs and sent the army to support them." Wow! Although these sentences are not confined to Pultusk, they offer a twist to the legend. This says some of the high nobility were siding with the Russians, in opposition to the constitution. Maybe that provides a motive to not mention the family name in the telling of the legend?

Pages 47-48 have the English summary for the "Kosciusko Uprising", which started March 1794, headed by the American Revolution hero who returned to Poland. The Prussians and Russians joined forces to crush that uprising, the book explains. Page 48: "After the fall of insurrection Russians executed the mayor of Pultusk, arrested many citizens, confiscated their property, and took them away in unknown direction". Sounds familiar.

We need a similar detailed Ostroleka - Makow history book. One that lists all the known facts of what happened in the immediate area. I asked priests, government records clerks, and librarians.

A teacher at the Przystan school [below] directed me to a neat little archive in Ostroleka. All they have there is one book about Przystan, which seems to be the source of that poster and booklet that I read at Przystan [below]. I took a few photographs of selected pages.

We need a book about the Ostroleka - Makow gentry. One that names all the noble families and describes where they lived, and what happened to them around 1795. The best nobility reference I have so far is the web list by Pszczolkowski [167].

We need to find a living historian who specializes in the study of the history of the area. Pastor Modzelewski [previous topic] of Nowa Wies phoned on his cell phone while I waited. Jerzy Kijowski of Ostroleka. The retired director of some kind of history center. No answer. I got Jerzy's address and phone number. I phoned a few times; never connected.

Maybe I can make my own list of the gentry who lived in the area around 1795. I asked everyone about that, too. Not much information. So far, I have a few estates on my list: Przystan, Sielc, Glinki, and Mlawa.

Przystan is only about 3 miles from Chojniki, so I drove out to visit twice, in 1998 and 2004 [168]. The manor house that was built in 1928 is now a school. School was not in session at my first visit, so the cleaning lady said sure, I can look around. She showed me a poster display with a history of the Przystan "Mayatek" estate. I started to transcribe the history; the school teacher came over, and suggested I take the poster off the wall and move it to a classroom, and sit down and do my homework in a proper manner. She went and fetched me a handwritten book with more details of the history. She was very talkative, but she used a lot of big Polish words that I do not understand. I have some notes. I took a picture of the poster. The picture is legible.

Tadeusz Antoni Mostowski was the last of the Mostowski clan to own the Przystan estate. He lived from 1766 to 1842. He left Poland during that 1830 "Great Emigration". The book specifically says he emigrated, was not killed. No mention of family.

Teddy was quite a fella. Minister of the Police, representative to the Royal Congress, etc. He doesn't fit with our family legend, but if Jan worked in Przystan and if the family legend is a fabrication, then Ted may be the inspiration. Tadeusz inherited the estate from his mother Anna, who inherited it from her husband, Pawel Mostowski. I do not know when or how Pawel died, but his son Tadeusz lived.

Pawel Mostowski bought the place from the Godlewski family. Konstanty Godlewski bought it in 1731 and started to build a manor house before he died. I do not have his death date, but it is surely too far back for him to be the father of our orphan prince. Maybe a grandfather? Hey! Heads up! Jan Iwanowicz [68], our orphan prince, married Maryanna Godlewska [69]! My, what a coincidence!

I need to find out the relation of a certain Lieutenant Mostowski. My Pultusk history book, page 48, says this Lieutenant, commander of the 4th squadron, at Pultusk, was arrested by the Russians in 1794 because of his involvement with Polish insurgents. In fact, my book makes the claim, probably exaggerated, that his arrest triggered the final war leading to the Third Partition. Now there is a candidate for the Aristocrat story!

Przystan is 12.5 miles north of Sypniewo, just 2.3 miles north of Nowa Wies. Przystan is on the river Omulew, which flows into the Narew at Ostroleka. My sister Helen [167] remembers a conversation with our grandmother Rozalia and her brother Jan. Uncle Johnnie visited Poland quite a few times. He often said that he visited the estate of the legend. Helen remembers them talking as though they were both familiar with the location. Helen does not remember the name, but she does remember that it is on a river. Helen also remembers that a German owned the place they were talking about; that was in the 1950's or 1960's. I asked around. Everyone assures me that Przystan was never owned by a German. The Bourbon family, of Spanish origin, owned the place until WWII, after which the government took it over. Some people rented it during the 50's or 60's, not German.

The 1676 Census [167] has a section on the Przystan estate, naming the owner as Zofia, wife of the late Jan Jeziorkowski.

Sielc Folwark. Apparently this was the estate in the Krasnosielc area [163]. I see records mentioning it. I have never visited it, because I did not find the Krasnosielc Iwanowicz records until after my 2004 trip. Now that it seems like Jan Iwanowicz might have lived in Krasnosielc in 1846, I should study this estate. "Krasnosielc" means "beautiful Sielc".

Pultusk. Previous documents of mine speculated about the Pultusk estate, the largest in the area. I have determined that this estate was purchased by the Catholic Church centuries ago, and used as the summer residence for the bishop of Plock.

Glinki & Mlawa. Smaller estates in the area, not studied yet.

Follow up. Research the records for the noble families of the area, particularly the Mostowski and Godlewski families. Try to find any mention of a young lad whose father was killed.

Study and visit the region south of Krasnosielc, where the Sielc manor was located in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Franciszek Iwanowicz, 1829 - Jan 1915 [68, 183, 188]

The marriage record [73] for Franciszek was introduced above. As mentioned above, his parents are named as the deceased Jan Iwanowicz [73] and the living Maryanna Godlewska [69]. As mentioned above, Franciszek was 30 at his marriage; that means he was born in 1829. M18Gas [163] does not have his birth record, as discussed above in the topic for his father, Jan [73]. The wife of Franciszek is Ewa Pawlak [87].

I found in the M18Gas microfilms records for 4 births of his children; I also found one death and one marriage:

Birth records list for Gasewo parish; microfilms of record books:

1853-1862	complete records available
1863-1869	not on microfilm
1870-1874	burned edges; some pages missing all 5 indexes are OK
1875-1878	not on microfilm
1879-1889	burned very badly; some pages missing some pages only 50% area 1883 illegible "I" index entry; missing record 1882 & 1885 index missing, so no information
1890-1893	not on microfilm
1894-1895	I couldn't find these

Marriage records list for Gasewo parish; microfilms of record books:

1854-1867	complete records available
1868-1870	not on microfilm
1871-1889	complete records available

Death records list for Gasewo parish; microfilms of record books:

1857-1872	complete records available
1873	index missing, end of book, so no information
1874-1880	not on microfilm
1881-1884	complete records available
1885	missing from my notes; I may have goofed
1886-1889	complete records available

Results for Franciszek Iwanowicz family; 4 bir., 2 mar., 1 death:

Year	Month	event	town	Fran age	Fran job	Ewa age
1860	Feb	Marriage	Sypniewo	30	soldier	24
1860	Dec	birth Maryanna	Sypniewo	31	laborer	23
1870	Aug	Death of Jozefa , who was born 1869	Zamosc	48	worker	
1871	Aug	birth Antoni	Zamosc	41	morgownik	30
1874	Jul	birth Wladyslaw	Sypniewo	44	morgownik	35
1880	Jan	birth Jozef	Sypniewo	50	morgownik	40
1885	Feb	mar Maryanna	Sypniewo		farmer	

Except for that odd 48, Fran's ages in this list are exactly consistent with a birth in mid 1829. I have Ewa's birth record [87], Sep 1836; her age is off by one year in both the 1860 records; she turned 24 that September, before Maryanna was born. She is listed too young on the last 3 records. I have not found the M18 birth record ages of parents to be very consistent. The death record ages tend to be even less consistent, I have found. I understand that Polish peasants were not as concerned about birthdays as we are, and the witnesses at the recording probably just estimated ages when the priest asked. Nevertheless, taken approximately as a whole, a list of ages like this makes us confident we are working with the same family throughout.

Ewa's first name is listed on all 7 of these records. Her maiden name of Pawlak is listed correctly on 5; it is not listed at Jozefa's death; at Antoni's birth it is listed as Pawlowski. We will discuss Ewa some more later, in the Pawlak topics [87].

Franciszek's last name is exactly correct on all 7. His first name is given as the Germanic Franc three times: in 1870 1871, and 1874.

It looks like the family moved to Zamosc for awhile. Zamosc is a small village half way between Sypniewo and Gasewo. A morgownik is someone who has a morg of land, about 1.5 acres.

Joe Armata [168] translated the Russian records (after 1868) for me, and defined a morgownik.

I did not bother to read all the records for the years with a missing index after 1880, because I believe Jozef is the youngest of the family. To be complete, someone should do that some day.

I found other Iwanowicz records, which I could not connect to our family [below, end of Iwanowicz Notes].

My grandfather Stanislaw was born in 1877 or 1878 [below]. There is no microfilm for those years.

Reminder: Please refer to the list of records above. Franciszek may have had children in 1863-1869, and again in 1875-1878 because those microfilms are not available, and again in 1882 and 1885 because those indexes are missing, and maybe in 1883 because I could not check one "I" name (actually script **U** in Cyrillic).

1894-1895: The Locality Search [175] microfiche index indicates that birth records are available for these two years, on the same microfilm Item as the 1887-1889 records. That Item is a film of a book that is a mess, with loose pages out of order. I was not very good at scanning Cyrillic writing when I studied this film in 1996, so I did not find any pages for these years. I should go back and try again, because Franciszek's children may appear in these records as having his grandchildren.

I am not sure what happened. Apparently there was a fire at the Gasewo church, but I do not know how to determine from a microfilm of black paper edges if the damage is from fire or water or other. Maybe during World War II? The register books older than 1865 or so must have been at Plock at the time, because they are in great condition. Apparently, some of the books were destroyed during a fire. The rest, charred but useable, were moved to Plock, where they were microfilmed "as is". I am not sure of my facts in this paragraph.

Death of Franciszek: My family oral tradition states that all 4 grandparents, including Franciszek, lived to a very old age. My uncle Chet and my mother verified this for me.

Syp [165] has records; the oldest is 1915. The index for the 1915 death records has Franciszek Iwanowicz. Unfortunately, the first 28 records are missing. It is common for the first several pages and the last several pages of a book to be missing; those pages get worn out and later the book is rebound without them. The index indicates that his record was number 1, so he must have died in January. As mentioned above, Franciszek is recorded as 30 years old at his wedding in 1860. That would make him 85 years old on January 1915, which jives with the oral tradition. I have not proven this is the correct index entry for my great grandfather. It is a reasonable genealogical finding, however, so I entered Jan 1915 as his death date. There is more evidence in the next paragraph. Any uncertainty on his death date has nothing at all to do with the proof that Franciszek is in fact my ancestor. That proof was given earlier and will be reviewed below.

Ewa died 15 April 1920. This record, in Polish, not Russian, has her parents correctly listed: Kazimierz Pawlak and Rozalia Ruziecka. I already have Ewa's 17 Sep 1836 birth record [87]. I hope I also have her genes for long life. This death record at Syp gives her age at death as 84. Actually, Ewa would turn 84 the following September, but that is close enough for a death record age. The record specifically says she died a widow, but does not name her late husband. I mention this data on Ewa here to add credibility to the missing death record for Franciszek [previous paragraph].

The Syp death record for a Jan Iwanowicz is in Polish. 30 Oct 1917. 49 years old. "Son of the late Franciszek Iwanowicz and the living Ewa (Ruzecka) Iwanowicz" I say that "Ruzecka" is a mistake made by Jan's witnesses: Ewa's maiden name was Pawlak; her mother was Rozalia Ruziecka. This must be the death record for Stanislaw's older brother, the Jan who is the father of Alexander Iwanowicz of Pittsfield MA.

Those last 3 paragraphs took some analysis. I tied all three Syp records to the Franciszek Iwanowicz who married in 1860 [73]. I presented the facts in a way to add evidence for my proof that Franciszek is our ancestor. For me to be wrong in the last 3 paragraphs, there would have to be another old Franciszek Iwanowicz with a son Jan, married to another Ewa in the town of Sypniewo, a town with very few Iwanowicz records. Not likely.

I only spent 2 hours studying the Syp church records. 4 pages of notes. I tried to find deaths of Stanislaw's siblings, or births of nephews and nieces. I found a few Iwanowicz, Piszewski, Tatarek, Pietrowski. Except for Franciszek Piszewski, I could not tie them to our family.

Follow up: Learn to read Russian better, to study those late 19th century records in more detail.

Jan Tatarek [68] & Maryanna Iwanowicz [68] Marriage Record; 1 Feb 1885

This is an important document that adds proof that I have the correct family. I found the record in M18Gas [163], microfilm 1808571, during the summer of 1996. Joe Armata [168] translated it from the Russian.

The Tatarek family of NY is known to me, and they know the name of the ancestor Maryanna nee Iwanowicz.

Franciszek Iwanowicz and Ewa Pawlak, farmers from Sypniewo, are named in the marriage record as parents of the bride. No doubt this is the same Maryanna that was born in December 1860 [see the list in the previous topic]. The age for Maryanna, given as 24, is correct.

I published a packet with a copy of this record plus analysis. Dated 24 Aug 1996. I sent copies to my Tatarek relatives.

Tatarek is a very common name in M18Gas. I started to look for Jan's ancestors and descendants. This is mostly as a favor for my second cousins. But also, I might find Franciszek or Stanislaw or other family members mentioned. I found some of Jan Tatarek's relatives. I did not finish.

Follow up: Do a tree for Tatarek. Look for Iwanowicz names. This is not a very high priority for me; I may never get around to it. Reminder: these follow up items are both reminders to me and suggestions for others who might wish to do research.

Oral Tradition

Father of Stanislaw Iwanowicz [69, 80]

That completes my topics from M18Gas. Next, I need to introduce several topics concerning the father of my grandfather Stanislaw Iwanowicz. At the end, below, I'll review my additional proof that he is Franciszek.

The oral tradition in Stan's family comes to me mostly from my mother Stella [168], who had an excellent memory up until the year 2001. Mom made it very clear when she definitely remembers something, and when she is guessing from a vague memory, and when she is repeating hearsay. My uncle Chet was a great conversationalist who loved to tell (confabulate?) family stories. My aunt Wanda and my uncle Poly also provided good facts. Alek, the youngest, had few genealogical memories. Felixia, the oldest, who had an excellent memory, passed away before I started to work on genealogy. Walt has also passed away. My sister Helen [167], who spent lots of time conversing with our grandmother, also provided some memories. Some of the oral tradition documented in this topic I remember hearing when I was young. I started gathering facts and taking formal notes in 1993. I phoned these people more than once with questions. I talked with them in person, too.

The family consistently says that Stanislaw came to the US from Sypniewo. They did not say that he was born there. My mother assumed he was born somewhere else in the Sypniewo - Makow - Ostroleka region [162]. I brought mom to the library in Santa Clara and sat her down at the microfiche reader with the Poland 1930's Maps [170] (before I made copies). She recognized most of the city names and several villages. Mom guessed Pultusk as the birthplace of Stanislaw because she remembers him often talking about Pultusk.

Unfortunately, the name of his father was not definitely remembered when I asked. I tentatively used the name Adam in versions of this genealogy before 1995, but I emphasized that it was not certain. I asked this question several times during the early 1990's. Mom at first remembered the name Jan, but she reluctantly yielded to her sister Wanda's [69] memory of his name being Adam. They agreed his wife is Eva Pawlak. My sister Helen Miller independently remembered the name Eva Pawlak, so Eva must have been mentioned

more often in conversations than her husband. I always was suspicious of the Adam & Eve angle. No one disagreed when I presented the evidence that his name is Franciszek.

Mom is absolutely certain his wife was Pawlak, because of those weekly envelopes. When she was young in Pittsfield, she was involved in the weekly donation envelopes at church, where they always wrote the 4 names "Iwanowicz-Pawlak-Pisiewski-Parzych" as names to be specifically remembered in prayer. (Actually, mom struggled in frustration trying to remember the 4th name of the list for more than a year of my questioning. When I finally identified the name Parzych, the list finally rang true to her ears.)

Mom and Uncle Chet both tell me their grandfather Iwanowicz was a soldier in the Russian army for many years. They add with confident memory that he had children after his marriage, left for several years to fight in far away places, then returned to father more children. I have childhood memories of these stories of "two families". Mom remembered "many" children in the first family, and only 2 in the second. I phoned Wanda in Sep 1993. She said Maryanna was the only one in the first family, shaking Mom's confidence in the "many". When I ask how many years separate the two families, I get a different number each time, typically 10 or 15.

In 1994, I used Chet's 15 year number, subtracted from mom's 1877 birth of Stanislaw, and reported 1860? as the approximate birth for the older family. (But then I assumed Maryanna was the oldest of the second family and estimated 1875? as her birth date. I published that in the 1995 copy of this genealogy.) That was before I found any microfilms. Maryanna [76] was born at the end of 1860.

No doubt Stan's siblings were named in Windsor conversations years ago. Only Maryanna (as Marcyanna) and Jozef were named from memory to me orally in the 1990's, but those two names were very certain, because the family has contact with descendants of these two.

Maryanna is identified as a member of the first family. She lived and died in Poland. She has descendants both in Poland and in the Albany NY area. I personally know some of the NY relatives from memories when I was young; I saw them visiting on the farm in Windsor. I did not remember Eugene; Mom gave me his phone number. That led me to Joyce and Arlene [Alina Paper, next topic].

Jozef lived and died in Holyoke MA. Our family maintains contact with his family. I spent the summer of 1960 living in the Holyoke home of his daughter. His granddaughter gave me recent family information, but added no documents or oral tradition.

No one mentioned Jan, Stan's older brother. In fact, Uncle Chet often maintained that he is the oldest son of an oldest son. The family neglected to mention the relatives in Pittsfield. It seems the two families had a falling out. When I finally found out about Alex of Pittsfield, a first cousin much older than Chet, Chet was a bit embarrassed at my observation that a much older cousin must have a father, brother to Stanislaw, older than Stanislaw.

My mother and my two uncles Chet and Poly both remember another Jan Iwanowicz. This one was very tall. He came to Windsor from Poland to visit. My mother has very specific memories of him. This Jan, a young man at the time, taught a Polish song to my mother, about 5 at the time. He read books to her. My mother does not know how he is related, but she overheard whispering between her parents that his mother was unmarried. [His mother is identified in the next topic.] Chet and Poly tell me this Jan walked from Pittsfield to Windsor to visit them on their farm.

Unfortunately, I confused these two Jan's. I thought for awhile that both of them visited Windsor. It seemed that mom remembered a young Jan, while Chet and Poly remembered a tall, older Jan. I stated that Jan, a tall brother of Stanislaw, visited his son Alex in Pittsfield, then walked to Windsor to visit. Everyone nodded and said of course that's correct. This is an example of how a genealogist can lead people to agree. Big mistake. I concluded in my Poland Report # 6 that his walk to Windsor might have been in the summer of 1917, just before he died [see the Syp record in the previous topic]. I phoned Mom again. She says yes, the young man was very tall. Now I conclude there was just one visitor, the young, tall Jan Iwanowicz. It really does not matter

for the proof, I just want to clear up contradictions with my previous publications.

My mom relates that the Pittsfield and Windsor Iwanowicz families had a falling out years ago and do not maintain contact any more. I do not personally remember them. I phoned the family in Pittsfield, who have no documents or oral facts to add. We met at Chet's funeral.

The Alina Paper

I have a slip of paper with a descendancy tree for the father of Stanislaw Iwanowicz. My 2nd cousin Arlene Pink (Alina Tatarek) [68] mailed it to me in May 1996.

This paper has a fascinating history. I first heard of it in 1994 through Joyce McHugh [next topic], who is the daughter of another 2nd cousin. It took me several phone calls to find out that the paper was written by my sister Helen Miller [167].

Helen wrote this in a July 4th conversation with my aunt Felixia (Iwanowicz) Wesolowski [167]. The conversation was at the Windsor farm of my 3 uncles, where the extended family traditionally gathered every July 4th. So the information is from the memory of my late aunt, who is remembered for her good memory of family details. Helen gave the slip to Alina that day. Alina saved this paper for many years. The paper is a page torn from a small spiral notebook.

Helen at first vaguely remembered the party; her memory has improved with time as we continually discuss it.

I photo copied the slip onto a computer print out analysis, dated 4 May 1996. I mailed copies to relatives. I incorrectly estimated the paper's date as the late 1960's. I used that date in the 1995 version of this genealogy. Eugene Tatarek corrected my estimate. It was probably 1983, the July before Felixia died, when she was living on the farm.

I copied it all into my *Descendancy*. The *Descendancy* also has information from M18Gas, above.

Most important: this slip of paper includes the Tatarek branch of our family tree, descended from Mary (Iwanowicz) Tatarek. Mary is on the far left of the paper; the paper is clearly designed with the age order left to right for each generation.

Also important: this slip of paper lists Jozef of Pittsfield as the youngest of the family.

The Alina Paper has John as second oldest, father of Alex of Pittsfield.

"Jozefa (not married)" is third, mother of "John (Poland)". Aunt Felixia seems to have remembered the visit by Jan. It is interesting that she never discussed her illegitimate cousin with her sister, my mother, according to mom.

Anna is listed as fourth, Stanley as fifth, Joseph as sixth.

One problem: The father is listed as Anthony. It is clear that Felixia made an error there. There are 4 dots after "Anthony...." indicating uncertainty to me, either in his name, or that his wife's name was not remembered at that time. Anthony is the correct name for Felixia's other grandfather [see Pisiewski, below]. I think it is reasonable for an aging person with a good memory to confuse her two grandfathers' names. Anyway, the conversation was obviously concentrated on that aristocrat, because the father of "Anthony" is listed as the "2 yr old son of baron (szlachta) brought up by peasants". Sounds like another repetition of Stanislaw's story.

Iwanowicz Descendancy by Joyce McHugh [68]

Joyce is Holly's 3rd cousin. I first heard of her on 4 Dec 1994. Eugene Tatarek, my 2nd cousin, told me about her. Eugene and I did not remember each other; I phoned Eugene per a suggestion by my mother. I phoned Joyce that same day.

Joyce and I exchanged computer disks and print outs. She lives in San Diego. Joyce visited me at Christmas, 1999. Pictures.

Joyce's genealogical listing includes information from the Alina paper.

More important to us here: Joyce's genealogy includes independent information about her family. The copy in my files was sent to me by Joyce in 1994, before I found the birth and marriage records for Maryanna Iwanowicz Tatarek. Joyce had her listed as Maryanna "Mary". Joyce did not have the first name for Mary's first husband, Tatarek, father of her children. The birth date for Mary's first child is not given by Joyce, but Mary's next two children are listed as born 1896 and 1897. These dates are consistent with the 1885 marriage record, especially when you notice that Jan Tatarek is reported in 1885 as a soldier (in the Russian army), expected to be gone for years at a time.

Joyce and Eugene correspond with Maryanna's granddaughter, Zofia Gorska [68]. They gave me her address in Poland. I visited Zofia in April 1998. My son Dave and I are the only cousins Zofia has ever laid eyes on, but she had a drawer with photos of the Tatarek family in the US. One 1940's photo is a couple she did not know; I recognized the couple as my Iwanowicz grandparents.

Stanislaw Iwanowicz Citizenship Papers

In versions of this genealogy before 1995, I stated that Stanislaw was not a US citizen. I was wrong. My memory was confused on that point; it was his wife that was not a citizen. Bill Wesolowski [167] has Stanislaw's Naturalization Certificate (NC). In May 1995 Bill provided me a copy. Number 18599088, 27 Dec 1922, Pittsfield MA. The NC refers to the Petition for Naturalization (PN), Volume 23, Number 2593.

Joe Armata [168] kindly researched Stan's papers at the Pittsfield Courthouse [173]. Joe mailed me a typed transcription of the PN. The PN led Joe to the original Declaration of Intention (DI); Joe mailed me a copy of the DI, # 3723, dated 7 Jul 1917. So I have all 3 of Stan's Citizenship Papers. In all 3, he identifies himself as Stanislaw Iwanowicz.

The NC does not have a blank for birth town, but the PN and the DI both have "Sipniewo" Russia / Poland as Stan's place of birth.

Stan was inconsistent in giving his birth date: 25 May 1877 on the DI with a consistent age of 40; 25 Mar 1878 on the PN; age 44 on the NC implying birth in 1878. That's really not too bad for a guy probably not very interested in his birth date.

All we need for my proof is the birth place Sypniewo; Sipniewo is close enough. The birth date 1877 or 1878 both are missing years from the Gasewo records [76], where I found that Franciszek was a morgownik in Sypniewo during those years. In the Pisiewski *Notes*, I'll discuss the immigration for Stan's wife a few years later; she gives her previous residence as Sypniewo.

Stanislaw Iwanowicz Immigration

The Citizenship Papers further state that Stan left Antwerp Belgium on 2 Jan 1904, on a ship whose name he does not remember, arriving in NY on 29 Feb 1904. Joe checked a couple ships from Antwerp around that date, but could not locate Stanislaw's name. Later, I noticed he was married in 1904, so I concluded he really arrived in 1905. He did not show up on my web search of the Ellis Island records.

In 2002, my sister Helen Miller found a search engine on the web and found his Ellis Island manifest, with his name spelled "Stanislaw Iranowicz". We are sure this is him, because it says he was coming from Sypniewo and going to join his brother in law, Stanislaw Pisiewski [90, 100], in Greenfield. The ship is Kroonland, arriving NY on 31 Jan 1905 from Antwerp. Stanislaw gives his age as 29, which means birth 1875; I doubt he was that old.

The next person on the list is Stanislaw "Kasmorzik", age 36, also going to Greenfield to Stanislaw Pisiewski his cousin. The name is scribbled. I studied the Szelkow records and concluded this is Stanislaw Kazmierczak, born 1 Jun 1868. I traced the Kazmierczak family; he is not a first nor a second cousin to Pisiewski. Maybe he means 3rd cousin. Maybe he means cousin by marriage. I wrote a long report on my study on this issue. That report also discusses the details of the Kroonland immigration record. Ask me for a copy if you are interested.

Birth Year of Stanislaw Iwanowicz

My mother was sure of his birth date: 25 Mar 1877. I have a photograph of his stone at the cemetery in Windsor MA; it says "1877 - 1945".

At first, I was disappointed to get 1878 from 2 out of 3 citizenship documents [above]. Now I prefer 1878.

I am sure my mother remembers correctly what she was told. I conclude the family put 1877 on the stone because that is what Stanley and/or his wife quoted as his birth year, from memory in the 1940's. I am forced to (very reluctantly) challenge my grandparent's memory of the year. (In the Pisiewski *Notes*, I'll cast doubt on my grandmother's report of her own birth day. I hate this. What's a genealogist to do???)

Here is my problem: I want to squeeze 2 Franciszek kids, Jozefa and Anna, older than Stanislaw according to the Alina paper, into my family tree. I cannot put Jozefa older than her sister Jozefa who died in 1870. I have no problem with 2 Jozefa's because I have found other instances of families in M18 with children given the same name as a recently deceased sibling. The living one has to be younger. I'd love to claim Jozefa was born immediately after her poor namesake sister died, but I cannot; I have copies of the 1870-1874 birth indexes; they are in great shape; she is not listed.

I cannot squeeze 2 kids after Wladyslaw if Stan was born in 1877, because 31 months is not enough room for 3 pregnancies. It's logically OK, but really hard to believe. So, reluctantly, I need to move Stanislaw to 1878, after all, he said that when applying for citizenship. That gives Ewa 43 months for 3 pregnancies, or one birth every 14+ months. This seems more sensible than challenging the birth order of the Alina paper.

The marriage record [above] records Stanislaw as 27, in Feb 1904. If he was born in March, that means his birth year would be 1876, turning 28 a month after his wedding. These marriage records are not terribly accurate on ages.

All this really does not matter for my proof that Stan's father is the Franciszek of the 1860 marriage record. Most likely, one or more of my details on birth dates are wrong. I just want to list all my facts and pick the most reasonable date.

Death Certificate of Stanislaw Iwanowicz

This topic was added here in 2001. When the uncles on the farm died, James Iwanowicz, my cousin, who inherited the farm, cleaned up. Jim found our grandfather's death certificate. He wrote me on 2/23/01: "It list Stan's parents as Frank Iwanowicz & Eva Pawlak. It appears ciocia Phil gave the information he died 3/30/45."

This adds to my proof that I have the correct records.

My mother remembered 26 Mar 1945. Usually, I trust her memory, but I'll go with the 30th as the day.

Follow up: Get a copy of that certificate from Jim.

How long was Franciszek gone off to war?

The oral tradition insists there were “2 families” with a big gap between them. I do not need to accept that the gap was 15 years, but it better be significant. Franciszek is recorded as the “presenter” at all the records I dug up. He was at Maryanna’s baptism in Dec 1860. He must have been home about May 1868 to father the first Jozefa. That means he was gone at most 7 years and a few months. The birth records are complete through the end of 1862, and there is no record of an Iwanowicz child. 1863-1869 are missing. As I mentioned above 1870-1874 are also on microfilm; he was there.

I have no choice but to stick the 2nd oldest, Jan, into that 8 year gap. That diminishes the story; now Franciszek ends up gone less than 7 years. Tell me where I figured wrong. Maybe he came and went a couple times?

In the 1997 version of this book, I put Jan into the “1st family”, born early 1863. I found his death record in 1998, described at the end of the Franciszek topic [76]. He is recorded as 49 years old at his death on 30 Oct 1917. That means he was born in 1868, or late 1867. We need to use late 1867, to leave room for that first Jozefa, born early in 1869.

That leaves only Maryanna in the “1st family”. Just like Wanda said [77].

If Franciszek left soon after Maryanna was baptized in Dec 1860, then returned to father Jan in early 1867, then he was gone 6 years plus a month or so. Not bad. With some jiggling I can fit our family oral tradition and written facts to match the M18Gas records.

Proof: Franciszek is the father of Stanislaw

This topic is a review. Although the birth records are missing from M18Gas [163] for the year of birth for my grandfather Stanislaw Iwanowicz, I presented above plenty of proof that his parents are Franciszek and Ewa. Here is a review:

Franciszek Iwanowicz married Ewa Pawlak in 1860 [73]. The birth records for 4 of their children (Maryanna, Antoni, Wladyslaw, Jozef) are in M18Gas. The birth years for other known children fit easily into the years for which birth records are missing.

Stella’s Tree [166], which seems like the oldest family document regarding the Iwanowicz family, names her grandparents as Franciszek Iwanowicz and Ewa Pawlak. Children listed are Maryanna Tatarek, Jan, Jozef, and Antoni. In addition, Jan the son of a sister is mentioned (in Polish: “Siostry Syn - Jan”), although that entry is connected to Franciszek, implying that the mother of Jan is a sister of Franciszek, while the Alina paper [78] has that mother as a sister of Stanislaw.

The name Ewa Pawlak as the mother of Stanislaw comes to us with firm memory through oral tradition.

Stan’s death certificate says that his father is Frank Iwanowicz. Frank is a proper English short form for Franciszek. Franciszek himself used Franc on 3 records, as reported above.

Maryanna Iwanowicz, who married a Tatarek, is the oldest sister of Stanislaw. We know this from oral tradition, from the Alina paper, and from the Joyce McHugh descendancy, all discussed above. Maryanna married a Tatarek sometime in the late 1800’s, and had 3 children in Poland. In M18Gas [163], Franciszek’s oldest daughter Maryanna was born Dec 1860, 10 months after his marriage; Maryanna married Jan Tatarek in 1885.

Jozef Iwanowicz is the youngest brother of Stanislaw. Stan and Joe are at least two members of a “2nd family” according to our oral tradition. In M18Gas, Franciszek’s youngest (as far as we know) child is Jozef, born 1880, when Stanislaw was about 3 and their oldest sister Maryanna was 19.

They all lived in Syniewo, where the children were born.

It is recorded in his marriage record that Franciszek was on leave from the Russian army. Our oral tradition emphasizes that Stanislaw’s father served for a long time in the Russian army.

To be fair, I should also list the major counter-points: First of all, I do not have the birth record for Stanislaw.

There are many things in our oral tradition that are wrong. Some are just plain inconsistent. I point out the serious ones in this

genealogy. I do not mention less important inconsistencies that I notice in my notes. Someone could say that I pick out only facts that tie together a proof. You have to believe my judgment, or read all my notes and believe me that I type everything that I hear into my computer notes.

There lived another Ewa Pawlak [85] in the same parish at the same time. It is very unlikely (and it would be a cruel genealogical trick on me) that she also married an Iwanowicz and had children named Maryanna and Stanislaw and Jozef in the same order.

The Alina Paper is not perfect. There is a minor discrepancy in birth order between the Alina Paper and the Joyce McHugh Descendancy in Maryanna’s children. That proves even Felixia can maybe make errors.

I have a list of 9 children for Franciszek and Ewa. I only have birth documents for 4. I have good index lists for years when no children were born to this family. It is impossible to assign the other 5 to birth years leaving a gap of 15 years. Even 7 years is impossible. I have to conclude that everyone is exaggerating how long Franciszek was gone to war, or that maybe he came and went again once or twice.

I need to squeeze 3 births every 14 months to come up with a fit for my grandfather and his immediately older siblings.

I have to conclude that everyone has forgotten three children born to the “second family”.

Despite this list of disclaimers, this topic seems like a convincing proof that I found the records for my great grandfather. A reader may think it is too much of a proof, but considering that the book with Stanislaw’s birth record has burned, I figure I better be thorough.

Stanislaw (Stanley) Iwanowicz [69, 183, 188]

25 Mar 1878 - 30 Mar 1945

Oral Tradition

Stanislaw died when I was 4 months old. I do not remember him, but of course everyone in the family spoke of him to me often. See the two introductory paragraphs on the oral tradition for his father, above [77].

My grandmother, Stanislaw’s wife, had a trunk of photographs and documents. Some of these ended up in the Wesolowski family, who provided me with copies of the documents that have genealogical interest, discussed above. Others of these ended up with me, because I picked them up when the 2 uncles died.

Stanislaw also served several years in the Russian army. Here is a story that came to me orally from Mom and Chet:

The Draft Dodger. In 1904 Stanley Iwanowicz was drafted by the czar to fight in the Russian Japanese war. But a few months before, he had just finished serving nine years in the Russian army! Now Stanley was newly married, living with his bride at the home of his parents in Syniewo, and had just planted a beautiful orchard there. His father had served 15 years in the Russian army. Stan figured enough is enough and beat it to the US.

In 1991, I was sitting in a Russian bar telling the story of my draft dodging grandfather to a group of Russians with whom I was doing business. Harry Rutstein, the Seattle importer who hired me for the trip, laughed. He told the story of his Lithuanian grandfather, who sold Lithuanian names to rich Russians to avoid that same draft. Harry’s grandfather beat it here, too, when his name came up. A Russian businessman raised his vodka in a toast (in Russian): “Here’s to your grandfathers, who were smarter than our grandfathers.”

Chet and Poly tell me that Stanislaw reported seeing mermaids next to the ship when he was being transported during his army service. Years later, his children could not convince him there are no such things as mermaids. Lots of good that tidbit does for us if we want to believe his Aristocrat story.

A story from Uncle Chet:

Baskets of Money. Frank, Stan's father, was a house builder. When he was young, Frank was an able provider, at least for the standards of his time. His savings became worthless, however, during one of the Russian invasions. He went out one day with a basket of money searching in vain for food to buy. As a result, he warned his descendants about "baskets of money" that can become worthless.

Here is a story copied word for word from Mary [168]. I presume Mary received this information orally, too.

The Coal Miner. When Stanley came to the United States he was 26 years old. He worked in the Pennsylvania coal mines for about a year when a back injury forced him to find work elsewhere. He went to Shelbourne Falls, Massachusetts to work on a farm for \$18 per month, \$10 of which he sent to his wife in Poland so that she could save up enough money to join him. In 1909 she did join him in Holyoke (still farming) with their four year old daughter Felixia. They moved to Pittsfield where they owned and operated a butcher shop and general store. In 1915, they moved to Windsor, Massachusetts as farmers.

I do not remember them living on that first farm, but my aunt Wanda Skrocki lived there, and I visited often. That farm is now a watershed for the city of Pittsfield.

After they raised their family and Stan died, Rosalie moved with her sons to the Maple Grove farm, also in Windsor, where I visited often, and spent a summer.

Stanley and Rosalie are buried at the cemetery in Windsor MA; I have photos of the site.

Uncle Alek tells me (Sep 1998 conversation) that when his father Stanislaw was 8 years old, he learned the cobbler's trade from his older brother. Uncle Alek says his dad could always fix their shoes when the family was young. Alek and I figured that older brother must have been Jan [68], the father of the other Alek Iwanowicz, of Pittsfield. Sure enough, I found Jan's marriage record (2004, Pultusk [164]), and that marriage record mentions that Jan is a shoemaker.

Follow up: See follow up for Franciszek Iwanowicz.

Siblings of Stanislaw Iwanowicz

The Alina paper [78] lists six children of Franciszek Iwanowicz, including Stanislaw. I found 3 others in the Gasewo records, which I discussed above [76]. I wonder if there were more. I listed the 9 children of Franciszek in order of birth in the *Descendancy* [68] in column 1 after Franciszek. Here is a summary all together, with a few more details:

Maryanna. 7 Dec 1860 - 1955? [68]. Her birth date is from her birth record. Eugene Tatarek told me on the phone that his grandmother lived into her 90's, so I'm using 1955? as her death date. Eugene Tatarek told me on the phone that his grandfather died in 1907 at the age of 35. That 35 bothers me; he is recorded as 29 years old at his marriage in Feb 1885; he was born about 1855; that would make him 52 years old in 1907. The 1907 date sounds solid, because the family reports that he ran off to a war in Turkey and never came back. Maryanna went looking for him. Pretty important family event. Maryanna remarried, a younger man whose name I do not have.

Most of the information in the *Descendancy* [68] on Maryanna's descendants comes from Joyce McHugh's Genealogy [79]. I added a very few names in Zofia Gorska's family when I visited Maryanna's granddaughter Zofia in 1998.

When I started this genealogy, my mother told me the name Marcyanna for this person. The Tatarek family assures me she used the name Maryanna. I guess mom was mixed up with her grandmother Marcyanna.

Jan. 1867? - 30 Oct 1917 [68]. Jan is Polish for John. I have no birth record. His death record is from Syp [165]. I figured his birth year from age at death. I found his marriage record at Pultusk [164], where the birth year calculated from his age at marriage is the same. His wife Maryanna Gerik is named in the marriage record and in his death record. I figure him as the oldest of the "2nd family". He and his family are listed in the Alina paper [78]. I added *Descendancy* detail by phoning the widow of his grandson, who does not remember anything about her late husband's grandfather.

Jozefa. Feb? 1869 - 17 Aug 1870. It is recorded in her death record that she died at 1-1/2 years old.

Antoni. 6 Aug 1871 - 1890? [68] I have his birth record. The only other information is from Stella's Tree, where "Antoni - (19)" is written. Perhaps this means he died at age 19, in 1890. This is the basis for the death year. My grandfather, who was 12 in 1890, would have remembered him. My grandfather was not alive when Stella's Tree was made, but I am guessing he mentioned Antoni to his wife, the assumed author of Stella's Tree.

Wladyslaw. 29 Aug 1874 - ? I only have his birth record. No one in the family has any memory of any mention of the first Jozefa, or Wladyslaw. Perhaps Wladyslaw also died as a child.

Jozefa. Oct 1875? - ? She is listed as the unmarried mother of Jan [68] in the Alina Paper [78]. Stella's tree mentions a Jan, son of an unnamed sister. This mysterious Jozefa was not remembered at all in the 1990's. Mom clearly remembered a Jan Iwanowicz, about 30 years old, visiting Windsor. Being the precocious child that she was, Mom (actually Stasia) overheard tidbits and figured out that he was illegitimate. Interestingly, Mom never spoke as an adult with her mother nor with her older sister Felixia about her cousin Jan. Felixia gave this information in the Alina Paper. Mom says Jan returned to Poland. If Jan has children, I have older second cousins in Poland.

Anna. Jan 1877? - ? No one remembers Anna. Anna's name "rang a bell" with Mom. That's all I have. She is listed on the Alina Paper. More 2nd cousins?

Stanislaw. 25 Mar 1878 - 26 Mar 1945 [80]. My grandfather. We already discussed him.

Jozef. 6 Jan 1880 - 1940? [69]. He is mentioned in the Alina Paper, and Stella's Tree. I have his birth record. My mother told me the story of his death; I'm guessing the date; no doubt the exact date is available through his family. The information in the *Descendancy* on his descendants comes from my mother's memory, and from a phone conversation that I had with his granddaughter Josephine, and from subsequent notes that she mailed to me.

Follow up: Obtain death record for Jozef. Go back to Poland; find grandchildren of Jozefa and Anna, or at least their death records. For other follow up, see previous topics.

Descendants of Stanislaw Iwanowicz [69]

Much of my information on Stanislaw's descendants came from his daughter, my mother Stella [168], and from her oldest sister Felixia [69]. Their topics are in the common reference section, *Iwanowicz - Piszewski Notes*.

Please note that descendants of my mother are listed in the *Gwozdz Descendancy* section [10].

Walter Iwanowicz [69]

Technical Note: Walter is my mother's brother. Since his wife Josephine [11] is my father's 2nd cousin, their children are doubly related to me and my children. For simplicity in the *Code and Count for Holly's Close Relatives* [179], their children are listed as Holly's father's cousins, relationship $1/16 = 6.25\%$. Actually, the relationship is $1/16 + 1/256 = 6.64\%$, a nit picking difference. Grandchildren of Walter are listed as Holly's 2nd cousins.

Siblings of Franciszek

My great grandfather's brother Antoni [69] and sister Marcyanna [69] both married and lived in Krasnosielc. No family contact has survived. Descendants would be my 3rd cousins. Actually, I found Antoni's children's records way back in 1995. They have the same names as my grandfather's siblings, but born in different sequence, and Stanislaw died, so that did not really confuse me much. In 2004, at the Pultusk archive [164], I found 5 Iwanowicz records circa 1900 from Krasnosielc. These are probably descendants of Antoni, but I have not yet had them translated from the Russian. I can tell they are not close family, from the names, which I can read.

Holly and I visited Krasnosielc during our 2006 Poland vacation. I asked around if anyone knew any Iwanowicz people. Someone referred us to an old farmer, whom we found working in his field. He stopped his tractor and chatted with us for a few minutes. I asked him to speak slowly so I could understand the Polish. He remembered two Iwanowicz men who were active in the anti-communist underground during the 1950's; they were found dead one morning in their beds - disemboweled. I don't know if he was embellishing the story or not.

Follow up: Research these families.

Mamino Iwanowicz

In 1998 the clerk at the Sypniewo records office told me that there is only one Iwanowicz family near Sypniewo, in the village of Mamino, just a few miles north of Sypniewo. I visited in 2002. Stanislaw Iwanowicz is friendly and interested in my genealogy research. Stan's father was born in Zebry Wierchlas, where his grandfather Wojciech lived in the late 19th century. Zebry W., a village half way between Sypniewo and Nowa Wies [165], no doubt belonged to the Nowa Wies parish back then. No records [74].

I returned to Mamino in 2006 with a DNA kit. I took a cheek swab of Stan's son Wojciech. I also mailed a DNA kit to one of my Iwanowicz cousins. The Y-DNA matched. I suppose that Stanislaw's grandfather Wojciech Iwanowicz may have been a first cousin of my grandfather, making Stanislaw my 3rd cousin. Of course we may be 4th cousins or even more distant.

In a Christmas 2009 letter Stanislaw's wife Janina informed me that Stanislaw died 8 Jan 2009.

My 1998 notes mention a 10 Feb 1904 marriage for this family, probably Stanislaw's parents. My notes indicate that I looked over the clerk's shoulder (she was uncomfortable about that), and that I noticed that all 4 parents are named, but I did not get names.

Archacki

Stanley Archacki connected with me through DNA testing at 23AndMe.com, as a 4th cousin. His paternal grandmother is from Nowa Wies [74], which is the parish of my Iwanowicz ancestors. I did quite a bit of research to try to identify our common ancestor, but have not yet done so. I wrote a separate document, "Archacki.doc", about that project.

That Archacki.doc has follow up items, which overlap with other items in this book. In searching for my ancestors from the region around Nowa Wies, it's not much extra effort to search for his ancestors, too.

Unconnected Iwanowicz

From the region around Sypniewo [162], I have found a few Iwanowicz records and people that I cannot connect to our family. Many of these fall into families, for which I constructed Descendancies (not in this book). Discussion:

Nowa Wies. I visited the parish. A young priest helped me check all his records from the early 20th century. There are no Iwanowicz entries, so it appears all of our Iwanowicz ancestors (Franciszek [76] was born there) left town.

Ostroleka. The phone book has a few Iwanowicz in this major city about 35 miles east of Sypniewo. I phoned the Iwanowicz people in Ostroleka but they were reluctant to give information over the phone.

Follow up: Continue to check all parishes in the Sypniewo region for any Iwanowicz records, arranging them into families.

Visit Ostroleka and befriend some Iwanowicz people to determine if their ancestors fit into any of the Iwanowicz trees that I have constructed.

Gasewo. I found in M18Gas [163] records for a Jan Iwanowicz, births of 3 daughters and a grandson, and a few of their deaths. Jan's wife is Rozalia Pawlowska. I found his death record at Pultusk [164]. He died in Gasewo, age 55, which means born 1843. Franciszek [76] was born 1829, so Jan cannot be his son. The 1898 death record names the parents of this Jan: Jan and Katarzyna, so he does not seem to be a brother of Franciszek, whose parents are Jan and Maryanna. We need to consider the possibility that the "Katarzyna" is wrong that that perhaps this really is a brother of Franciszek. If not, maybe they are cousins. The death record says he was born in Kutczyń parish; I have not figured out which of the Kutczyń places in Poland that is; they are all quite distant.

I found two pairs of birth & death records, 1857 & 1865, of two infants born to Rozalia Iwanowicz, unmarried, with no mention of her parents.

Follow up: Check records for all the Kutczyń places to see which have Iwanowicz people.

Andrzej Godlewski 1755? - 15 Mar 1805 [69, 183] Katarzyna [69, 183]

That finishes the notes on the Iwanowicz branch. The next name is Godlewski.

I found this family name quite often in the microfilms, as either Godleski or Godlewski. They are surely the same name, because I have seen what are obviously the same family using both spellings. Konstanty Godlewski of Przystan is mentioned in the Aristocrat topic [75]. The name is very common in the records for the town of Makow Mazowiecki. I also spotted the name in the Szelkow records, M18Szel [164].

M18Gas [163] has no Godlewski names at all in the records from 1727 to 1770, which seem complete. The fragmentary records around 1660 also have no Godlewski entries. There are only 5 Godlewski records from 1771 to 1808. I'm not sure right after 1808, but I have seen a few Godlewski records after the 1830's in M18Gas.

The 5 records are a 1771 birth, which I need to check, 3 children born to Andrzej Godlewski and Katarzyna, 1801 - 1805, and the death of Andrzej in 1805, only a couple weeks after the birth of his daughter. The death record does not explicitly tie the death person to the 3 children, but those are the only Godlewski records in the Gasewo parish, and they are all from the town of Sypniewo [162], so surely it must be the same Andrzej.

Age at death is 50, which gives birth year 1755. I checked and double checked the M18Gas birth record indexes; he is not there. I still need to study the records to make 100% sure they are complete.

The marriage of Andrzej and Katarzyna is not in the Gasewo record books. Perhaps he moved into Sypniewo from somewhere else.

I did not find the death record for **Katarzyna** his wife. The death records are missing for 1808-1818. Also, I suppose she may have remarried, or moved elsewhere, or both.

Follow up: Check nearby parishes for the birth of Andrzej. Watch for his marriage, and the death of his wife. See also Follow up for Nowa Wies Records [74].

Maryanna Godlewska

27 Sep 1805 - 27 Feb 1868 [69, 183, 188]

Maryanna Godlewska is mentioned as the living mother of the groom in the 1860 record [73] for the marriage of Franciszek Iwanowicz. The record does not say where Maryanna (Godlewska) Iwanowicz was living in 1860.

The death record uses the form “z Godleskich” which is the inflected form for the spelling “Godleski” without the “w”. I have seen this name and others in these old records with and without the “w” of “...wski”. I spelled the name without the “w” in versions of this book before 2002. In 2002 I noticed that the Warsaw phone book has 5 columns of names spelled “Godlewski” and none spelled “Godleski”, so I switched my spelling.

In 2004 I found the death record for Maryanna Iwanowicz in a Krasnosielc microfilm. Living with son-in-law. Parents not named. The death record gives her maiden name, Godlewski, but does not name her late husband. The son-in-law, Wawrzyniec Stancell (Stancyll), is the witness at her death recording. I quickly located his family records; his marriage record clearly names the parents of his bride as the same individuals who are the parents of Franciszek Iwanowicz, so the death record is the right one for my ancestor Maryanna Godlewska.

The death record says she was born in Sypniewo. Way back in 1996, I had found that 1805 birth record [mentioned in the Andrzej topic, above] for a Maryanna Godlewska in Sypniewo, but I had no evidence to think this is my ancestor. The death record statement that she was born in Sypniewo is my evidence for the ID. There are other Maryanna Godlewska individuals, but the birth records for Gasewo parish seem complete from 1782 to 1836, and there is no other recorded birth of a Maryanna Godlewska.

Actually, the 1868 death record gives an age of 70, so the calculated birth year is 1798, 6 years before 1805. However, as mentioned many times in this book, these death record ages are typically rounded off, and death ages for older people are often exaggerated. 1805 is close enough for a reasonable ID.

Maryanna died in Sielc Folwark, which I think is the estate manor associated with Krasnosielc.

To be complete, I should mention that Maryanna Godlewska is a common name. In M18Gas, I found records for two girls, one in 1836 and one in 1857. Both had unmarried mothers, named Maryanna Godleska and Maryanna Godlewska.

1836 birth: The mother was 20 years old. Here is a fascinating tidbit: she was a servant at a Pawlak home, and her daughter took the name Petronela Pawlak! She is not our Maryanna (unless she went to Chojniki and gave birth to Franciszek when she was 15 in 1830, then came back somehow unmarried). I should double check the 1816 birth records to firmly establish her birth as a different person.

1857 death: 3 month old daughter. I do not have the birth record, so I do not have the age of the mother, Maryanna Godlewska, an unmarried maid servant. (The 1857 birth index is missing; apparently I missed this birth when I scanned through all the 1857 records looking for familiar names.) No way our Maryanna would be an unmarried pregnant maid servant 3 years before her son's wedding.

Follow up: Same as Jan Iwanowicz & Andrzej Godlewski.

Pawlak Notes

The Pawlak Name

The name “Pawlak” means “Paul’s folks” [171]. Pawel means Paul. Waldemar Pawlak was the prime minister of Poland in the mid 1990’s (twice, actually, according to the web). Pawlak is a very common Polish name [172]. It is very common in M18 [162]. I found it in other microfilms in my Poland Name Scan [172]. Variations like Pawlowski and Pawelczyk are also common. No doubt very old Pawlak records could be found, but since we would expect the name to arise independently in various family lines, it is not particularly likely that an old Pawlak record is for an ancestor of ours.

The Poland Name Count [172] has 43,556 people named Pawlak in Poland for the year 1990. Most of them live in the center of Poland, west of Warsaw. Lodz province has the most, at 4,430. Fifteen provinces each have more than 1,000 people named Pawlak. Our Ostroleka province to the west is not one of them. Only 287 Pawlak people lived in Ostroleka province in 1990.

The Pawlaks of Rzechowo

Rzechowo is a village only 6 miles southwest of Sypniewo [162]. Rzechowo does not belong to the Gmina of Sypniewo, but Sypniewo and Rzechowo both belonged to the Parish of Gasewo [163] in the 19th century.

The 1676 Census [167] names nobles with the family name Rzechowski living in this area.

The 1930’s Maps [170] have clusters of houses in the areas labeled Rzechowo Wlk (*wielke* means *large*), Rzechow Gac, and Rzechowek. The first 2 names are used continuously in the M18Gas records [163]. It looks to me like the 3rd village was recorded as Rzechowo up until 1850 or so, then as Rzechowko, and finally, after 1870 or so, as Rzechowek. *Rzechowko* and *Rzechowek* are diminutive forms.

M18Gas has records with Pawlak people living in all 3 Rzechowo places, which I often refer to collectively as Rzechowo in these *Notes*.

See the Iwanowicz part for proof [80] that an Ewa Pawlak in M18Gas is my great grandmother. The *Notes* topics below trace Ewa’s ancestors, in Rzechowo. First, I have a lengthy discussion about other Pawlak records, and my attempts to find more distant Pawlak ancestors.

It took me a very long time to find the records for Ewa’s father Kazimierz. While looking for his records, I made family trees of all the Pawlak’s of early 19th century Rzechowo, hoping to figure out who’s who.

That initial work was back in 1996. In 1997 microfilms showed up in the Place Search [175] with Gasewo records back to the 18th century. I found another generation, Adam Pawlak, father of Kazimierz. These old records were very difficult to read; I did not finish the study in 1997.

In 2004 and 2005 I returned to the study of the oldest Gasewo microfilms. Over the years my skill at reading archaic scribbled Latin greatly improved, so I was able to put together a data base for all the Pawlak records from the parish of Gasewo. The oldest record books superficially appear to be complete and continuous for births, marriages, and deaths from 1727 to 1808. I tried but failed to establish the parents of Adam [85].

I ended up with a file of record copies and notes more than an inch thick, along with a data base “Pawlak.xls” and a descendency “Pawlak.doc”. That descendency document has almost 20 Pawlak families, some with 3 generations.

I could not connect them together into long family trees. It is not clear to me why not. There are many possible explanations, which I discuss as separate topics, below.

The Pawlaks of Makow Mazowiecki

People move around from parish to parish. People, usually grooms, marry in parishes other than their home parish. Sometimes it is necessary to study parishes near by to establish a family tree. I took notes on Pawlak people when studying other parishes for Iwanowicz [71], Piszewski [97] and Parzych [102]. The "powiat", or county [169], for the area around Rzechowo is Makow Mazowiecki. Because Pawlak is a common name, I found Pawlaks in most Makow Mazowiecki parishes.

I spent some extra effort on Czerwonka, discussed as a separate topic [next].

Szelkow [164] is a parish to the south, home of the Parzych [102]. I found a few Pawlaks in the Szelkow part of M18. I found several Pawelczyk. No connection to our ancestors. An Ewa Pawlak was born in Szelkow in 1830, illegitimate, but there is no confusing her with the Ewa Pawlak ancestor [87].

Krasnosielc [163] is the adjacent parish to the north. There are Pawlak & Pawelczyk people there. I checked the 1739 - 1783 baptismal index and found 6 Pawlak entries, no Adam [below]. I have not yet studied the details of these records.

Krzyzewo, the parish to the west, does not have Mormon Microfilms [175].

Sielun, the parish to the east, has films, but the oldest are from 1827, not old enough to be of interest in the search for Pawlak ancestors.

I do not understand Swieta Trojca, a town to the east with a church on the 1830's Maps, that does not seem to be a parish.

Follow up. Study the Krasnosielc Pawlaks.

Look for Pawlaks in other parishes. Do a parish study of the area, to understand which records are missing. This is not really a separate follow up item, because I continue to look for Iwanowicz names in all the parishes in the area. It is no extra work to check at the same time for Pawlak and other family names.

Dabrowka

Czerwonka [97] is the adjacent parish to the south of Gasewo, so I checked the one Czerwonka microfilm for Pawlak people. I found Pawlak records from the village of Dabrowka (nasal accent under the first a, also spelled Dambrowka).

Dabrowka village is in the north part of Czerwonka parish, and the 3 Rzechowo villages [83] are in the south part of Gasewo parish, so the village of Dabrowka is adjacent Rzechowo, just to the south. The 1930's Maps [170] show houses in the space between Dabrowka and Rzechowo.

I considered the possibility that our Pawlak ancestors attended both parishes for registration of vital records, or perhaps generations of Pawlak's alternated parishes. At the least, there is a reasonable probability that the Pawlaks of Dabrowka are related to the Pawlaks of Rzechowo.

I carefully studied the Czerwonka Pawlak records, adding them to my data base. I was able to only match up one family, not the family of our ancestors.

Pawlak Family Name Originations & Changes

I started a project (July 2005) to prove, or disprove, that Pawlak people changed, or originated, their family name in the 18th century. That would explain why they are not easily arranged into descendancies. I did not finish that project, but here are my findings:

By the way, I was able to prove a family name change (probably right after a late 18th century name origination) in my Banasiak [108] line.

It looks to me like the microfilm records include new family names. The Gasewo records, M18Gas [163], start in 1727. The Czerwonka records [previous topic] start in 1688. In both sets, some of the oldest births (baptismal records) have the parents named by first name only. Some of the oldest marriage records have the groom and bride recorded with only first names. I have not yet spotted a record where it is specifically written that the family does not have a family

name, but it looks like that was the case in this section of Poland during the 18th century. I say "looks like" because I cannot disprove the reasonable doubt that maybe the priests were just sloppy in writing the records and did not always bother to record the family names for the lowest of the peasants. Poland was very class conscious at the time.

The "dicti" records are particularly interesting. The M18Gas records use this Latin word. Many Latin and English words are based on the Latin verb "dicto", which means: "to say repeatedly", or "to dictate". My linguist cousin reassures me that my translation of "dicti" as: "also called", or "also known as" is appropriate.

I call these "dicti records", which I have seen only very rarely in other microfilms. The M18Gas microfilms have a lot of these dicti records in the mid 18th century.

I have also seen Latin records using the word "alias", including these mid 18th century M18Gas records. Although rare, the meaning of the word "alias" is obvious, because it is the same word in English.

An example: "Franciscus Gutowski dicti Pawlak" is an individual who has records for 5 children born and baptized 1742 - 1754. His records have this format only for the 3 oldest; for the 2 younger records he is recorded only as Gutowski. The oldest child is indexed as Ewa Pawlak in the 1742 records, the others are all indexed as Gutowski. Obviously, I give this example because I spent a lot of time trying to prove that Franciszek changed his name from Gutowski to Pawlak. I could not prove it, or disprove it, because he disappears from the records.

I did a study of the Gutowski families. There are a quite lot of them. A few of the Gutowski families have "dicti Pawlak" records. Other Gutowski families added other "dicti" names, such as Szymciak (family of Simon) and Gogol. Perhaps there were too many Gutowski people in the parish at the time, and some extended families started to use an additional moniker to distinguish themselves? That's my current best guess interpretation. Gutowski is a noble name. The records use the honorific word "Nobilis" before the name of a Gutowski person. (There is typically a quite high noble percent in old Polish record books.)

Many other dicti records give only one family name. Example: 1754 death of "Heva dicta Pawlowa", which is a feminine inflection equivalent to "Ewa dicti Pawlak". In these cases, the word seems to mean just "called" or "known as". The obvious implication is that this person has no family name and is using the dicti name only occasionally. I cannot be sure.

Follow up: Continue the dicti study.

Study the given names of the records without family names. See if they match up with the Pawlak people more often than random.

Try to find a family in the parish that obviously changed or originated a family name.

Continuity of Records

Here is a possible explanation for why my Pawlak family studies do not arrange into family trees: maybe there are missing records. I did a Gutowski study, which also would not yield a long family tree.

The M18Gas records for the 18th century superficially look continuous, but I noticed some suspicious hints there might be gaps, or mistakes of sequence. I have not yet taken the time to figure this out.

Follow up: Study the M18Gas records to determine if they really do seem complete. If not, document the gaps. If necessary, study other family names in the parish to determine if other families can be arranged into long family trees.

Pawlak Gaps

There are plenty of Pawlak records in M18Gas [163]. However, there are suspicious gaps.

There are no Pawlak births 1748 - 1763, although there are 16 in the period 1729 - 1747, and 23 in the period 1764-1810. An obvious explanation is that no Pawlak male was in the childbearing part of his life during that 1748 - 1763 period of 16 years, but it looks very funny for the following reason: There are 5 Pawlak couples having children before 1748, including that one Franciszek Gutowski [above]. After 1763, there are 12 different Pawlak couples having children. However, the 6 Pawlak males born before 1748 have first names that disappear from the records, except 2 of these names match Pawlak father names having children after 1763, but one of those is about 40 years old and the other is over 60, so those 2 might be coincidences.

It is as though the Pawlaks all up and left, then 16 years later different Pawlaks came in. That makes no sense. You see why I am studying other parishes, and name changes, and continuity of records [previous topics].

The early 19th century has plenty of Pawlak records in M18Gas.

The Pawlaks disappear from the records again after 1844. Although the records are not complete, there are plenty of annual indexes after 1844, but I found no Pawlak names in M18Gas. The indexes are alphabetical, so I would have no trouble finding them. Even in Russian (starting in 1868 records are Cyrillic Russian [162]), the short name Паблак would be easy to spot in the "pi" section of the indexes. True, many of the males died as children, but I have a list of 10 Pawlak males born between 1800 and 1844 where I have the birth record but nothing else. Maybe they moved out? Maybe they switched parishes? Maybe the wars and revolts got them all? Did the Russians round them all up for some conspiratorial reason? Where are their male children? I wonder. Wives are recorded at death under their married name, so I cannot easily keep track of female Pawlaks who married, but wives of Pawlak males should be in the indexes.

Follow up: Before 1800, follow up items are in previous topics. After 1844, study adjacent parish records to determine if the Pawlaks switch to an adjacent parish.

Double check the Rzechowo vs Rzechowek name confusion in the M18Gas records. Look up all the Rzech... towns in the Gazetteer. Check the Russian records after 1867 to be sure Rzechowo towns are still in M18Gas.

Double check the Russian death records, particularly for the death of Rozalia Pawlak.

Adam Pawlak, 1758? - 24 Nov 1794 [70, 183]

Agnieszka Midezanowna [70, 183]

I found 3 records in M18Gas [163] for births of children to Adam Pawlak and his wife Agnieszka. Son Kazimierz is covered next. See the two daughters in the *Descendancy* [70]. These are baptismal records; the birth date may be one or more days earlier. No age of parents is given in these brief baptismal records.

I found their 1785 marriage record in M18Gas. It says Adam Pawlak is a bachelor; the bride Agnieszka Midezanowna is a widow. The record specifies that both are peasants and parishioners.

I presume that family name is her first husband's. I at first read this as Michelanowna, and studied all the Mich* names in the parish to no avail. I finally realized that the priest uses 2 different "d"s, by comparison to the "d" in Adam, both in this record and another Adam in a record 3 up, where both "d"s look like "cl" or "ch".

I found his death record in M18Gas. It says nothing about where he was born. It does not name his parents or even indicate if he ever married. Adam's age at death is recorded as 36, I used that to calculate his birth year.

All 5 records have the village given as Rzechowo, in the left margin, as usual. All are Latin, just a few lines, as expected. The 1785 marriage and the first birth are in the years where a table format was used, the other 2 births and the death are short paragraph format, all as expected. The range of years, 1785 marriage to 1794 death, with no

records before or after, provides credibility that these are all records for the same Adam Pawlak. I copied them all, along with a few adjacent pages.

It is not very likely that the death record could be for a different Adam Pawlak than the one married to Agnieszka. There are only 10 Pawlak deaths in the index 1781 - 1808, for all of Gasewo parish not just Rzechowo, and the other 9 are all children, so the danger of 2 adult Adam Pawlaks is not significant. Even if wrong, it makes no difference for descendancy conclusions.

Notice that Adam [70] died when his youngest child was less than 2. His son Kazimierz [70] died just a few days before the 1st birthday of his youngest child, my great grandmother Ewa [70].

Agnieszka Pawlak is not listed in that death index. The next 1808 - 1818 death records are not available in M18Gas.

These turn of the century records take pains to distinguish 3 kinds of royalty. Most of the records are for peasants, recorded as *Laboris*. Our Adam is a peasant.

Adam's birth (baptismal) record is not in M18Gas. I have not identified his parents [a few discussion topics above, with follow up]. Recall that Adam's birth year, 1758, falls in that range where no Pawlak records are in M18Gas [previous topic]. I double checked the indexes 1747 - 1764 and verified there is no Adam indexed without a family name.

There is a 1760 Adam Gutowski birth. See the dicti discussion [above]. No "dicti" in that 1760 record, so there is no particular reason so suspect this is my man, but a quick check shows no further record for this Adam Gutowski, so I have no disproof, either.

Follow up: Study that Adam Gutowski.

The previous topics have follow up for Adam's birth & parents.

Find the records for Agnieszka's first marriage. Determine her maiden name. Make a descendancy for that family, hopefully finding more ancestor names. Check the marriage records carefully, to see if Agnieszka married a 3rd time after 1794. Watch for an Agnieszka Pawlak death in other parishes.

Cieslak

That 1794 Adam Pawlak death record [previous topic] has "dicti Cieslak" inserted between the lines, in different ink intensity. That means someone added the comment that Adam Pawlak also used the family name Cieslak. Such comments are quite common in the M18Gas [163] records between 1740 and 1808.

Cieslak is a rare name in the M18Gas records. I checked the entire birth index 1657 - 1781. There are only 7 birth records indexed as Cieslak. No Adam Cieslak birth. I checked the 7 record details; no Adam Cieslak father.

Follow up. Continue the Cieslak study. Go back and check films in parishes near by that I checked before I noticed the Cieslak name, in case there is an Adam Cieslak birth record circa 1758.

Watch for an Agnieszka Cieslak marriage or death record. Maybe his widow used the name, too.

Kazimierz Pawlak,

29 Feb 1792 - 4 Sep 1837 [70, 183, 188]

Kazimierz is the key to the documentation of my Pawlak ancestry. The documentation is straightforward: The birth record for Kazimierz is one of the 3 mentioned in the previous topics; his parents Adam & Agnieszka are named in the birth record. Kazimierz Pawlak is named as the father of the bride, Ewa Pawlak [87], in the 1860 marriage record [73], which is discussed at length in the *Iwanowicz Notes*, where I prove this is the marriage record of my ancestors.

Those two records are sufficient to establish the Pawlak ancestry Adam to Kazimierz, and Kazimierz to Ewa. In the Adam topic [above] I show that it is unlikely there was more than one contemporary Adam Pawlak in the Gasewo parish [163]. In the Ewa topic [below] I point out there was another contemporary Ewa Pawlak, but I mention records that make it clear that her father was not named Kazimierz, so we have the correct Ewa Pawlak identified. Anyway, multiple Adam's and Ewa's do not matter, since the link to Kazimierz is established in these

2 documents, so such multiples would just effect other documents, without casting doubt on the ancestry line.

Multiple Kazimierz's could cause an error, however, if one is a son of Adam and another is the father of Ewa. I have no Kazimierz document naming both his father and his daughter. In this topic, I provide my evidence that it is unlikely there was more than one contemporary Kazimierz Pawlak in the parish. My discussion is long, because I have lots of data for Kazimierz. While you read this topic, keep your finger on page [70] of the *Descendancy*, where his family is listed. All the information on Kaz comes from M18Gas [163].

Review of that 13 Feb 1860 marriage record [73]: The bride is Ewa Pawlak, age 24, born in Rzechowo Wielkie. Her parents are the late Kazimierz Pawlak and the living Rozalia nee Ruziecka [88].

The 27 Sep 1836 birth record for Ewa Pawlak is an important confirming document. Rzechowo Wielkie is the birth town. Parents are given in this record as Kazimierz Pawlak and Rozalia Ruziecka. The ages of her parents are given, so we know their approximate birth dates. There are two minor problems here: Ewa should have been 23 years old at her wedding, not turning 24 until September. Rozalia's maiden name is spelled without the *c* in the birth record. We can safely ignore these errors. This document establishes Ewa's birth date and verifies the names of her parents. Even if there is another Kazimierz Pawlak, it is not reasonable to worry that he might have married another Rozalia Ruziecka.

The total number of documents that I have for Kazimierz after his 2nd marriage to Rozalia is 10. Reminder; full dates in the *Descendancy* [70] represent documents: 5 child births, 3 child deaths, , his death, 1 daughter marriage.

Birth and death records for their other children: Full siblings of Ewa: Jakub, Anna, Michal, and Maryanna. Kazimierz & Rozalia are named as the parents on all 7 records that I found. It looks like they all died! A Michal Pawlak death is recorded in the index for 1836, but the page for that detailed record is missing.

Rozalia's maiden name is recorded on 7 of the 10 records, all various spellings of Ruziecki. Rozalia's topic [88] has discussion on the various spellings of her maiden name, but the differences are not significant for the current discussion.

Discussion of the 3 death records without "Ruziecki": At the recording of Jakub's death, neither Kazimierz nor Rozalia were present; the parents are named; Kazimierz Pawlak and Rozalia; I cannot make out her maiden name; it starts with "La."; it is definitely not Ruziecki; I'm supposing that their 2 friends who did the recording got her name wrong. Kazimierz did the recording at the other two deaths: At Maryanna's, his wife's maiden name is not mentioned. At Anna's, it is recorded that the mother Rozalia's maiden name is not known; the first witness is the father Kazimierz Pawlak; it is possible, but hard to believe, that the name slipped Kaz's mind in the stress of the moment. I have seen other records in my experience, where the record with an unknown name is a copy, and it seems to me that the scribe who made the copy could not read the name in the original, making the confusing comment that the name is unknown when really the name is illegible, not really unknown to the witnesses at the time. I have not figured out if Anna's death record is an original or a copy. Another possibility: maybe the priest was writing the record from memory, or transcribing scribble scrap paper notes? Anyway, it is unreasonable to worry that there might have been another Kazimierz Pawlak, married to a Rozalia La*, with 1 or 2 or 3 children who died with the same first name as our family, without any other records.

Recorded ages of Kazimierz: Inconsistent. These old Polish records often have inconsistencies with age; people were not very good at figuring their age back then. The ages as recorded have value in that they identify people, but not precisely. There can be confusion if two people with the same name in the same town have about the same age. Kaz's age in years is recorded on 10 of the 12 documents for his children. I made a table before I found his birth and death records. From the table, I figured he was born around 1790, but the errors on the documents ranged plus or minus 10 years in errors. If there were 3 different Kazimierz Pawlak's all married to 3 different Rozalia's this

would be a problem. It is not a reasonable concern; I mention it here only to convince you I am being thorough.

The 1837 index is missing from the death records. I read all the records for 1837 in order to find his death record. In his death record, Kazimierz is recorded as 43 years old. It should be 45, according to the baptism record that I found, mentioned above in his father's topic. His parents are named as Adam & Agnieszka on both, so it is an excellent bet these 2 records are for the same person. I consider it an unreasonable doubt to consider two Kazimierz Pawlak both born of Adam & Agnieszka, especially since I did check all the records available, and found no evidence for another Kazimierz. Also, the death record specifies that he was born in the village Rzechowo Wielkie [83], same as the village of death. Unfortunately, his wife is not named, and I do not recognize the names of the witnesses for the death record.

No other children of Kaz & Roz: I found no other births to a Kazimierz Pawlak in the good quality M18Gas annual birth indexes between 1826 and 1844. Kaz's first wife Sal died in 1827. One possible miss: The end of one of the record books is missing, including the last few months of records for 1837 and the 1837 index. Most of 1837 is there; I carefully checked the father's name for each birth record. There is a slight but unlikely chance that a child was born to them in late 1837, but note the 2 year spacing of the children. Our Ewa, born in Sep 1836, seems to be the youngest child.

The recorded ages for Rozalia are discussed in her topic [88].

Residence of Kazimierz. His birth record is Rzechowo. His death record is Rzechowo Wielkie. The first child's record, Jan's 1818 birth, is from the estate manor (folwark) of Rzechowo. The next 7 records, 1820-1832, are Rzechowo. The next 5, 1834-1836, are Rzechowo Wielkie (wielkie means large). The last record, 1860, after Kaz died, has his daughter living with her mother in Dylewo. Rzechowo is discussed above [83]. Dylewo is a mile south of Sypniewo.

Occupation of Kazimierz. In 1818, at Jan's birth, Kaz was a servant at the estate of the local nobleman. In 1820, at Rozalia's birth, he was still a servant, of a Franciszek; I cannot figure out the official title and surname of this Franciszek, but it seems to be in the record. From 1827 on, Kazimierz is recorded as a farmer (gospodarz rolny).

Death record for Salomea. First wife, I surmise. Kazimierz Pawlak is the witness and the widower. Her maiden name is Dzik, her parents are named.

I am assuming there is only one Kazimierz Pawlak in M18Gas; I'll discuss this one more time below. Since Jan was born 22 Oct 1818, I'll assume Kaz and Sal were married in early 1818 or 1817 or earlier. Since Salomea died Apr 1827, and Jakub was born Jul 1828, Kaz must have married Rozalia in 1827.

There are a gaps of missing marriage records in M18Gas [163]. What bad luck: One gap ends May 1818, just months after Kaz married Sal, then another gap starts just before Kaz married Roz! I checked the marriage records for adjacent years anyway; nothing. Phooey! The marriage records would name the parents.

Although there are plenty of Ruziecki people living in Gasewo, in 2005 I determined that Rozalia was probably born [88, Parents of Rozalia] in Krasnosielc, whose records I call M18Kras [163], which does have records around 1827. I checked them very carefully. I double checked 1826 - 1828: no Pawlak marriage, no Rozalia bride, no bride with any family name starting with R.

Children of Kaz and Sal: Records for Ewa's half siblings: Kazimierz and Salomea are named as the parents on all 4 births. Salomea's maiden name is given as Jacezak in the record for Jan's birth. That seems to be an error. In the record for Rozalia's birth, her name is given as Dzik, the same name recorded later on her death record. The name Dzik is also given as her maiden name in the record for Pawel's death. Also, in Rozalia's birth record, it states that the baby was born in the home of Jan Jacezak, a farmer in Rzechowo. That name Jan Jacezak appears very often as witness or godfather in my copies of Pawlak records, not just those of Kazimierz. Jan must have been an important friend of the family; perhaps an in-law. I speculate that Sal lived and worked at the Jacezak home; that's why the error on the first document. (Remember, her husband Kaz was a servant at this time, they may have been living separately and getting together only on days

off?) At Mikolaj's birth, Salomea Dzik is recorded as the mother. At Pawel's birth, Salomea's maiden name is given as Ludwincki, and on the same record there is a godfather for Pawel named Ludwincki. We can ignore this Jan 1824 error because in Jul 1824, at Pawel's death, where his age is correctly recorded as 6 months, her maiden name is recorded as Dzik. Salomea's recorded ages are a bit inconsistent, too. All this is not terribly important to us. The Dzik's are not ancestors. I report all this in case you look at the microfilms and get confused about Kazimierz.

You might suspect that there are two different people named Kazimierz Pawlak. One married Salomea Dzik and the other married Salomea something else. I really don't think so. I tried, but could not match the records with age errors together to make up a reasonable second person. I do not have 100% proof that all my Kazimierz Pawlak records are for the same person, but if you studied my copies of the records for several hours, you would agree that it is very, very unlikely that two people are mixed in these records. If you studied M18Gas for a few days, you would agree that those birth record keepers were not very concerned with accuracy for ages nor for maiden names.

Follow up: Same as for the multiple topics on the Pawlaks of Rzechowo [83].

Study the Dzik family for hints, such as Pawlak godparents. Watch for a Pawlak marriage to a Dzik in other parishes.

Ewa Pawlak,

17 Sep 1836 - 15 April 1920 [70, 183, 188]

Her birth and death records are discussed in detail in the topic on her husband Franciszek [76], and again in the topic on her father Kazimierz [85].

I published a 2 page report of her birth record on 11 May 1996. The report is just a copy of the record plus my translation.

I found her death record in April 1998 at the rectory in Sypniewo. See Syp [165]. The record is written in Polish, not Russian. No copy machine was available, so I transcribed the record into my notebook, skipping only some routine stuff. The record says she died a widow, as we know from the 1915 index entry for her husband's death [76]. The recorded age of 84 is only wrong by one year.

I found another Ewa Pawlak in M18Gas, but I have the birth record for that other Ewa Pawlak; her parents are Jozef and Antonina; she was born in Rzechowo 1832; I have not figured out if she is a cousin or what. No problem.

Pawlak Cousins

None of Ewa Pawlak's full siblings survived childhood, so I have no 3rd cousins in the Pawlak line.

Stella's Tree [166] mentions a brother of Ewa, Jan Pawlak. I suppose that must be the half brother born in 1818. No one in the family remembers this person, but it is reasonable that he was remembered at the time Stella's Tree was written. His great-great grandchildren, if any, would be my half 3rd cousins.

There are plenty of individuals named Jan Pawlak in my notes, but the ones born in the right time frame seem to be accounted for, with parents named in the records, not Kazimierz & Salomea. Of course I may have missed some Jan Pawlak records, because I took my notes very quickly, slowing down only for items of interest, and I did not know about Stella's Tree when I took the notes.

The 3 children of Adam & Agnieszka (Ewa's grandparents) are spaced closely enough to conclude they only had 1 son, Kazimierz, so I do not expect any 4th cousins named Pawlak. However, I may have 4th cousins in the Pawlak line with other names, such as Ludwiniak, the name of the husband of Malgorzata, sister of Kazimierz.

Any of those Pawlak families that I found in the 18th and early 19th century records might have descendants that are my 5th cousins, but I need to first find the parents and siblings of Adam to determine which ones connect.

Follow up: Search for the family of Jan Pawlak. I doubt I will ever get around to studying the Ludwiniak family.

That finishes the Pawlak notes. Next comes Ruziecki.

Ruziecki

The family name Ruziecki, feminine form Ruziecka, is quite common. I have seen it in many of the microfilms that I checked in the region north of Warsaw. I studied several films before I knew the name Ruziecki is in my family, however, so some of my work needs to be redone.

The spelling is variable. Rozalia's maiden name is recorded on 6 of her 9 records with Kazimierz Pawlak [above]. I am using the spelling as recorded only twice: at the 1860 marriage of Ewa and at the 1836 birth of Maryanna. At Ewa's birth, the "c" is missing. At Jakub's birth an *o* is used instead of the *u*. At Michal's birth, the name is recorded as Rozycki (dot over the *z*). Etc. For other records in the microfilms, I also see variations; Ruzecki, Rosiecki, etc. Accent marks are sometimes used. The *o* with an accent above is pronounced the same as *u*. I am sure Polish people would consider these all the same family name. If you are not familiar with Polish spelling in old records, you need to trust me here. I also see names like Radecki; I'm not sure about those. I do not find the spelling Ruziecki in modern phone books in Poland. The Warsaw phone book has 8 inches of names spelled Rusiecki, so I suppose that is the common modern spelling and perhaps some of those people in Warsaw are descendants of Rozalia's cousins. I'll stick with the spelling Ruziecki in this document, however, since that's the one I found twice for my ancestor. I found an 1813 Rusiecki death record in Wadowice Gorne, my Gwozdz ancestral town in south Poland; that is surely not related to my ancestral family in north Poland.

There is a village by the name of Ruziesk, in the north east of the parish of Krasnosielc, whose Mormon Microfilms [175] I call M18Kras [163]. I noticed this village (spelled differently) only twice in the microfilms, but I did most of my work before I was aware of the village.

I do not see Ruziesk in the 1676 census [167], but I found two nobles named with the family name Rusiecki.

The 1880's Gazetteer [170] lists Ruziesk as a szlachta (noble) village. I understand it was common in north Poland in past centuries for petty nobles to live in a village that carries their family name. Reminder: quite a few percent of the people in north Poland considered themselves noble, or szlachta [172], before the 20th century.

On the 1830's Map [170], Ruziesk is 10 miles north east of the Pawlak village of Rzechowo [83]. On modern maps the village name is spelled Ruzieck; it is on highway 544, about half way between Krasnosielc and Nowa Wies.

Pszczołkowski [167], on the "Ziemia Rozanska" pages of his web site, mentions Ruziecki nobles in the village of Rzechowo Gac [83]. I have a 2004 note that he mentioned a village called Ruziecko, but in 2005 I cannot find it.

Katarzyna Roziecka is wife of Antoni Iwanowicz [69].

Follow up. Study the village of Ruziesk, and the Ruziecki records. Estimate what percent of the records indicate nobility. Trace the ancestry of the wife of Antoni Iwanowicz, to see if she is a relative.

Rozalia Ruziecka, 1805 - 1870? [70, 183, 188]

This is my ancestor, as proven in the analysis of the marriage of her daughter, recorded 13 Feb 1860 [73], where it is written that her late husband was Kazimierz Pawlak [above].

Birth year for Rozalia Ruziecka: The 5 birth records for her children have her age recorded. A birth in Sep 1805 is consistent with 4 of the records, and the 5th is only off by 1 year, so 1805 is my birth year estimate for her.

Death year for Rozalia Ruziecka: I searched the available M18Gas [163] death records and did not find her death. She was alive at the wedding in 1860. In the 40 years from 1860 to 1899, 18 years are missing from the M18 death records. My guess of 1870? for her death date is likely less than 10 years wrong, unless she lived past 75.

The death record would probably name Rozalia's parents. The 1860 marriage record says that the bride was living with her mother (named as Rozalia Pawlak nee Ruziecka) in the village of Dylewo. As mentioned in the Kazimierz topic [above], all their children died except Ewa, so we might guess she ended her life living with Ewa and her husband Franciszek Iwanowicz [76], in whose topic I mention that he lived in Sypniewo, except for a few years in Zamosc. Dylewo, Sypniewo, and Zamosc are all towns within the Gasewo parish, so I expected her death to appear in M18Gas.

Nevertheless, it is my practice, when checking any of the films in northern Poland, to watch for Pawlak names in all the indexes, and of course I would notice a death record for Rozalia Pawlak. The next parish to the west of Gasewo is Krasnosielc, where there are plenty of Pawlak people; I checked those death records up to 1878; no Rozalia Pawlak.

I did a very careful study of Szelkow (a parish to the south), because my Parzych [102] ancestors lived there. The records, M18Szel [164], are excellent. The microfilms end in 1885, but I studied the parish books, which I call Szel [165], and which continue into the 20th century. My data base has people with the names Rudzienski, Rosieski, etc; no Rozalia born around 1805. My data base has people named Pawlak, Pawlowski, etc; no Rozalia death in the records.

It looks like she died in the Gasewo parish during one of those years when the death records are missing. Of course it is possible I missed her death record. I studied Gasewo back in the 1990's, when I was new at this, and in other parishes I was concentrating on Piszewski and Parzych. Some of the Russian records after 1867 in M18Gas are partially burned and do not have an index, so I did not check them.

Follow up. Continue to watch for the death of Rozalia Pawlak. Read all those burned M18Gas records. Double check all the M18 Gas indexes. Finish Krasnosielc after 1878. Check marriage records on the off chance Rozalia married a 2nd time, in which case her death record would use the new name.

Parents of Rozalia Ruziecka

I found two baptismal records: 1805 Rozalia Roziecka and 1807 Rozalia Roziacka. I copied these records, but I have not followed up yet with a detailed study.

I am quoting the names as listed in the indexes. The actual records are inflected and badly scribbled. It is difficult to distinguish o vs u. My best effort to read the respective recorded family names: Rosieki and Rozicki. (It is common for a well written index to use a different spelling than the actual record, as though the indexer disagrees with the spelling of the recorder.)

Both are from M18Kras [163]. The respective villages are Przytaie (?) and Raki.

The respective parents are Grzegorz & Klara, and Maciej & Franciszka. Maiden names not recorded.

1805 is a great fit to the records for the children of Kazimierz and Rozalia Pawlak [previous topic]. However, 1807 is pretty close, and remember, in the Kazimierz topic, I dismissed the age of parents in birth records as only a rough guide. Rozalia is not expected to have been present at birth recordings, and it would be surprising that Kazimierz could not consistently quote his own age, but was able to accurately quote the age of his wife. I do not yet conclude that the 1805 record is the right one, and I have not entered the names of the parents into the Iwanowicz Pedigree Chart [183].

In fact, the name Rozalia and the family name Ruziecki are common, so even if there were only *one* record, I would not be sure it is the right one, because I do not have any record of Rozalia the wife of Kazimierz where her parents, or her birth village, are named.

Rozalia's death record would solve the mystery, because it would index her as Rozalia Pawlak, and most likely name her parents and birth village [above].

I checked all the birth indexes (baptisms) within a few years of 1805 for both adjacent parishes, Krasnosielc and Gasewo. The birth records seem pretty complete for both. I found only those two Rozalia R* records.

I studied the Szelkow records carefully, to the south, for my Parzych [102] study. There were a few Ruzinski, but no Ruziecki, and no Rozalia R*.

I checked the Makow records as part of my Iwanowicz search, and my notes indicate that I recorded a few Ruziecki type names, but no Rozalia.

Follow up: Study those 2 records, and compare the scribbling to other records for the same year, to verify the facts.

Study death records and marriage records to see if one of these Rozalia Ruziecka died young or married someone else, in Krasnosielc or in other parishes.

Watch for births of yet another Rozalia Ruziecka in other parishes near by (as part of the continuing Iwanowicz search).

Pisiewski (Piszewski)

This page is a brief overview. The next page has all the names that are available.

- . **Jan** (John) [90, 98] 1820? m Petronela Pikulska
- . . **Tomasz** 1845?
- . . **Stanislaw** [101] 1850? m Anna
- . . . John [90] 8 Feb 1883 - 28 Mar 1971. m 1908 PA, Mary Glinko (1 Nov 1891 - 22 Jan 1987)
- 10 children in Parish NY, last name spelled Piseski
- . . . Does anyone know the names of the brothers and sisters of Jan (Piseski uncles & aunts)?
- . . **Antoni** (Anthony) [90, 100] 1854? Janopole - 1912? Sypniewo, Poland
- . . . m 12 Feb 1882 Anna Radziszewska (1861 - 1882)
- . . . *-* Antoni's 2nd m 17 Jan 1883 Marcyanna Parzych
- . . . **Stanislaw** 25 Oct 1883 - 24 Nov 1973. m 11 May 1903 Catherine Todzia (1881-22 Mar 1969)
- 12 children; all born in Pittsfield & Windsor MA:
- . . . **Rozalia** Katarzyna (Rosalie Katherine) [101] 10 Feb 1886 Olszewnica Poland - 29 Jan 1965 Pittsfield MA
- m Stanislaw Iwanowicz. bur Windsor MA
- 8 children, Windsor MA
- . . . **Zofia** 13 Jul 1889 - 15 Jul 1889
- . . . **Maryanna** 26 Oct 1890 - 19 Jul 1892
- . . . **Jan** [100] 20 Jul 1893 - 14 Jan 1981 m Stella Olendrowicz
- 4 children, Pittsfield MA
- . . . **Franciszek** (Franek) [100] 3 Nov 1897 - ?. m 11 Nov 1917 Konstancja Chmielewska (? - 24 Dec 1976)
- 6 children, Poland

Pisiewski (Piszewski)

.	Jan (John)	[98]	1820? m Petronela Pikulska 1820? [98]
.	.	Tomasz	1845?
.	.	Stanislaw	[101] 1850? m Anna
.	.	John <u>Piseski</u>	8 Feb 1883 Czerwonka Poland - 28 Mar 1971 Williamstown NY
.	.	.	m 26 Feb 1908 Scranton PA, Mary Glinko (1 Nov 1891 Perzanowo - 22 Jan 1987 NY)
.	.	.	?
.	.	Frances	9 Nov 1909 - 24 Oct 1998. m 13 Nov 1927 Wiktor Czysz (1888 - 1966)
.	.	Helen	Helen 2m Andy Lewis (1894 - 1993)
.	.	*.*	17 Oct 1911 - 26 Jun 2011. m 4 Jul 1949 Gerald Zinger (8 Feb 1984 - 28 Mar 1971)
.	.	Victoria	16 Feb 1914 - 31 Apr 1982. m 1 Jul 1950 Anna Bankowski (1912 - 1988)
.	.	Edward	23 Apr 1916 - 29 Jan 1992. m 31 Jan 1942 Benny Chimelewski
.	.	Adella	22 Oct 1921. m 10 Sep 1949 Steve Lopitz (10 Feb 1910 - 2 Jan 2002)
.	.	Cecilia	[101] 13 Jun 1924 - 11 Aug 1993. m 4 May 1946 Andy Wieczorek (1917 - 1997)
.	.	Pearl	11 Aug 1928. m 24 Nov 1945 Kenneth Drought (1922 - 14 Jan 1996)
.	Source:	Leonora	21 May 1933. not m. lives on father's farm, Williamstown (Amboy) NY
.	.	Henry	15 Aug 1936. m 22 Apr 1957 Joan Kellogg. lives in FL
.	Source:	John	[101] John provided most of the descendancy data for his parents' family
.	.	Antoni (Anthony)	[100] 1854? Janopole - 1912? Sypniewo, Poland
.	.	.	m 12 Feb 1882 Anna Radziszewska (1861 - 1882)
.	.	*.*	Antoni's 2nd m 17 Jan 1883 Marcyanna Parzych [93]
.	.	Stanislaw	[100] 25 Oct 1883 - 24 Nov 1973. m 11 May 1903 Catherine Todzia (1881-22 Mar 1969)
.	.	.	12 children; all born in Pittsfield & Windsor MA:
.	.	Veronica	13 Jan 1904 - Dec 1978. m 10 Feb 1923 Edwin K. Welz
.	.	Veronica M (Peggy)	23 Oct 1923 - May 1970. m William Roberts
.	.	Edwin Jr	m Frances Hoczela
.	.	Tony	23 Jan 1905 - 18 Apr 1989. m Frances Belawander (? - Feb 1990)
.	.	Martha	25 Oct 1906 - 23 Nov 1984. m William Stomski (? - Dec 1970). no children
.	.	Frances	10 Oct 1908 - 5 Feb 1972. m John Lacey
.	.	Mary	8 Dec 1928 - May 1929
.	.	Felix Joseph	15 Jul 1910 - 17 Nov 1989. m 21 May 1938 Mary Novitski (1910 - 30 Oct 1988)
.	.	Stella Rose	31 May 1912 - 21 Sep 2003. m 15 Sep 1930 Edward Sadlowski (15 Aug 1910)
.	Source:	Virginia	27 Sep 1932. m 25 Jan 1956 Sanders Walker Manning. liv West Plains MO
.	Source:	Susan Ellen	6 May 1963. liv Pittsfield MA
.	.	Anne	11 Apr 1914 - 12 Mar 2008. m Robert Hood
.	.	Francis Peter (Frank)	13 Mar 1916 - 26 May 1993. m Helen Watkins
.	.	Jessie	22 May 1917. m Matthew Duda
.	.	Mary	6 Sep 1919. m Alton Liley
.	.	Edward	21 Jun 1922. m Alba Marinaro. no children
.	.	Florence	[99, 100] 9 Apr 1925 - ?. m Francis C. Knappe (29 Oct 1915 - 4 Aug 1987)
.	.	Charles F	[98, 99, 101] 22 Jul 1950
.	.	Rozalia Katarzyna (Rosalie Katherine)	[101] 10 Feb 1886 Olszewnica Poland - 29 Jan 1965 Pittsfield MA
.	.	.	m Stanislaw Iwanowicz. bur Windsor MA
.	.	children - Iwanowicz, Stanislaw	[69]
.	.	Zofia	13 Jul 1889 - 15 Jul 1889
.	.	Maryanna	26 Oct 1890 - 19 Jul 1892
.	.	Jan	[100] 20 Jul 1893 - 14 Jan 1981 m Stella Olendrowicz
.	.	Helen	m George Gian. liv Cheshire MA
.	.	Josephine	? - 1995.m
.	.	Sally	m Carmen Panetti. liv Pittsfield MA
.	.	Theodore Robert	28 Oct 1921 - 13 Apr 1993. m 12 Apr 1945 Dorothy E. Francoeur (? - 5 Aug 1992)

Piszewski Descendancy

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4	3	2	1	G	P	H	C	
.	.	.	.	Franciszek	(Franek)	[100]		3 Nov 1897 - ?. m 11 Nov 1917 Konstancja Chmielewska (? - 24 Dec 1976)
.	.	.	.	Stanislaw				? - ? m Maria Lipka (? - ?). lived Ilana near Olsztyn
.	.	.	.		Tadeusz			died. lived in Ostaszewo, woj. Torun
.	.	.	.	Kazimierz				? - ? m Hanna (? - ?)
.	.	.	.	Franciszka				? - 5 Feb 1986. m Wisniewski
.	.	.	.		Cecilia (Celina)			22 Nov 1953. m Jan Gutowski. liv Nowa Wies. I visited.
.	.	.	.		Alicja (Alina)			1950. m Pojawa. Obtained death certificate for Marcyanna Parzych
.	.	.	.					Came to Brooklyn in 1995
.	.	.	.	Antoni				died infant
.	.	.	.	Cecylja				1923 - 1923 d 3 weeks old
.	.	.	.	Jozefa	(Josephine)			? - 2009. m Tadeusz Zygmuntowicz. lived with son Andrzej in Rozan; I visited

Parzych

.	Pawel	[103]	1750? - 1826? m Maryanna Choynicka [94]
.	. Jozef	[103]	1789 - 21 Dec 1837. m Katarzyna Gwara (1789? - 1850?) [103]
.	. . Adam		25 Dec 1810
.	. . Stanislaw		15 Nov 1811
.	. . Marcin	[104]	1813? Kadzidlo - 23 Mar 1872 Olszewnica, Szelkow. Marcin has 16 children by 2 wives m 9 Nov 1835 Szelkow, Maryanna Przybylska (1819 - 30 Aug 1856)
.	. . . Antoni		1837 Rozan. m 21 Nov 1859 Szelkow, Balbina Michalska
.	. . . . Helena		1861
.	. . . . Anna		1862? - 1864
.	. . . . Jacob		1862
.	. . . . Balbina		1864
.	. . . . daughter		m Wysocki (this daughter is probably Helena or Balbina)
.	. . . . Wiktoria		1840 Rozan. m 11 Feb 1861 Szelkow, Marcel Pienkowski
.	. . . . Stanislaw		10 Nov 1844 Bienduska - 17 Feb 1846
.	. . . . Teofil		27 Apr 1846 Bienduska
.	. . . . Tomasz		16 Dec 1849 Olszewnica
.	. . . . Karol (male name)		2 Nov 1850 Olszewnica
.	. . . . Felix		m Mary Wronski (18 Jan 1891 - 21 Mar 1962). Tobacco farm, Whateley MA Mary's dates from obituary, which says 5 grandchildren in 1962
.	. . . . Theodore		
.	. . . . Charles		
.	. . . . Blanche (Brunia)		m Kunasko. Greenfield.
.	. . . . Helen		
.	. . . . Stacia		
.	. . . . Lottie		died. never married
.	. . . . Julia		m Frank
.	. . . . Sophia		
.	. . . . daughter		m Piatek. Greenfield
.	. . . . Jozef		26 Nov 1852
.	. . . . Jozefa		16 Mar 1856 - 1908? Poland. m Mateusz Samorajski All 4 sons went to the US, then brought Mateusz over, too
.	. . . . Piotr		m Jozefa
.	. . . . . Genia		
.	. . . . . Miecius		died in childhood
.	. . . . . Zosia		died in childhood
.	. . . . . Peter		Priest. Beloved by all. Builder of churches
.	. . . . . Loura		
.	. . . . . Eugene		
.	. . . . John		m Mary Sek
.	. . . . . Edward		
.	. . . . . Stasia		
.	. . . . . Jadwiga		
.	. . . . . Henryka		
.	. . . . . John		
.	. . . . Antoni		1895? - 11 Nov 1981 Shelburne. m Mary Doniec (1894). lived in Shelburne
.	. . . . . Tadeusz		1916 - 1918? died young (flu)
.	. . . . . Anthony		Doctor. liv Barstow CA
.	. . . . . Thaddeus		WW II POW in Germany. liv Huston TX
.	. . . . . Henry		m Juliana Sizik
.	. . Source: . . Irene	[107]	1 Jun 1934. m Moody. liv Shrewsbury MA
.	. . Source: . Stanley [107]		27 Oct 1897 Mrozy, Poland - 1 Jun 1994 Holyoke MA. m Catherine Boduch. no children Wrote a family history, which is the source this Samorajski descendancy
.	. . . . . 2 more sons		died young in Poland
.	. . . . . 2 daughters		died young in Poland. Last of the Samorajski children of Jozefa Parzych
.	. . . . *_*		Marcin's 2nd m 13 Nov 1856 Julianna Banasiak [95]

6	5	4	3	2	1	G	P	H
.	.	.	.	Maryanna	[107]			12 Aug 1857. m 1873 Antoni Cychowski.
.	.	.	.	Stanislaw				1878. m Irene. Stanley Cichowski lived in New Jersey
.	10 children. Youngest is Alice, the only one living (June 2010)
.	Alice 1923? m Majowski living in Kearney NJ
.	*_*			2m about 1950 Mrs Parzych, wife of grocer Marjan, they lived about 25 years in FL
.	.	.	.	Wladyslaw				1880. The family does not know about this male birth - may not have lived?
.	.	.	.	Jan				1883. John Chickosky lived in Hazardville CT
.	Thaddeus			Sibling information from Joanne Merski [below]
.	Alexander			
.	Stasia			
.	Helen			
.	.	.	.	Antonina				1885. m Napierkowski. lived in US but returned to Gdynia Poland
.	Stanley			lived in Union, NJ
.	Alice			twin of Stanley, returned to Gdynia Poland
.	.	.	.	Ignacy				Ignace Cyhowski lived in Turners Falls MA.
.	Walter (Cy)			
.	Frank			
.	Alex			
.	John			Pilot
.	Helen			
.	Stacie			
.	Joan			Sep 1934
.	.	.	.	Alice (Aleksandra)				30 Jul 1897 Gasewo d 1993 Greenfield. m Feb 1916 Greenfield Stanley Brzezinski
.				Lived one block from Kunasko in Greenfield MA
.	Jessie (Jessica Victoria)			21 Jul 1916 - 2009. m Milowski no children
.	Stella			21 Aug 1917 Greenfield - 12 Apr 2009 Greenfield. Obituary online 2009
.				m Jake (Andrew) Kowalski (? - 28 Jan 2005)
.	Henry			1918? - 1963 m Connie Godleski
.	Helen			1920? - 1998? m DiLuzio
.	.	.	.	Source:	Joanne [107]			13 Sep 1933. m 30 Jul 1960 Edward Merski
.	.	.	.	Marevanna	[106]			5 Jun 1859 Olszewnica, Poland - 10 Aug 1936 Sypniewo Poland. m Antoni Pisiewski
.	children - Pisiewski, Antoni [90]			
.	.	.	.	Jan				7 Jul 1861
.	.	.	.	Marcel (Marcelli) [107]				3 Jun 1863. Baptism record was 1865, due to illness and war. m 1885 Ludwika Kozłowska
.	Marion (Marjan)			1886 - 1934??. Grocer in Greenfield MA. m
.	Henry			
.	Helen			m John Dobrydnio
.	.	.	.	Anna				15 May 1888 - 1940. m Peter Napierkowski (1887 - 1934)
.	Marion			died at age 3
.	(Marion) Mike			1911 - ?
.	John			17 Jan 1912 - 1 Jun 1998
.	.	.	.	Source:	Linda [107]			1946. m Kocisak. Provided the Napierkowski information
.	.	.	.	(Jan) John				15 Feb 1890. Served WWI. Ended up at Leed's Vet Hospital in Northampton
.	.	.	.	Malgorzata?				
.	.	.	.	Franciszka				4 Feb 1866. m 28 Jan 1891 Jan Swiderski (1866)
.	.	.	.	Zofia				m Pielak. Hamtramyk MI, near Detroit
.	Casimer			
.	other sons			
.	*_*			2m Maj
.	.	.	.	Anna				1869 - 13 Jul 1878
.	.	.	.	Anatazia				1871 - 21 Jul 1873. This is the 16th and last child of Marcin Parzych
.	.	.	.	Maryanna				3 Nov 1814. Sister of Marcin, 4th child of Jozef
.	.	.	.	Piotr				29 Jun 1817
.	.	.	.	Magdalena				23 Feb 1829 - 13 Jan 1833
.	.	.	.	Anjela				25 Jun 1833 - 2 Sep 1833
.	.	.	.	Jan				1789. 2nd son of Pawel & Maryanna. m 5 Nov 1809 Jadwiga Szmigiel (1791)
.	.	.	.	Ignacy				8 Sep 1791 - 1817?. m 21 Feb 1814 Maryanna Ruszczyska
.	.	.	.	Franciszek				1809 - 14 Feb 1818
.	.	.	.	Maciej				1815

6 5 4 3 2 1 G P H

Choynicki

Tomasz	[108]	1720? - 1780? m Katarzyna (1730? - 1780?)
. Maryanna	[108]	1752 - 6 Apr 1822. m Pawel Parzych
. . children		Parzych, Pawel [92]

6 5 4 3 2 1 G P H

Banasiak

Benedykt	[111]	1720? - 1780? m Maryanna (1720? - 1780?)
. Bonawentur		1740? - 1794 (Bajtko). m Elzbieta Kazimierzakowa (Elzbieta 2m 1801 T. Malinowski)
. . Andrzej		28 Nov 1785 (Bajtko)
. . Franciszek		12 Oct 1788 (Bajtko)
. . Agnieszka		28 Jan 1792 (Bajtko). m 25 Jul 1813 (Bajtko) Jozef Pawelczyk
. Jozef	[111]	1750? - 17 Jul 1826 Magnuszewo Kotowe, Szelkow. m 1781 Lucja Cikacz [96]
. . Andrzej		12 Nov 1782 (Bajtko) - 1784?
. . Andrzej	[111]	15 Aug 1785 (Bajtko) - 1850? m 28 Jan 1812 Elzbieta Kolodziejczak [96]
. . . Jan		26 Dec 1812 - 15 Nov 1815
. . . Wojciech		21 Apr 1815 - 29 Nov 1818
. . . Jan		28 Mar 1817 - 9 Feb 1865. m 26 Feb 1840 Katarzyna Skoroszewska (1820 - 3 Mar 1863)
. . . . Ludwik		10 Sep 1839 born Skoroszanski. 1859 paternity declaration by Jan Banasiak
. . . .		m 4 Feb 1861 Malgorzata Radziszewska (1840 - 28 Feb 1863)
. Konstanty		1862
. . . . *		Ludwik 2m 1863 Klara Eidysowna
. Franciszka		1864. m 4 Feb 1884 Jan Semiuntkowski (1862)
. Wojciech		1866
. Jadwiga		1871
. Stanislaw		1875 - 1876
. Maryanna		1877
. Stefan		1880
. Stanislaw		1882
. Jozef		1841 - 24 Feb 1844
. Magdalena		1847. m 1865 Walenty Karolkiewicz
. Balbina		1857. m 1879 Stanislaw Piszewski
. . . . Jakub		8 Jul 1819 - 16 Oct 1848. m Jadwiga Dylewska
. Jozef		1836. m? 2m 1862 Katarzyna Marciniak
. Franciszek		1863
. Maryanna		1866 - 15 Nov 1866
. Anna		1867
. Franciszek		1870
. Jan		1874 - 1874
. . . *		Jakub 2m? 18 Nov 1844 Jadwiga Szmylkowska (she later married Adam Bobowski)
. . . Katarzyna		8 Apr 1822 - 19 Dec 1857 Magnuszewo Kotowe, Szelkow. never married
. . . Maryanna		24 Oct 1825
. . . Maryanna		4 Aug 1828. m 20 Nov 1848 Stanislaw Karos
. . . Julianna	[112]	14 Nov 1831 - 29 Aug 1891 m Marcin Parzych
. . . . children		Parzych, Marcin [92]
. . Katarzyna		1 May 1788 (Bajtko)
. . Malgorzata		13 Jul 1791 (Bajtko) - 25 Dec 1826 (Banasiak). m (Banasiak) 27 Jan 1817 Piotr Pawelczyk
. Franciszek		1752 - 22 Dec 1817. m Ewa Cikacz [96]
. . Jozef		1777 - 29 Jun 1831. m Justyna Lesinska 1780 - 2 Jan 1855
. . . Franciszek		22 Nov 1803 - 26 Feb 1832
. . . Ursula		22 Oct 1805 (Bajtko) - 4 Mar 1807 (Banasiak). See discussion on page [110]
. . . Antoni		13 Mar 1808 - 5 May 1813
. . . Piotr		9 Feb 1811 - 1879. m 12 Feb 1832 Rozalia Kuchcicka
. . . Katarzyna		21 Feb 1814. unmarried
. . . . Ludwika		1853
. . . . Maryanna		4 Jan 1817 - 22 Dec 1818
. . . . Lucja		10 Dec 1819. m 22 Jan 1842 Heronum Bak
. . . Apolonia		21 Feb 1782 (Bajtko). See Bajtko discussion on page [110]
. . . . Jozefa		16 Mar 1806 (Bajtko).
. Antoni		4 Sep 1824 (Banasiak) - 16 Oct 1824 (Banasiak)
. . . . *		Jozefa Banasiak m 5 Feb 1826 Franciszek Keller
. . . *		Apolonia (Bajtko) m 25 Feb 1810 Walenty Szemborski
. . Maryanna		10 Feb 1785 (Bajtko). m 18 May 1818 (Bajtko) Marcin Gdzikowski
. . Katarzyna		15 Jan 1788. m 31 Jan 1808 Pawel Kowalczyk

6 5 4 3 2 1 G P H

Cikacz

Mikolaj	[113]	1720? - 1780? m Elzbieta (1720? - 1780?)
. Lucja	[113]	1748? - 11 Jun 1824. m Jozef Banasiak
. . children		Banasiak, Jozef [95]
. Ewa		1753 - 10 Feb 1812. m Franciszek Banasiak
. . children		Banasiak, Franciszek [95]

Kolodziejczak

. Wawrzyniec	[113]	1749 - 15 Jan 1800. m Franciszka , family name unknown [96]
. . Elzbieta	[114]	19 Nov 1790 - 24 Apr 1836 Magnuszewo Male, Szelkow. m Andrzej Banasiak
. . . children		Banasiak, Andrzej [95]
. . Walenty		19 Feb 1793. m 26 Oct 1818 Petronela Smolenska
. . . Ewa		21 Dec 1819
. . . Rozalia		5 Sep 1825 - 19 Mar 1828
. . . Franciszka		11 Sep 1828
. . . Mateusz		1831 - 22 Apr 1833
. . Jan		22 Jul 1797 - 3 May 1800
. . Wincenty		6 Apr 1800

Unknown

Marcin	[114]	1740? - 1790? m Maryanna (1740? - 1790?)
. Franciszka	[113]	1761 - 20 Nov 1811. m Wawrzyniec Kolodziejczak
. . children		Kolodziejczak, Wawrzyniec [96]

6 5 4 3 2 1 G P H

Pisiewski Name

The two spellings “Pisiewski” and “Piszewski” sound identical, even to some native Polish people. Most Poles claim to hear a difference between “sie” vs “sze” in Polish; I cannot. Joe Armata [168] explained it to me, although Joe says he has trouble himself. Our American relatives use the former spelling. Our relatives in Poland use the latter. All the Polish documents I have found use the latter. They are the same name.

Armata, in Name Meanings [171], pointed out “Piszewski” may mean “writer”, since the root “pis...” means “write”. Later, Armata noticed my comments about the river Pisa, in the Parzych Name *Notes*. Next, Joe noticed the city of Pisz on the river. Joe did some research in a book by K Rymut; the town takes its name from the river, which used to be called Pisz (spelled Pisch) and mentioned in medieval chronicles. It is a good bet that someone from the city of Pisz took the name Piszewski.

The Pisa River joins the Narew River at Nowogrod. My notes for the one Nowogrod film that I studied in 1995 say “no Pisiewski”.

“Piszewski” is a very rare name. The Poland Name Count [172] has only 179 people named Piszewski in Poland, 1990. Ostroleka province has most, with 41. Olstyn province, just north of Ostroleka, is 2nd, with 26. Warsaw province, just south of Ostroleka, is 3rd with 25. Twelve other provinces have less than 15 Piszewski people each.

It is reasonable to speculate that all these people descended from one person who lived in the 1700’s and took the name Piszewski, but we cannot be sure.

I found no Piszewski people in M18Gas [163], but I made family tree notes for two Payczewski families that had children in the Gasewo parish in the 1820’s. They may be distant relatives, I suppose. I also noticed the names Peziewski and Poziewski. Maybe these all come from the same family long ago, with different descendants using different pronunciations of the name?

The name Piszewski is in M18Szel [164]. That is for the Parish in Szelkow. My Piszewski findings for Szelkow are discussed below.

Joseph Armata [168] ran across the Piszewski name when doing Cikacz translations for Kathy Cinquemani [112]. In a series of emails, Joe sent me details about this family that lived near Szelkow in the early 20th century. It is possible these are very distant Piszewski cousins, but I have not connected them with documents.

There are some people in the M18Szel records named Piechewski. If these are distant relatives, they would connect up at the earliest in 1800, so I have not studied them yet.

I have lots of notes on Piszewski records from the Pultusk Archive [164] and from the Szel [165] records. Very few of these are for my known Piszewski cousins. Most of these are Piszewski families that I cannot connect to ours [more comments below].

Follow up: Check out those Piechewski people and other name variations in the Szelkow records. Research the name Piszewski and all its variants. Check more microfilms from the Nowogrod and Pisa River region, particularly the city of Pisz.

Czerwonka

Czerwonka is a town and parish about half way between Sypniewo [162] and Szelkow [164]. Czerwonka is just east of Makow [162], which is the largest city in the region.

Apparently, my distant Piszewski ancestors moved around a lot. In the discussion below, I discuss the records for my great grandfather Antoni Piszewski, who was born in the parish of Czerwonka and moved to the parish of Szelkow where he married and had his family. However, it seems his ancestors are not from Czerwonka. The reason I know this: there is one microfilm available for Czerwonka. I studied that film in 1997. It is very old records, 1688 - 1803. There are no Piszewski names in that microfilm, so I suppose my distant Piszewski ancestors moved into Czerwonka from somewhere else, after 1803. Or maybe changed their name.

Unfortunately, the 19th century records for Czerwonka seem to have been lost, so I do not have the birth record for my great grandfather.

I visited the Czerwonka Rectory in 2002, where I verified that the priest does not have any records from the mid 1800’s.

I read all the stones in the Czerwonka cemetery, where I noticed our ancestor names Banasiak, Piszewski, Tatarek, Pikulski, and Godlewski. Of course, these are modern stones. These may be distant relatives. The 2 Piszewski stones were another Antoni Piszewski 1880 - 1946 and Henryka Piszewska, age 66, died 1993.

Adam Jan Piszewski

Klara Golendy

In August 1996, I found a marriage record for Adam Jan Piszewski and Klara Golendy. They were married 5 Feb 1844, in Szelkow. Since I knew the father of our Antoni Piszewski was named Jan, I hoped that this Adam Jan was our ancestor. In my Christmas 1997 genealogy update newsletter, I mentioned this couple. I did emphasize that I had not proven they are our ancestors. You may have seen them listed in my 1998 *Pedigree Chart*. They are not our ancestors.

Adam was the first Piszewski to move into the Szelkow area, in 1844, where he had one son. Apparently, they did not stay, because his other children were not born there. However, 4 children of his & Klara did marry and have children in the Szelkow parish. From the late 19th century records, I was able to make a family tree for Adam and Klara, including 13 grandchildren.

Adam was born in the village of Janopole, Czerwonka parish, according to his marriage record. This is tantalizing, because Janopole is the birth village of my great grandfather Antoni [discussed below]. It is very likely Adam is a brother or cousin of my great grandfather. Adam’s parents are named in his marriage record: **Jozef Piszewski** and **Rozalia Witkowska**. It is possible these are ancestors of mine, but I have no evidence, so they are not listed in the *Pedigree Chart* [last page] nor in the Piszewski Descendancy [89].

Other Piszewski Families

Starting in 1874, a whole bunch of Piszewski records start in M18Szel [164]. These 1874+ records are in the Russian Cyrillic. I am not very good at reading Cyrillic, but I have determined they are 5 families. I made family trees (not listed in this book). I was able to identify the records for our line, and I sent copies of these records and a sample of a few others to Joe Armata [168] for translation. The results for my family are discussed below. It is possible a full translation of all the Piszewski records might provide a few more hints connecting a few of these other families to each other or to our family, but I judge the possibility to be very slight.

In Jan 2004 I submitted the 4 unconnected Piszewski family records to PRF [176] with the hope that a distant relative will contact me with more information.

The Piszewski boys seem to be from Janopole, in Czerwonka parish. Also from Grzak, Makow parish. In the Antoni Piszewski marriage record [below] I discuss the confusion on his birthplace, which seems to be Janopole. I checked a couple of the Makow city microfilms; no Piszewski records spotted.

My second cousin Charles Knappe [90] sent me a letter in Nov 2002. Charles reports that he heard over the years "from various Pisiewski relatives that our great grandfather Antoni came from a town called Maryjanpole, or Mariampol". This is another village in the parish of Czerwonka, spelled "Marjampol" on the Poland 1830's Maps [170], and spelled "Maryampol" in the Poland 1880's Gazetteer [170]. The Gazetteer has several towns named Maryampol.

This may be a semantic error. It seems to me the names "Janopole" and "Maryampol" are equivalent to "Johtown" and "Marytown". Janopole is on the west side of Czerwonka parish and Maryampol is on the east side. On the other hand, maybe my great grandfather lived in both villages?

In 2004, I examined the 1886 to 1902 Czerwonka birth records at the Pultusk Archive [164]. I was checking lots of record books for Iwanowicz names in indexes. Unfortunately, I forgot that I might have Piszewski distant relatives in those birth records, so I did not check for Piszewski.

Follow up: Check those Pultusk records for Piszewski. Watch for more Czerwonka microfilms or record books. Check more films in other parishes in the area for Piszewski people. Get translations of all the Piszewski Cyrillic records.

Jan Piszewski, 1820? - ? [90, 188]

Petronela Pikulska, 1820? - ? [90, 188]

This couple are named as the parents of Antoni Piszewski at his 1st marriage [next topic]. They are our most distant known Piszewski ancestors. That is proven below.

That name Pikulska may not be correct. At his 2nd marriage, Antoni's mother is named as Petronela Wadolek. We know it is the same Antoni, because he is identified as a widower in his second marriage record. His first wife, Anna Radziszewska, is named correctly, as "deceased 3 months ago". Maiden names of mothers are often incorrect in these records, so this is not a big deal. I chose Pikulski because I have other reasons to think the 2nd marriage record has careless errors [discussion next topic]. It should be possible to prove her name when I find the birth or death records for some of their children. I suppose Jan and Petronela were alive at that 1st marriage. Usually the marriage record says dead or alive (late or living). This time, it says neither.

Follow up: Same as previous topic.

Antoni Piszewski and Marcyanna Parzych

Marriage Record, 17 Jan 1883

I found this record on 30 Sep 1998, in M18Szel [164]. This marriage record is on film 1809627. Russian Cyrillic. I could only read the names of the bride and groom and a few other details.

I found 3 other Antoni Piszewski marriages in the same film. They looked like two guys each marrying 2 different gals.

I mailed copies of all 4 to Joe Armata [168], who emailed back complete translations for our Antoni, and partial translations for that other Antoni.

Our Antoni married Anna Radziszewska on 12 Feb 1882. In his 2nd marriage, to our Parzych in 1883, Antoni is identified as a "widower after Anna Radziszewska, deceased 3 months ago". I found her death record, 1882; I can read the names Antoni Piszewski and Anna Radziszewska in the Cyrillic record.

The other Antoni, son of Jozef and Tekla, married Leonora Krupinska on 14 Jan 1884. He also married Franciszka Sakowska on 30 Jan 1887. In his 2nd marriage, this Antoni is identified as son of Jozef and Helena, "widower after Agnieszka Krupinska, deceased 3 years ago". I judge these are the same Antoni, with 2 errors in the records: mother's name inconsistent, 1st wife's first name inconsistent, but her family name is OK.

Our Antoni has a couple inconsistencies, too:

His mother is identified as Petronela Pikulska in the 1st record, but as Petronela Wadolek in the 2nd [see previous topic].

His birth place is given as Janopole at his 1st marriage, and as Magnuszew Maly at his 2nd. I judge the 2nd to be wrong. Magnuszew Maly is the birth place of his 1st wife; he was still living there at his 2nd marriage. Magnuszew Maly is in the Szelkow parish, just south. I have already checked the Szelkow birth records 1780 - 1879 and found only 1 Piszewski, not Antoni.

OK. There are two guys named Antoni Piszewski in Szelkow Parish around 1880. I need to prove that the one who married Marcyanna Parzych is my ancestor. There are three steps to the proof: First, describe a bunch of family memories and documents. Second, show that the names of my great grandparents are Antoni Piszewski and Marcyanna Parzych. Third, point out that I found the birth records for the children of this Antoni Piszewski in M18, and that the children names are the same as my grandmother and her siblings.

Pisiewski Oral Tradition

The oral tradition is excellent. My grandmother is Rozalia (Pisiewska) Iwanowicz. I remember her well. She kept in contact with all her brothers and sisters. She talked about them often. My mother kept contact with her Pisiewski cousins. I received most of her cousins' names orally from my mother. She even had most of the names of cousins in Poland.

Mom remembered the name Antoni as her grandfather, father of Rozalia. That was in a 1993 phone conversation. Mom said she was not positive about that memory. In a subsequent phone call, she said his name is Marion, but when I reminded her about Antoni, she switched back.

Mom definitely remembered the name of her mother's mother: Marcyanna. Mom did not remember Marcyanna's maiden name. I mentioned the weekly envelopes in the Iwanowicz part. When my mother was young in Pittsfield, she was involved in the weekly donation envelopes at church, where they always wrote the 4 names "Iwanowicz-Pawlak-Pisiewski-Parzych" as names to be specifically remembered in prayer. Mom struggled in frustration trying to remember the 4th name of the list for more than a year of my questioning. When I finally identified the name Parzych, the list finally rang true to her ears.

Uncle Chet and Aunt Wanda verified the first name Marcyanna for Rozalia's mother. Like Mom, they could not remember her last name. Like mom, they remember their Parzych relatives but could not recall the relationship. When I explained that Marcyanna was a Parzych, they both agreed that it sounded correct.

My 2nd cousin Charles Knappe [90] has an oral tradition in his family that his great grandfather was named Antoni Pisiewski.

I have this Tony and Marcy down for four children, plus two who died as infants. Mom is sure that is complete, because she remembers Babcia saying that her mother cried when she (Babcia Rozalia) left home with her brother Jan, leaving only the youngest child, Franek, at home. Stan was already in the US. My sister Helen and Mom remember girls who died orally from Babcia. Chet, on the tape, says he does not remember that.

Rozalia dictated letters to her daughter, Stasia, my future mother. My mother remembers her role as a scribe. She remembers that her mother's mother was the only one of her 4 grandparents alive at the time the letters were written. Mom was about 12 at the time, she says. My mother saw those letters again, a half century later, in 1975, when she visited her cousin Franciszka in Poland. I inquired about those letters when I visited my 2nd cousin, Celina, daughter of Franciszka, in Poland. Celina was not sure, but it seems the house where my mother actually saw those letters burned down in 1976 or so. Phooey! It would have been nice to read those letters again!

The Oral tradition says that the Pisiewski (Piszewski, actually) family lived in Sypniewo. There is no indication in our family that Rozalia was born elsewhere. There is no indication that the Pisiewski family moved to Sypniewo from somewhere else. The Sypniewo oral tradition does have errors; see the Iwanowicz discussion.

I was told orally by my mother and by my uncle Chet that my aunt Felixia lived as a child with all 4 of her grandparents in Sypniewo, Poland.

Rozalia Pisiewska Pedigree & Descendancy

I have a copy of a one-page family list. It is in William Wesolowski's handwriting. The information was told to him by his mother Felixia. Bill says that was in the 1970's. Bill gave this copy to me in 1994.

The seven children of Stanislaw Iwanowicz and Rozalia Pisiewska are all listed. I know these people, my mother & uncles & aunts.

Rozalia's three siblings are listed; I had previously received these names orally from Mom.

Rozalia's father Antoni Piszewski is listed. Note that his daughter's name is spelled *Pisiewski*, the American spelling, as discussed above [97].

Rozalia's mother's name is spelled Marcyjanna Parzych.

Rozalia's two grandfathers are listed; the grandmothers are blank. The names are Jan Piszewski, and Marcin Parzych. I also have a Marcin Parzych Descendancy from Felixia.

Marcyanna (Parzych) Piszewski Death Certificate

My copy of this death certificate was mailed to me by Florence (Pisiewski) Knappe [90]. Florence, daughter of Stanislaw Pisiewski, is my mother's cousin. Florence and her son Charles visited Celina (Pisiewski) Gutowski August 1996. Florence told me on the phone that Celina's sister Alicja Pojawa [91] obtained this death certificate. Apparently, Alicja remembered that her great grandmother Marcyanna died in Sypniewo in 1936. Apparently, Alicja went to Sypniewo on 9 Aug 1995 and had the parish pastor fill out this death certificate. Celina and Alicja, my second cousins, are granddaughters of Franciszek Pisiewski. Franciszek is the only one of Marcyanna's children who stayed in Poland.

Alicja did this independent of me. She did not know I was doing a genealogy. So this is corroborating information from the Poland side of our Piszewski family.

Alicja Pojawa has since moved to Brooklyn, NY. Years after I wrote these paragraphs about her, I visited here in Brooklyn and again verified my information.

There is lots of data in this death certificate. Marcyanna's birth and death dates are given. 5 Jun 1859 - 10 Aug 1936. Her parents are named. Her husband, Antoni Piszewski, is named, with the comment that he died 24 years before her.

In April 1998, at the Sypniewo church rectory, I found the record book from which this data was copied. See Syp [165]. The record says that Franciszek Piszewski, age 39, was the witness. Franciszek is the youngest son of the deceased.

Please notice that my mother was 21 years old when Marcyanna died. Recall [above, Oral Tradition, letters to Poland] that my mother wrote letters to her in about 1927, when my mother was about 12, and when Marcyanna was her only living grandparent.

The death record (and the book in Syp) give *Olesznica* as the birth village for Marcyanna. I could not find any such place. It bothered me for a year, until I started to find Piszewski and Parzych records from Olszewnica. I concluded that the death record misspelled her birth village. Then, another year later, I found the marriage record for Rozalia, daughter of Marcyanna, where it is written that Rozalia was born in Olszewnica.

Olszewnica

M18Szel has records for Piszewski and Parzych people who lived in Olszewnica, which is a tiny hamlet west of Szelkow [164]. I drove there in November 1997 and again in April 1998. There are only 2 homes and a half dozen barns in the village today, but my 1930's maps show more than one cluster of homes in Olszewnica.

There is no paved road and no signs for Olszewnica. I failed to locate it both times that I drove there. Fortunately, people are very friendly in the farm country of Poland. Both times, someone joined me to direct me through the maze of tractor roads through the fields. The Gruda family in Olszewnica is very friendly; they enjoyed having a drop in visitor from the States. I reported the details of my Olszewnica adventures in my Poland Reports [168].

The Gruda family assured me that their cluster of buildings is called Olszewnica by the locals. Today it is considered part of the village of Dambrowski; that is the mailing address for the Grudas. The nearest town is Rzewnie, which used to be part of the Rozan Parish, but which now has its own church.

Gruda's mother-in-law, age 87, remembered that a Piszewski family lived in Olszewnica before WWII. She explained to her daughter Mrs. Gruda where the Piszewskis lived. Gruda explained to me that her husband filled in the cellar hole of that old house in recent years; she pointed to the location at the far end of a field near her house. I took a photo of my son Dave pointing to that Piszewski spot. I figure that was the home of those Piszewskis that Joe Armata found. Maybe our Piszewski ancestors lived near by. I do not know.

Olszewnica is in a flood plain, less than a mile away from the Narew River. The region is all farmland. The terrain is flat, with clay soil. My son David drove around the area while I sketched the layout of the dirt roads in my notes, with mile distances between landmarks. My notes can be used to find Olszewnica again. Olszewnica has a brief paragraph in the 1880's Gazetteer [170].

The priest at Szelkow explained to me that the villagers of 19th century Olszewnica did not need to travel the 6 or 7 miles to Szelkow every Sunday for church. There was a chapel near by. The priest traveled to the chapel for mass. People did travel to Szelkow for baptisms and for weddings. I forgot to ask for verification that our ancestors were probably buried in the cemetery at Szelkow.

I stopped briefly in 2002 at the church in Rzewnie, but I only read a few of the stones in the cemetery; it was getting late. I do not remember if there is a rectory next to the small wooden church. The Poland 1880's Gazetteer [170] says Rzewnie was part of the Rozan parish back then. The 1967 Gazetteer places Olszewnica in the Rzewnie parish and post office.

Antoni Piszewski, 1854? - 1912? [90, 188]

OK. Back to the list of names. Please notice that these notes follow the order of names on the back page of this book.

We just took a 1 page digression to prove that my great grandfather is named Antoni Piszewski. His father was named Jan according to the Rozalia Pisiewska Pedigree [99]. I identify him as the groom in the 17 Jan 1883 marriage record [98].

In the next topic, the proof is completed, with a matching of the children's names to my grandmother's siblings.

Antoni's birth year comes from the two marriage records, both of which say he was 28 years old. There may be an error, but a late Jan or early Feb 1854 birth day would make him 28 at both ceremonies.

Antoni's death year comes from the death certificate of his wife Marcyanna [above]. The Syniewo 1912 records are not available at the church, which was built in 1914. These records should be part of Gas [165] at the Syniewo township office, according to a listing that I copied from a book in the Warsaw archive. That death record should have Antoni's parents named. In 2016 Piotr Grono checked for me at the Syniewo office, and was told they only have death records from 1914, and there was no Piszewski death record.

Rozalia's Siblings

The children of Antoni Piszewski [above] and Marcyanna Parzych are:

1. Stanislaw. [90] He moved to America and lived in Windsor MA. His family and my family maintained close contact through the years. I spent summers on my uncles' farm in Windsor and no doubt visited him. However, I have no memory of him or his family, other than the vague memory of many relatives. I now correspond with his descendants, who provided me with the details for the descendency. His daughter Florence Knappe [90] remembered her father saying that he was born in Olszewnica.

I located his birth record in M18Szel [165]. He was born in Olszewnica. Parents Antoni and Marcyanna Parzych Piszewski. I located his death date in Felixia's books, where his wife's death was also recorded, and where their golden wedding anniversary was recorded; I subtracted 50 years for the marriage date.

2. Rozalia. My grandmother. [Next topic]

3. & 4. Zofia & Maryanna. I found their birth & death records at Pultusk [164]. They are not mentioned in Stella's Tree or in any other family documents.

My sister Helen remembers "3 sisters who died" from conversations with our grandmother.

There is also an oral tradition [99] about a smallpox epidemic. Rozalia was bled by the local doctor. She was one of the few children who survived. These 2 girls died in different years. I saw no evidence in the death records of a smallpox epidemic, but I did not look very thoroughly.

5. Jan. [90]. I remember Uncle Johnnie very well. He often visited the farm in Windsor. He traveled to Poland a few times, to visit. He told lots of stories about Poland, but I heard these stories 2nd hand because he spoke little English and I understood little Polish. He loved cowboy shows on TV; he would say "jadziem" during horse riding scenes. "Jadziem" means "let's ride". I tried saying "jadziem" in a car in Poland; it usually got people to laugh. I asked. Apparently, it is an old hill country inflection, considered comical these days. Perhaps "jadziem" should be translated "giddyap".

His death date is from Felixia's books.

I found his birth record at the Pultusk Archive [164].

I remember his children. Our families had lost contact over the years. I made contact again at a recent funeral and obtained all the names of my second cousins for my *Descendency*.

6. Franciszek. [91] This is the Piszewski who stayed in Poland. I have mentioned his family many times in these Notes. I visited his youngest daughter Jozefa. I visited his granddaughter Celina Gutowska. I have the names of all his grandchildren.

My cousin Jim Iwanowicz, when cleaning out the old house after my uncles died, found several Polish letters. Most of these are correspondence between Franciszek and my grandmother Rozalia. I have them in my file. Most of them are heartfelt thanks for the \$5 in the last letter. Apparently living was tough in Poland in the 1950's and early 60's.

I located his birth record at Pultusk Archive [164], 1897, Olszewnica. His parents are named as expected. I made a photo of his marriage record in 2004 at Szel [165], married 1917, village of Magnuszew Maly. I also found the 1923 death record for his infant daughter Cecylja, in Syn [165]. These are too recent to be on microfilm yet.

Rozalia Pisiewska, 10 Feb 1886 - 29 Jan 1965, [90, 188]

I remember my grandmother well. I had 10 Feb 1886 as her birth year in the first version of my genealogy, but I have no memory or notes of where I got that date; it was probably from my mother, who quotes the date from memory. I photographed her grave stone at the Cemetery in Windsor, which has inscribed "1886 - 1965".

I found her birth record at the Archive in Plock. I made Xerox copies. I made a photograph. Joseph Armata [168] translated the birth record from the Russian Cyrillic. I wrote a 1-page report on this, 4 Dec 1997, and circulated copies to relatives. The microfilm for that record book is now available: Film 1809625, Item 5.

Rozalia was baptized on the 13th of Feb, 1886, the day the record was made. The record says she was born on the 6th. I had Armata double check that it says *sixth*. The family oral tradition insists she was born on the 10th, the same day as her wedding. A week delay between birth and baptism is unusual but not unique in these records. It is 6 miles (6 on the map - it probably was 8 miles of dirt road in the winter of '86) from Olszewnica to the church in Szelkow. Maybe there was a big snow storm that February. Maybe they made a birth date mistake at the baptism. I have no way to judge the accuracy of birth dates that are recorded at baptism. Maybe the family oral tradition romanticized the notion of a birth-wedding coincidence, changing from the same week to the same day. I'll stick with the romantic family tradition in this case, but please be aware the date may be 4 days off.

Babcia always spoke of Poland as home. The family tells me she never applied for citizenship. There is a typed note at the bottom of Aniela Banas' Naturalization Certificate: "Under act of September 22, 1922, husband's naturalization does not make wife a citizen". That means Rozalia missed getting her citizenship automatically by only 3 months, when her husband received his citizenship in December 1922!

Bill Wesolowski provided me with the ship and date for Babcia's arrival in the US. *Kroonland*, Antwerp to New York, May 29, 1909 to June 8, 1909. That's what Bill's mother wrote on a slip of paper; Bill copied the slip onto the back side of Stanislaw's Naturalization copy. Joe Armata found the ship manifest in the Pittsfield archives; he mailed me a copy. It is OK: Rozalia Iwanowicz was 22 at the time. I say she was 23. Her 3 year old (actually 4) daughter Felixia was with her. Her 16 year old brother Jan Pisiewski was with her. Their father is listed as Antoni Pisiewski. Note the American spelling. Jan reported his last residence, and birth place, as Makow. Rozalia reported her last residence, and birth place, as Sypniewo. I claim they were born in Olszewnica. I think they knew better, probably they misunderstood the question by the recorder. Rozalia and Felixia were traveling to Holyoke MA, to their husband and father, Stanislaw Iwanowicz, who had paid for their passage. Jan was traveling to Greenfield MA, to his brother Stanislaw Pisiewski, who had paid for his passage.

I do not know when Rozalia moved to Sypniewo. The oral tradition tells us that she met her husband when she was 16. He was with a group that was traveling from house to house helping with the fall harvest. He stood reading a hymnal over her shoulder that night, during some group singing in the church yard. It was love at first sight. They were married on her 18th birthday. Since it is a long way from Sypniewo to Olszewnica, it seems unlikely she was living in Olszewnica [100]. Most likely, the Piszewski family moved from Olszewnica to Sypniewo around the turn of the century. Lucky for us they did.

My grandmother Rozalia always acted like she did not understand English. I know now it was an act, to force me to speak a little Polish. I remember her watching TV and even reading the newspaper. Mom insists that her mother never went to school, just picked up reading a bit on her own.

Jim Iwanowicz found Rozalia's death certificate.

Jim remembers his father Alek telling him that when Rose & Stan were married, they farmed at the Iwanowicz farm, not at the Pisiewski farm, in Poland.

Antoni's Brothers [90] The Piseski Family

Stella's Tree [166] lists 2 brothers of Antoni: Stanislaw and Tomasz. Under Stanislaw is listed a son, Jan, with "Parish NY". Under the Parish NY entry is another note, "Helena - cora".

I put the two brothers as older than Antoni, but that was just for my convenience; they might be younger.

When Stella's tree came to my attention, I phoned several family members; no one remembered any Pisiewski relatives from NY. I mentioned this in my annual 2004 genealogy newsletter:

My cousin James Iwanowicz [69] quickly responded to my newsletter with a sketchy memory of a story told by his father Alek: It seems Alek and his siblings once visited Pisiewski relatives in NY; something about a cheese factory, where the cream was completely covered by flies, not all of which were skimmed off to make the cheese. Come to think of it I, too, have a very vague memory of uncle Chet sometimes telling a story about flies a few times when people were eating cheese.

My 2nd cousin Charles Knappe [90] did not respond until late January 2005, but he gave me the address and phone number of Ceil Lopitz [90]. I phoned Ceil, and her son Steve verified that Ceil is a Piszewski; the family spells the name Piseski. Steve gave me phone numbers for his aunt Leonora [90] and uncle Henry [90], whom I phoned. Leonora and Henry gave me plenty of details about this family, so I am sure they are the Parish relatives. In particular, they verified that their father John (Jan) is a son of Stanley (Stanislaw). Henry remembers visits by the Iwanowicz family; Henry named Napoleon Iwanowicz from memory. There was a cheese factory near by. Henry lives on the family dairy farm of his father, and he points out that the Iwanowicz boys, on one visit, brought 5 balsam trees from the Iwanowicz farm and planted them on his farm; one balsam still stands. That sounds very much like something my uncles would do. Henry said he will send me some pictures that his parents took when they attended an Iwanowicz wedding. Henry gave me his brother John's [90] phone number in FL. John and I communicated at length by email; he provided the family data, which I added to the *Descendancy*.

John provided the name Anna for his grandmother, wife of Stanislaw Piszewski. John provided the data for the Scranton PA marriage of his parents, who moved to the farm in Amboy NY, near Parish, post office Williamstown (just north of Syracuse).

Helen, deceased, is John's sister (daughter of John Piseski). I interpret Stella's Tree "cora" to be a misspelled "corka", which means daughter. Apparently Helen was the only daughter remembered by the author of Stella's Tree.

According to my analysis, John Piseski is a 1st cousin of my grandmother Rozalia. His children, these Piseski people with whom I spoke on the phone, are the 2nd cousins of my mother. Their children are my 3rd cousins. (The relation is exactly the same as the Gwozdz farm in Cheshire, established by a cousin of my grandfather, whose grandchildren are my 3rd cousins.)

Since there are at least 5 Piszewski families in the Szelkow late 19th century records [164], it is not surprising that my file of records has a few different Stanislaw Piszewski and one Tomasz. These do not seem to be the right ones. The Piseski's told me by phone that their father was from Janopole, Czerwonka parish. Apparently his side of the family did not move to Szelkow. The Czerwonka records are lost [97].

Follow up: Get all those Cyrillic Stanislaw Piszewski records translated, to make sure they are not right. Check records for parishes near Czerwonka, in case Stanislaw and / or Tomasz married or died in a parish near by.

The Parzych Name

Joe Armata was stumped on the meaning of the name [171]; the closest he could find is the root “par-” = “scald”.

There were 2656 Parzych people in Poland in 1990 according to the Poland Name Count [172]. There were also 239 Parzychowski, 137 Parzyk, 427 Parzuchowski, and a few each of several other spellings.

Of the 2656 Parzych, Lomza with 314 comes in second to Ostroleka with 948. Almost half the Parzych people live in these two adjacent provinces. (Provinces before the 1999 changes.) Katowice in the south of Poland comes in 3rd with 247. Olsztyn just north of Ostroleka had 238 and Luwalki just north of Lomza had 168. No other province has over 100 Parzych people except Warsaw, 6th, with 102.

So the name Parzych seems to come from the same section of northern Poland as our Iwanowicz ancestors, from the border between the old provinces of Ostroleka and Lomza.

There is a village named Parzychy. I noticed it on my 1930's maps [170], just west of Nowogrod. Nowogrod is a city 28 map miles northeast of Sypniewo [162]. The Pisa River flows into the Narew River at Nowogrod. This is the (old) Lomza Province, but it is only a few miles east of the border of the Ostroleka Province. I wonder if this is the original spot for the family name Parzych.

I found our Parzych ancestors in M18Szel [164], in the village of Olszewnica [100], with the Piszewski family.

I found loads of Parzych names in the Nowogrod microfilm 996270. In 1856 - 1857, I found 43 Parzych entries in the birth, marriage, and death entries. That's 2.5% of the total entries, so Parzych was a major family clan in Nowogrod. I found a Marcin Parzych born in 1856; I also found one who died in 1857. My research [below] indicates that the Nowogrod Parzych families are not our ancestors, but these could be distant relatives.

I never noticed the name Parzych in southern Poland. Jan Paruch married Agnieszka Gut, sister or cousin of my ancestor Jadwiga Gut [14], in 1788 in Wadowice Gorne.

Sharon Schirding contacted me by email in 2009. We exchanged preliminary information, but have no evidence that we are related. Her great grandmother Wilhemina Parzych was born in 1872 in Nidzica (Prussian name Neidenburg), which is 80 km northwest of Szelkow [164]. Wilhemina's father is William (Wilhelm). Sharon has not checked the microfilms for Nidzica. Sharon mentioned to me a book named “Jeb's Place”, which I found on the web, written by Joseph Parzych, with the subtitle “Hope, Faith, and Other Disasters”.

Follow up: Check the Polish Heraldry books, to see if there was a noble Parzych family living in Parzychy. Research the village of Parzychy. Read Jeb's Place.

M94

I use the short name “M94” to refer to the records stored at the civil archives of Bialystok. “M94” also refers to the microfilms of these records, and to my files of notes and analysis. I started working on these records in summer 1999; the first film that I studied was the Mormon Microfilm [175] number 949245, hence the name “M94”.

The M94 early 1800's records are in the standard Napoleonic style [162] that is expected for this region of Poland. Some of them mention the house number. Some of the marriage records have the exact birth dates of the groom and/or bride, along with words explaining that the priest looked the birth dates up in his baptismal records at the time of the marriage recording.

I wrote to Bialystok archives in case they have Nowa Wies microfilms; they do not.

M94Kad

The Parzych Family of Lipniki, Kadzidlo

“M94Kad” is my short name for the records and microfilms and my notes, from the church at Kadzidlo. Kadzidlo is a town 17 miles north of Sypniewo, but the diocese border is between them, so the Kadzidlo records do not end up in Plock with the Sypniewo and Gasewo records, [M18Gas, 163]. The Kadzidlo records are stored at Bialystok.

Kadzidlo records are on 5 microfilms, for the years 1808-1837. Films 094924x; x = 5-9. 2017: These are digitized and can be viewed on a computer at any LDS library [175]. These are all the Napoleonic style [162]. The records start in May 1808. Church year, May through April is used 1808-1822. A few years are missing. The older books have an alphabetical index at the end of each year. Many of the 1820's books and most of the 1830's books do not have an index even though the books have blank pages reserved for the indexes.

I traced our Parzych ancestors to the village of Lipniki, which is 7 miles north of Kadzidlo. Lipniki was in the parish of Kadzidlo back in the early 1800's; Lipniki now has its own parish. The details and proof are in the following topics, below. Here is a summary of the movement of our Parzych ancestors:

It is 15 miles northwest from Parzychy to Lipniki. I did not find any recorded connection of our ancestors to Parzychy, but it is of course possible they came from Parzychy in the early 1700's.

It is 27 miles south from Lipniki to Rzechowo, in the parish of Gasewo. Our Parzych ancestors moved from Lipniki to Rzechowo to Olszewnica.

It is 15 miles southeast from Rzechowo to Olszewnica.

I figured all these mile distances with a ruler on a map. Straight line. Road distances are of course larger. The straight map distance from Parzychy southwest to Olszewnica is 40 miles.

All these towns are on the northwest side of the Narew river. The land is a flat flood plain. The Narew River meanders from the northeast toward the southwest.

I did a sample count, and found that 3% of the names in M94Kad are Parzych. It was a common name in the parish. I studied the records for a long time trying to tie Parzych names together into families. I did not finish. I have notes for about 20 Parzych family trees that are not recorded in this book of mine because I could not make a connection. Most of these “trees” just have 1 to 3 names because of one solitary record. A few are grooms from adjacent parishes.

I found (in 2016) Parzych records at the RootsWeb site [168], mostly at the Baranowo parish, although that's probably because RootsWeb has lots of indexed data from Baranowo, which is only 14 miles southwest of Lipniki. RootsWeb also has indexed Parzych data from Chorzele, 26 miles west of Lipniki; I tried but could not connect any of this data to my Parzych *Descendancy*.

Follow up. Make a summary document for the M94 notes. Finish studying the records to connect more Parzych relatives. Trace their descendants as far as possible. Look for descendants in other towns. Post the results on the Mormon data base; maybe a distant Parzych relative will find the information and connect with us. I'll never finish this follow up item, because there is so much information available in these microfilms, and the Parzych name is too distant to be a priority of mine.

Pawel Parzych, 1750? - 1826? [92, 184]

Pawel is my most distant known Parzych ancestor. The proof is coming in the next few topics, as I trace his descendants to us.

His wife Maryanna Choynicka has a separate discussion topic [108].

He and his wife Maryanna (without maiden name) are mentioned in the death record, M18Gas, for their son Jozef. Jozef, our ancestor, is covered below.

They are also mentioned in the marriage record, M94Kad, for their son Jan, whose birth year I calculated from his age at marriage. Maryanna's maiden name is not given and I have not figured out the scribbled word "Gmiakow" near her name.

They are also mentioned in the marriage record, M94Kad, for their son Ignacy, whose exact birth date was copied from the baptismal record to the marriage record. This marriage record is in excellent penmanship, with large font for names; Maryanna's maiden name is given as Choynichach, a proper inflection.

The marriage data for Jan & Ignacy, and the birth data for Ignacy's children, M94Kad, are the last topics in the Parzych *Descendancy* [93].

There may well be other children in this family; the M94Kad birth records start in 1808, when Ignacy was 16 years old.

Pawel and Maryanna lived in Lipniki. Both marriage records specifically state that the groom is living with his parents, who live on their farm in Lipniki. I found Maryanna's death record, Choynicki, below [108]. Maryanna's record says that her husband, Pawel Parzych, is a farmer in Lipniki, so he was alive in April 1822.

I tried hard but failed to find Pawel's death record. Too bad, it would certainly name his parents. Most of the death record books after 1822 do not have an index, so I had to scan through the actual records. It is possible I got tired and missed him. I only scanned the Lipniki records. The village name is very easy to spot in the left margin. It is possible Pawel died in another village, so I would have missed him. Two death books are missing from the films: 1826 and 1832; it is possible Pawel died during one of those years. I chose 1826 for my estimate for his death year.

I guessed 1750 as his birth year to make him 2 years older than his wife. That puts them in their late 30's for the births of their 3 sons. It is possible that her death record exaggerates her age (70) and they were really born closer to 1760.

Pawel's son Ignacy (Ignatius) was an important man in town. Most of those death records that I read from Lipniki had his name as one of the witnesses. Ignacy is the first witness for 9 records in a row in 1836 and 7 in a row in 1837. It looks like there was an epidemic of infant and children deaths at the time, and poor Ignacy was stuck with the job of reporting the details to the priest. I did not study the marriage records to get Ignacy's children's marriages, so I do not know which of these children are his grandchildren.

There is another Pawel Parzych in the same village of Lipniki. Pawel 2 was born in Tartak, another village in the same parish of Kadzidlo, around 1783, and he married Anna Szymczyk. I made a full family tree for this couple and their several children to make sure I do not confuse the two families. This younger Pawel 2 died 1829; I have his dead record, which names his parents. He may be a cousin, but I do not know.

There is a third Pawel Parzych. I only have one record for Pawel 3, his daughter Anna born in Tartak. The record gives his age and the age of his wife Katarzyna Wichero, from which I calculate that they were both born in 1773. The data for these other two Pawel's is not in the *Descendancy*, because I could not connect them to our family. There are about a dozen Parzych families in the M18Kad records around 1800.

I admit it is remotely possible there was a fourth Pawel Parzych married to a different Maryanna, also in Lipniki, and that Jozef was born to that other couple and not really a brother of Ignacy. Very unlikely.

I copied the records for several Parzych marriages in M18Szel, 1880's. They are in Russian Cyrillic; I can read the Parzych name but

not much else. These are in addition to Marcin Parzych, [below]. A group of Parzych families moved to the parish of Szelkow.

Follow up. Same as previous topic. Have someone translate those Russian Parzych marriage records, to see how they are related.

Jozef Parzych, 1789? - 21 Dec 1837 [92, 184]**Katarzyna Gwara, 1789? - 1850? [92, 184]**

His death record is in M18Gas. Microfilm 1808571.

His parents are named as Pawel and Maryanna [above].

Their son Marcin [next topic] was the witness at the death recording.

His widow, Katarzyna Gwara, is mentioned. Actually, an inflected form, "Gwarow" is recorded. Joe Armata [168] informed me that *Gwara* is the masculine form for this name, and *Gwarowa* is the feminine for a wife. To avoid confusion in this book, I inflect names only when an "i" is changed to an "a" for the feminine. There are occasional names in Poland where the masculine form ends in an "a". The Warsaw phone book has no "Gwar" names but two inches of people named Gwara. I also noticed a few Gwara names and no Gwar nor Gwarow nor Gwarowa in the phone books for other towns. So this name seems to be Gwara for both men and women in modern Poland.

Jozef died in Rzechowo - Gac [83], the Pawlak home town. His occupation is given as *Karczmarz*, which Joseph Armata [168] translates as innkeeper or tavern keeper. That makes Jozef Parzych one of our few middle class ancestors.

I found 4 birth records in M94Kad [102] for children born to this couple.

I found both the birth and death records in M18 Gas [163] for 2 girls born to this couple.

I did not find the birth record for Marcin; see discussion, next topic. However, Marcin married twice, and both marriage records name his parents as this couple. Both say he was born in Lipniki, one specifies Lipniki parish of Kadzidlo. All 7 children are listed in the *Descendancy* [92]. There may of course be more children in this family whose records I did not find.

That makes a total of 11 records that name Jozef Parzych and his wife Katarzyna "z Gwarow", all legible. I copied them all. I made one page English abstracts for each. The file is next to me as I write this summary.

Ages of parents are not mentioned in marriage records. Age of Katarzyna is not mentioned in death records for children or husband; this is typical. That leaves 9 records with Joe's age and 6 records with Kathy's age. As typical, the recorded ages are inconsistent:

Jozef is recorded as 53 at his death record at the end of 1837, which implies a birth year of 1784. Death ages are often wrong on the high side. He is recorded as 23 years old at all the first three children births, Dec 1810 to Nov 1814. End of 1812 is right in the middle, so I picked 1789 as his birth year. That implies that he died at 48, a recorded age exaggeration of +5 years. Using birth 1789, the two Aniela records come out with +4 year age exaggerations, and the other 6 records come out with age error from -2 to +3 years. This is typical of what I find in these old Polish records.

Katarzyna's analysis is similar. Birth guess 1789 implies age error numbers in the 6 records from -7 for the early records up to +7 for the late records.

It is theoretically possible but very unlikely that there were two couples living in the area named Jozef Parzych and Katarzyna Gwara, within a few years of the same age.

Jozef's birth place is not mentioned in his death record. The birth records before 1800 are not available for Kadzidlo.

I checked the oldest M94Kad marriage records, May 1808 through April 1820. No Jozef Parzych. The marriage records for the 2 church years May 1810 through April 1812 are missing. Their son Adam was born Dec 1810, so this is not a problem. Perhaps they were married before May 1808, or in another parish. The 1809 - 1816 M18Gas marriage records are all missing.

I have not found her death record. Jozef and Katarzyna are mentioned as parents of the groom in the 2 marriage records for their son Marcin [details next topic]. They are mentioned as living in the 1835 marriage record. They are mentioned as deceased in the 2nd 1856 marriage record. I guess 1850? as her death year. I may have misunderstood the words "the late Jozef Parzych and Katarzyna of Gwara"; I think that means both were deceased. There is no reason to expect that Katarzyna died in Lipniki or in Rzechowo, or even in Olszewnica. She may have lived her old age with a relative in any town.

I found the deaths of several people named Katarzyna Parzych. Most of them are children.

One Katarzyna Parzych died at age 70 on 27 Dec 1858 (born - 1788?). The record in M18Szel says she was born in Krabiew, parish of Kadzidlo, but it gives her father as Wojciech Kowalczyk. Mother not known, it says. At death, she was living in Bienduska with her son, Franciszek, 40, who was the witness at the death record. Her husband is not mentioned in the death record. I was able to identify her husband, Mateusz, from other records. I made a family tree for this Mateusz Parzych clan, but could not connect them to us. This Katarzyna Parzych is not ours even though the birth year is right on.

I have birth records of children born to 3 different Katarzyna Parzych individuals, all born in the late 1700's, married to Maciej, Mateusz, and Pawel Parzych. I record this here to avoid confusion when someone finds their death records.

I have not noticed any other instances of the inflected name "z Gwarow", although I read many records for Kadzidlo. I double checked all the birth indexes, May 1811 to April 1815 and May 1815 to April 1819, looking under "G" for anything starting with "Gwa.". Nothing. I have copies of all the marriage indexes, so I double checked the names of all 181 grooms and brides; no Gwa... name at all. The closest are Gawrych and Gawlik. Maybe Gwara and Gawlik and Gawrych are considered the same name? Perhaps Katarzyna comes from another town.

I checked the old Makow microfilms for a Gwara type name. No.

Follow up. Go back and read all the Kadzidlo marriage records May 1808 through Apr 1810 (44 of them) in case the 2 indexes missed the marriage of Jozef & Katarzyna. Continue to study all microfilms for all towns in the region, around 1850, for her death record. Continue to search for names in indexes for a name like Gwara, or an inflected form Gwarow for a mother or bride.

Marcin Parzych, 1813? - 23 Mar 1872, [92, 184, 188]

Marcin is translated into English as Martin.

The death record for Jozef Parzych [previous topic], from M18Gas [163], mentions his son Marcin.

I found loads of records with Marcin Parzych in M18Szel [164]. He had a large family, and was active as a witness for recordings. I have paper copies of many of these records. My results are in the *Descendancy* [92].

His two marriage records are in M18Szel, from Szelkow parish:

I found and copied the first marriage record for Marcin Parzych. He married Maryanna Przybylska in 1835. I found several records for children born to Marcin and Maryanna (Przybylska) Parzych. I copied most of them.

I found and copied the death record of his first wife, Maryanna, 1856, where Marcin is recorded as the widower.

I found and copied the 2nd marriage record in the book at Plock. It is also in the microfilms. Marcin Parzych married Julianna Banasiak in 1856. The record says he is a widower. I found records for children born to Marcin and Julianna (Banasiak) Parzych. I copied most of them.

I also have copies or notes of several more records where Marcin Parzych is a witness.

The important records are the death of Jozef, and the two marriages. Marcin's parents are both named in all 3, assuring us this Marcin Parzych is the same person in all 3. These certainly tie him to the Jozef and Katarzyna of the previous topic, above.

I figure Marcin was born in late 1813. More than 20 records have Marcin's age recorded; I only have one age missing from a list that I made in my notes. 11 of the ages on my list are exactly consistent with a birth in Nov or Dec 1813. The two marriages and the death of Jozef are among those 11 exact ages, again assuring us this is the same person. Using 1813, one record has an error of 3 for his age; the other 7 records have errors of only 1 or 2 years for his age. The error of 3 is the 1866 birth where Marcin is the oldest, 53, recorded as 50. This is pretty good. Marcin seems to have kept track of his age better than most 19th century Polaks.

I have not found Marcin's birth record. Both his marriage records say that he was born in Lipniki. In M94Kad I found records of 4 siblings born in Lipniki to his parents [previous topic]. Apparently, the family moved; I found birth and death records of 2 more daughters in M18Gas, Rzechowo Gac [previous topic].

There is a 36 month space between Marcin's siblings Stanislaw, born 15 Nov 1811, and Maryanna, born 3 Nov 1814. This is consistent with my figuring that he was born in late 1813.

The M94Kad birth records are complete and continuous. Film 949245 covers May 1808 through April 1819. Legibility varies from OK to excellent. The records go in sections by church year, May to April. The Locality Search [175] indicates that 1809/10 and 1810/11 are missing, but the first Item, labeled 1808/09, actually has the records for 3 years; the change of church year is clearly indicated in the margin for the first May record, but you need to look carefully to find those 2 marginal notes. That first triple Item has no index. 1815/16 also had no index. Each of the other 7 May to April sections have an alphabetical index at the end.

I checked and double checked the index entries for Parzych. I have extensive notes on my research. No Marcin. The indexes have only 2 children, Stanislaw & Piotr, born to Jozef Parzych & Katarzyna Gwara. The legibility is good enough that I can be sure that those names that I cannot read are definitely not Parzych.

There are lots of Parzych births to other couples. I kept notes of all the Parzych births that I found. I arranged most, not all, of these names into family tree lists, not included in this book.

I read the records in that first triple Item 1808 - 1811 and in the one with no index 1815/16. I found the 1810 birth of Marcin's brother, Adam, in Lipniki, born to Jozef Parzych & Katarzyna Gwara.

I also read records in other years. I found the 1814 birth of Marcin's sister, Maryanna. The index for 1814 definitely does not have Maryanna listed. This confirms the obvious possibility that the priest record keeper sometimes misses a name when making an index.

I double checked the records for 1812/13 and for 1813/14. I double checked the records from the first - May 1808 through Feb 1810 (oldest brother Adam was born Dec 1810). No older births to Jozef Parzych.

I made a list of all the children named Marcin. I made sure for each of these that the record clearly indicates the names of the parents. (Sometimes, the father is sick and a relative or friend does the presentation.) No unusual Marcin records.

There are 9 boys named Marcin in the records from May 1812 through April 1814. Three of them are right in a row in late 1812 with another just a few records later. The feast day for saint Martin is 11 Nov (my birthday). I suppose our Marcin may have been also born in Nov.

In reading mothers' names, I found several with maiden name Parzych to add to my list of Parzych people not yet connected to Marcin.

In reading the records, I noticed no gap of time. No section of pages is missing from the records.

Conclusion: Marcin's birth record is not where I figure it should be. There are lots of possible explanations; a few examples: 1. a single page was lost from the book before the numbering and indexing was done; 2. Marcin was baptized in another parish; 3. due to family illness Marcin's baptism was postponed and never done; 4. due to family illness Marcin was baptized a few years later (this happened to Marcin's son, Marcel [93], whose 25 May 1865 baptismal record explains that he was born 1 Jun 1863 during the war when his father Marcin was sick).

Enough of that. I'm satisfied Marcin was born around 1813. Next point:

Marcin was living in Rzechowo Gac with his parents when he married in 1835. In 1837 at his father's death, he was living in "Mrozach", which is the inflected form for Mrozy. Mrozy is a common family name in M94Kad. I located a village of Mrozy in the 1880's Gazetteer [170], in the Rozan parish. I found it on the 1830's Maps [170], as Mrozy Wloscianskie, southwest of Rozan, just north of Olszewnica.

I found no birth records in the Szelkow parish for Marcin and his first wife Maryanna for the first years of their marriage 1835 - 1843. That puzzled me at first. Later, I found the marriages for Antoni and Wiktoria, where the parents are named, and where it is written that Antoni and Wiktoria were born in Mrozach, Rozan parish. I calculated their birth years from the age recorded at marriage. It fits: 1837 and 1840. Clearly, our couple lived in the Rozan parish for the first decade of their marriage. There most likely are other children records in the books for Rozan. There are no films available for Rozan.

Marcin was a farmer in Bienduska, Szelkow parish, at the time of the death of his son Stanislaw, 1846. I do not have the village for his children births in the 1840's.

The records for 1850 on are all from the village of Olszewnica [100].

Some records where Marcin is a witness are for people named Parzych that I do not know the relationship. I suppose this is our same Marcin because the recorded age is close for all 4, and 3 of them say he is a farmer in Olszewnica. Not really important.

I found Marcin's death record in M18Szel [164]. It says he was still a farmer in Olszewnica. His age is recorded as 67, but the 1813 birth year implies he was probably really only 58, going on 59. I am not concerned about this age exaggeration, because the death record names his widow as Julianna Banasiak; that clearly identifies him.

There are no early 1900's Parzych names in Szel [165]. The church has excellent records from 1897. I checked births to 1901, marriages to 1902, and deaths to 1910. However, I think the Olszewnica region now belongs to the Rzewnie parish. I did not visit Rzewnie. We may have Parzych 3rd cousins living there.

Marcin's 2nd wife is discussed in more detail in the Banasiak topics [108].

The first Parzych shows up in the Szelkow records in 1821. Mateusz Parzych and his wife Katarzyna Kowalczyk, both from the Kadzidlo parish, live the rest of their lives in the Szelkow parish. This family is discussed in the previous topic, above. Parents of Mateusz are recorded as Franciszek and Lucja. So the closest possible relationship would be if Mateusz and Marcin are cousins. I cannot prove any relationship, so the descendancy for Mateusz is not published in this book.

Follow up. There is plenty more to study in M94Kad and in M18Szel microfilms. I quit to go on to other things. It is just about certain that further study will tie together groups of names that I already have, and produce more names for the *Descendancy*.

Marcin Parzych Descendancy [92]

I have a copy of a one-page family list. It is in Felixia's [167] handwriting. I received it from William Wesolowski [167], who is Marcin's great grandson (as am I). According to the note penned on the back, Felixia wrote this for her son William in the 1970's. Bill gave this copy to me December 1993. Here it is:

Marcin Parzych 1st marriage 3 sons & 2 daughters

Karol

Felix

daughter

daughter

m Kunacki

m Piatek

Antoni

daughter

m Wysocki

Jan

daughter

daughter

m Pienkowski

m Samorajski

-

2nd marriage 3 daughters & 1 son

daughter

daughter

Marcelle

daughter

m Cychowski

m Pisiewski

m Swiderski - Pieloch

I changed the format of the information to my format. Compare this to the Marcin Parzych *Descendancy* [92], where there is much more information.

This is amazing. Look at all the matches. These are the siblings of Felixia's grandmother (daughter, m Pisiewski). How many people can list their great - uncles and great - aunts? I am told Felixia had a photographic memory. Felixia lived in Poland with her mother and grandmothers for the first 4 years of her life, while her father saved enough money to bring his wife and child to America. I doubt she remembered these people from her 4 year old childhood. She apparently knew the descendants of these people (her 2nd cousins) in the US, and kept in her memory the relationships that were explained to her as an adult.

Please be aware that I merged information for my *Descendancy* [92], which has names from this descendancy, from the microfilm records, and from other sources. Compare my *Descendancy* to this Felixia descendancy for the patriarch Marcin Parzych:

Two wives with children by each. The count of children does not match exactly. That's OK; Felixia is expected to list only those she knew or heard of.

The sons Antoni, Karol, and Marcel all show up in the microfilms where Felixia places them, except the microfilms show Antoni as much older than Karol, not younger. Felixia has Jan with the first mother; the microfilms have Jan with the second. Stanislaw died young so of course Felixia would not have his name. The males Tomasz and Jozef are not accounted for; they also may have died or moved away; or maybe they had families in Poland but did not communicate with their half niece, Felixia's mother in the US.

I found a marriage record for Antoni and Balbina Michalska.

Felixia gives married names for 5 daughters of Marcin. I found records for all 5 of them. In the case of Pienkowski, an earlier version of this book has the name as "Pilnewski"; when I found the marriage record I looked again at Felixia's handwriting and corrected my book; she wrote Pienkowski OK. For that youngest Swiderski - Pieloch, I found the marriage record as Swider at Pultusk [164]. I use Swiderski assuming that's the form the family used. Later, I found out that a Swiderski daughter married Pieloch. Only the daughter Teofil is unaccounted for.

The name Jozefa matches the name of Stanley Samorajski's [below] mother.

A daughter from the 2nd marriage married Pisiewski. That matches with Marcyanna, whose death certificate [99] parents and birth date match the Marcyanna Parzych birth record that I found. Marcyanna is Felixia's grandmother.

Some of these family names appear again in Felixia's Books [167], with death dates. I did not take the time to figure out who's who. The Uncle Chet Tape [167] is rambling and confusing.

I waited. It worked. Most of the modern names in the Parzych *Descendancy* come to me from distant relatives who found a previous version of this book on the web, and made email contact with me, supplying information.

I have a trunk with wedding pictures. I saved this from the attic of the farm house where my grandmother lived her final years. My mother and aunt could not identify most of the pictures, other than to say they look like relatives on the Pisiewski - Parzych side. It will be nice if I can find some living descendants of these brides and grooms.

The records for 1850 on are all from the village of Olszewnica [100]. Stanley Samorajski, Rozalia's cousin, reports that his father, from Rzewnie, married a Parzych girl from the "neighboring village". I drove through Rzewnie just before leaving the paved road to find Olszewnica in 1997 and again with my son Dave in 1998.

Stella's Parzych Branch

Although Stella's Tree [166] includes Iwanowicz and Piszewski, more than half the data is for Stella's Parzych branch. Stella's Tree is very bushy and difficult to figure out. Fortunately, I had worked out the Parzych descendancy before this document came to my attention in 2004, so I was able to use my data to figure out Stella's data. Here is my arrangement of the data from Stella's Tree, in the format that I use in this book:

Marcin Parzych	1st marriage
Karol	
Kunaszkowa	
Piatkowa	
Felek Parzych	
Jan	
Wysocki Matka? (mother of Wysocki?)	
Antoni	
Ewa Pienkoska - niewiency (no more)	
Jozefa Samorojska	
Piotr	
Jan	
Antoni	
Stanislaw	
_	2m Anastazia Banash
Maryjanna Cychowska	
Brzezenska	
Napierkowska (in Poland)	
Jan	
Stanislaw	
Ignacy	
Marcyanna (goes here, not clear in Stella's Tree) m Piszewski	
Franciszka Swiderska	
Zofia Pielak - Detroit	
Marceli	
Marian	
Jan	
Anna Napierkowska	

This is a lot more detailed than Felixia's version, above. That is the reason I suspect Felixia's mother Rozalia is the author of Stella's Tree. Most of these names match the records I have found, very few out of order.

Like Felixia's descendancy [previous item] Jan is placed as a son in the first, not second family. Here, Marcin granddaughter who married Wysocki is placed with Jan, but there are question marks, so I place her with Antoni, following Felixia.

Follow up: Find more of these people in the records. Look in Detroit for Pielak relatives. Wait for more distant relatives to find this on the web and make email contact.

Proof

Marcin Parzych is the grandson of Pawel Marcin Parzych is my ancestor

If you have been carefully reading the past pages, you have my proof already. Here is a short version of the important facts without all the details:

In the death record for Jozef Parzych, his father Pawel and his son Marcin are named.

This Jozef Parzych, who died in Rzechowo Gac parish of Gasewo, is the same Jozef Parzych who had children in Rzechowo Gac and the same Jozef Parzych who had children in Lipniki parish of Kadzidlo, because his wife Katarzyna Gwara is named in all the records. I found no other Gwara name in those two parish records, so it is very unlikely there are two couples confused here.

Marcin Parzych in Olszewnica parish of Szelkow has his parents named on both his 2 marriage records. His parents are Jozef Parzych and Katarzyna Gwara. The 2 records mention he was born in Lipniki; the 2nd explains that it is the Kadzidlo parish. His age is given at each record, consistent with birth in late 1813; there is a 36 month gap in the birth records for Jozef & Katarzyna centered on late 1813. Although the 1813 records do not have Marcin, it is not unreasonable to conclude that there is an unknown valid reason for his birth record to be missing.

That finished the proof that I did an adequate job of tracing the records from the late 1700's to the late 1800's. Next, the proof that Marcin Parzych of Olszewnica is my ancestor:

The Marcyanna (Parzych) Piszewska death certificate [99] names her parents: Marcin Parzych and Julianna Banasiak. Marcyanna is one of the children that I found in the Olszewnica records as expected, born to Marcin Parzych and Julianna Banasiak on 5 Jun 1859, the same birth date recorded on the Marcyanna (Parzych) Piszewska Death Certificate [99] for my great grandmother.

A quick comparison of the Marcin Parzych Descendancy [above], Stella's Tree [previous topic], and the records from the microfilms gives an amazing if not perfect match.

Marcyanna Parzych, 5 Jun 1859-10 Aug 1936 [93, 184, 188]

According to our Pisiewski family oral tradition [99], Felixia [167] as a young girl knew her grandmother Marcyanna (Parzych) Piszewska. Felixia lived with all 4 grandparents in Sypniewo before leaving for the US at age 4. Her sister, my mother [168], was born in the US.

My mother at age 12 wrote letters to Marcyanna in Poland. I figure Marcyanna was 68 in 1927 when my mother was 12. The oral tradition says Marcyanna was the only grandparent alive at that time. I have verified this: I found the death records for Franciszek Iwanowicz [76], who died in 1915, and for Ewa Pawlak [87], who died in 1920; I did not find the record for Antoni Piszewski, but it is written in Marcyanna's 1936 death record [99] that her husband Antoni died in 1912.

I have a copy of her picture. You may have seen it, inserted on the lower right corner of that classic picture of mom's parents sitting on the lawn at the old farm in Windsor.

The name is spelled *Marcyanna* on her death certificate [99]. The name is spelled Marcyanna on her birth record. I use the latter spelling, because that is the spelling that I see most often in old Polish records.

The name is spelled *Marcyanna* on the Rozalia Pisiewska Pedigree and Descendancy [99], but the *j* was inserted in a different hand. It looks like the Wesolowski's were confused on the spelling, as I was at first.

My mother told me Marcyanna is the same name as Maryanna. I am sure Marcyanna is a distinct name. I noticed a Polish index in a Pultusk microfilm where the name Marcyanna appeared 3 times, and the name Maryanna also appeared 3 times, in the same handwriting. Marcyanna Parzych, born 1859, had a sister Maryanna, born 1857. In Marcyanna's 1859 birth record, it is written that her godmother is Maryanna Wasielewska. Marcyanna's father is Marcin. A web listing of Polish names has "Marciana, Martyna = Marcyanna, Martina". The name is obviously the feminine form of Martin, her father's name.

The facts for Marcyanna have already been listed in the topics on her father Marcin [above] and on her husband Antoni Piszewski [100].

Stanley Samorajski, 27 Oct 1897 - 1 Jun 1994 [92]

Stanley provided a lovely 12 page family history. Bill Wesolowski [167] brought me a copy. Bill received this at Stanley's 50th wedding anniversary. The description of Stanley's father's life in Poland is very vivid. The emigration details are very interesting reading. This is my original source for Stanley's mother's name and for the names of her grandchildren.

Stanley was in the cavalry in WWI, according to Irene Moody [next item].

Stanley's mother is a half sister to Marcyanna. Stanley is a half first cousin of my grandmother Rozalia. Stanley has no children.

The children of Stanley's brothers are my mothers' half 2nd cousins.

Irene Moody, 1 Jun 1934 [92]

One of these half 2nd cousins, Irene Moody, found my book on the web and made email contact with me in 2009. We have no memory of each other, although no doubt our parents knew each other.

Irene provided names of her descendants and descendants of her Samorajski siblings and cousins. She also verified and provided many names of other Parzych branch relatives who lived in central MA, whom she knew personally.

In particular, Irene straightened out my confusion from the Uncle Chet Tape [167]. Previous versions of this book had some names in the wrong families.

Irene pointed out that Stanley's wife Catherine was best friends with my aunt Felixia [69], explaining why I remember visiting Stanley with my Uncle Chet [69].

Irene remembers Stanley's 12 page history [previous item]. She says the facts of the story were dictated by Stanley to her brother Henry, who typed the document, trying to keep the wording in Stanley's style (Polish American English). The dictation was at a family reunion in the summer of 1979. Irene's father asked for that reunion to celebrate his upcoming funeral, in 1981.

Irene also has Henry's family history notes from conversations with Helen Parzych Dobrydnio, granddaughter of Marcel [next item], the first of the Parzych clan to arrive in the US. Along with useful family details, Helen claimed, based on family oral tradition, that her great grandfather (not named as Marcin) lived along the German border and was expelled by the Germans. Helen also says the family name was changed from Warszawski to Parzych at the time of expulsion. We need to consider (with skepticism) that this legend may be based on the Prussian occupation when Poland was divided at the end of the 19th century. Irene's notes also have Helen providing the name "Jancub", perhaps meaning Jakub, as an ancestor. It is interesting that this legend seems to come from the same time frame as the Iwanowicz Aristocrat [75] legend.

Follow up: Check the Szelkow and Kadzidlo records. Look for Warszawski records. See if other people in addition to Jozef Parzych (father of Marcin in the records) disappear from the Kadzidlo records near 1800. See how many of them appear in Szelkow. Consider first names of wives and children as evidence of family name changes. Try again to find Marcin's 1813 birth record, this time searching under all combinations of Jacob, Jozef, Marcin, Parzych, and Warszawski.

Maryanna Parzych, 12 Aug 1857 [93]

Sister of my great grandmother Marcyanna [106]. She married Antoni Cychowski. I copied her 1857 birth record, where her parents are named. I copied her 1873 marriage record, with the same parents named. I copied the birth records of her older children, where she and her husband are named. All these records are from Szelkow [164].

The records after 1867 are Russian, with Cyrillic script [162]. I taught myself to read names, which are Polish with phonetic Cyrillic spelling. I have not taught myself to read dates, which are written out in Cyrillic. I know the year because it is written as a number in the index and in other places in the record books. So the *Descendancy* for Cychowski only has the year of the record after 1867.

The M18Szel [164] microfilms end about 1887. The record books after that are located in other places [165]. I studied the 1888 - 1903 birth record book at Pultusk [164] but did not study Cychowski records. The records for the two youngest children of Maryanna are likely in that book.

Antoni Cychowski is recorded as the godfather in the birth record of my grandmother Rozalia [101]. He is recorded as age 36 in that 1886 record. No doubt this is the same person who married Rozalia's aunt Maryanna, although I did not know this when I found Rozalia's birth record in 1997.

I remember the name Cychowski as a relative name from my childhood. However, by the time I started genealogy in 1993 no one in my family remembered how the Cychowski family is related. All I had was the scrap of paper that I call the Marcin Parzych *Descendancy* [105], with indication that my grandmother's aunt married Cychowski. I found very little further documentation in this regard for the first decade of my research. Earlier versions of this genealogy book had fragmentary information in the Cychowski section of the *Descendancy*.

I have photographs with what I suspect are Cychowski relatives. One is a large elaborate wedding photo from NJ.

Follow up: Get those Russian records translated. Find more Cychowski relatives in the records at Pultusk and Szelkow. Reminder: these "follow up" items are suggestions for further research, but I am unlikely to find time to study Cychowski genealogy. If you, the reader, do more of this research, please let me know the results so I can add more here, or give a reference to your publication.

Joanne Merski, 13 Sep 1933 [93]

Joanne is my Cychowski contact.

Irene Moody [107] gave my email address to Joanne Merski, who contacted me Jun 2010. We exchanged information by email and phone. She provided more detail on her Cychowski branch. Joanne is trying to find the married name of her 1st cousin Alice who lived in Poland with her mother Antonina Napierkowska.

My email correspondence with Joanne has more detail. She provided names and phone numbers of cousins who may be interested in genealogy.

Follow up: Contact those other cousins. Try to identify the individuals in those photos [previous item].

Marcel Parzych, 3 Jun 1863 - ? [93]

Linda Kocisak [93], great granddaughter of Marcel Parzych, contacted me, verified the information that I had, and provided more.

Choynicki Name

The Choynicki family of Kadzidlo, late 1700's, are our ancestors, as shown here by the records.

Chojniki [74] is a village not far to the southwest, where Franciszek Iwanowicz was born [76]. I use the *j* for Chojniki because that's the spelling of the village. The Kadzidlo records use a *y* for the family name. The two spellings are pronounced about the same. There is another village named Chojnowo [74] only a mile west of Sypniewo.

Choynicki is listed as a szlachta [172] name by Zernicki [173].

Follow up: Research the name Chojnicki; determine if there was a noble family from the villages by that name.

Tomasz & Katarzyna Choynicki 1720? - 1780? [94, 184]

This couple, Thomas and Katherine, are Holly's 6-great grandparents. They go in column 6 in the *Descendancy*. They do not fit onto the *Pedigree* Chart on the last page of this book. Look for them a few pages from the end, in the Parzych *Pedigree* [184].

It is easy to calculate that Holly has $2^8 = 256$ of these 6 - great grandparents. There is no way I'll find all 256 names! Half of them, 128, are my ancestors from Poland. So far (edit May 2017) I have found the names of 17 of these 128 Polish 6-great grandparents for column 6 of this book, and 8 of the 17 are right here in this Parzych - Banasiak section of my book (4 couples in the far left column of the Parzych Pedigree [184]). Thanks go to the parishes of Kadzidlo [102] and Szelkow [164] for keeping such good records.

I got the names of this Choynicki couple from the death record for their daughter Maryanna, next topic. Katarzyna's maiden name is not given in the record.

The dates for birth and death of this couple are just my guess, based on the birth year of their daughter. A different guess: if Katarzyna was 18 years old when Maryanna was born in 1752, that would make her 74 years old in 1808, the year that the M94Kad [102] records for Kadzidlo begin. Most likely, they both died well before 1808.

It is very possible other children of Tomasz & Katarzyna have death records in the microfilms. Since the death records are the Napoleonic style [162], parents are named. The name Choynicki is not very common in M94Kad. All the Choynicki people in the parish may be just one family. Film 0949247 has death records 1808 - 1820; my notes have 2 Choynicki people from the indexes of this film, but I did not study the records. Films 0949248 and 49 have death records 1820 - 1837; unfortunately most of these years do not have an index, so I only checked the few years that have an index; I only found 4 records of infant deaths named Choynicki.

Follow up: Read those 2 oldest Choynicki records; read all the M18Kad records for years with no index, looking for other children of this couple. Then work out a descendancy for the family births and marriages.

Maryanna Choynicka, 1752 - 6 Apr 1822 [94, 184]

We are lucky that this lady's death record is available, on film 0949247, M94Kad [102]. Her parents are named, above. Her husband is named as Pawel Parzych. One of the witnesses, Ignacy Parzych, 30, is named as her son. At the 1814 marriage of Ignacy, age 23 at the time, his parents are named as Pawel Parzych and Maryanna Chojnichich, which a proper inflected form of the name. At the 1837 death of Jozef Parzych, his parents are named as Pawel and Maryanna. Jozef is my ancestor; further evidence is in his Topic [103] and in the topic for his father Pawel [103].

Banasiak Name

"Banasiak" could mean family of "Benedykt" [171]. Joe Armata points out another possibility: the root word "bani-" means "thick, or fat"; maybe the name "Banasiak" is equivalent to "Stout"?

The Banasiak name has 11,074 people in the Poland Name Count [172] for 1990. These are concentrated in the north, with a maximum in Lodz and lots more in Warszawa, Kalisz and Plock, provinces that are all next to each other.

Banasiak has lots of significant variations: Banaszek, Banasik, and Banaszak all have more than 5,000 each. I added up 33,047 people with names very similar to Banasiak.

I did not include in my totals other related names such as Banaskiewicz, Banaskiewicz, Banaszewski, and Banasinski; all these have significant numbers, too.

My father's mother is Bronislawa Banas [47,62]. This is a coincidence. Although both names are based on the same root word, there is no reason for us to think that Julianna Banasiak, born north of Warsaw, is related to Bronislawa Banas born in Wisniowa in south Poland.

Magnuszew Maly

I found records for our Banasiak ancestors in the microfilms M18Szel [164], parish of Szelkow, village Magnuszew Maly.

My 1930's Maps [170] have Magnuszew Maly and Magnuszew Duzy, just south of Szelkow. "Maly" means "small"; "Duzy" means "large". Magnuszew Maly is called Magnuszew Kotowe in the old records, before 1835. From 1836 to 1865 the records use both names, M. Kotowe and M. Maly. The 1880's Gazetteer [170] verifies that M. Kotowe is an alternate name for M. Maly.

One old 1780 record uses the name Magnuszew Koty. I think "Koty" means "of the cats". Funny.

I found no Banasiak names in the Gasewo nor Czerwinka (adjacent parishes) microfilms.

I found (in 2016) lots of Banasiak records at the RootsWeb site [168], mostly at the Baranowo parish, although that's probably because RootsWeb has lots of indexed data from Baranowo, which is 24 miles north of Szelkow. RootsWeb also had indexed Banasiak data from several other towns in northeast Poland; I tried but could not connect any of this data to my Banasiak *Descendancy*.

An Original Banasiak

I traced my ancestors back to one Benedykt Banasiak. The notes on him are coming up soon [111]. First, I would like to tell you about something exciting: I think he is the original Banasiak in our line!

First of all, the name is right. If he had no family name, it would be logical for his children to adopt the name Banasiak = family of Benedict.

Let me emphasize: A very small fraction of today's people named Banasiak are descendants of our Benedykt. We can suppose that common names like Banasiak originated many times in many places independently.

Books are really no help for us here. Books about Polish family names do not give specific origination information. No one really knows when and where most family names originated. Very few records are available on the subject. What you are reading right now is my own book about our Banasiak ancestor name origination.

See my discussion [84] in the Pawlak topics of this book.

My story is very complicated. I have convincing evidence below that our ancestors used the name Bajtko before settling on Banasiak. In fact, they switched back and forth, using the names Bajtko and Banasiak for quite a few years.

It is my understanding that in the 1700's, there were still some Polish people who did not have a family name. I suppose most people had a family name and, as far back as they could remember, all their male ancestors had the same family name.

Here is my thesis: There must have been a third kind of family around 1800: There must have been some families that had just picked a family name. They must have had a clear memory of their grandfather, who lived in the 1700's, and who had no family name. They must have had siblings or cousins who picked a different family name even though they shared a common ancestor. No doubt they had discussions with their relatives about what their family name should be. Some of these third kind of families perhaps changed their name a few times before settling on a final name.

I bet all this naming caused the record keepers to be a little careless, maybe even cavalier, about what they wrote in the record books. No doubt they often just wrote down whatever the family said their name was on that day.

You'll notice I call this a "thesis", not speculation. The way I see it, the "thesis" must have been true at least on occasion around 1800. I am trying to establish what happened in our family in Magnuszew Maly, so I need to establish what was happening in the parish of Szelkow. Below, I shall present evidence that our Banasiak ancestors were such a third kind of family. But first, in the next topic, I need to do a digression about name forms. It seems to me that our ancestors in Szelkow around 1800 were very casual about their family name, using Bajtko, Bajtczak, and Banasiak back and forth before settling on Banasiak.

I figured there must be scholarly genealogy journals and books that discuss this "thesis" of mine. I looked around a little in the library. No luck. I made contact with authors of Polish genealogy books. William Hoffman wrote a book on Polish surnames. He is also the editor of the Polish Genealogical Society of America journal "Rodziny". I guess "Rodziny" is the best journal in English about Polish Genealogy. Fred corresponded at length with me by email. I am a little surprised that Fred had never seen a scholarly discussion about my "thesis" concerning families choosing names. Hoffman gave me the address of a linguistics institute in Krakow.

Follow up: Write to that Krakow institute. Ask the linguistics scholars what the Polish reference books have to say about Polish families choosing names around 1800.

Publish a scholarly article about the following findings concerning our Banasiak family line.

Bajtko Name

My local LDS library has the English language book by William Hoffman on Polish names. Bajtko is not there. The name Bajko is there with several variations, none of the variations have a t, but I suppose a t could be added. A Bajko is a fibber, a teller of tall tales. Maybe old man Benedykt took so much pride in his stories that he accepted the moniker Bajtko and adopted it as a family name. Maybe after his death the family was not so proud of the name, and switched to the more traditional appellation of Banasiak?

Fred Hoffman checked his big reference books for me and verified my analysis that a "bajtko" may be a fibber. Fred points out that "fibber" may not have been an insult, but more like the affectionate use of "rascal" today. Maybe my ancestor was a "good ole boy"? Fred also found a polish root word for "bag, or pouch" that fits, and also the Ukrainian word for "father". Hoffman points out that the name Bajtko is not used in modern Poland.

Bajtko vs Bajtczak

Bajtko is the same name as Bajtczak. This equivalence may bother you if you do not know Polish, but it is not unusual for Polish family names to have various forms. It was more common around 1800. I remember being confused as a child when I heard variations of family names that sounded like different names to me. I emailed my personal expert advisor, Joseph Armata [168]. Joe's email assured me that Bajtko vs Bajtczak would be considered the same family name by Poles.

I have specific proof that Bajtko and Bajtczak were the same name in Szelkow, coming up in a few paragraphs. But first, a spelling warning: Spelling of names also varied around 1800, when Polish did not have a standard spelling. I have been surprised at how often priests even mixed different spellings on one page in these old records. It may be very confusing for you if you look up my results in the microfilms. It was confusing for me before I sorted it all out. So here is some spelling documentation:

The name can be spelled with a "j" or with a "y". I use the "j" in this book. Hoffman assured me "j" is the modern standard. The name is spelled Bajtko in the oldest Szelkow records. Some books around 1800 use Baytko in the annual index, where the corresponding records actually use the spelling Bajtko.

Another name, Bajtek, is obvious to me as an acceptable variation on Bajtko, particularly for a child.

The same is true for the name Bajtczak vs Baytczak. Similarly, the t in Bajtczak can be dropped, and ek can be used: Bajtczak is the same name as Bayczek. M18Szel [164] uses most of the combinations of these spellings. For girls, feminine inflections like Baykowna and Bajtczakowna are used in the records.

My Szelkow notes have extensive studies of the names Bajtko vs Bajtczak and all the various spellings. Ask me for an electronic copy if you are interested. Here is a brief summary of my best proof that the names are equivalent:

Antoni, born of Jadwiga Bajtko, used the name Bajtczak as an adult. His 13 Jun 1795 birth record uses the name Bajtko for both infant and mother, and mentions that his mother is unmarried. The 17 Oct 1841 record of Antoni Bajtczak's second marriage mentions that his mother is the unmarried Jadwiga Bajtko. His 17 Mar 1852 death record, again for Antoni Bajtczak, names is 2nd wife correctly and names his mother again as Jadwiga Bajtko, unmarried. Antoni Bajtczak's first marriage is not in the index. He may have married out of town. His first wife is named in the records of the births and deaths of his 4 children. This is clearly the same person in all the records, because it is unlikely there would be two men named Antoni who are both sons of an unmarried Jadwiga Bajtko.

Antoni's marriage and death records are significant, because they clearly name him as Bajtczak while naming his mother as Bajtko, without an explanation. This demonstrates that the scribe considered the names equivalent. This also suggests that Antoni preferred to be called Bajtczak while his mother preferred to be called Bajtko.

This Jadwiga may well be a sister of my ancestor Jozef Banasiak. There is no marriage nor death record for her in M18Szel; I double checked. Perhaps I'll find her death record in another parish, where her parents would be named. I left her out of the *Descendancy* list for now.

Bajtko vs Banasiak

OK. I am going to present evidence that our ancestors used the names Bajtko / Bajtczak mostly before about 1800, then switched to using Banasiak after about 1800, settling on Banasiak in the end. But first, an easier explanation would be that Bajtko is a valid variation of the name Banasiak. Possible, but I doubt it. Joseph Armata [168] judges that Bajtko and Banasiak are different names, but he is not 100% sure. It is possible that the people in Szelkow around 1800 considered Bajtko to be the same name as Banasiak. Sorry that I cannot be definitive: I have heard Poles arguing about word inflection validity. Perhaps they argued about Bajtko vs Banasiak in 1800. I'll assume they are different names and continue with my evidence that the family changed their name. Please remember that another explanation would be that they just switched their preferred name form.

The following evidence is easier to follow if you keep your finger in the *Descendancy* list for Banasiak starting on page [95]. Or print extra copies of those pages, if you have the electronic file for this document.

I merged several Bajtko, Bajtczak, and Banasiak people into one Banasiak *Descendancy*. For those records which do not have the name Banasiak, I added the actual name used for that record in parenthesis, like for example (Bajtko).

Please realize that to keep it simple, I standardized the spelling, and avoided inflected forms. If you want all the actual spellings and inflections, ask me for a copy of my Excel file. I have an Excel file and also a Word file for Szelkow analysis. These files have lots more names of Bajtko, Bajtczak, and Banasiak people that I could not tie into our family tree. Please realize that I only listed in the *Descendancy* those names and records for which I could prove a family connection.

Here we go, with 6 lines of evidence, most compelling evidence first:

1. Apolonia Bajtko was born 21 Feb 1782. Her birth record names her parents, Franciszek Bajtko and Ewa Cikacz. She was not married when her daughter **Jozefa Bajtko** was born, per the 16 Mar 1806 birth record. Apolonia Bajtko married Walenty Szemborski 25 Feb 1810. Her parents are correctly named in the marriage record as Franciszek and Ewa Bajtko.

Now listen to this: At that 1810 wedding: The bride is Apolonia Bajtko. One of the witnesses is **Jozef Bajtczak**, age 38, brother of the bride. The second witness is **Jozef Banasiak**, age 56, uncle of the bride on her fathers side ("stryia" is the Polish word for a paternal uncle).

This is clearly all one family. In 1810, Apolonia was using the name Bajtko, her brother was going by Bajtczak, and her uncle had already switched from Bajtko to Banasiak. The priest who wrote the record felt no need to explain why they were all using different names.

Jozefa Banasiak was married 5 Feb 1826, to Franciszek Keller. Her age at marriage, 20, means she was born about 1806. The marriage record says her mother is Apolonia Banasiak Szemborski, and that her father is unknown.

This Jozefa Bajtko / Jozefa Banasiak has to be the same person. The probability is very small that two families, one Bajtko and one Banasiak, both had a woman named Apolonia married to Szemborski with an illegitimate previous daughter named Jozefa born about 1806. Jozefa clearly changed her name from Bajtko to Banasiak. There is no further record for a Jozefa Bajtko; I double checked all the indexes to the late 1880's. There is no independent birth indexed for a Jozefa Banasiak. Jozefa Banasiak did have an illegitimate son herself; Antoni Banasiak was born and died 1824. All this is listed in the Banasiak *Descendancy*.

I looked for a death indexed for Apolonia Szemborski. None. Maybe they moved. This is a loose end of the evidence, but not a problem.

By the way, I found that convincing 1810 marriage record last, after I had spent about 100 hours part time over a few years researching the Bajtko / Banasiak lines. So I have other circumstantial evidence:

2. Jozef and Franciszek Banasiak are brothers, sons of Benedykt and Maryanna Banasiak. Their parents are named in both their death records. Jozef is named as a brother and witness in Franciszek's death

record. I have plenty records for their wives: Jozef married Lucja Cikacz; Franciszek married Ewa (Ewa's last name is discussed in the Cikacz topic). Except for the birth of Katarzyna in 1788, there are no records for them before 1803. There are plenty of family records for them starting in 1803.

Jozef and Franciszek Bajtko are probably brothers. They married respectively Lucja Cikacz and Ewa. Their births and marriages are before the first available records in M28Szel [164], but they are named as married parents in the birth records of their children. Jozef Bajtko and his wife Lucja are named as godparents in birth records for other families before 1793. Except for that marriage in 1810 (discussed above) and another daughter's marriage in 1818, these 2 families disappear from the M18Szel indexes after 1792. I double and triple checked for their Bajtko death records; not there. I read all the godparents names in the birth records; Bajtko gets replaced by Banasiak in the early 1800's (with some overlap).

I claim these are the same Jozef and Franciszek. I figure they switched from Bajtko to Banasiak about 1800. They used the name Bajtko before 1800 except for the Katarzyna birth in 1788. They used the name Banasiak after 1800 with some exceptions.

3. Malgorzata Bajtko was born 13 Jul 1791 to Jozef Bajtko and Lucja Cikacz. Malgorzata Banasiak, age 26, daughter of Jozef Banasiak and Lucja, married Piotr Pawelczyk 27 Jan 1817. Malgorzata Pawelczyk, age 36, daughter of Jozef Banasiak and Lucja Cikacz, died 25 Dec 1826.

4. Ursula Bajtczak was born 22 Oct 1805 to Jozef Bajtczak and Justyna. Ursula Banasiak, age 2, daughter of Jozef Banasiak and Justyna, died 4 Mar 1807. This Jozef, nephew of the Jozef in item 2 above and son of that Franciszek, apparently switched from Bajtko to Bajtczak, then, around 1806, ended up with Banasiak. His death record, Banasiak, names his wife. His father's death record names him as son, Banasiak.

5. I have plenty more such fits. I have an Excel file with all the records that I studied. I have a Word document for analysis. The most important finding: I have no contradictions. I'm not holding back. There are no individuals for whom I found records that contradict the claim that many Bajtko and Bajtczak people changed their names to Banasiak.

6. Maryanna Bajtko, 70, unmarried, died 22 Aug 1838. The witness, my ancestor Andrzej Banasiak, 52, is "niekrewni" or "notblood", that is, not related. Apparently, the scribe felt the need to point out that this Banasiak is not related to this Bajtko.

7. Details. There are many records of Bajtko / Bajtczak / Banasiak people that I cannot fit into the family. Many of them have only one record in the indexes. Not everyone changed to Banasiak; I found two 1852 Bajtczak marriages.

Bonawentur Bajtko was born about 1732, I figure. I put him as a brother of my ancestor Jozef in the *Descendancy*, because it is written in the marriage record of his daughter Agnieszka that she was living at the time with her uncle Franciszek Bajtko. That's a rather flimsy connection, but there are no other Franciszek Bajtko or Banasiak other than her brother and the Franciszek brother of my Jozef.

End of the proof that our Banasiak ancestors used the name Bajtko / Bajtczak before switching to Banasiak around 1800. This does not prove that they chose "Banasiak" because their father Benedykt had no family name, but it sure seems likely.

Follow up: Read more of the Polish Napoleonic marriage records, for relationships of all those unmatched Bajtko and Banasiak names on my list. Add more names to the *Descendancy*.

Benedykt & Maryanna Banasiak, 1720? - 1780? [95, 184]

This couple, Benedict and Maryann, are Holly's 6-great grandparents. They go in column 6 in the *Descendancy*. They do not fit onto the Pedigree Chart on the last page of this book. Look for them a few pages from the end, in the Parzych *Pedigree* [184]. The proof is coming, below, where I trace their descendants.

Benedykt and Maryanna are named as the parents of Jozef Banasiak in Jozef's death record, next topic. I calculate Jozef was born in 1750. Guessing his parents were 30 when he was born, I put 1720? for their birth year, and guessed that they died at age 60. This is just a rough guess, to make it clear that they lived long ago. Surely they were born sometime in the early 1700's.

Maryanna's maiden name is not mentioned in the record.

Jozef's death record clearly states that his parents lived in the same town as he: Magnuszewo Kotowe.

Please note that my connection to these two has nothing at all to do with the discussion about the Bajtko name. I only need the Bajtko connection to fill in birth dates for Banasiak relatives that were born using the name Bajtko.

Jozef Banasiak, 1750? - 17 Jul 1826 [95, 184]

The death record for Jozef Banasiak is in M18Szel [164], film 1809628. I calculated his birth year from his recorded age at death, 76. He is recorded as a widower, but his late wife is not named. His parents are named, above.

Andrzej Banasiak, age 42, a witness at the death recording, is identified as a son of Jozef. The record says Jozef was living at the farm of Andrzej in Magnuszewo Kotowe when he died.

This is an important death record. It names 3 generations of Banasiaks, and it says that they all lived in Magnuszewo Kotowe.

Jozef Banasiak, age 65, farmer from Magnuszewo Kotowe, was a witness at the 1821 death recording for Antoni Gasiewski. I found this record because it is erroneously indexed as a death of Jozef Banasiak. Apparently, the scribe who made the index mistakenly read the witness name instead of the badly scribbled name of the deceased. The name of Jozef Gasiewski, son of the deceased, is clearly written. I figure this must be the same Jozef Banasiak as the 1826 death record, in spite of the calculated birth year of 1756. A 6 year inconsistency is typical of these old records for old people. Anyway, this Gasiewski record is not important for our genealogy.

The term "wloscianie gospodarze" is used to describe the witnesses in these two records. The translation is "peasant farmers" or "country farmers". The adjective "wloscianie" is common in the Szelkow microfilms.

Andrzej Banasiak, 15 Aug 1785 - 1850? [95, 184]

Andrzej is Polish for Andrew.

I found 3 different microfilm records for the 1812 wedding of Andrzej Banasiak to Elzbieta Kolodziejczak [114]. One record is from the Latin church marriage record book, only 7 lines of writing. A second brief record is from the Polish church banns book. The third is from the Polish civil record; in those days the Catholic priests were required by law to take care of the civil records. That third record is the best because it uses the Napoleonic format [162], with a long paragraph with lots of detail. I have a paper copy.

The index for the civil record book has an error. Elzbieta Kolodziejczak is listed one line too high, with the wrong groom. Read the 2 corresponding records to assure yourself that the person who compiled the index made a simple name switch error.

The civil marriage record names Andrzej's parents. It is a straightforward genealogy exercise to connect him to Jozef and Benedykt Banasiak. I do not need the Bajtko connection to tie the family together.

Andrzej and Elzbieta Banasiak are mentioned as the late parents of the bride at the 1856 marriage of their daughter Julianna [next topic].

I do need the Bajtko connection for Andrzej's birth. However, it is a separate issue. Let's assume for a few paragraphs that Bajtko =

Banasiak: There are 3 different Andrzej Bajtko birth records around 1785. Notice in the *Descendancy* [95] that Andrzej apparently was named after an older brother who probably died. The birth records start in 1780 but the death records do not start until 1791.

The third Andrzej Bajtko was born 28 Nov 1784, only 3 months after our Andrzej Bajtko / Banasiak. This one is a cousin of my ancestor; find him listed in the *Descendancy* under his father, Bonawentur. There are no further records for another Andrzej Bajtko / Banasiak. Perhaps he also died before the death records start in 1791.

If I am wrong about Bajtko = Banasiak, then that only means that I have not really found the birth date of my ancestor. If you are not convinced by my analysis of the 3 Andrzej Bajtko, then you may think I identified the wrong person. The ancestral connection to Jozef Banasiak is independent of all this.

Andrzej Banasiak was the presenting witness at the death record for his wife Elzbieta, April 1836.

I have a thick stack of paper copies of the microfilm records of the life of Andrzej, because he had several children.

In the birth records for his children, Andrzej is listed as a "wloscianie gospodarze", the same term used for his father, above. In the record for the death of his wife, Andrzej is listed as a Kopczarz, a word not in my dictionary. Joe Armata [168] checked some bigger dictionaries for me, and came up with 3 different meanings. The most reasonable fit is "forest settler", Joe assures me the forest was not all cleared in the Ostroleka area until the 20th century.

Andrzej was the witness for the death record of his wife in 1836. He is mentioned as living in Magnuszewo Kotowe at the 18 Nov 1844 marriage of his son Jakub. At the 20 Nov 1848 marriage of his daughter Maryanna, it says she is living with her father Andrzej. He is mentioned as deceased at his daughter Julianna's marriage, Nov 1856. So he died between 1848 and 1856. 1850? is my guess.

I checked, double checked, and triple checked the death indexes; he is not there. I did a study of record numbers that are missing from the death indexes 1836 - 1856. My study was only a spot check but the few problems I found were all numbering errors; I found no examples of death records not indexed. I did not examine dates to look for a suspicious gap of a few months. I read 100% of the M. Kotowe death records Oct 1848 - Dec 1856; he does not appear as a witness. His grand nephew Piotr Banasiak was the witness at more than half the M. Kotowe deaths.

I suppose old man Andrzej died while living with one of his children in another parish. I hope his death record just shows up someday in an index of deaths at another parish.

Olszewnica was part of Szelkow parish in the 19th century, when Rzewnie was part of Rozan parish. Today Rzewnie is a parish, and it seems to include what used to be Olszewnica.

The microfilm records for M18Szel [164] from 1868 on are in Russian, Cyrillic alphabet. I cannot read Cyrillic very well, but I did find a lot of Banasiak entries in the annual indexes, many of which I could identify as great grandchildren of Andrzej, for addition to his *Descendancy* [95].

When I studied the 1899+ books [Szel, 165] at the rectory in Szelkow, Poland, I was looking for Piszewski and Parzych, not yet skilled enough to include Banasiak in my scan of the Cyrillic indexes.

Slawomir Kaminski of Ontario grew up in Szelkow. He saw my web site and initiated an email discussion. His mother, 67, remembers attending primary school with a Henryk Banasiak, whose brother still runs a large farm in Magnuszew Duzy.

Follow up: Check adjacent parishes for the death of Andrzej Banasiak.

Figure out the current parish boundaries. Translate the Cyrillic Banasiak records. Study the newer records. Continue with the *Descendancy* of Andrzej Banasiak [95]. Locate a Banasiak fourth cousin. I do not really plan to do this follow up item, but if anyone with an interest in the Bajtko / Banasiak line reads this, let me assure you there is lots more Banasiak information in those books.

Julianna Banasiak,**14 Nov 1831 - 29 Aug 1891 [95, 184, 188]**

This is our ancestor, the 2nd wife of Marcin Parzych [104]. Their marriage and children are discussed in his topic.

I found her birth record in M18Szel [164].

I found her death record: Szel [165], at Pultusk [164]. The death record is in Russian, so I had it translated.

Cikacz Name

I do not know what the word Cikacz means.

I have the names of two Cikacz individuals who were born in the Szelkow parish about 1720. They are Mikolaj, my ancestor [below], and Adam.

Joe Armata [168] was helping Kathy Cinquemani of Dallas TX with her family tree. Joe noticed the Cikacz name from Szelkow in her line. He noticed the same name in my line. Joe connected me with Kathy via email; we have never met. I did a huge Cikacz study hoping to prove that Kathy is my sixth cousin. Any descendant of Mikolaj Cikacz in my generation would be a sixth cousin of mine. I could not prove it.

Kathy Cinquemani descends from Mateusz Cikacz, born about 1747, one year before my Lucja, below. I have a Descendancy for Mateusz Cikacz, done in the same style as the *Descendancy* of this book. It is more than one page. It is not here, because the branches do not connect. I could not prove that Mateusz is a brother or cousin of my ancestor Lucja Cikacz. In a stroke of bad luck, both for me and for him, Mateusz died in Feb 1808. That is just 3 months before the long form Polish records start, in May 1808. His parents would have been named in a long form record. The Latin record is very brief.

In 2009, Kathy's cousin Robert Cikacz, from Poland, contacted me by email. I answered briefly, because I did not have time to study his Polish email.

Possible Cikacz Origination

Please refer to my discussion about the origination of family names under Banasiak [108]. The same discussion applies here. I suspect that Mikolaj and Elzbieta Cikacz [113] really did not have a family name. I have not done as thorough a study for Cikacz as I did for Banasiak, however, so this discussion item is very speculative:

When I studied the Cikacz name, I had not yet figured out the Bajtko / Banasiak connection. So it did not occur to me to check for Mikolajczak and Adamczak people. These two family names are in the indexes. They may be relatives of the Cikacz family, if that family was also using alternate names. The name Mikolaj comes to me as the father of my Lucja Cikacz ancestor [next topic]. The name Adam comes to me only as the late husband named at the 1792 death of his wife Maryanna Cikacz (married name).

The 1824 death record of my Lucja Banasiak names her parents; literal translation: "Mikolaj and Elzbieta unknown family name". The Polish word "niewiadomego" = "unknown" is used. Lucja's husband Jozef, although 73, was a witness who should have known her maiden name.

Similarly, the 1812 death record of Ewa, sister of Lucja, names her parents as "Mikolaj and Elzbieta unknown family name". Again, her husband Franciszek, age 60 is the first witness. The second witness is her son Jozef, age 38. They should have known her maiden name.

I am therefore suspicious (not convinced) that Mikolaj and Elzbieta did not have a family name. Perhaps their daughters adopted the family name Cikacz after Mikolaj and Elzbieta died. They no doubt died before the parish death records start in 1791. Maybe Mikolaj used more than one family name, so his sons-in-law just said "don't know" when asked for his family name?

Or perhaps his sons-in-law knew that Mikolaj did not have a family name, and perhaps "unknown" was just the standard formula word that the priest used in death records to name parents without a family name?

I have a third instance of this "unknown family name" parents: Same parish, same time frame. The 20 Nov 1811 death of Franciszka Kolodziejczak [96].

I read 33 death records in a row in this microfilm, 1816 - 1817, looking for a hint. I hoped to find words verifying that someone actually did not have a family name. Not there. What I did find is several other instances of "unknown" names, even 2 cases where a wife is a witness at her husband's death and the first names of the husband's parents are "unknown". This book is a copy. I found no instance of a word like "illegible". I know that original record books are notorious for scribbling. Maybe "niewiadomego" = "unknown" was the word used by the scribe who copied the book, to indicate that a name was illegible in the original or missing from the original.

These Polish Napoleonic records have the usual sentence at the end, saying that the record was read to the witnesses because they could not read. When I first saw the word "niewiadomego" I was suspicious that the priest was lazy and did not ask the name, just writing the word for unknown. However, it seems unlikely that the priest would do that several times and not be corrected by the witnesses. It's a possibility, but it is also possible that the copier added the word "niewiadomego".

By the way, the May 1808 to Mar 1816 Polish Napoleonic death records for Szelkow are not on microfilm. Those pages were skipped. The microfilm says "Tight Binding" to indicate that the book cannot be easily opened. It took me 15 months, 2 letters, 2 generous donations, 1 phone call, and a change of librarian to get photocopies of the 3 records that I wanted from those pages, including the death record for Ewa Banasiak nee Cikacz. The microfilm does have an index for this period. The Latin version of the death records 1791 - 1825 is on microfilm, but the shorter Latin version does not give names of parents.

The marriage records do not start until 1797, but the microfilms have Szelkow births from 1780. Lucja Cikacz, virgin, is the godmother at a 2 Mar 1781 baptism. Lucja Banasiak, wife, is the godmother at a 2 Aug 1802 baptism. The birth records of the children of Lucja Cikacz are recorded as Bajtko, but I have plenty evidence that her husband Jozef changed his name from Bajtko to Banasiak [108].

I know Ewa is a sister of Lucja, because Franciszek Banasiak, age 60, is identified as an uncle in the 1812 Andrzej Banasiak marriage record.

That brings me to another record that needs discussion here. The 1788 birth of Franciszka Banasiak. This record is in an old Latin tabular format with Latin given names and Polish family names. Both parent names end up in the crevice of the book center, so the first few letters do not come out in the microfilm. The parent names read "...a?n?cisu Banaszek et ...a Nicolas?z?*****" The ? are badly scribbled letters; the * are illegible letters. I am pretty sure the father should be read as Francisu Banaszek, which would be Franciszek Banasiak. The mother's given name needs to be very short, ending with a. Anna and Heva (Latin for Ewa, or Eve) come to mind. Her family name looks like a broken rule to me, using the Latin "Nicol..." form of Nicholas instead of the Polish "Mikol..." form. Perhaps the intended name is Mikolszewska, which would be a good name for a daughter of a Mikolaj who has no family name. I know I am stretching here. I really do not need this name for my family tree. This is the first old Banasiak record that I found. When I found it in 1996 I did not know what to make of those 2 names. I worked out this explanation 5 years later. I spend all these words in documentation here only to make it clear to the reader that I am presenting all the questionable Banasiak-Cikacz facts. This 1788 Banasiak (actually "Banaszek") record is the only one among several contemporary Bajtko records. I claim that the family experimented with the Banasiak name in 1788, dropped it for Bajtko, then settled after all on Banasiak about 1800 or so. Meanwhile, Ewa may have experimented with Mikolszewska before settling on Cikacz.

Follow up. Ask about "niewiadomego" when writing to the Krakow linguistic institute (see Banasiak follow up). Research this issue in genealogy magazines. Try to find out what copiers did in those days when they ran into an illegible name. Submit an article on this subject to a journal. Study the Cikacz records again, along with Mikolajczak and Adamczak. See if it is possible to tie more people into my Cikacz family branch.

Mikolaj & Elzbieta Cikacz, 1720? - 1780?**[96, 184]**

This couple, Nicholas and Elizabeth, are Holly's 6-great grandparents. The proof is coming, below, where I trace their descendants. They go in column 6 in the *Descendancy*. They do not fit onto the Pedigree Chart on the last page of this book. Look for them a few pages from the end, in the Parzych *Pedigree* [184].

The birth and death years are just educated guesses.

I have 2 death records that name them. These records have a long discussion in the previous topic [above].

Careful. This is not the Elzbieta Kolodziejczak [114] who married the grandson of this Elzbieta.

The couple Jozef Banasiak and Lucja Cikacz are named as the parents of the groom in the 1812 marriage record for Andrzej Banasiak [111]. The death record for Lucja Banasiak names her husband Josef and her parents Mikolaj and Elzbieta (family name unknown). These two records, along with the age matches, establish Lucja as daughter of Mikolaj and Elzbieta, and establishes them all as my ancestors. This match is completely independent of all my discussion about the Bajtko / Banasiak / Cikacz family name issues.

Recall, from the Bajtko vs Banasiak discussion above, I have plenty records for Franciszek Bajtko and his wife Ewa Cikacz. Again, I claim this is the same couple as Franciszek Banasiak and his wife Ewa.

Lucja Cikacz, 1748? - 11 Jun 1824 [96, 184]

I have copies of both death records of Lucja Banasiak. The Latin one is too brief to be of any value. The Polish detailed one is analyzed above, identifying her as the daughter of Mikolaj and Elzbieta. Her husband is identified as Jozef Banasiak, age 73.

I figured her birth year from age of death, 76, no doubt exaggerated.

Interesting comment: Lucja died living in her home in Szelkow, not with her husband the witness who is said to be living with his son in Magnuszew Kotowe. I wonder what that means. This is a great genealogy hint: people may die in another parish for whatever reason.

Lucja Cikacz was a godmother at a 2 Mar 1781 baptism, where it is written that she is a virgin, a Latin form to indicate unmarried. Lucja wife of Jozef Bajtko was a godmother at a 22 Feb 1782 baptism. From these two records, I got the 1781 marriage date for the *Descendancy*. The marriage records start in 1797.

The name Lucja was often spelled Lucia. English is Lucy.

Kolodziejczak Name

The word "Kolodziejczak" means wheelwright, a maker of wheels. It is spelled with either a *j* or a *y* in the M18Szel [164] records. The modern spelling "Kolodziejczyk" is more common today, with 3 columns of people spelled that way in the Warsaw phone book, which has only 3 inches of people spelled "Kolodziejczak".

Two of the family records use the name Kowalczyk, I suppose by mistake. "Kowalczyk" means blacksmith, so the scribe may have made a semantic error. Kowalczyk is a very common name in the M18Szel and M94Kad [102] records. The equivalent name Kowalski is very common today in America.

One of the family records uses the name Bednarz. A "bednarz" is a cooper, a maker of barrels. Another semantic error? There was a Bednarz boy in my grammar school class.

Maybe these are not mistakes. I studied the records for this family before I figured out the Bajtko / Banasiak situation, above. It now occurs to me that a person who makes wheels might also make barrels, and might also do general blacksmith work. It makes sense that his children might take all 3 names. It makes sense that his children might switch names. The record keeper may have had trouble keeping track of which name was being used by whom.

I have a whole bunch of data for Kolodziejczak people in the parish of Szelkow whom I could not connect to my ancestors. The Excel print out list of names is more than 1 page. Kolodziejczak is a very common name in the parish records, so no doubt most of these names cannot be connected.

Follow up. Study the records again, particularly the Polish Napoleonic records with family relationships. See if these people used more than one family name. Continue the family tree.

Wawrzyniec Kolodziejczak, 1749 - 15 Jan 1800**[96, 184]****Franciszka, 1761 - 20 Nov 1811 [96, 184]**

The Polish name Wawrzyniec is translated Lawrence. Franciszka is feminine, English Frances.

This couple are my ancestors, as I now show: I have 11 records for them, all from M18Szel [164]:

I found both their death records. Parents and maiden names are usually not given in the old, brief, Latin church records. Both died at age 50, it is written, so I subtracted for their (not necessarily accurate) birth years. Franciszka's record correctly names her husband.

Franciszka has a duplicate record in the Polish copies. Her husband Wawrzyniec Kolodziejczak is named. Her parents are named [Unknown Family Name, below].

Larry and Fran are named as the parents in 3 baptismal records for their children that I found: Elzbieta, Jan, and Walenty. They are also named in the death record for the child Jan. As is often the case in these old Latin church records, the mother's maiden name is not given. Their family is listed in the *Descendancy*. [96].

I added a fourth child, Wincenty, April 1800. This one is questionable, because the mother's name is Agnetis. I judge that to be an error, because there are no other Wawrzyniec Kolodziejczak in the parish records. Franciszka could have been pregnant with Wincenty when Wawrzyniec died earlier in 1800. If I'm wrong about this one it does not matter for any other findings.

Elzbieta died Banasiak, 1836. Her husband Andrzej Banasiak was the presenter. Her parents are named as Wawrzyniec and Lucja Kolodziejczak. That mother's name, Lucja, is a reasonable error: Andrzej's mother is Lucja Cikacz. The death record is also wrong about Elzbieta being born in Magnuszew Maly; she was born in Szelkow. The death record is also wrong about Elzbieta being 30 at death; she was 45. All these are typical inaccuracies for these records; I mention them to make clear my interpretation of the Lucja error.

The marriage record for Walenty Kolodziejczak, 1818, is fine. Parents are Wawrzyniec and Franciszka.

That makes 10 records. I saved the most important for last:

In the 1812 marriage of Elzbieta Kolodziejczak to Andrzej Banasiak, the bride's parents are again named as Wawrzyniec and Franciszka Kolodziejczak. In an unusual format, the mother is named before the father, I guess because the father had died years ago, while the mother had just died 2 months earlier. This marriage document (and also the banns document that goes with it) ties the Banasiak and Kolodziejczak branches of my family tree. This document also verifies my judgment that the "Lucja" name was an error in the death record.

Elzbieta Kolodziejczak, 19 Nov 1790 - 24 Apr 1836 [96, 184]

Elzbieta is the Polish form for Elizabeth.

I copied her Latin birth record, which is very brief and scribbled. Her name, and the name of her parents, above, are all legible. A rare word, “subditorum” is in the record; it has various meaning in dictionaries, such as *place under*; I do not know what it means in a birth record.

I already analyzed her birth, marriage, and death records in the topic for her parents, above.

There is a problem with her maiden name in the birth record of her daughter, Julianna Banasiak, and again in the marriage record of Julianna to Marcin Parzych [104]. The mother of Julianna is listed as Elzbieta Kowalczyk in these two records. This is one of the two semantic errors that I mentioned in the Kolodziejczak Name topic, above. No problem with this error, because her mother died while living with them, as I mentioned above, where the name is correctly recorded. Just in case, I checked; there is no Elzbieta Kowalczyk in the records.

Previous versions of this genealogy book had Kowalczyk in my family tree. Unfortunately, the 1999 version [177] that I archived with the LDS library has that error. The error stands corrected here.

The other semantic error is the birth of Maryanna, 1828. Elzbieta is recorded with the maiden name Bednarz. Again, I consider this to be an obvious error, or perhaps confusion with other relatives using the name Bednarz.

Or maybe the family kept switching the version of their name.

One final silly error: The 1856 death of Jan Banasiak. He is recorded as the son of Andrzej Banasiak and Balbina Katarzyna Skoroszewska. Balbina is the daughter of this Jan, whose wife is Katarzyna Skoroszewska. Look in the *Descendancy*.

My Pultusk history book is written by a guy named Kolodziejczak.

Marcin & Maryanna, Unknown Family Name 1740? - 1790? [96, 184]

Marcin & Maryanna “unknown family name” are recorded as the parents at the 1811 death of Franciszka, married Kolodziejczak. This is that third example of “unknown” that I mentioned in the discussion of the Cikacz name origination [112]. I had to write to Plock to get a copy of this record, which is not in the microfilm.

1740? - 1790? are just my wild guesses at their birth and death; 1740 makes them 21 at my calculated birth year for their daughter, and 1790 has them dying just one year before the death records start.

I studied the death records 1791 - 1805 carefully for any Marcin and / or Maryanna, that are indexed as “Beznazwisko” = “WithoutFamilyName”. Ours are not there.

Follow up. Go back and check all the Kowalczyk and Bednarz deaths. Maybe this family too was in the process of choosing a family name. Read all the witness names, where it often mentions if the witness is a spouse or son. I do not really plan to do this follow up item; as always I list the obvious follow up for you, the reader, to consider.

My Mitochondrial Mom

This Maryanna Unknown Name [96] is the bottom name on my family tree. It is the direct maternal line. The female equivalent of Gwozdz to me. Mitochondria have their own genes; they multiply like bacteria in our cells. All my mitochondria genes come, with no genetic rearrangement, from the egg of Maryanna, mother of Franciszka, who is mother of Elzbieta Kolodziejczak. My children have mitochondria from Nina Ripley, the last name in this book.

It would be fun to find a distant maternal line cousin, for the same reason that I am looking for a distant Gwozdz cousin.

My mitochondrial DNA is type H1c. I had my entire mtDNA read out in 2010 at FamilyTreeDNA.com, where in 2017 I have no perfect matches but I have about 50 matches that differ by one mutation. I guess that means my line has an unusual mutation, so if a perfect match shows up that might be another descendant of this Maryanna.

Follow up: Study the microfilms to find the most distant documented person with my mitochondria - direct female descent from this Maryanna. Wait for a perfect mtDNA match to show up in the databases, then try to match us in the microfilms.

4 3 2 1 G P H C

West

. **Andrew** [124] 15 Mar 1799 N Carolina - 31 Jul 1873 IN. m 1823? Sarah McAtee [120]. 12 children listed in column 2:
. . **Isaac** 1824 NC - 1876. 3 marriages, 3 children. 1st m 4 Jan 1848 Pike Co, Elizabeth Dejarnett
. . . Sarah Jane 25 May 1851 - 14 Sep 1910. m 24 Feb 1869 Robert S. Willis
. . . Charles Marshall 6 Dec 1870 - 20 Jul 1926. m 1890 Elizabeth Johnson
. . . Mary Ruth
. . . Robert Lynn
. . . Elizabeth 1872. m 31 Aug 1891 Clarence L Borders
. . . Isaac Newton (last name Willis) 8 Feb 1874 - 21 Jul 1956. m 25 Dec 1895 Hattie Anna Rumble
. . . Claud Matthew 2 Oct 1896 - 26 May 1981. m 23 Dec 1914 Minnie Loveless
. . . 4 children, 12 grandchildren, 26 gt gndchldrn, 3 gt-gt gndchldrn; in Frainer's genealogy [123]
. . . Iris Fern 17 Apr 1900. m 13 Jan 1916 Randall Easton Rock
. . . 13 children in Frainer
. . . Robert Lowell
. . . 3 children, 8 grandchildren, 13 gt gndchldrn in Frainer
. . . Heber Earl 18 Feb 1909 - 1927
. . . Nancy Jane 7 Mar 1876 - 26 Aug 1942. m 4 Aug 1897 Perry Colvin
. . . Kenneth Colvin
. . . Perry 1878 - 8 Jan 1887
. . . Emma Texas Jul 1880. m 30 Sep 1903 Horace Thomas
. . . Ruth
. . . Arvilla Feb 1883 - 1963. m 23 Sep 1903 Virgil Henderson
. . . Robert, Earl, Virgil, Bertha
. . . Robert Walter 1884 - 22 Oct 1952. m 4 Dec 1908 Macil Lowrey
. . . Vera 3 Jun 1909. m 29 Nov 1928 Leslie Yates
. . . Pat 2 Nov 1933
. . . Lydia Ellen 11 Jul 1886 - 21 Aug 1967. m 16 Oct 1904 David Ira Sankey Chambers
. . . Infant boy
. . . Infant girl
. . . Mable Lee
. . . 2 children, 7 grandchildren, 12 gt gndchldrn in Frainer
. . . Mildred Annetta
. . . Mary Elizabeth 22 Oct 1911. m 8 Oct 1929 Lawrence Louis Haury
. **Source:** . Carol Ann [123] 24 Dec 1936. m 17 Sep 1955 Donald Eugene Frainer.
. . . Helen Ruth
. . . 3 children, 7 grandchildren, 7 gt gndchldrn in Frainer
. . . John 22 Feb 1853 - 27 Jul 1940. 1m 4 Dec 1875 Margaret Grub
. . . Emery Jan 1879 - before 1940. m 6 Nov 1901 Alice Bailey
. . . Henry Jan 1878 - before 1940
. . . Manuel Jan 1881. m 3 Jan 1904
. . . Lovie Jun 1883. m Richardson
. . . Eunice 24 Nov 1884 - 17 Sep 1895
. . . Waughnetta
. . . Charles 29 Oct 1886 - 17 Aug 1890
. . . Rufus 27 Apr 1889 - 26 Aug 1913. m Flora
. . . Dovie Oct 1892 - before 1940
. . . Ruby m Coffman
. . . Irene
. . . Wilma m Corbin
. . . *-* John West's 2m 12 Jan 1902 Belsey Barnett. 3m 12 Dec 1902 Annie Ficklin

4 3 2 1 G P H C

West Descendancy

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4	3	2	1	G	P	H	C
.	.	*-*					Isaac West's 2m Arabella Grub. 3m 25 Mar 1865 Gibson Co IN, Eliza Young Hartwell
.	.	.					Isabella (Isaac's 3rd and youngest child) 1867. m 26 Nov 1879 Charles F Gilbert. 2m 3 Sep 1893 William F Lee
.	.	Eliza	Ellen				1829 NC - before 1900. m 17 Sep 1848 IN, Henry Grubb
.	.	.	John				1851?
.	.	.	Andrew				1853?
.	.	.	Henry				1855?
.	.	.	Eli				1862?
.	.	.	Calvin				1865?
.	.	Elizabeth					1830 Madison Twp, Pike Co, IN - before 1875. m 18 Jan 1848 IN, Jackson B. Noland
.	.	.	Mary Jane				1849?
.	.	.	Amanda				1851?
.	.	.	Sarah Isabell				1856?
.	.	.	Ellen				1859?
.	.	John					22 Mar 1833 Indiana - 13 Jul 1906 Pike Co IN. 1st m Elvira Willis
.	.	.	Artemisia				6 Oct 1858 - 1 Dec 1894. m RF Hart
.	.	.	Stella Ann				d 18 Jun 1880
.	.	.	Ada G				25 Mar 1886 - 23 Feb 1887
.	.	.	Charlotte				1861
.	.	*-*	John West's 2nd				m 28 Feb 1864 Pike Co IN, Clarissa Harvey
.	.	.	William F				Jul 1867 - 1944. m 24 Aug 1890 Rowena Rumble
.	.	.	Bessie Gail				23 Jun 1891 - 23 Jun 1967. m 16 Aug 1911 Nobel Cleveland Miller
.	.	.	Cecil Lindon				1 Mar 1920. m 7 May 1939 Mary Ruth Willis
.	.	.	Harley R				Aug 1893
.	.	.	Perry				14 May 1870 - 21 Sep 1899
.	.	.	James R				6 Oct 1875 - 12 Feb 1955
.	.	Jeremiah					1834?
.	.	Zachariah	[124]				Apr 1836 Madison Twp, Pike Co IN - 28 Nov 1909 Essex MO. 2 marriages, 8 children
.	.	.					Zachariah is buried at Taylor Cemetery, southeast of Essex, but there is no grave marker
.	.	.					There is an uncertainty in Zachariah's birth. Maybe around 1830 NC?
.	.	.					1st m 2 Apr 1863 Margaret Loveless
.	.	.	Alzie (Alvaze)				1864 IN - ? Essex MO
.	.	.	Andy (Andrew)				1865 IN.
.	.	.	Enos				4 Nov 1867 Princeton IN - 12 Oct 1953 Princeton IN. m 28 Mar 1889 Evaline Colvin
.	.	.	Walter Harrison				7 Aug 1891 - 20 Jan 1984. m 2 Aug 1917 Flossie Dyson
.	.	.	Walter A				1918 - 1922
.	.	.	Willard G				5 Nov 1920
.	.	.	Mary Jane				1920. m Robert Forrest Shoultz
.	.	.	Stan				
.	.	.	Vicky?				[124]
.	.	.	Larry J				1920?
.	.	.	Robert D				1920?
.	.	.	Donald L				1924 - 1932
.	.	.	Bessie				1893 - 1956. m 1915 Willie Barrett
.	.	.	Estel (Dude)				25 May 1895 - 25 Dec 1927. m Versa Dyson
.	.	.	Emmett E				20 Sep 1899 - 24 Dec 1979. m 23 Jun 1923 Grace Mae McGillum
.	.	.	Edgar				1900?
.	.	.	Edna				1900?
.	.	.	Albert				1900?
.	.	.	Mae (another Mae West!)				1904. m Clarence Rumble
.	.	.	Ruby				1906 - 1967. m Virgil Willis. 2nd m Shorty Trusty
.	.	.	Elbert (Roachie)				1909. m Mary Leighty
.	.	.	Elza (Sammy)				1913. m Ruth Hughs. 2nd m Naomi Leighty
.	.	.					(Elza is the 11th and last child of Enos West & Evaline Colvin)

West Descendancy

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4	3	2	1	G	P	H	C
.	.	*_*					Zachariah's 2nd m 15 Jun 1871 IN, Anneta Baret [121]
.	.	.	Emory	E			10 Apr 1872 IN - 30 May 1934 Stoddard Co, MO. m 1893 Julia Ann Trotter
.	.	.	Walter				4 Mar 1894 - 27 Jun 1894
.	.	.	Luther				22 Sep 1895
.	.	.	Roy				17 Aug 1899. m 1920 Jenny Ramsey
.	.	.	.	Francis			
.	.	.	.	Roy			
.	.	.	.	Nole			
.	.	.	.	Bonnie			
.	.	.	.	Wayne			
.	.	.	Albert				1900?
.	.	.	Ida	Ann			18 Apr 1901. m 17 May 1916 Alfred H Boone
.	.	.	.	Evelyn Irene			6 Jan 1917. m Linnis Cassey. 2nd m Robert Carr. 3rd m Thurston Taller
.	.	.	.	Ellen Marie			8 Jun 1919. m 29 Jan 1938 Kenneth McCarter
.	.	.	.	Julia Leon			19 Nov 1921. m 7 May 1938 Noland Beck
.	.	.	.	Emory Richard			28 Oct 1924 - 2 Sep 1932
.	.	.	E.B.				25 Feb 1903
.	.	.	Alvzy				28 Mar 1905. m 15 Mar 1925 Evelyn Ross
.	.	.	.	Nadine			
.	.	.	.	Normilee			
.	.	.	.	Chester			
.	.	.	.	Lester			
.	.	.	.	Maxine			
.	.	.	Louis	E			19 Aug 1907. m 1927 Nellie Statler. 2nd m Erma
.	.	.	Woodrow				22 Oct 1912 (9th and last child of Emory West & Julia Trotter)
.	.	.	Printis	(male)			1875 IN - 1895. bur Taylor MO
.	.	.	Florence	Jane			4 Dec 1876 Oakville IN - 10 Apr 1950 Dexter MO. m 3 times
.	.	.	.				1st m 31 Dec 1892 Stoddard Co MO, James Benton Able
.	.	.	Homer				26 Feb 1894 - 20 Sep 1895
.	.	.	Edna				7 Jan 1896 - 1 Feb 1911
.	.	.	Pearl	Jane			29 Nov 1898 - 4 May 1983. m 2 Dec 1916 Claude Raymond Moore
.	.	.	.				Claude (8 Jul 1894 - 9 May 1964)
.	.	.	.	Claude Raymond			22 Sep 1917. m Waneta Crow. 2nd m 26 Jun 1943 Cora Mae Moats
.	.	.	.	Ruby Mae			2 Feb 1919 - 7 Jun 2003. m Milton Rehg
.	.	.	.	Broonie Mary			21 Jun 1922. m Bernard L. Stites
.	.	.	*_*				Broonie 2nd m Edwin Freel
.	Source:	.	.	James Williby	[123]		18 Nov 1924 E St Louis MO - 8 Jun 2006. m Bernadette Sullivan (? - 23 Jul 1949)
.	.	.	.	*_*			James 2nd m 19 Nov 1952 Joanella Catherine Junker (26 Mar 1921)
.			Jim & Jo Moore provided genealogy information, and put me in contact with
.			Carol Frainer, who provided most of the distant West information.
.	.	.	*_*	.			Florence West's 2nd m 17 Aug 1901 Bloomfield MO, A. Smith Edwards
.	.	.	Arthur				1 May 1902
.	.	.	Oscar	Emory			1 May 1902 - 14 Jul 1974 . m Sep 1954
.	.	.	Dazie				1905 - 1905
.	.	.	Otto	Louie			4 Jan 1910 - 22 Apr 1966. m Viola
.	.	.	*_*				Florence West's 3rd m 9 Mar 1916 Bloomfield MO, Alexander P. Patterson
.	.	.	Wilmoth	Stella			20 Dec 1916. m 6 Apr 1935 William Everet Sifford
.	.	.	Frenda	May			15 Oct 1918 - 1992
.	.	.	Inez	Irene			24 Nov 1921 - 7 Feb 1970. m Swallows
.	.	.	.	daughter			m Powers
.	Source:	.	.	William Douglas			found Barbara though 23AndMe.com in 2011

4 3 2 1 G P H C

. . . **Lawrence** [125] 24 Jan 1881 Princeton IN - 10 Aug 1954 Essex MO. m 20 Jun 1907 Bessie Baird [129]
 Lawrence is the 7th child of Zachariah West; 4th child of Anneta Baret

. . . . **Leonard** Bert 16 Dec 1907 - 17 Jun 1958 IN. m Mae Hamilton (1911 - 1990). lived in Paris AK

. . . . **Lovie** Mae 10 Jul 1909 - 18 Oct 1910

. . . . **Ernest** Zachariah [125] 24 May 1911 Essex MO - 18 Jun 1997 Cupertino CA. bur Essex Cemetery
 m 31 Jan 1934 Essex MO, Ruby Crawford [150]

. **Joe Ann** [146] 25 Nov 1934. m 9 Apr 1960 Lionel Geoffrey Gatley (6 Apr 1932)

. **Linda** Louise 1 Mar 1942 - 12 Mar 1942

. **Barbara** Kay [174] 21 Jan 1946. m Peter Gwozdz.
 children - Gwozdz, Peter [10]

. . . . **Fay** Evelyn 2 Jan 1913 - 27 Dec 1986. m Bill Autrey (13 May 1903 - 30 Jun 1968). both bur Essex

. **Source:** . **Donald** 11 Nov 1932 - Sep 2002. m 5 Apr 1954 Hazel Wilkenson. liv Crystal City MO

. **Source:** . **Billy Gene** 12 Mar 1934 - 8 Oct 2000 Dexter MO. m 26 Jul 1953 Mildred Ross

. . . **Danette** Faye m Gail Mizer

. **Source:** . . . Andrea [141] 30 Nov 1977. m 2000 Jason David Marshall

. . . . **Harold** J. 4 Jan 1915 - 22 Dec 1938

. . . . **Nettie** (Annetta) Elizabeth 3 Jan 1916 - 25 Jan 1997.
 m 15 Oct 1944 Dexter MO, Roy Vickrey (26 Feb 1907 - 21 Mar 1993). both bur Essex

. . . . **Eugene** Alvin 5 Jul 1920 - 23 May 1997. m 15 Jun 1943 Wilma Block

. . . . **Daisy** Alline 17 Oct 1922 - 23 Dec 1982. m Carlos Carl Smith (21 May 1921. liv MI)

. **Source:** **Mary** L. [123] 18 Sep 1924 - 18 Sep 2011. m 16 May 1942 Jim Owens (?-2 Mar 2011)

. Roy **Wayne**

. . . . **Syble Irene** 29 Jun 1927 - 12 Oct 1998. m Alan Alderman (11 Jun 1928)

. . . . **Mildred** (Millie) 25 Jul 1928 Essex MO - 27 Nov 1992 Moberly MO. m Orville Rhodes

. **Source:** **D. Maxine** 20 Jul 1929. m 16 Jul 1947 Boling Green OH, Dale Bitler. liv Tennessee

. . . **Marion** (brother of Lawrence West) Jun 1885 IN - 15 Dec 1953 Essex MO. 8th and youngest child of Zachariah West
 m Elizabeth Davis (she later married Isaac W Crawford[150])

. . . . **Willie** m Ollie Peck. no children

. . . . **Paul**

. Marion, Jimmy, Kenneth, Patsy, Jeannie all married

. . . . **Alice** 1st m Gerald Wilson; no children. 2nd m Louis Walls; no children. 3rd m Johnson

. . . . **Donald** d

. . . . **Derrel** m

. . . . **Larry** m

. **Shirley** m

4 3 2 1 G P H C

4 3 2 1 G P H C

. . **Ellen** (7th child of Andrew West) 25 Nov 1837 Madison Twp IN - 18 Jan 1915 Pike Co IN. m 4 Sep 1853 IN, Eli Rumble

. . . Winey Malissa 1854. m 14 Sep 1871 Joseph Willis

. . . Sarah Isabelle 1858. m 3 Oct 1875 William Hillman

. . . Polly L 17 Nov 1860 - 13 Jun 1947. m 16 Dec 1877 Andrew Jackson Willis

. . . . Florence E 1879 - 12 May 1946. m Luther Cot

. 10 children

. William 8 Jan 1882. m Blaize

. Randall

. Oscar Carlton 3 Apr 1885 - 15 Jan 1957. m 6 Sep 1905 Minnie Ennis

. Hellen

. Olevia

. Myrtle 21 Jul 1890 - 6 Dec 1992 (died at age 102). m 26 Mar 1910 Paul Wilson

. Pauline

. Alma Lucille 15 Jan 1911 - 30 Jul 1938. m 4 Oct 1928 Millard Morris Hightower [120]

. James 26 Jan 1932. m 29 Jul 1952 Beverly Dolores Myers

. **Source:** . . . Lisa Michele [122] 19 Mar 1959. m 27 Feb 1988 Martin Alan Chadwick

. . . Eliza Alice 19 Mar 1865. m 2 Nov 1882 John Blaize

. . **Margaret** Dec 1841 Pike Co IN - 1922 Lincoln Co OK. m 23 Oct 1856 Pike Co, Mason Borders

. . . Melvina 1858

. . . Alexander 1860? Died as a child?

. . . Mary (Maggie) E. 27 Dec 1863 Pike Co - 15 Sep 1944 Oklahoma City.

. . . . Bertha Pearl 23 Jul 1902 Chandler OK - 17 Feb 1982 Needles CA. m 1 Sep 1919

. Betty J. Beeman, granddaughter of Bertha, genealogist, sent me Margaret data

. . . Oliver P. 1869

. . . Charley 1873

. . **Albert** 1842? IN. m 26 Mar 1863 IN, Lucy Willis

. . . Perry 1864?

. . . Riley 1867?

. . . Lorey Ann 1869?

. . **Mary** (Polly) 1 Jun 1845 IN - 1 Feb 1873. never m

. . **Sarah** Jane 13 Mar 1850 IN - 8 Nov 1923, IN. m 7 Dec 1865 Henderson Shoaf

. . . Albert 1866?

. . . Mary 1868?

. . . Frank 1873?

. . . Susan 1870?

. . **Andrew** Johnson Jul 1852 IN. m 5 Oct 1871 Susan Adkinson. 2nd m 7 Oct 1896 Letitia Minnis

. . . Andrew Johnson West is the 12th and youngest child of Andrew West Sr [115]

. . . Agnes M Aug 1899

. . . Guy 16 Nov 1907

4 3 2 1 G P H C

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

The next 2 pages have distant data on the McAtee and Leatherman families. All this comes from the book: **McAtee Family**; by James Robling, 294 East Villa Ridge Road, Villa Ridge, MO 63089. Robling distributed the book for \$20 per copy in 1997.

McAtee [126]

Patrick [126] 1652? Scotland? - 1717 Charles County MD. m Rosamond (1652 - 1719)
 Perhaps Patrick immigrated to Maryland around 1688? Perhaps his wife and children followed around 1694?

. Edmund Charles 1675? Scotland? - 1764 Charles Co. m 1698?

. . Patrick 1700? - 1749

. . John 1704? Charles County - 1792 Charles County.

. . . Edmund 1727? - 1781. m Elizabeth

. . . John

. . . Sarah 1729? - 1790?

. . . John 1730? Charles County - 1805? m Nancy Wade? (Nancy daughter of Zachariah and Nancy Noble)
 John & family moved from MD to Rowan County NC around 1781

. . . . Edmund 1759? also moved to Rowan County NC

. . . . Zachariah [126] Aug 1761 Charles Co MD - 14 Feb 1839. m 9 Nov 1798 Roan Co NC, Susannah Leatherman [121]
 both Zachariah & Susannah are buried at Poplar Grove Cemetery, IN

. . . . John 1799 Rowan County NC - 1855?. m 8 Sep 1825 Margaret Dent. no children

. . . . Nancy 1801? Rowan - 5 May 1876. m John Dent

. 11 children named in Ramsey's book

. (Joseph) Josiah 1803? Rowan - 1855. m 4 Jun 1835 Obesiance (Biddy) Miller

. 8 children named in Ramsey's book

. **Sarah** [126] 23 Dec 1805 Rowan Co, North Carolina - 4 Jun 1889. m Andrew West
 bur Poplar Grove Cemetery, Madison Township, Pike County, IN

. children - West, Andrew [115]

. Benjamin 6 Sep 1806 Rowan - 17 Feb 1876 Pike Co IN. m 25 Oct 1832 Ellen Decker

. 7 children named in Ramsey's book

. William 21 May 1810 Rowan - 16 Mar 1892 Pike Co IN. m 30 Nov 1838 Susan Shoultz

. Lucinda 29 Mar 1839 - 6 May 1924. m 29 Apr 1858 William Henry Robling

. Franklin Pierce

. Elmer Maurice

. . **Source:** (Vern) Dale m Natalie Siewert. (Natalie Robling [122] is a source.)

. William Sherman

. Jesse

. . **Source:** James [122]

. 9 other children (10 total, William & Susan McAtee)

. Elizabeth 13 Mar 1818 Rowan - 8 Dec 1905. m 26 Oct 1833 Pleasant Hightower

. Sylvester 3 Jan 1850 - 20 Sep 1922. m 9 Sep 1870 Christy Ann Mayfield

. Rufus James 22 May 1879 - 17 May 1946. m Lettie Bell Walton

. Millard Morris 5 Jan 1908 - 8 Apr 1982. m 4 Oct 1928 Alma Lucille Wilson

. children - West - Rumble - Willis - Millard Moris Wilson [119]

. 11 other children (12 total, Elizabeth & Pleasant Hightower)

. Thomas ? - 1808 Rowan County, NC. m Sarah (or Sally?)

. John 3 Jul 1803 - 14 Sep 1877. m 28 Sep 1825 Union County IN, Sarah Starr

. Hezekiah 1771 - 1850? Pike County IL m 15 Nov 1796 Sarah Smith

. 8 children: John, Smith, Andrew, Edward, Jane, Sarah, Elizabeth, Elijah

. John 1776 - 1855 Fayette County KY. 3 marriages

. 12 children, 3 of them after his 3rd marriage at age 74

. Abednego 1782 Roan County NC - 1865 Rush County IN. m Elizabeth Power

. Henry 1731 - 1782. m ? 2nd m Elizabeth Neale

. William and Henry

. Benedict

. Thomas ? - 1810? m 3 Nov 1778 Sarah Maddox

. Elizabeth ? - 1810? m John Berry

. Henry, Samuel, William, John

. George 1745 - 26 Jan 1788. m Elizabeth Hamilton

. Ann, Leonard, Henry, plus 8 other children names not known

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

. . Edmund 1710? - 1734. m Hester Smallwood?
 . . . at least 2 children. several grandchildren in Robling's book
 . . William 1710? - 1771 Frederick County MD. m Elizabeth. 2nd m Ann
 . . . 9 children, perhaps more
 . . Elizabeth 1710? - 1784. m John Thomas
 . . Thomas 1715? - 1776. m Ann Dyer
 . . . 4 children
 . . Mary
 . . Agnes
 . *_* Edmund's 2nd m 1725? Mary Nevitt
 . . Elinor 1725?
 . . Ann 1727? - 1800? m Oliver Birch
 . . Rosamond 1729? - 1790? m James McAtee (1st cousin, son of Patrick, below)
 . Kather 1678? Scotland? - ? 2nd child of Patrick & Rosamond. m Galahaw
 . Patrick 1680? - 1756. m Sarah Greene
 . . John 1722? Charles Co. MD - 1812 Fairfax Co VA
 . . . Patrick Henry 1775? - 1858. m Jan Harrison
 George 1810 - 1866? m Nancy Blakely McCullough
 George 1847 - 1923. m Mary Ann Rowe
 William 1902 - 1961. m 13 May 1913 Flat River MO, Charlotte Ritter
 Wesley 17 May 1924 - 1 Apr 1983. m 5 Jan 1944 Betty Jean Isham
 . . **Source:** Terry [122] m Robert Lehman
 . . 10 more children of Patrick and Sarah
 . Mary 1682? - 1745? m 1704? William Boswell
 . . 4 sons
 . Elinor 1685. m Clemens
 . Rosamond 1688 Scotland? - 1750? m John Clemens
 . . 12 children
 . James Mar 1695 Charles Co MD - 1764 Charles Co. m 1830? Ignatius Smith
 . . 6 children

Leatherman

. . Hans Dewalt Lederman [126] b Germany. m Maria Engel. Family arrived in US 27 Sep 1727
 . . . Hans Peter 18 Sep 1711 Lembach Germany
 . . . Maria Ursula 17 Apr 1714
 . . . Daughter 17 Apr 1714 twin died
 . . . Catharina Barbara 25 Jan 1716
 . . . Hans Daniel 6 Nov 1718 Mattstall Germany
 . . . Johann Melchior 23 Apr 1721
 . . . Anna Catherina 17 May 1723
 . . . Nicholas (Johann Nickel) [126] 7 Sep 1724 Dehlingen Germany - 1782 Rowan Co NC. m (Anna Maria) Elizabeth
 (Anna) Martha 9 Nov 1749 Germantown PA
 Christian 1751? Frederick County MD - 1819 Rowan County NC. m Barbara
 John 1755?
 Jonas 1760. m Catherine
 Rachel m William Calley
 Daniel m Nancy Porter
 Leah m John Welsh
 Susannah [126] 1775 - 1865? Pike County IN. m Zachariah McAtee
 children - McAtee, Zachariah [120]
 . . . Johan Christian 27 August 1730 Fackner Swamp, Germantown, New Hanover Township, Philadelphia PA

Barett

. **Richmond** [127] 1804? NC - 1890?. m **Hannah** (1807? NC - 1890?) [127]
 **Anneta** [127] 9 Feb 1849 IN - 5 May 1913. m Bilderback. no children. bur Taylor Cemetery
 2nd m Zachariah West
 children - West, Zachariah [116]
 *_* Anneta 3rd m O. P. Deffendall

West Data

I am a West in-law. I do very little original genealogy research on the West family, but I enjoy the documentation of information sent to me by relatives of my wife and by other genealogists.

We all know that West is a very common family name. I noticed many books and genealogical articles listed under "West" in the IGI [176]. I have not taken the time read them. I have no background information on the name West. I have not checked any of the town names from my *West Descendancy* in the Locality Search [175].

A 4 page list of genealogy books came up when I did a Mormon Library [175] Surname Search [175] for "West". Most of these books seem to be like this book of mine. They are available on microfilm. I have not checked these films to see if they have information for our West family.

I occasionally typed a few names into the LDS web based Search for Ancestors [175] for new West data. Nothing obvious noticed. There are so many West names available through LDS that it is necessary to put date restrictions, so I would not find a name with no date or wrong date. Lots of web page references come up on web searches for West, but I do not check them all, because they tend to be very tedious.

Hightower [122] mailed me a list of people doing research on West genealogy. This 4 page list has addresses for 47 people! Hightower got most of the names from the *Family Exchange Service*, a genealogy service that I am not familiar with. Hightower actually contacted very few of the people; I have done nothing with this list.

2017 comment: This topic was last updated in 2001. Since then, I have submitted my *Descendancy* results to FamilySearch.org - Ancestral File [176] and PRF [176]; Holly submitted my results to Family Tree [176]. Since 2001, neither of us has done any research on the West line.

Follow up: Recheck all the distant ancestor names on the web for new results. Check FamilySearch.org [175] to see if others have linked additional data to ours. Search for all the town names that we have; determine which towns have birth, marriage, or death records available on microfilm; verify the data that we have, and find more. Contact the people on Hightower's list. I have no plans to do any West research. If anyone is reading this and wondering how to find more West information, try these follow up items. Let me know what you find.

These follow up suggestions apply to all sections of this genealogy book, although other sections have had more research done since 2001.

Census Data; West

Many of the names and birth years of people listed in my *West Descendancy* came from census data. I have not done the research. Others have mailed me a few copies of census data. In this *Notes* section, I have not seen the actual census data for most of my census references; I am referring mostly to notes that others have given to me.

Follow up: Make copies of the relevant information, and assemble the data into packets. In recent years, census data has become available on the web; check for additional information.

J Robling

The reference "J Robling" refers to James Warner Robling [120], and to his book "McAtee Family", and to my file of information from him.

James Robling is a 4th cousin of my wife Barbara. I heard of Robling through Hightower [122], who highly recommended his book, "McAtee Family". James distributed copies of his book in 1997. We chatted on the phone, but we have never met.

Mr Robling continues to distribute copies of the book, at his copying cost of about \$20; you may write to him at 294 East Villa Ridge Road, Villa Ridge MO 63089 (not checked since 1998).

As you can see on page [120], I have very little information on James' immediate family. As you can see on page [120], I copied loads of information from his book on your distant McAtee ancestors.

The book is excellent genealogy. I did not actually look up any of the deeds and records cited by Robling, but he went to a lot of trouble to copy many of these documents into his book. James' analysis is exhaustive. He makes it very clear when he is just speculating, when he is judging facts on slim evidence, and when he is reporting solid facts.

N Robling

The reference "N Robling" refers to Natalie Robling [120], and my file of information from her.

Dale Robling is a fourth cousin of my wife Barbara. I learned through Frainer [123] that Dale's wife, Natalie, is a genealogist.

On 3 Jan 1995, I mailed Natalie a copy of this West part. On 13 Jan 1995, she mailed me a thick envelope with loads of information. She included my copy with corrections and additions marked in. Some of her information is on the McAtee branch. I did not take the time in 1995 to update these McAtee topics. By the time I did, I had more McAtee data from J Robling [above], whose book I used for my 1998 McAtee update.

I did some spot checking. Natalie's data and James' data are the same, except James has more McAtee and Natalie has more West. I phoned them both. They say they worked independently some time ago on this McAtee - West information.

Natalie Robling is the original source for much of my West information that I had received earlier from Hightower and Frainer [below].

In my phone conversations, I found out that Natalie and James are 2nd cousins.

Terry (McAtee) Lehman [121]

Terry saw my McAtee information in this book and contacted me by email 8 Dec 2015. We shared information. Terry is a 7th cousin of Barbara's father Ernest West [118]. Her grandchildren are 9th cousins of Holly. This connection is based on several generations of data that Terry and I found on the web; we have not verified the accuracy of all that data, so we are not fully confident of this connection.

Hightower

"Hightower" refers to Lisa Hightower-Chadwick [119], and to my file of information from her.

Lisa is a fourth cousin of my daughter Holly. She asked me to pass along her address: Lisa Hightower-Chadwick, 5347 Felicia Street, Camarillo CA 93012-7311.

On 3 Jan 1995, I mailed Lisa a copy of this West part. On 9 Jan 1995, she mailed me a thick envelope with loads of information. She included my copy with corrections and additions marked in.

Like me, Lisa emphasizes that she only compiles information sent to her by others. She says she has not done independent research. But wow, what a pile of information she sent me. And her handwriting is neat like a human laser printer!

On 11 Mar 1995, Hightower mailed me a disk with a PAF file. The disk label says it has 1424 Descendants of Patrick McAtee; Patrick is the grandfather of Zachariah McAtee, according to J Robling [above].

Lisa mailed me several print-outs of her notes, with information provided by others. My Hightower file is thick.

Hightower includes quotes from the *Pike County History Book*.

Actually, Lisa's relationship to Holly is quite complicated: Lisa's father is Holly's 4th cousin, through Ellen West. Fourth cousin = $2^{-9} = 1/512 = 0.00195$. That means Holly's relationship to Lisa is 4th cousin once removed, or 2^{-10} . However, Lisa is doubly related. On the McAtee side, Lisa and Holly are 5th cousins, in the same generation, or 2^{-11} . Net relationship is $2^{-10} + 2^{-11} = 0.00146$, which is almost, but not quite equivalent to 4th cousin.

Frainer

"Frainer" refers to Carol Frainer [115], and to my file of information from her. I first phoned Carol on 5 Dec 1993; we have corresponded several times since.

Frainer is a fourth cousin of my daughter Holly. She lives in Yates City, IL.

Frainer entered data for 2,366 people into her genealogy program. On 18 Dec 1993 she sent me disks; I made print outs. The print out of Zachariah McAtee's descendants is 10 pages.

That print out was my first source for my Isaac West [115] descendants and my Zachariah West [116] descendants (other than Lawrence West descendants, which I mailed to Carol on a disk). My *Descendancy* does not have all her data; I did not enter the names of all the most distant cousins.

It seems Natalie Robling is the original researcher for many of Frainer's West and McAtee facts. Hightower and N Robling provided many changes to my data, so it is no longer identical to my Frainer print out.

Frainer gave me the addresses for Natalie Robling and for Lisa Hightower-Chadwick [above]. Neither my wife Barbara nor I have ever met Carol, nor Lisa, nor Natalie, nor James. Barb's family did not know of them until Jim Moore told us about Carol. All my communication with them has been by phone and by mail.

Moore

"Moore" refers to James and Joanela Moore [117], and my file of information from them. Moore told me about Frainer.

I understand from phone calls that James got his Lawrence West [118] information from Mary Owens [123].

Barbara has never met her second cousin James Moore. He contacted Barb's father Ernest West by phone about 1992. That is when Jim got interested in genealogy. Jo mailed information in March 1993, with photos, including one of Zachariah West [116].

All that was before I got into this. I have since communicated and exchanged information with Jim & Jo. They have given me names of other distant West relatives who work on the West genealogy.

Jim and Jo Moore live in OFallon, IL.

Jacober

"Jacober" is my reference to an Andrew West descendancy in my Moore file.

James and Joanela Moore [123] mailed this copy of a computer print out to my wife Barbara [174] on 12 Mar 1993. The top line is "Cy to Jo 6 Jan 1993". In phone calls, I identified it as by Mae Jacober, with whom I have spoken on the phone only very briefly. Mae, who is Jo Moore's cousin, often works on genealogy. She has been helping with Jim's family research. Thanks Mae!

I believe the Andrew West data came to Jacober from Natalie Robling [120]. I assume the Zachariah West data and the Lawrence West data came from Moore [above] and from Owens [below].

Mary Owens [118]

I had a very long phone conversation with Mary on 17 Oct 1993. She is my source for most of the West cousins (descendants of Lawrence West [118]). Moore [above] had requested this information from her, so she had it all handy.

My family visited Mary's family in June 1997. She and I sat down and updated the information.

Mary lived in Essex, MO. She was Barb's aunt.

My brother Matt married a Mary Owen [10]. I guess with so many names there are bound to be repeats.

Andrew West Probate

Frainer [123] has notes referring to the probate records for Andrew West. I have not seen them. On 19 Jan 1994, Carol Frainer mailed me a copy of one page from his will. My copy is not legible. In the letter with the copy, Carol explains that the page lists Andrew's living children.

Hightower [122] has notes that her copy is also illegible. Hightower notes supplied by J Robling state that his estate is located in Box 71 File 3, Petersburg IN 47567. J Robling lists this as footnote 131 in his book.

Follow up: Obtain a full legible copy of the probate records.

Poplar Grove Cemetery

Four distant ancestors: Zachariah McAtee, Susanah Leatherman McAtee, Andrew West, and Sarah McAtee West, are all buried at Poplar Grove, Madison Township, Pike Count, Indiana. This information is from N Robling [122], who writes that the cemetery is "across from our property that has been in the family since 1852". Robling lives in Vincennes IN, about 20 miles from the property and cemetery.

N Robling sent me a copy of a 1993 rubbing of the stone of Zachariah McAtee.

Hightower [122] sent me a photograph of Zachariah McAtee's tombstone; I made copies, which I distributed to Barb's relatives. Lisa took the photograph in July 1986. The stone of Pleasant Hightower is also in the photograph.

N Robling, through her pen marks on a previous version of this *Notes* section, has verified that: The stone for Andrew West is next to the stone for his wife Sarah, and close to the stone for Zachariah McAtee. The stone for Susanah, Zachariah's wife, has been gone since the 1950's. The stone inscriptions do not give place of birth. More discussion on the inscriptions below, under each person's notes.

Follow up: It would be nice someday to make a list and sketch of the location of all the ancestor and descendant tombstones at Poplar Grove, with a transcription of each inscription.

Sarah West Obituary

On 19 Jan 1994, Frainer mailed me a copy of this newspaper article. The article, about 9 inches of column, is very nicely written. The source of the article is not mentioned.

In the article, Sarah is identified as the wife of the late Andrew West. Her birth date and death date, and Andrew's death year are all stated; they all check with the grave stones at Poplar Grove, so we know this is the correct Sarah. Her maiden name is not given.

Handwriting on my copy of the obituary indicates that Alice Jines sent it to Hightower [122], who sent it to Frainer [123]. Hightower gave me the address for Jines.

Follow up: Contact Jines to identify the source.

West Descendancy [115]

OK. That finishes the notes on my main sources of information. Next come my notes on my wife's ancestors. The following topics follow the same order as the *West Descendancy* [115]. Remember, the names come in the same order as the Pedigree Chart on the last page, so you can use the last page to quickly check who's who. The distant McAtee's and Baird's do not fit on the last page.

Andrew West,**15 Mar 1799 - 31 Jul 1873 [115, 188]**

I need to discuss the sources and accuracy of my information. I need to demonstrate proof that the Andrew West buried at Poplar Grove is the same person mentioned in the Census Data and in the Probate Records and in the Sarah West Obituary [all 4 items are described above]. Remember, I am only compiling information sent to me by others; those others may have more convincing proof. My conclusion is that my sources are accurate, and that the identification of Andrew West is correct:

It looks like N Robling [120] is the original researcher for my Andrew West information, which came to me through Moore and Frainer.

N Robling, through notes on a previous version of this *Notes* topic, indicates that: Andrew's and Sarah's birth and death dates are from the tombstones; the census data for the years 1850, 1860, and 1870 have North Carolina as the birth state for both of them.

It does not seem that my two Robling sources searched for the birth records (ancestor names) for Andrew West. The Robblings are relatives through his wife, McAttee. I do not know which NC towns have birth records around 1800 available on microfilm

. It would be worth while to check Roan County (McAttee town).

I do not know if early 1800's census records for NC are available.

Jacober [123] includes notes on each 10 year census from 1850 through 1880. I have not seen the actual census copies. Moore indicates that this information came from Vicky Shoultz [116]. I have not contacted Vicky. I guess (I do not know) that Vicky obtained the information from N Robling [122].

The Jacober census notes have Andrew and Sarah as husband and wife. Their ages are consistent with the tombstone birth dates. In 1850 they spelled their name "Wist". In 1850, Sarah's mother, Susan McAttee, is living with them. Some, but not all their children are listed in the census data, with ages. This is all very good proof that we have the correct people.

My marriage date of 1823? is an estimate. Frainer [123] gives 1820? as the marriage date, with no source. But Sarah was only 14 years old for most of 1820. Frainer gives 1824 as the birth date for Andrew's oldest son, again without source. I presume Natalie Robling is Frainer's source. Robling penned "see NC Marriage Bonds" next to a previous version of this paragraph. I hope that means N Robling has marriage records with date and town name.

I suppose Andrew and Sarah were married in NC and moved from NC to IN about 1830.

N Robling says Andrew West bought land on 22 Oct 1832 in Logan Township, Pike County, and that he sold land to Louis Robling in 1834. I'm sure N Robling has the records; I do not have a feeling for how many different men named Andrew West lived in Indiana.

Jacober [123], from the census data, places Andrew in Pike County: Logan Township in 1840 and Madison Township in 1850. I split the difference and estimated that Andrew moved from Logan to Madison about 1855. Andrew and Sarah lived there until they died.

The Sarah West Obituary [123] says she had 12 children, and adopted others. Moore [123] names 9 children, Frainer [123] names 11. I listed Frainer's 11 in this book in 1994. I now (edit May 2017) have 12 children listed for her under Andrew West; you need to look down several pages, starting page [115]; Andrew is in the column labeled 3; his children 12 are in column 2.

I understand that Frainer received much if not all her information from Natalie Robling [120], directly or through others. In 1995, Natalie marked up a copy of my print out with corrections. She did not have many corrections for my list of children.

J Robling [122] names 12 children in his book. He names 3 that are not on Frainer's list: Jeremiah, Sarah J, and Benjamin. He does not name Andrew. That makes 14 names total. Maybe these include adopted children? No doubt there are errors in a list this long. I am just repeating information sent to me. I judge the information to be genealogically sound. I have not checked the original source documents.

I dropped Robling's 2 most questionable names, for an even dozen in the *West Descendancy* starting on page [115]. Andrew is in column 3; below him in column 2 (spread over several pages) are the 12 children of Andrew and Sarah West. Some of their grandchildren (column 1) and great grandchildren (column G) etc are also listed in the *West Descendancy*. All these names are from Frainer [123], with some additions from Hightower [122] and from N Robling [122].

The *Descendancy* names for Lawrence West [125] are not from Frainer. Frainer did have his name, birth date, and death date. I sent her my list. More on Lawrence below.

Frainer mailed me a copy of her one page proof that she is a descendant of Andrew West through his son Isaac West. The proof, undated, titled "Robert and Sarah West Willis", shows that Frainer has done a competent analysis of the census data.

Follow up: Find the names of the parents of Andrew West. Check the LDS web site [175]. Check the Locality Search [175] for birth records and census data from NC. Check with all my sources, to see if they have new information. Contact other genealogists from the list of West family researchers.

Zachariah & Annetta West Marriage Certificate

Moore [123] mailed this copy of a Pike County IN Marriage Record to my wife Barbara on 12 Mar 1993.

The actual spelling of the groom & bride's names are: "Zechariah West" & "Annetia Barrett". The marriage date from this data is listed in the *Descendancy* [117].

Follow up: Review all the various ways of spelling their names; decide if it's worth changing them in *Descendancy*. See *Name Style* [177].

Zachariah West,**Apr 1836 - 28 Nov 1909 [116, 188]**

There is no doubt that Zachariah West is an ancestor. Ernest West, who lived next door to me, says he remembers his grandfather Zachariah. Jacober [123] has plenty of evidence that Zachariah West, who lived near Essex, Richland Township, Stoddard County, Missouri, is the father of Lawrence West [below].

Most important: I need to prove that Zachariah is the son of Andrew. In other words, I need to discuss the evidence that the Zachariah West who lived in Essex is the same Zachariah West listed in the census data as a son of Andrew and Sarah West. Remember, I am only compiling information sent to me by others; those others may have more convincing proof. My conclusion is that the proof in my hands is very good but not complete:

Moore [123] is quoted in Jacober (apparently from family oral tradition) that "... the West family traveled by covered wagon from Indiana to Missouri about 1888".

I do not have a good feeling for how many people named Zachariah West lived in Indiana and Missouri late in the 1800s. Jacober reports finding 3 in Indiana records. We are interested in the one in Pike County, Madison Township. The other two are in Dubois County and in Gibson County. Remember [124], Andrew West lived in Madison.

Jacober reports that the 1900 census has a Zachariah West, 64 years old, in Stoddard county. That 1900 census apparently reports that Zachariah was born in Indiana, and that both his parents were born in NC. Pretty good evidence. It is unusual for a census sheet to give birth place of parents, in this case long deceased parents. Does the census give his parents' birth place but not names?

I hope that the 1840 and 1850 IN census data show Andrew with a son, Zachariah, aged 4, then 14, plus or minus a few years (census ages are notoriously inaccurate). No one has specifically reported this to me yet.

Jacober gives Zachariah's birth place as "near Princeton, Gibson County, IN". From the notes in Jacober, it seems Zachariah "... lived in the Princeton area until in his 50's when he came to Stoddard Co...". Zachariah living near Princeton seems to be well established, I suppose from Moore's memory and/or his oral interviews with relatives. I'm having problems with the Princeton birth, because I have no record of Andrew West living in Gibson County in the 1830's. In fact, all my evidence has Andrew in Pike County. I have not studied the map for distances between the two. I do not know how solid the evidence is for the Princeton birth town for Zachariah. No one mentions Princeton census data. I'm waiting for someone else to answer all these questions for me.

Another problem: Jacober reports that both Owens [123] and "the West family bible" report that Zachariah West was born in NC. I hope that is a confusion with Andrew West. On the other hand, maybe Zachariah was a baby when Andrew and Sarah moved from NC to IN.

My analysis: The least likely possibility is that we have two different Zachariah's here. Another unlikely possibility is the NC birth of Zachariah. A good possibility is that Andrew moved a lot in the 1830's, living a short while near Princeton; maybe Sarah went there at the time of Zach's birth. A better bet is that Zachariah was in fact born in Pike County, IN. Most likely, he was born to Andrew and Sarah West, lived as a child in Pike County, and moved as a young adult to the Princeton area, Gibson County.

This is the end of my discussion on the most important issue: that Andrew is the father of the Zachariah who is the father of Lawrence. Next comes discussion of detail:

Tombstone: Jacober located a reference, *Stoddard County Tombstones Book*, page 114. The booklet indicates that the tombstone reads: 1829-1909. However, Jacober continues: "We could not find his tombstone in Taylor Cemetery as shown in the booklet - 1991). Taylor Baptist Cemetery, located south of Essex, is well known by my wife Barbara [174], and by her parents, Ernest and Ruby West [174], who tell me it "makes sense" that Zachariah would be buried in Taylor.

We visited Taylor cemetery in June 1997 and read every stone. We found 3 West stones, but no Zachariah. It is reasonable to conclude that is stone is gone or sunken. The stone for Emory West (10 Apr 1872 - 30 May 1934) is in the southeast part of the Taylor cemetery; I suppose that might be the family plot where Zachariah lies buried. Taylor cemetery is a few miles south of Essex, with a church just north of the cemetery.

At the funeral home in Dexter Bill Autrey brought a book to my attention, titled: *Cemeteries of Stoddard County, Missouri, Compiled and Edited by Stoddard County Historical Society and Friends, 1996*. This book has a gravestone listing. On page 677, Taylor Cemetery, there is listed "West, Zachariah 1829-1909" in a list of 20 names with the heading: "The following names are listed in 'Stoddard Co. Ceme. 1842-1971' book, but markers were not found in Spring of 1992"

Conclusion: Zachariah is buried at Taylor but his marker is gone. I saw many small metal markers, on sheet metal with metal posts, rusting; perhaps Zachariah had a metal marker that rusted away.

I brought Barbara and Joe Ann to Taylor with me. Neither Barb nor Jo Ann remember ever having been at Taylor; funny that Ernest and Ruby apparently never took them there.

Zachariah's birth date is not certain. The uncertainty is connected with birth place, discussed above. The tombstone 1829 date and the NC birth date of 1830 are possibilities. Jacober [123] tentatively goes with April 1836. That's the date I am using for now. Jacober does not specifically state where the date comes from. 1836 is consistent with Jacober's 1900 census data; I guess the 1900 census also mentions April as the birth month. I do not know how Jacober and Frainer both came up with April 1836. I assume they both received the date from N Robling.

Death date. Jacober says without reference that Zachariah died "28 Nov 1909 at family farm home near Essex, Stoddard County, Missouri. I suppose this information is well known by the family. Frainer refers to a 1908 death date from N Robling [122].

Frainer lists Zachariah's two marriages, with date and place, without reference. Frainer mentions that Margaret died of typhoid.

Moore lists the same dates and places for the two marriages. In addition, Moore recites details from the two marriage records. Moore provided a copy of the Marriage Certificate [124]. Marriage of Zachariah West to Anneta Barrett is recorded in Pike County Marriages, Book 5, p 384. Moore also quotes the 1900 census, when they were recorded as married 30 years.

My list of Zachariah's 8 children [116] is from Frainer. My calculated ages are from Frainer's data.

Follow up: Get the 1900 census data for Stoddard. Get 1840 and 1850 census data for Pike. Look for 1830 census data: NC, Pike Co., Gibson Co. Check LDS for birth records.

Lawrence West,

24 Jan 1881 - 10 Aug 1954 [118, 188]

Birth and death dates are from Moore [123] and Frainer [123]. I do not know where Frainer got them. Moore says the birth date is in the family bible. Moore mentions a census record that shows 1882; no problem, census data is often off a bit. The fact that Lawrence lived in Essex all his adult life is confirmed orally by Ernest and Ruby [174].

His son Ernest told me that Lawrence is buried in Essex Cemetery. My family visited his grave in June 1997. The cemetery is at the northwest corner of Essex. The West family plot is very close to the southwest corner of the cemetery, on the west edge. Lawrence's stone has his birth and death dates. I suppose that is the source of my information that I received from Frainer.

Marriage date is from Moore, who recites the details of the record: Book 9, p 365, Stoddard County.

Moore mentions that Lawrence was a dredger and a railroad worker. Ernest and Ruby West orally provided me with the details of Lawrence's work, which I included in my "short simple" version [177] of this book.

The *Descendancy* details for Lawrence are from my wife's family. My wife Barbara [174] and her mother Ruby [174] provided some. Moore [123] sent me lots of details; Mary Owens [123] was Moore's source; Mary provided more details for me. My last major update was from notes that I took from asking several family members for more details during Barb's father's wake in Dexter, 1997.

Ernest's [next] birth certificate gives his father's birth place as Oatsville IN.

Follow up: Find and make copies of Lawrence's birth, marriage, and death records.

Ernest West,

24 May 1911 - 18 Jun 1997 [118, 188]

Ernest West, son of Lawrence, is my wife's [174] father. He married Ruby Crawford [174].

Ernest and Ruby lived most of their lives in Essex MO, where they ran a grocery store. They lived the last 10 years of their lives in a cottage in back of our house, which Barb and I built for them. They died within months of each other, spring, 1997.

McAtee Ancestors [120, 185]

That finishes the West line. Next, we need to back up to the family of Sarah McAtee, wife of Andrew West [124].

The distant McAtee ancestors do not fit on the *Pedigree* Chart on the last page of this book. Look for them in the McAtee *Pedigree* [185] and in their *Descendancy* [120]. Patrick, the most distant, is in column 8. That means he is Holly's 8-great grandfather. Zachariah McAtee, in column 4, is her 4-great grandfather.

Everything that I have on the ancestors and siblings of Zachariah McAtee is copied from the book of J Robling [122].

What do I think of the accuracy? It looks good. I did not check any original documents. J Robling does a good job documenting his findings in his book. Of course it is true that when any genealogist puts together 4 generations of ancestors, there is always a possibility of a surprise unusual error. Even if every step looks very good, the small probability of error adds up with each generation. So of course it is not 100% certain that the Patrick Mackatee who wrote his will in Maryland on 5 Oct 1716 is the great - great grandfather of the Zachariah McAtee who died in Indiana in 1839. My judgment is that Robling's book is about as accurate as you can expect for a family genealogy. Thanks for the good work, James.

Zachariah McAtee, Aug 1761 - 14 Feb 1839 [120, 185]

Let me quote from J Robling [122]: "Zachariah was born in August of 1761, as his tombstone shows his age at time of death as 77 years and 6 months. Zachariah died on 14 Feb 1839. Zachariah's tombstone was restored several years ago and in the process the date of death was recorded as 1838. It is my belief that the 9 was mistaken for an 8, as Zachariah was alive in Oct 1838 when he signed a land deed. Zachariah was born in Maryland as the 1880 Pike County IN census for his son, William, indicates."

I had reported various death dates in previous versions of this genealogy. Hightower [122] mailed me a photo of Zachariah's grave. The inscription is not legible in the photo. Hightower wrote on the back: "Zachariah McAtee, Died Feb 14, 1835, Aged 77y 6m". I made copies of the photo and taped a printed transcription on the back, and mailed copies to relatives. The "5" is really an "8", but originally was a "9".

J Robling read the previous paragraph and emailed to me: "... my photo is very legible in regard to his death date, which shows 1838. I personally know the two ladies of Pike Co., IN who took it upon themselves to have the stone re-etched, and the date looked like 1838 to them and the stone mason who was redoing the stone, which is the reason for the discrepancies."

Moore [123] and Frainer [123] gave Ireland as Zachariah McAtee's place of birth. I reported that in this book. Back in 1995, Lisa Hightower - Chadwick [122] informed me that other researchers say Zachariah was born in Maryland. N Robling [122] figures that "Ireland" birthplace is an error. Natalie explains that an old timer in the family "will swear on a stack of bibles that the gravestone says Ireland". Natalie has visited the stone many times and assures me it does not say Ireland. J Robling [122] does a good job of showing that Zachariah was born in MD. J Robling, in his book, reports that he did a quick check of Irish family names and found no McAtee, but the McAtee name does show up in Scotland.

J Robling also emailed to me that he visited the "old timer". Robling reported the details of their conversation, and the reasons why the "old timer" got it into his head that the stone said "Ireland". Robling grew up near Poplar Grove Cemetery and is sure the stone never said "Ireland". Robling's analysis is sound, in my judgment: "Zachariah's son William (my direct line) stated on the 1880 census that his father was born in Maryland. It would be hard to dispute Zachariah's own son as to where he was born."

I typed the *Descendancy* information for Zachariah McAtee, and for his wife and children, into this book in 1993, from Frainer [123]. Frainer received the information from N Robling [122]. In 1995, Natalie Robling marked additional notes onto a printout copy of the

McAtee *Descendancy*. In 1997, I purchased my copy of the book "McAtee Family", by J Robling [122]. N Robling and J Robling worked independently, they tell me. My information on the descendants of Zachariah McAtee from N Robling is almost identical to what is published in the book by J Robling. I guess that is a good independent check on accuracy.

Marriage. J Robling refers to the 9 Nov 1798 marriage of Zachariah to Susannah "Letman". J Robling gives other examples where kin of Susannah Leatherman signed their last name as "Letman". I used Letman as her name in old versions of this book.

Sarah McAtee, 23 Dec 1805 - 4 Jun 1889 [120, 185, 188]

Sarah married Andrew West [124].

The death date in the Sarah West Obituary [123] is the same as her death date listed by Frainer [123] and by Moore [123]. The birth year in the Obituary is also the same. I assume that these are really only one original source.

J Robling [122] independently reports the same birth and death dates, without source quotation. He lists her as Sarah (Sally). He verifies that she married Andrew West in NC before 1830, and that both are buried at Poplar Grove Cemetery.

Leatherman Ancestors [121]

Just like the McAtee data, all this comes from J Robling [122]. Robling mentions books on the Leatherman family.

Follow up: Follow Robling's leads.

Hans Dewalt Lederman [121, 185]

James Robling is not positive, but he figures this individual is the ancestor. Problem is, different records have similar names (Hans Dewalt, Hans Theobald, Tewalt, Hans Depelt), for what is apparently one individual.

I found this person in Ancestral File [176], as Theobald Lederman, born Germany. No wife entered. Only one of the 9 children, the youngest, is in Ancestral File, as Johann Christian Leatherman, born 27 August 1730, Falchner Swamp, PA.

Johann Christian has hundreds of ancestors in Ancestral File, submitted by a Jack Duffy of UT and a Dr Jay Casper of ID. Duffy is 10 generations below Hans Dewalt. My daughter Holly is 8 generations below Hans Dwalt. Therefore Duffy's mother, Peggy Harrison, is an 8th cousin of Holly's son Aaron Latta. Holly is a 7th cousin of Duffy's late grandmother, Azalee McAdams.

Follow up: Contact Duffy and Casper.

Nicholas Leatherman, 1724 - 1782 [121, 185] Elizabeth

James Robling has this Nicholas as a son of Hans Dewalt and father of Susannah Leatherman. Wife of Nicholas is Elizabeth, no maiden name. I did not check any of this. I'm entering the data here for 3 Leatherman generations, as a place to start with further research.

Follow up: Check this, and add more data for this branch.

Susannah Leatherman, 1775 - 1865? [121, 185]

Moore [123] and J Robling both mention an 1850 census reference, where Susannah McAtee, age 75, was living with her daughter Sarah McAtee West. J Robling also mentions the 1860 census. I just guessed that Susannah died 5 years after the 1860 census.

J Robling reports (email correspondence) that he remembers a small stone for Susannah at Poplar Grove. He has no memory of dates on that stone.

Susannah sometimes went by the nickname Suky.

That finishes the McAtee - Leatherman branch. Next, Barrett:

Richmond Barrett, 1804? - 1890? [121, 188]**Hannah, 1807? - 1890 [121, 188]**

Jo Moore [123] wrote census information for Richmond Barrett into her Christmas, 1993 letter. Jo cautioned me "we have not checked this as yet so don't enter until we can prove". I entered it anyway, it looks OK to me.

The 1880 census is Pike Co., Logan Township, page 17, Dwelling 167. It gives Richmond Barrett, age 76, farmer, born NC, father born IN, mother born MD. It also gives Hannah Barrett, age 73, born NC.

From this, I calculated the birth dates for Richmond and Hannah. I guessed their death dates. See *Descendancy* [121].

I found a Richmond Barrett in Ancestral File [176], born 1797 NC. AFN: X95M-6Q. The data was submitted by Hugh McHarry. No way to tell if this is our relative.

Follow up: Get a Census data copy. Check with Moore. Contact Hugh McHarry.

Anneta Barrett Death Certificate

Jim & Jo Moore [123] also mailed us a copy of a certified copy of a Jefferson, MO death Certificate. The Jefferson stamped copy date is 4 May 1993; I received it Christmas 1993.

The certificate is for Nettie Deffendall, who we have as Zachariah West's second wife, mother of Lawrence West. The certificate gives her father as Richmond Barrett, born NC, and her mother as Hannah, rest unknown. The informant is O. P. Deffendall, Anneta's third husband.

My Barrett *Descendancy* data [121] comes from this Death Certificate and from the 1880 Census above.

Follow up: Get better proof this is the correct Anneta (Nettie) Barrett West Deffendall.

Anneta Barrett, 9 Feb 1849 - 5 May 1913 [121, 188]

Anneta's parents are given on her death certificate. I calculated their birth dates [121] from the 1880 Census data [above], which needs to be proven correct.

Moore [123], page 7, lists all 3 of Anneta's marriages. For the first, he just says "believed to be in Indiana". The second is to Zach, above. For the third, Moore recites the county record.

Frainer had different birth and death years for Anneta; 1837 and 1914. I use Moore's dates for Anneta.

Apparently, Anneta only had children by Zachariah, based on Moore's 1990 census comment: "Ann West stated she was the mother of 5 children, 4 children still living". Prentice died 1895. If this statement is false, that is, if Anneta had children by her marriage to Bilderback before she married Zachariah at 37, then those children belong on my *Descendancy* list just as surely as Zachariah's three older children belong there, because they would all be distant relatives of Holly.

Moore mentions the covered wagon trip, about 1888. Apparently, the covered wagon trip source is oral, from the family of James Moore. Moore mentions the recorded marriage of daughter Florence in Stoddard County in 1892, and land purchase records by Zachariah up to 1907. Moore mentions a sawmill "from discussions with West family members found in Stoddard County". My father-in-law Ernest West told me that Emory ran a sawmill; I assume he inherited it.

Moore and Frainer say Anneta is buried in Marco, MO. Her death certificate says Taylor Cemetery. Is Taylor in Marco?

Follow up: Lots of obvious work to be done.

Baird

This one page overview has the most distant Baird ancestors and some of their descendants

More descendants and detail are listed on the McCown [141] web site

Page [129] starts a more detailed descendancy of Alexander Baird

John [131] (speculation) 4 Mar 1666 Liberton - Apr 1755 Topanemus, NJ. m 1684 Mary Hall [135] (1665? - 1697?)
 - 2m 1 Mar 1698 NJ, Mary Osborne (Bedent?) [136] (1675 - April 1736)
 . Andrew [137] (not checked) 1700? NJ - Oct 1773 NJ. m 27 Oct 1725 NJ, Sarah Ann Locke [137]
 . . Bedent [138] 1727 - 20 Apr 1792. m Hulda. Bedent participated in the Boston Tea Party.
 . . . 8 children; data available on the web
 . . . Bedent 9 Oct 1755. m Sarah Britton
 . . Barzilla 1729? - 1805?
 . . Obadiah 1731?
 . . Jonathan 1733?
 . . Samuel 1735? - 1815
 . . Ezekiel [138] 1737? NJ - 10 Mar 1831 Valle Crucis NC. m 1768 NY, Susannah Blodgett [140]
 . . . Bedent E [139] 1770 NY - 15 Mar 1862 NC. m 1799 NC, Mary Harmon [141]
 Delilah 8 Jan 1802 - 20 Oct 1890. m John Holtsclaw
 Alexander [129] 5 Apr 1804 NC - 20 Nov 1884. m 8 Oct 1826 Watauga NC, Nancy Vanderpool [129]
 **Bedent** [129] 1827 Valle Crucis - 1865?. m 29 July 1851 Gibson IN, Susan Merchant [129]
 **Jerome** Bonaparte [129] May 1852 IN - 1906? m Nov 1880 America Shields [129]
 children - Baird, Jerome [129]
 **Mary** Evelyn [129] 22 May 1856 IN - 20 Feb 1904 IN. m 24 Dec 1874 Julian Overton
 children - Baird, Mary [129]
 **Sarah** A 1858 IN
 Other children of Alexander [129]
 Franklin 21 Apr 1807 - 15 Oct 1884. m 20 Aug 1828 Catharine Moody
 John Euclid 1810? - Apr 1851. m 1831 Nancy Louisa Council
 Blodget 1812 - ? Nashville TN
 Palmer 1814? - 1 Jun 1900. m 1838 Elizabeth McBride
 Rittenhouse 1 Jan 1816 - 3 Mar 1896. m 24 Mar 1836 Rachel Louisa Council
 William Bedent 20 Apr 1850 - 7 Mar 1932. m Louisa Ann Gragg
 Charles Taylor 22 Sep 1874 - 29 Aug 1849. m Minnie White Farthing
 John Fredrick 27 Feb 1897 - 30 Mar 1970. m Letha Anna Yates
 . **Source:** Rose Sylvia [142] 4th cousin of Ernest West [118]. m Joseph Carroll Baird
 . . . P. William 1775? NY - 12 May 1837 TN. m 1805 NC, Nancy Pullum
 10 total children; data available on the web; only 2 listed here:
 Sarah m Bazzel Bates
 Narcissa Ann m William Hilliard Beaseley
 Robert Franklin
 Fannie Maude m Benjamin Owen McCown
 Clarence Eugene
 . **Source:** Leonard J [141] McCown web site
 children 7th cousins of Holly [174]
 Hiram 11 Aug 1811 NC - Jul 1896 TN. m Minerva Killen
 Jerome Bonaparte (another one) 2 May 1837 TN - 3 Nov 1884 TN. m Cynthia Hayes
 Blodgett 1780? m Mary Whittington
 . . John William 1739?
 . John 26 Jan 1707 - 6 Feb 1747
 . . William 1733
 . . . Zebulon 1764
 Mira Margaret 1787. m David Vance
 Zebulon Baird 1795
 Zebulon Baird Vance [137] 13 May 1830. Governor of NC
 any 4 - great grandchildren would be 9th cousins of Holly [174]
 . David 19 Oct 1710 - 19 Jun 1801
 . . David 16 Jul 1754 - 24 Dec 1839 Captain David Baird in the American Revolution
 . William 1713? - Sep 1792
 . Zebulon 13 Oct 1720 - 18 Jan 1804

Baird

This is the Descendancy for Alexander Baird

More descendants and detail are listed on the web sites by McCown [141] and Wall [142]

Alexander	[139]	5 Apr 1804 NC - 20 Nov 1884. m 8 Oct 1826 Watauga NC, Nancy Vanderpool [141]
. Bedent	[139]	1827 Valle Crucis - 1865? m 29 July 1851 Gibson IN, Susan Merchant [141]
. . Jerome Bonaparte	[147]	May 1852 IN - 1906? m Nov 1880 America Shields [129]
. . . John Alvin	[147]	14 Aug 1881 - 28 Jul 1949. Was blind, but typed his mother's obituary. Baptist preacher
. . . Charles Robert		26 Jun 1884 - 1884
. . . Oscar Birdie	28 Jun 1886 - 12 Oct 1953. m 16 May 1916 Lillie Mae Johnson (28 Aug 1891 - 25 May 1970)	
. . . Paul B		m Louella Lawson
. Source: Wilma Mae [146]		7 Nov 1921 - 17 Oct 1996. m 19 Jul 1941 Clarence Miller
. . . Ruth Elizabeth		30 Jan 1924. m 14 Aug 1943 Darwin James
. . . Nancy Ray		died in infancy
. . . Bessie May Evaline [148]	12 May 1890 near Vincennes, Indiana - 7 Dec 1957 Essex MO. m Lawrence West	
. . . children - West, Lawrence [118]		
. . . George Julian	1892? - 4 Oct 1935. WW1 350 Inf. 88 Div.	
. . . Eva	3 Oct 1896 - 3 Mar 1920. m Nelson Barton	
. . . Pauline		
. . . Blanche		died in infancy
. . Mary Evelyn	22 May 1856 Gibson County IN - 20 Feb 1904 Gibson County IN	
	m 24 Dec 1874 Posey County, Julian Cornelius Overton	
. . . Daisy	22 Jan 1856 IN - 29 Jan 1876 IN	
. . . Ada Belle	20 Aug 187 - 8 Aug 1980 IN	
. . . Sarah Jane (Sallie)	22 Jun 1879 - 28 Jul 1962 IN.	
. . . Cornelius (Neal)	19 Aug 1891 - 30 Dec 1942 IL	
. . . Margaret	living in 2003; source of pictures and information	
. . . Henry Franklin	22 Nov 1883 - 29 Feb 1968 IN	
. . . Lawrence Julian	9 Nov 1886 - 5 Aug 1947 IN	
. . . Susan Grace	1889. m Lawrence County IN, Frank Ray	
Source: . Ruth [141]	m Donald Edwards. Provided Mary Evelyn family data	
. . . Virgil Phillip	6 May 1891 - 12 Oct 1916 MN	
. . . Nathan Daniel	30 Oct 1893 - 12 Dec 1972 IL	
. . . Helen Loriene	14 Aug 1897 - 24 Dec 1925 UT	
. . *_*	2m 15 Mar 1903 Andrew Oglesby	
. . Sarah A	1857 IN. 3rd and youngest child of Bedent Baird and Susan Merchant	
. .	m 4 Mar 1881 Daniel Overton	
. Abram (2nd son of Alexander)	1829. m Elizabeth Hartley	
. Joseph Warren	7 May 1830 - 22 Sep 1906 OK. m Rebecca DAVIS Hartley	
. . Mary Louise (Molly)	m John Fox. 2m John (Roby) Johnson	
. . . Floyd	m Mollie Gieswien	
. . . Edna	m Wayne Wall	
Source: . . John [142]		
. Ezekiel	1833? m Mary E Wilson	
. Phoebe	1837? not married	
. Elizabeth	1838? m Hiram Wilson	
. Jonathan	1844? - 1864? died in the Civil War	

Shields

. Robert [148]	1823? age 37 in 1860 census. mentioned in America's obituary. m Nancy (1827?)
. . Martha	1856 Iowa
. . America Elizabeth [148]	3 Mar 1859 Iowa - 18 Nov 1929 Essex MO. m Jerome Baird. America bur Essex
	At Essex Cemetery, north edge, left to right: America, her children Eva & George, her brother John
. . children - Baird, Jerome [128, 129]	
. . John	

I am a Baird in-law. I did some original genealogy research on the Baird family, and I enjoy the documentation of information sent to me by other genealogists. Thanks go to Marshall [141], McCown [141], R Edwards [141], Miller [146], Gormley [142], and others who sent me most of my information.

This Baird *Notes* section first covers most distant ancestors, up to Bedent Baird (1827) [139]. This most distant ancestor information came to my attention in 2003, when Marshall [141] responded to the information that I posted on the web about more recent ancestors, whose *Notes* continue here with Jerome [147], information available to me before 2003.

The format for distant Baird ancestor *Notes* is different than other sections of my book. Here I have *Notes* for individuals first [next], followed by Source *Notes* [141], and finally Discussion *Notes* [144]. This format was an experiment; I'm still not decided if I like it better than the format in the rest of the book. I think this format is helpful for distant Baird ancestors, because of all the various information sources. An exception is John Baird 1666 - 1755 [131]; I subdivide his *Notes* into several topics in a row, including discussion. You can first read directly through my *Notes* for individuals without being distracted by all the supporting materials, then you can come back and study more slowly, if you wish, with jumps to references. The individuals are listed in the same format as the rest of this book - chronologically for each family name. Each family name is in the same order as in the *Baird Pedigree Chart* [186] and in the *Baird Descendancy* [128].

William Baird, 1600? - ? Liberton Scotland [186] Jonet Grieve, 1600? - ? [186]

This couple appears on the web as the most distant ancestors for the Baird family of my wife Barbara. Although my doubts are discussed below, I went ahead and entered them into the *Pedigree Chart* [186] at the end of the book. I did not put their names into the *Descendancy* [128]. Notice: different Baird couples from Scotland appear elsewhere on the web as Barb's most distant ancestors. More about this below [136].

McCown [141] has this couple as most distant Baird ancestors. I used McCown as my prime source. His web site has lots more data.

McCown has 2 references for this couple: a letter from Harriette Heyward, Goldsboro NC; and a "Baird list" note from Fred T. Baird [142]. McCown does not remember these references, since he did his research on Baird many years ago. Like me, McCown is concerned that the references might be based on speculation. Fred Baird does not have documentation for this couple other than the birth records, which I discuss next. I did not find Heyward.

MLiber [144] is the short name that I use for the vital records from Liberton [144]. The descriptions are later in these *Notes*, for clarity.

This couple has 4 children in the MLiber baptism index. The baptism dates are 1626 - 1635. Their son John was born in 1632 [next topic].

The MLiber marriage index does not have this couple, but the marriage data starts in 1631; they were clearly married before that. The baptism data starts in 1624; they may have had children before that.

McCown has 1607 as the birth date for William, and 1609 for Jonet. That 1609 makes her only 17 at the first baptism. I used 1600? as my more rounded guess.

IGI [176] (in 2005) has 43 entries for "William Baird, Scotland, 1580-1620". 4 of them look like duplicate entries from the MLiber baptism data for this person. There are William Baird individuals with exact birth dates close to 1600 from Edinburgh and from Falkirk, so I guess that means parish registers are available for other parishes, too.

Follow up: See end of next topic for follow up.

John Baird, 27 Mar 1632 - 1693 Liberton [186] Jonet Bannatyne, 10 June 1641 - ? Liberton [186]

The John Baird 1632 entry in my *Baird Pedigree* [186] has "not documented" because, in my judgment, there is insufficient documentation that the John Baird born 1632 is the same individual as the John Baird who married Jonet Bannatyne, as discussed in this topic. I include the connection in my *Baird Pedigree* because it is widely listed on the web.

I include such notes for this and other ancestors as a caution so that other researchers do not use me as a reference.

I verified the MLiber [144] record for John Baird, baptized 27 Mar 1632, son of William and Jonet Grieve [above]. Witness John Baird. I also verified the 22 Oct 1658 MLiber marriage of a John Baird to Jonet Bannatyne. That connects him to his son John [next topic]. What I could not document is evidence that these 1632 birth and 1658 marriage are the same John Baird, as connected on the web.

Sorry, my notes do not say if I attempted to read the 1632 birth village, or even if I was aware of villages at that time, and I did not make a copy. McCown [141] gives the 1632 birth village as Fanhouse, but his source is not clear, since his MLiber notes do not cover 1632. If the birth and marriage village are the same, that is fairly good but not complete documentation that the records are for the same John.

McCown's [141] notes do not give any reference for the 1693 death year. Those notes have John as a yeoman, which is detail enough to indicate that a specific source is out there.

There is no Jonet (or Janet) Bannatyne in the MLiber baptism index. It was easy for me to double check all the Ban*, Ben*, and Bin* entries in the index, because there are not very many. There are only 24 Bannatyne (various spellings) in the baptism index, and only one Jonet (no Janet) baptized 18 Dec 1663, daughter of Thomas & Margaret Hunter. The web has Jonet born 1641 in "Gimberton" [145] to Thomas & Margaret Thomson; I am suspicious that the 1663 data somehow was merged with other data to provide incorrect information about Jonet. I did not check the 1641 MLiber records to see if there is an entry for this that did not make it into the index. McCown's notes from MLiber have a 1641 Baird comment, so he checked that year, but his notes have nothing about Bannatyne.

For Bannatyne, McCown has an email reference to "Fran ... Baird List". I emailed Fran, who directed me to the Baird List, run by Fred Baird [142], who has no further information.

The MLiber marriage index for John Baird & Jonet Bannatyne is 22 Oct 1658, which checks with McCown. I found the record in the marriage microfilm, but it is very badly scribbled. Comparing the scribbling to the typed index entry, I agree that the index looks correct, but I never would have been able to read those names without the index as a guide. Obviously some people can read this stuff much better than I. My notes say that I could not figure out if the village is mentioned. My notes say that it was clear to me that there are no ages, and no names of parents in the marriage record. I remember glancing through MLiber and observing that marriage ages and parents are not usually recorded there. Parents are listed at birth, so families can be arranged, but it is very difficult to arrange families into genealogies for common names like Baird.

McCown has paper notes from when he studied MLiber, and those notes have "Gilmerton and galeslepn". That latter word is scribbled. I presume these are the villages of the groom & bride, but I'm not sure of the intended order. McCown's MLiber notes indicate that the marriage contract was 3 Oct.

Bannatyne Summary: I added "not documented" next to my entry for the father of Jonet Bannatyne in my *Pedigree Chart* [186] because I copied the names of her parents from the web, but could not verify them using MLiber. Jonet is, however, well documented as the wife of a John Baird, and as the mother of the John Baird born 1666 [next topic].

Back to John, MLiber does not provide obvious evidence that the John Baird born in 1632 is the same individual as the John Baird who married in 1658. It is a reasonable assumption, but there are too many John Baird individuals in the parish to rule out alternate reasonable assumptions. There are John Baird births indexed in 1631, 1632, and 1637 in Liberton parish. There are John Baird marriages in 1658, 1665, 1676, 1689, and 1691. Perhaps someone carefully studied all these records and did a "best assignment" of births to marriages?

I did not copy the marriage record. I did not study the records for the years around 1658 to determine if there is usually a mention of home parish for a groom from out of the parish.

IGI [176] has 86 entries for "John Baird, birth Scotland, 1622-1642". Only 2 of them are duplicate entries for a 17 Mar 1632 birth in Liberton. There are many John Bairds in IGI from all over Scotland.

This couple are listed for 6 children in the MLiber baptism index, 1658 - 1673. McCown's [141] web site has them. That 1658 baptism is 31 Oct, 9 days after the indexed wedding date. John was born 1666 [next topic]. I checked all 6 records in the microfilm; 2 of them are very legible; 1 is so badly scribbled that I cannot verify the typed index entry. My notes indicate that on 2 of the records it looked to me like the village of birth starts with M.

Follow up: We need documentation connecting the John Baird born 1632 to the John Baird married 1658. Contact people who submitted information to the web on most distant Baird ancestors, and concentrating on people who submitted a lot. Ask for their sources. Most of them no doubt will say they received the information from someone else, so follow the daisy chain to the primary sources, and judge if they are guesses based on MLiber, or if they have other solid evidence. Determine how much effort someone put into better understanding the MLiber records.

If necessary, rent the MLiber microfilm records, and figure out how to read the village, and assign John Baird births to marriages based on common village, and see if they consistently come together.

Find the source of the 1693 death year.

I do not plan to do these "Follow up" items. I hope they are helpful suggestions to others. If someone does these, please let me know your results, so I can update this topic, with reference to you.

John Baird, 4 Mar 1666 - Apr 1755 [128, 186]

This data is on the first line of my *Baird Descendancy*, with "speculation". This one is a tough cookie. First of all, I have one missing link in the documentation that he is an ancestor of my wife. That is the connection to son Andrew [137].

Second, I conclude that the 1666 Liberton birth and 1755 NJ death are unlikely to be the same person. I figure that the connection is based on undocumented speculation, although the connection is not unreasonable. Since I am here contradicting a connection that is generally accepted on the web, I need to explain my reasons.

That's my short summary. To avoid confusion, I break the detailed discussion of this individual into 7 more topics, which immediately follow below. In the next 2 topics, I treat the birth and death separately. Finishing up below is my John Baird summary topic [136].

McCown [141] provides quite a few comments about the life of this individual (or individuals), with 6 references. I checked them all. They pointed me to yet more references, some of which I discuss in turn below. Thanks go to McCown for pointing me in the right direction.

Right here let me jump ahead to state some key points: 1. No reference that I have found so far gives any specific reason to connect the 1666 birth with the 1755 death. 2. The 1755 tombstone: It states that John Baird came from Scotland in 1683 and died 1755. I have a full topic about this tombstone coming up below. 3. A 1666 birth year is reasonably consistent with the tombstone. 4. Of the multiple references that I found dated 1932 and older that mention the 1755 death, none of them mention Liberton. 5. The connection to Liberton seems to have been made by Rose Baird [142] after the Liberton microfilms became available. I don't know if maybe Rose might have had Baird family journals that provide documentation for her basis of connecting the 1666 birth to the 1755 death.

John Baird, born 4 Mar 1666 Liberton [128, 186]

Liberton [144] Scotland has records that I call MLiber [144]. The web has lots of references to the John Baird born there 4 Mar 1666.

I made a paper copy of the 1666 birth record from the microfilms for MLiber. It is scribbled, with a very bad smudge. I could not read this copy without spending an hour comparing several microfilm records in 1666 to the typed index, and also comparing the scribbling to other years, where the writing is better, in order to figure out the format and handwriting in 1666. (When McCown [141] read this paragraph, he sent me a nice reference sheet for this ancient writing.)

The child, the father, and the godfather are all named John Baird in the 4 Mar baptismal record. The smudge obliterates the maiden name of the mother; something that looks like Bannatyne is inserted above something that looks like Jonet. This is good enough to connect this birth to the couple above, who married 1658.

McCown and other web sources have "Gimberton" as the village but the scribbled word in my copy of the record looks more like "Gelmordmin" to me. I figured out the correct spelling for the birth village: Gilmerton [145].

I attempted but failed to find an explicit reference source for the connection of this 1666 birth to the 1755 death of John Baird in Topanemus [next topic]. Here is the oldest connection that I found:

Rose Sylvia Baird [142] submitted this connection and other data using a standard Mormon form. It is available on Mormon Microfilm [175] # 1126480, batch 790433. The filming date is 19 Feb 1979, so Rose submitted the data well before that. 2017: Film not digitized yet.

The data is for the Christening of 4 of the children of John Baird and Janet Bannatyne, 1666 - 1673. The christenings are all "Gimberton" [145], Liberton [144], Midlothian, Scotland. The source for the births is given as film 103142, Parish Records for Liberton, the same film that I rented [144].

Only one death date, for John, born 4 Mar 1666, died 6 Apr 1755. Rose gives no source reference for the death, no mention of death place. There is no indication if this connection from 1666 to 1755 is just a speculative "good fit" or if the connection is based on other data.

Rose gives her address in this submission as Virginia Beach VA and mentions that she is a "6 gg dau" of John, and a "6 gg niece" of the other 3.

Follow up. Double check all the words in the MLiber 1666 birth record, or find a transcription done by a qualified researcher.

John Baird, died Apr 1755 [128, 186]

Topanemus Tombstone

This topic is my documentation for the tombstone with an inscription for the Apr 1755 death of a John Baird, age about 90, along with the inscribed comment that he came from Scotland in 1683.

In versions of this book before 2015, I expressed skepticism in the existence of such a detailed tombstone inscription. I'll explain that skepticism here, along with my current (2016) evidence showing beyond reasonable doubt that the tombstone with this inscription is stacked in the cellar of a chapel.

There is a photo of the gravestone on page 65 of the following booklet:

Topanemus Burial Ground, Property of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Freehold, NJ, Eagle Scout Project of Gordon R. Prochnow III, 2002.

The photo seems to have text on the stone, but it is blurred with very dark contrast - not legible. The caption below the photo is:

Here lies interr'd the body of John Baird who came from Scotland in the 18th year of his age Anno Domini 1683 and departed this life in April in the year of our Lord 1755 Aged about ninety years & of an honest Character

(I copied the spelling as it is.)

The book was provided to me in 2015 as a pdf file, by Karen Vierra [141]. The format is corrupted, or perhaps not standard. I was able to view page 65 only with a new version the Chrome browser, not with the Adobe Reader, not with a couple other browsers.

Karen copied me on her email correspondence with St. Peter's Church. Those emails inform us that the Baird stone, along with others, was moved from Topanemus Bruial Ground to the cellar of the Chapel. The reason for the move: many tombstones were damaged by vandals in 1960's. It is presumed that the motivation for the damage was the theft of the artwork engravings at the top of 18th century tombstones. A skull was a popular motif at the time.

From page 65, it is obvious that the stone is damaged at the top, consistent with artwork being removed.

Those emails also inform us that the Baird stone is not readily accessible in the cramped cellar, which is stacked full of various items.

Karen connected me by email with a lady who had possession of that 2002 booklet in 2015. That lady assured me that the photo on page 65, original paper production, is also not very legible.

I asked for my email to be forwarded to the author, Prochnow; I have not heard back.

With effort, adjusting photo contrast, comparing the tombstone to the caption below, I was able to verify quite a few words in the pdf copy, page 65. The inscription seems very weathered, so I doubt the boy scout was able to transcribe with 100% accuracy in 2002 the text that was engraved in 1755. There is more discussion about this in these notes, below.

Here are my comments, about other pages in that 2002 booklet pdf copy, regarding photos of 18th century tombstones from Topanemus: Many are quite legible. Most have engraved artwork at the top, usually a skull; I noticed one with crossbones. Quite a few have the top of the stone missing. Some of the photos are less legible than page 65. A few stones are just fragments. The paragraph style used for the John Baird inscription is common, often starting with "Here Lies Interr'd". The ordinal number (like "18th") is not uncommon, although most use the cardinal number (like "Aged about ninety years"). The format "year of his age" is not common but I noticed a couple others. I discuss this ordinal number format in the Immigration topic [135].

Topanemus, site of a Quaker meeting house and cemetery, is described by Symmes [143]. Topanemus, also spelled Topenemus, is not on modern maps, but detailed information about the site can be located on the web. The graveyard is on a rise in a small forest in a residential suburb, Marlboro NJ. I had a business trip to NJ in Nov 2004. Barbara came along and we drove there. A sign briefly describes the site, and credits a boy scout troop with clearing the 1/4 mile path through the woods. That trip was only a year after I first noticed on the web a claim of the 1755 burial at Topanemus for John Baird, and before there was much information in web searches for Topanemus Cemetery. I documented that trip with notes here in 2004; I have only slightly edited those notes since then.

The LDS index [175] has "Topanemus Burial Ground", published in 1967 by the Topanemus Preservation Committee, fiche 6046362.

In recent years, this booklet has become available on the web so I purchased a copy in 2015:

Topanemus Burial Ground, Marlboro, New Jersey. Published by Topanemus Preservation Committee, July, 1967

This booklet has a nice history of the Topanemus Burial Ground and the associated Quaker meeting house, but it does not mention vandalism, so I guess the problem was after this booklet was written. This booklet mentions that 18th century tombstones were typically local sandstone or slate, so they weathered quickly (compared to marble or granite).

Symmes [143] (1904 book) has a 4 page list of Topanemus tombstone data. Pages 256 - 259. The list has 91 names, with date of death and age. There are 4 Baird entries, and one of them is this John.

This Symmes listing is reproduced in the 1967 booklet by the Topanemus Preservation Committee.

Lowell Carhart contributed the text of that 1967 booklet online: <http://files.usgwarchives.net/nj/monmouth/cemetery/topanemus01.txt> I found this in 2015. This online contribution has some editing to the 1967 text. One edit mentions that many "tombstones were moved (from Topanemus) to St. Peter's Episcopal Church in the 1970's to save them from vandalism." Also, this contribution starts with a "Background" paragraph, apparently by Carhart, that mentions the vandalism. Another

addition, a "Location" explains how to get to the site, and gives it's dimensions. The Symmes list is reproduced, so it is available online. In 2016, I used the "Location" details to find the site on Google Maps; the site is surrounded by houses; the Google property lines seem to indicate the path to the site; satellite view shows only trees, with a white dot where I remember the sign at the entrance to the path.

I did not actually count the tombstones when I visited Topanemus, but only about a couple dozen are still there, including a few lying down. All stones are legible enough for Barbara and me to determine that there is no visible stone for a John Baird. I remembered seeing a stone with the date 1727, so not all of the oldest stones are gone. We saw many pieces of gravestone laying on the ground. I remember one tombstone, face down, too heavy to lift. We could read a few stones laying flat face up. The leaves were quite thick on the ground that day, so I suppose there may well be more Baird stones still there, lying down, covered by leaves or humus. I suppose a stone might even have a tree growing over it.

The 91 names by Symmes surely do not represent 91 stones because a few stones have multiple names. My impression (from rough memory in 2004, not actual notes) is that there are perhaps 20% more names than stones. That implies there should have been about 75 stones at Topanemus about 1900 when Symmes recorded them, vs only about 25 left today. The cemetery area as defined by standing stones has room for at least a few hundred graves.

We photographed the Topanemus stone of Zebulon Baird, son of John, brother of Andrew [128]. The corners are broken off, but it still stands. The inscription matches the listing by Symmes [143]. Web notes say that some of the stones from Topanemus had been moved to St. Peter's Episcopal church in Freehold. We drove to the church and saw another couple dozen stones in the lawn in front, some laid out flat on the ground in a row. We photographed the stone of Zebulon's wife Anne, but no John Baird stone is there, either. Anne's stone, one of those lying flat, has the inscription as listed by Symmes, and has all the edges broken away. We read all the visible stones and these are the only 2 Baird stones we found. Symmes' 4th Baird stone is for John Jr, 1707 - 1747, apparently a son [128] of the John of this topic.

Symmes [143] is a little unclear about the connection of the Topanemus Quaker meeting house and cemetery to St. Peter's. That's understandable, since Symmes' book is a history of Tennant Church, which is Presbyterian. Film 1704919 has, in addition to the book by Symmes, as Item 14, a 1967 book about St. Peter's by Rev. Bernard Garlick, as Item 1. 2017: this is digitized for viewing on your computer at familysearch.org [175]. Garlick clarifies that the Quakers of Topanemus eventually converted to the Episcopal church. That's funny, since their ancestors left Scotland to escape persecution by the Anglicans, whose American version are called Episcopalians. Garlick also points to a 1782 reference that the Topanemus "old church" was out of repair and a "new one ... not finished" (in 1782). This contradicts a comment by Symmes in the Topanemus introductory paragraph on page 256, that the old Topanemus church was taken down and re-erected at the Freehold St. Peter's site in 1738. I have seen this comment repeated on the web.

Here is an exact copy of the Baird stone listing from the table in Symmes, 2nd edition, page 256:

*John Baird, came from Scotland
1683 in his 18th year. Aprill 1755 about 90 years & of an
 honest Character.*

Notice the misspelled Aprill and Character. Notice multiple word and punctuation differences compared to the 2002 Eagle Scout booklet, above. Notice that the 2002 booklet uses with word "ninety" while Symmes uses the numeral "90". Symmes does not represent his data table to be exact quotes, so the differences between Symmes and the 2002 booklet are not really significant.

Symmes' 1904 book is excellent. He has tables of information from a number of graveyards. Symmes reports on page 256 that he personally "copied out from the gravestones" the Topanemus data. However, Symmes does not say if he has added clarifying notes to the tombstone data.

Symmes on page 436 gives the same information in slightly different words, again with “d. Apr. 1755 aged about 90 yrs. bur. at Topanemus”. Symmes here gives the reference as the records of David Baird.

The 1st edition of Symmes (1897) also has a list of the Topanemus gravestones. My notes indicate that I compared it to the 2nd edition, and the 1st does not mention “18th year” or “honest Character”. It does say “aged about 90 years”. Perhaps Symmes took notes at Topanemus twice.

No other stone in the Symmes Topanemus list has the John Baird format, but two entries are similar; full quotes from Symmes, 2nd edition:

*Thomas Warne, died with the
dead palsy, May 15, 1772 70 years. Born in
Plimouth in Devenshire in Great Brittain. Lived some time in Ireland.
And in the 31st year of his age came over a Propirater in East Jarsey.
John Reid, (He came from Scot-
land his native country, with
his wife Margaret & three
daughters, to New Jersey, Dec.
19, 1683, Nov. 16, 1723, 67 years.*

Warne died 1722, age 70, which implies a birth 1652, and immigration 1683. Notice the misspellings. I do not criticize. When I proof read the above quotes, I found and fixed 2 errors that I made! No one is perfect.

Notice the “year of his age” format.

Notice that the parenthesis does not close in the Reid entry. It is hard to believe that a long parenthetical comment was on the stone. The Warne entry also seems too long. There are other long entries like this in the Symmes data. Six entries have parenthesis comments; 2 of them do not close the parenthesis. One parenthetical note is about Latin words and engravings. Obviously, Symmes added some research comments of his own to the gravestone data.

This is disturbing, because it brings up the possibility that some Symmes comments were not clearly marked with parenthesis. This is the main reason for my skepticism before I heard about the John Baird tombstone being moved to a cellar (above). In versions of these notes before 2015 I considered the possibility that the John Baird “1683” and “18th year of his age” may have been added as comments by Symmes and then copied from Symmes by other researchers. I no longer consider that a reasonable consideration, in view of the 2002 photo of the stone, albeit a very poor quality photo.

The following tombstone inscription is from Forman [143], 1907, two places; pages 9 & 352:

JOHN BAIRD
who came from Scotland
in the 18th year of his age, A.D. 1683
died April ____ 1755
aged about 90 years, and
of an honest character.

Forman does not give a source reference. This is Forman’s format, 6 lines centered. When I first saw this in 2004, it seemed to me an actual verbatim quote from a stone. The line after April seems to imply that an inscribed day was illegible.

The format is not consistent with the 2002 photo on page 65 of the Eagle Scout booklet, which has the paragraph style, discussed above. I can just barely read “year of our Lord 1755” on the stone photo. I speculate now (2016) that Forman copied this information from another source, and that Forman took artistic liberty to make the entry look like what he thought should be the style of a tombstone. Forman does not comment on the format.

Similar data for John Baird is on multiple web sites, including McCown’s [141].

Forman’s book was published 1907. Forman specifies Topanemus, but there is no indication that he personally visited the cemetery.

Catchings [142] (1918 book) pp 172 - 173, mentions Topanemus, and gives April 1755 as the death date for John Baird, without reference. Catchings has quite a bit of information about John, mentioning that he came from Scotland.

Horner [142] (1932 book) mentions that John died 1755 and is buried at Topanemus, without reference.

Some modern web references do not have “about” with the age of John. I found the following tombstone quote from PRF [176], CD #43:

“John Baird who came from Scotland in the 18th year of his age AD 1683 and died in April 1755 aged 90 years and of an honest character”

Notice the word “about” is missing before “90”. This reference states that the grave of John Baird is in “Old Topanemus Burying Ground, Freehold Township”. I contacted Millie Jane White-Morris, the submitter, who has no further information. Any local Mormon Library [175] has this CD, where Millie’s notes say that her source of the stone inscription is “Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey, under the editorial supervision of Francis Bazley Lee”. I found the web LDS entry for this 1907 book: 2 microfilm copies, + microfiche set + CD ROM. I have not checked it. 2017: Not digitized.

Gipson [142] quotes the tombstone inscription twice, on pages 1 and 4. Both quotes are exactly the same at the Forman quote above, except Gipson has “in April 1755”. Gipson does have “about 90 years”. Gipson’s 1980 letter is notes from a book, so of course is not proof that the tombstone was standing in 1980.

Gipson lists the same 4 Baird stones at Topanemus as Symmes, but the wording is different.

Gipson at the bottom of page 4 indicates that “on each side of Baird graves” are Reed graves. (Symmes is alphabetical.)

All this is a hint that Gipson’s source, Stillwell, may have used a source of information other than Symmes, Forman, or Lee.

In 2005, LDS [175] had 46 entries for “John Baird death 1755”. A few had the exact death date 6 Apr 1755, the day used by McCown [141]. Most have no reference. I rented the film for one that had what looked like the oldest microfilm reference with 6 Apr. The data was submitted by Rose Baird [142] and is discussed in the previous birth topic [above]. It has the exact death day, 6, but no source reference, and no mention of Topanemus or NJ. I was concerned there might be a John Baird who died elsewhere on that day, but all the IGI 6 Apr John’s seem to be this one. Note that the 2002 Eagle Scout Booklet, Symmes, and Forman do not have a day; Forman has a blank underline added. I suppose it is possible there was a 6 on the stone, it was corroded away by exposure to rain, and Forman’s blank underline is a hint that someone made a note of an illegible day number; “6” may represent someone else’s attempt to decipher the number; but this sentence is only my speculative discussion.

I think we found Baird NJ during our 2004 trip. I found a web map of NJ with a “Bairdsville”. We went there and spotted a sign for Baird road, so I took a picture of Barb next to the sign. We could not find an actual Bairdsville; perhaps it is not an incorporated town, because no one that we asked knew of any such town. In retrospect, I guess the intersection with the sign is the spot, but it may have been called Bairdsville long after John Baird died. It’s several miles from Topanemus Burial ground.

2016 web search for “Prochnow Topanemus” provided a web reference to that 2002 booklet by Prochnow, along with “Bound collection of colored prints (one per stone, with inscription information at the bottom), from three locations: (1) 32 stones reset in St. Peter’s Churchyard, (2) 24 stones remaining at Topanemus, (3) seven stones stored in the basement of St. Peter’s Church.” The previous paragraph regarding the Burial Ground, has: “On the south side was the ancient graves of the Reids and Bairds.”

That 2002 Eagle Scout booklet has a sketch map of the extant tombstones at Topanemus; two Reed stones are the first two on the right side of the path entrance, which is at the center bottom of the sketch; the Zebulon Baird stone is just above those in the sketch. I did not make a sketch map on my visit; the Carhart "Location" (mentioned above) says the entrance comes from the south, to the southwest corner of the cemetery; Google Maps property lines have the cemetery at an angle, with the entrance corner to the southwest.

Follow up: Eventually, someone will probably spend a few days in the Chapel cellar and provide notes and photos of those tombstones.

Visit Topanemus on a day without leaves. Check the Zebulon Baird stone near 2 Reed stones; verify they are near the entrance from the south, on the right. Poke with a rod to identify any stones covered by humus near by.

Check the tombstone quote in the Lee book, and see if "about" is there. See if Lee mentions his source, and determine if Lee indicates the year the quote was actually recorded from the stone.

Ditto for Stillwell [142].

Search other Baird books from earlier in the mid 20th century to determine the last documented observation of John's stone.

Check more web references to the "6" day to determine the original source.

Check other 18th century graveyards, and books, to find similar formats.

I do not plan to personally do these follow up suggestions. I hope they are useful to someone interested in clarifying the tombstone record.

John Baird born 1666 vs 1665

Most web entries have John Baird born 4 Mar 1665. That jibes with the age of 90 on the April 1755 stone. It also jibes with the stone age of 18 in 1683. However, the MLiber [144] birth record is clearly 4 Mar 1666.

There are simple explanations: Well intentioned people may have "corrected" the 1666 to 1665. Genealogy programs are designed to merge data, combining the year from one entry with the month and day from another entry according to a reasonable algorithm. People copy data from one another.

Taking the birth and death dates at face value, I calculate that John died at age 89 years, 1 month, 2 days. The tombstone [previous topic] says "about 90".

Most of the 91 Topanemus tombstone ages listed by Symmes have years, months, and days. Only 14 have age in years only. 4 of the 14 end in a zero. This one and one other have the word "about". The evidence is strong that the family did not know John's exact age when the stone was inscribed, even though the inscription says 18 in 1863.

I have a comment in my MLiber [144] notes that the pages might be mixed up, but fortunately, I copied the entire image for John's record, and images before and after. I studied the images in my office later. It appears that the pages are loose. Most images have 2 pieces of paper, placed for photography onto a large white background. The reverse side of each paper appears in another image. There is enough "bleed through" to identify reverse sides of each paper. The sequence of dates is continuous.

The image with John's record: on the left is his 1666 page, and on the right is a page labeled 1665 at the top with Jan 1666 in the middle. The previous image is a single paper labeled 1665, obviously the reverse of the paper to the right of the one with John's record. The following image is 2 pages labeled 1666, the one on the right obviously the reverse of the paper with John's record.

John's page has 25 February 1666 at the top, followed by 2 records, then 4 March followed by 6 records including John's, then 11 March, etc more records and more dates in March. No problem.

I am dedicating an entire topic to the birth year because of the confusion on the web; here is my 2005 study:

LDS [175] had 84 entries for "John Baird, birth Scotland, 1664-1668". Ancestral File [176] had only 1 of these, with 4 Mar 1665 as the birth year. The 4 PRF [176] entries all have 1664-1665 as the birth year. IGI [176] has 17 John Baird born 1664 in Scotland, 2 are Liberton without a date and one is 4 Mar 1664 Liberton. IGI has 28 John Baird born 1665 in Scotland, 2 are 4 Apr 1665 Liberton, 8 are 4 Mar 1665 Liberton. IGI has 28 John Baird born 1666 in Scotland, only 1 is from Liberton 4 Mar Gimberton, and one is 4 Mar Airth Scotland. IGI has 8 John Baird born 1667 in Scotland, 2 are 18 Nov Liberton, which is correct for another John Baird per the MLiber [144] index. IGI has 8 John Baird born 1668 in Scotland, none are Liberton.

To set the record straight, let me copy all the John Baird birth dates from the MLiber computer print-out index [144]: 1638 - 1689: 24 Apr 1653, 24 Apr 1655, 28 Mar 1658, 22 Sep 1661, 4 Mar 1666, 28 Nov 1667.

In spite of errors and duplications, it is clear that most of those John Baird web hits are records each year around 1666 for several distinct individuals named John Baird born in various parishes in Scotland. No doubt records from many parishes have been lost, so there should be yet more unknown Johns.

Reminder: Although I just presented a long topic about 1665 vs 1666, the year is actually a minor issue compared to the parish. A summary is coming up soon, below.

Follow up: Same as previous topics.

John Baird Immigration 1683

1683 is from the tombstone quote [above], age 18.

Taking the information at face value, I open this topic with speculative analysis of why a stone might actually have the exact age and year of immigration without an exact age and year of death.

The simplest explanation: The John Baird family may have had an oral tradition that John arrived in 1683 at age 18. Maybe John mentioned it often. Perhaps John did not know his birth date, or the family forgot. 18 in 1683 is consistent with birth anywhere between 2 Jan 1664 (arriving 1 Jan 1683) and 30 Dec 1665 (arriving 31 Dec 1683). At his death in April 1755 the family could have figured that John might be either 91 or 90, so "about 90" was appropriate.

As explained in the previous topic, the tombstone is inconsistent with a 1666 birth year. Bear in mind this evidence against the Liberton 1666 birth record. The simplest explanation consistent with the 1666 birth year: Confabulation. Maybe John did not know his exact age at immigration, or the age got changed from 17 to 18 with the telling over the years.

The phrase "18th year of his age" seems ambiguous. "18th year" may not necessarily mean 18 years old. An infant is living in the first year of his life before his first birthday; a 1 year old child is living the second year of his life; a 17 year old teenager is living in the 18th year of his life. I do not know if a gravestone inscriber in 1755 would consider a young man "in the 18th year of his age" to be 17 or 18 years old. "18th year of his age" might be considered 17 years old, consistent with the birth year 1666, leaving Scotland after March of 1683. I see 5 uses of the "nth year" format in the 91 entries of the Symmes list, so it is rare but not unique in the list.

Here is another speculation: Maybe it was common knowledge (in 1755) that many Scots came over in 1683, so the family estimated an age of 90 and *calculated* the 18 without any oral tradition. A reverse variation: It is possible John's family did not know his exact age when he died. It is possible that his family had an oral tradition that he arrived at age 18, did not remember the year of birth, and did not remember the year of immigration. The family may have estimated his age as 90, calculated a birth year 1765 but chose not to inscribe that onto the stone, then *calculated* the arrival year as 1683 for carving onto the stone or for passing on orally.

I'll stop the speculation there, although we can think of yet more explanations for the stone. Let's return to the documents, taking the 1683 immigration year at face value.

McCown [141] provided information to me about John Baird's Immigration and ultimate settling in NJ. Gipson [142] (1980), one of McCown's sources, has similar information. Forman [143] (1907) is the oldest source I can find for most of this information. Quote from Forman page 6:

"We think we have established beyond doubt that John Baird who settled at Topenemus emigrated from Aberdeen, Scotland, on the good ship "Exchange," Captain James Peacock, Master, which arrived at Staten Island about December 19th, A.D. 1683.

"We learn from Book A, page 155, State Archives, at Trenton, N.J., the names of various people who were deported from Scotland to America and duly registered December 5th, 1684. Among those names occurs John King, four year's service; John Nesmith, four years' service, John Baird, four years, &c., and forty-four others."

Forman goes on to mention "various deeds and conveyances", with general locations, but without specific sources.

Forman's text does not "establish beyond doubt", but it is clearly intended as a summary of data, that he finds convincing, connecting the John Baird on that 1684 list of names to the John Baird buried at Topanemus.

It is not clear if there is a separate identification of the ship, or if the ship information is on that manifest of names at the Trenton archive. I do not understand why a registration would be a full year minus a few days after arrival.

I have seen lots of comments on the web about the details of John's "banishment" and "indenture", but I assume that is all conjecture, because I find no other original sources.

Symmes [143] (1904) does not have this. It looks like someone dug up the Forman immigration information in the early 20th century, or copied it from an older source.

Catchings [142] (1918) reports on page 172 that "John Baird ... is said to have come from Aberdeenshire" Scotland without any reference, in a paragraph that is clearly intended to guess the original home of the John Baird who died in 1755. In the middle of page 172 is a paragraph, with reference to "a genealogist", reporting that "John Baird Sr., in 1741, conveyed land to his son John Baird Jr., which the elder John had purchased in 1688 from Thomas Warne". Bottom of page 172 - top of 173 is the information that John Baird was born 1665, came from Scotland 1683, on Exchange, age 18, died Apr 1755, buried Topanemus. Catchings does not mention the tombstone. It appears that Forman is not her source. There may be other independent sources from the early 20th century, or Catchings' data may come from Forman via an intermediary daisy chain of sources.

Bedent's perspective is very different. The Bedent E. Baird letter [143] (1858) says that grandpa "came over from Scotland in the Caledonia". According to Wikipedia, "Caledonia" is the Roman name for most of Scotland, and the word has been often used to mean "Scotland". I wonder if Bedent considered Scotland to be *part of* Caledonia. From the language, it seems more likely that Bedent was reporting from his oral tradition a claim that his ancestor came to America on a *ship* named "Caledonia". It bothers me that I see no mention of this Bedent comment in any of the Baird genealogies that I have seen. I'm sorry to bring up a red herring, but I need to consider that the John Baird ship may be wrongly identified, or that we may have the wrong John Baird ancestor of Bedent. Of course, there are inconsistencies in Bedent's letter; it is not beyond reproach.

Symmes mentions a ship named Caledonia on page 13. "It is supposed that this ship brought emigrants from Scotland as early as 1685." Apparently it was abandoned in NJ at "... Amboy warf, it drifted away to its wreck." Symmes mentions that the wreck was still visible in Amboy bay in 1885, so it may have been known to Bedent's family, and may have been confabulated into the family lore.

Gipson at the bottom of page 1 mentions some of the Forman facts about John Baird's indenture, and includes the names James Baird and Alexander Baird as among the "40 others" "banished from Scotland". Referring to John: "He is supposed to be son of James Baird", with no reference.

Follow up: Check that list in NJ, or a transcription. Determine if there is a separate ship document. Look for another reference that may have more of Forman's data.

Determine roughly how many ships came from Scotland in the 1680's, and how many lists of names exist, and how many have a John Baird. Estimate how many John Bairds may be missing from the documentation, in order to quantify Forman's reasonable if not "beyond doubt" connection.

Find a few tombstones with the ordinal number for death of a child, for colonial New Jersey, where a record is available for the birth, and determine if the ordinal number age was intended to be the same as the cardinal number age, or not.

Mary wife of John Baird

Books and the web are confusing about the wife of John Baird. The simplest explanation is that John married twice, both times to a woman named Mary. That is what McCown [141] has, and that is what I listed in the *Descendancy* [128]. I do not see conclusive documentation for 2 marriages, but there is plenty of evidence he had at least one wife named Mary.

Symmes [143] p 436 reports that John married "**Mary Hall** 1684 who was taken from a wrecked vessel; their children were ..." His reference is the notes and bible records of David Baird, which might be the original source of this data.

David Baird may have been recording a family oral history, or he may have copied this from another source.

Symmes mentions a Mary Baird two more times; page 181 (1736) and page 205 (1734). I found these independently by checking all the

Baird entries in the "Index to Symmes" [143], and later I saw them quoted in other documents, usually without source.

The Bedent E Baird letter [143] reports that "my great grandpa married a woman named **Mary Bedent** and, to perpetuate the name, they called their first child **Bedent Baird**". However, the next paragraph reports that the seventh child of that marriage is Ezekiel, father of the letter writer. Bedent E (writing the letter at age 88) seems confused about if the name Bedent comes from his grandmother or from his great grandmother. It makes sense to interpret the letter as evidence that John married Mary Bedent, and that their *grandson* was named Bedent. This letter might be the original source of this data.

Catchings [142] p 171 draws the same conclusion from the Bedent E Baird Letter, and on p 173 states without reference: "It is said, he rescued Mary Hall from a wrecked vessel near old Perth Amboy and married her in 1684." (Notice the implied connection to *Caledonia*, above, which was not wrecked until much later.) Catchings does not mention Symmes in her book, so her information may come from elsewhere. Also on p 173 Catchings says of the second wife "Mary B. Sr. was admitted to the Lord's table at White Hall meeting house, 1736", again without reference, but I see that in Symmes, bottom of page 181.

Most web sites, including LDS [175], name **Mary Osborne** [128, 186] as the 2nd wife, some use the name Mary Osborne Bedent. I have not tracked down the original source for the Osborne name. I follow McCown in the *Descendancy* [128] and in the Pedigree Chart [186], where I copied Mary's parents' names. I contacted Sanna Gaffney, who emailed extensive Osborne / Bedient data to me.

McCown has 2 Mar 1698/1699 has the marriage date in Topanemus [131]; I have not looked for the source. McCown gives burial at Topanemus, but there is no Mary Baird listed in the Symmes [143] (1904) list for Topanemus; it is possible the stone was missing before 1900.

Gipson [142] has lots of discussion and data about the wife or wives of John Baird.

I have more discussion on the name Bedent [146].

Follow up. Find the original sources. Do an analysis of the wife of John Baird. I do not plan to do this, but if someone does, I would appreciate a summary for an update here.

Alternate Web Parents of John Baird

Who are the parents of the John Baird buried at Topanemus in 1755? The web has at least 3 answers:

1. In the topics above, I followed McCown [141], and used the MLiber [144] birth of John Baird, 4 Mar 1666, to John Baird [130] and Jonet Bannatyne.

2. Ancestral File [176] uses the birth date 4 Mar 1665, Liberton, to John Baird and Agnes Clerihew. To check this quickly at the LDS site, use the File Number 2LK2-SG. There is no such couple in the MLiber marriage index. There is no such couple having children in the MLiber baptism index. The marriage in Ancestral File is given as Aberdeenshire. LDS no longer adds data to the Ancestral File, but I understand that in the years it was used, the computer merged data from various submissions. Here is what I figure (informed speculation): (a) someone used the Aberdeenshire hint from the immigration [135], found this marriage in Aberdeenshire, and submitted them as the parents of the Topanemus John, with "about 1665" birth calculated from the tombstone; (b) someone else submitted the 4 Mar 1666 birth date for the same John; (c) the computer merged the data.

3. That 2LK2-SG has a second father, Alexander Baird. Apparently the computer merged another father for the same John Baird born 4 Mar 1666, this time no spouse.

Follow up: Check the Aberdeenshire records.

Summary: John Baird 1666 - 1755

Is Liberton the birth place of the John Baird who died 1755 at Topanemus? It seems Liberton was first claimed sometime between 1932 and 1979. Time line of the references that I checked:

Bedent E Baird letter	[143]	1858
Symmes	[143]	1897 & 1904

Forman	[143]	1907
Catchings	[142]	1918
Horner	[142]	1932

No reference to Liberton found in any reference up to 1932.

The oldest Liberton reference I found is Rose Baird's:

Rose Baird	[142]	just before 1979
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Today, there are lots of references on the web claiming a connection between John Baird died 1755 and Liberton.

Rose gives reference to the films that I call MLiber [144]. The Liberton records were first filmed in 1952 in Scotland. These were copied for the Mormon Microfilms [175], although the copying date is not indicated. Rose worked before the MLiber indexes were available, which explains why she does not list all the children born to John Baird and Jonet Bannatyne [130].

Of course it is possible Rose copied the information from another source. It is possible multiple researchers independently used the microfilms to come up with the Liberton connection.

I notice that Rose does not mention Topanemus or NJ. Rose is also the oldest source I found with the exact day 6 April 1755.

It is hard to believe there is any basis for the connection other than the reasonable fit. None of the modern sources cite any old documents that were not studied and analyzed by the 1897 - 1932 books. It seems that if any document dated before 1932 were discovered that mentions Liberton, such a document would be cited all over the web.

Many sources, including sources before 1932, name Aberdeen or Aberdeenshire as the home of John Baird of Topanemus. None of them specifically claim he was born there. This seems to be based on the identification of his immigration ship, which sailed from Aberdeen [above].

IGI provides records of several individuals named John Baird from Scotland around 1665 [134].

Professional genealogists were available for discussion when I visited New Register House [145]. I asked them if they knew of a publication that estimates the percent of surviving parish records in late 17th century Scotland. They know of no such estimate, but they agree that many if not most records have been lost. They also point out that baptismal registration was not mandatory, and in fact many people did not register births / baptisms. Apparently, these genealogy advisors emphasize this to visitors, because people identify ancestors on the basis of a parish baptismal record, but for common names there may have been other individuals in that same parish with the same name, who did not register. Again, they would not venture an estimated percentage. To summarize, there are certainly many John Baird individuals born around 1665 in Scotland not listed in any records today, possibly even another one from Liberton parish.

I discussed all this with Fred Baird [142]. He assured me that Cory [142] proved the connection between Topanemus and Liberton. I searched for Cory and determined that she is deceased. When I persisted, Fred emailed his quotes from Cory, where, in her words, she proved that John Baird was born in 1666, not 1665, and that John Baird was born 1666 in Liberton, not Aberdeen. I agree these are important clarifications. Cory's notes do not offer any evidence that the John Baird born in Liberton 1666 is the same John Baird as the one who died at Topanemus.

Conclusion. It is not unreasonable to speculate that the John Baird who died 1755 in Topanemus is the same John Baird born in Liberton in 1666. However, I doubt there is any documentation. It is more likely he was born somewhere else in Scotland. Apparently, when the microfilms became available, someone chose the Liberton birth as a nice guess, and it has since been extensively copied as fact. I list the Liberton Bairds in my *Pedigree Chart* [186] to be consistent with the web, where more information is available. I add my comment "Speculation". In my *Descendancy* [128], I start with this John Baird, where "not checked" for his son Andrew additionally means that I did not adequately check the documentation that the John Baird who died in 1755 is in fact the father of the Andrew who died 1773; that discussion follows. (The connection to my wife is independent of where John Baird was born.)

Follow up: Check with the family of Rose Sylvia Baird [142].

Descendants of John Baird

Descendants of John Baird (the one who died Topanemus 1755) are on the web. There are some differences between the various web sites, but nothing serious for our line. I recommend McCown [141] and Wall [142]. FamilySearch.org [175] can be used to browse detailed descendancies and pedigree charts for this John Baird.

I discuss here the children of John Baird only in enough detail to establish a son named Andrew [128, next topic]. My *Baird Descendancy* has minimal information on children other than Andrew. I copied John's children and some grandchildren from McCown.

The following discussion covers the oldest references that I checked. Reminder: I found these references by tracing the work done by others, whom I thank again.

The Bedent E Baird letter [143] (1858) confuses his grandpa and great grandpa, naming no one in the generation of his grandfather, whom we figure is Andrew.

Symmes [143] (1904), page 436, lists 3 sons of John Baird of Topanemus: David Sr., Andrew, and Zebulon. Most of that page of data, from the bible of a David Baird, concerns the family of David Sr, which explains why there is no detail about Andrew, just his name. This by itself is reasonable documentation of a son named Andrew.

Symmes lists the tombstone of a second John Baird (1707 - 1747). The tombstone is obviously the source of the birth and death dates of John Baird (1707) [128] who is listed on the web to be a son of John Baird (1666) [128].

The Symmes book gives no indication that they are father and son. The stone is now missing. See Topanemus [131].

Forman [143] (1907) is confusing. He lists the children of John (1666) as "known to us" without any proof or even any comment. Forman lists 4 children for John Baird (1666): John, David, Andrew, and Zebulon. In the "condensed and rearranged" version, Forman drops Andrew from this list and adds a Mary. John (1707) is on the list in both versions.

Forman is clearly confused about the sons vs brothers of John (1707), probably because of mistakes in his analysis of the will of John (1707) [next paragraphs, Catchings]. I figure he changed his mind, and decided Andrew is a son, not brother. It seems that John has both a brother and a son named Andrew. McCown brought Forman's error to my attention, because his copy has a marginal note.

Catchings [142] (1918) lists 5 children for John (1666) with only the comment "John's children are said to be as follows". The list is the same as the web list, including dates [128].

Catchings quotes the John (1707) will verbatim. This makes it clear where Forman went wrong, using the word "sons" where the will clearly says "brothers" in a context that "sons" would make no sense.

Both Forman and Catchings date the will 5 Feb 1747-8; I do not understand that "-8", but the date ties the will to the tombstone. Forman's reference is Book E of Wills, page 310, State Archives at Trenton. Catchings' reference is Lee's *Genealogy of New Jersey*, Vol. 2, page 567.

According to the web, both John (1666) and John (1707) have sons named William, Andrew and Zebulon. I won't go into that confusion.

Why all this discussion about the will of John (1707)? Because it names his brothers, Andrew and Zebulon, as executors. This nicely ties John's will to the Symmes list, indicating that both refer to the same Andrew Baird (except for the unlikely possibility there was a third contemporary Baird family in the Topanemus area with sons named Andrew and Zebulon). For me, documenting a son of John (1666) named Andrew, that's enough to quit here.

Let me just say that I have found no claim of any other original documents concerning the children of John Baird (1666). It is very possible that descendants of one of his other children (other than Andrew) have family records along this line; I did not look.

Zebulon Baird Vance [128] was governor of NC in 1862 during the civil war. I found him on the web, where I copied his birth date, which differs from his birth year as listed by McCown [141], whose lineage for Vance I copied without verifying.

Follow up. If anyone knows of further original documents concerning the children of John (1666), please contact me.

Andrew Baird, 1700? - Oct 1773 [128, 186]

I copied the Descendancy information on Andrew from McCown [141].

McCown located Andrew's will, and sent me a copy. The will is in Mormon Microfilm [175] 545487, pages 4097 - 4100. McCown also transcribed the will to his Word notes, which he sent me. The original record book, Monmouth County Probate Records, is at the State Library of Archives, Trenton NJ. (In 2017, this is digitized and can be viewed on a computer at any LDS library [175].)

In his will, Andrew names his wife and sons.

The will is dated 11 Oct. The back side of the will is a deposition by the witnesses to Andrew's will, dated 21 Oct. The witnesses explain that Andrew could not sign the will because he was blind at the time, but they heard the will. That narrows the death date to 11 - 21 Oct.

Another book reference by McCown in the section on Andrew is:

"A History Of Watauga County", by John Preston Arthur. LDS film 1035737, Item 3. 2017 update: This book is digitized (not the microfilm) at familysearch.org [175]; I checked it but could not find anything about Andrew; the letter by Bedent E Baird [143] is mentioned.

I see nothing in the will indicating the birth place of the Andrew Baird who died Oct 1773 in Monmouth Co NJ. I did not make a serious effort to search for documentation that this is the same Andrew as the son of John (1666) Baird [previous topics]. In this case, I added the note "not checked" to the *Pedigree* and *Descendancy*. Let me just say that I did not see further documentation for Andrew in my study of documents for John Baird (1666).

I have no documentation for age at death or birth year. I presume the 1700 on the web is a rounded estimate. It is reasonable to speculate that his stone was missing from Topanemus [131] at the time Symmes [143] took notes at that cemetery.

The marriage date is from McCown. McCown's notes have a comment: "Andrew is listed as a cordwainer on his marriage license." McCown does not have a record of where this comment came from, nor any copy of a marriage license.

Andrew, in his will, names his wife Sarah. In his notes, McCown gives the name as **Sarah Ann** [128, 186], from a 1976 letter from Rose Sylvia Baird [142]. McCown comments that there is no proof of the surname Locke. I use Locke to be consistent with what I see on the web, but I am concerned that name may come from Forman [143] page 8, where Forman seems to be confused about Andrew [explained above]. I noted that as "not documented" until I see a good primary source.

Summary: Andrew died in Monmouth Co NJ, the county of Topanemus [131]. I have no documentation that Andrew is in fact the son of the John Baird who died 1755 in Topanemus. This claim is all over the web without substantial contradiction, but my quick check provides no original source. The connection is reasonable. It should be checked further.

Andrew Baird [128] who died Oct 1773 in Monmouth is documented as the grandfather of Bedent E Baird [128] because the Bedent E Baird Letter [143] names his father and 6 Baird uncles. The names are the same as the 7 names of the sons of Andrew in his will. My *Baird Descendancy* has these 7 children of Andrew [128].

There is one minor loose end that I did not personally tie down: The youngest son is listed as John William, following McCown [141]. The Bedent Letter names William, not John. The Andrew will has no William, but briefly mentions John, only once, in a context that seems clearly a different person than Jonathan.

In the topics below, I trace the reasonably complete documentation connecting Andrew to my wife Barbara, his descendant.

Follow up. Determine primary sources. Establish the oldest sources for the identification of Andrew who died 1773 as the same person as Andrew son of John who died 1755. Judge if it is documented vs reasonable speculation.

Determine the exact location of Andrew's estate.

Bedent Baird, 1727 - 20 Apr 1792 [128]

This first person named Bedent Baird is not an ancestor, but I mention him because he is said to have participated in the Boston Tea Party.

Andrew Baird in his will mentions his oldest son Bedent. I copied the dates from McCown [141], which checks with IGI [176], but I did not look for the original source.

The Bedent E Baird Letter [143] explains that Bedent and other members of the "Jersey Blues ... made a tea riot". Later, the Letter claims that a son of this Bedent, a General Baird, served under Sir Arthur Wellesley in the "last battle" of the Mogul wars. The Letter refers to a book, "History of India and China" by Robert Tear, which I did not find.

It is unlikely the birth record can be found, because no exact birth date comes up on the web. That death date might not be right, because most sites do not have it. Bedent E Baird mentions that his uncle Bedent moved to Canada. I found no Bedent Baird web death report from Canada.

I have more discussion about the name Bedent [146].

Follow up. Find a detailed history of the Boston Tea Party to see if Bedent Baird is named as a participant by independent sources. Check for a General Baird in the 19th century helping to defeat the Mogul Empire. Confirm the details of this man's family, starting with the same sources as John and Andrew Baird.

Ezekiel Baird, 1737? - 10 Mar 1831 [128, 186]

Ezekiel is the ancestor who moved from Topanemus NJ [131] to Valle Crucis NC [145]. Ezekiel built the Baird House [145] in 1790, according to the web site.

I copied the Ezekiel data from McCown [141], whose notes are my prime source. The notes include census data. McCown mentions Catchings [142] who has a few lines on Ezekiel on pages 173 - 175. McCown also lists a few unpublished letters as sources.

McCown's notes make references to family "journals" said to be too delicate to microfilm. Apparently, Rose Sylvia Baird [142] had the journals.

McCown's data is the same as the Baird Cemetery [145] data, but that data for Ezekiel is not a tombstone quote, but rather research summary notes by Rose.

Wall [142] visited the cemetery and reports on his web site that "it's unsure if Ezekiel is buried here". Catchings [142] at the top of page 174 reports without source that Ezekiel "... went west and died. Susana stayed with children ...". McCown assured me in a 2005 email that Ezekiel's grave is a "homemade hunk of rock" that is "very difficult to read" now. McCown reports without source that Ezekiel died in Watauga Co. NC immediately after a trip to TN.

My wife Barbara and I visited the Baird Cemetery [145] in 2007. We also visited another cemetery, at St. John's Church, on the hill just across the Watauga River to the east. Both cemeteries have some rough stones used as gravestones. Some rough stones look as though they might be borders or decorations, but other rough stones are aligned in rows with standard stones. (By "standard" I mean finished smooth shapes, with inscription; by "rough" I mean irregular shape, no inscription).

As documentation, I made a sketch map and I took a series of photographs near the Bedent E Baird [139] stone, which is a prominent tall monument. The stones to the right (east) of Bedent E are: Susanna [140], a blank semi-finished rectangular stone, and a series of small rough unfinished stones of irregular shapes. (By "semi-finished" I mean with a flat face, but not as flat as most gravestones.) In the row in front of Bedent E (south) are a tall blank finished rectangular stone, Alexander [139], and a rough unfinished stone slab somewhat smaller than the finished gravestones but of an irregular shape only roughly rectangular. Behind Susanna is a blank stone with a finished face, rectangular, with a curved top and square shoulders (typical gravestone, but blank). Although some stones are badly weathered (e.g. Susanna's) I found no example of a stone with an inscription almost gone, so my impression is that the blank stones were always blank, never inscribed. This is consistent with the use of rough stones. (On the other hand, I

am not a stone weathering expert, so I cannot rule out that a source of very rapidly weathered stones with shallow writing may have been used for only some graves.) Summary: although there is no objective evidence of a grave for Ezekiel, it is not unreasonable to speculate that Ezekiel lies buried for example at the blank semi-finished stone to the east of Susanna's. One photo is particularly telling with 3 stones: Susanna's, the blank semi-finished slab to the right, and the finished blank stone behind.

Andrew Baird [above] in his will mentions his son Ezekiel. Andrew split his estate among 3 of his sons, leaving the bulk of the land with Jonathan. The will stipulates that Ezekiel and 2 other sons receive money instead of land: 150 pounds each to Samuel and Ezekiel and 20 shillings to Bedent. This is consistent with the reports that Ezekiel moved away. It sounds to me like he was already gone when the will was written.

McCown gives 4 Nov 1784 as the first Ezekiel Baird land transaction record in NC, Rowan Co. Records 10:316. McCown lists several land transactions involving Ezekiel Baird after 1784.

Apparently, Ezekiel lived in Westchester County NY as a young man, where he married Susannah Blodgett [140]. The original sources for this information are not explained in the secondary sources that I checked.

The Baird journals are supposed to have births, and "that sons Bedent and William were sent back north to be educated".

My sources give 1770 as the birth year for the oldest son Bedent E [below, 139].

My sources are contradictory on the other two sons, William, said to be born in NY, and Blodgett, said to be born in NC and "went west". I put 1775? and 1780? as birth years for these two, consistent with Ezekiel moving to NC around 1780.

Follow up. Same as for Andrew; check primary sources. Work out the movements of Ezekiel. Determine birth years for his children. Watch for evidence if maybe he actually died out west.

Doctor Ezekiel Baird

Ezekiel is said to have been a doctor. McCown [141] reports "doctor of 'physick', as noted in deeds several times". McCown explains that certification of Doctors was not very formal in that time. McCown corresponded with the NY Academy of Medicine on this issue.

The Bedent E Baird Letter [143] says: "My father Ezekiel was educated for a doctor, but apprenticed to the trade of tailor."

The word "doctor" comes from the Latin word for a teacher. We PhD's call ourselves "doctor". In medieval times all "doctors" were teachers, and it was considered beneath the dignity of a scholarly medical doctor to actually practice medicine. Doctors educated physicians, they did not actually get their hands bloody in medieval times. It is a Renaissance innovation for scholarly doctors to also perform experiments and to practice medicine. Doctors commonly practiced medicine by the turn of the 19th century, but I do not know when the word "doctor" was first used in English primarily to mean a physician. I'm pretty sure that in the early 19th century anyone could just take up medical practice, but I'm not positive about NC specifically. I think it was not until the turn of the 20th century that USA state laws were passed requiring physicians to have a doctorate degree in medicine from a university. Even today, universities grant a "Doctor of Medicine" degree after education is complete, but before hospital internship and training and license as a physician.

I have the impression, from general reading, that some learned individuals would take up the title "doctor" in 19th century USA without actually getting an official degree from a university. It is not clear to me if such a person was always considered a charlatan.

Could it be that Ezekiel, like me, was a Doctor of Physics, and not of Medicine? Or maybe he was a scholar with interest in medicine among other things?

Surely if Ezekiel had been a practicing physician someone would have found documentation of his practice by now.

Follow up. Find a reference for the use of the words "doctor" and "physick" in late 19th century NC, to replace this speculative topic of mine.

Bedent E Baird, 1770 - 15 Mar 1862, [128, 186]

I copied the Bedent E Baird data from McCown [141], whose notes list further sources.

Bedent E was born in Westchester County NY and died in Valle Crucis [145]. He is buried at Baird Cemetery [145].

Bedent E wrote the Letter [143] that is the source of some family information. As mentioned above in the topic for his grandfather Andrew [137], this letter names his father and uncles, the same names in Andrew's will, nicely proving the ancestry connection Andrew to Ezekiel to Bedent E.

The birth year 1770 is consistent with Bedent E's claim to be 88 years old at the writing of his letter. The name "Bedent" [146] is evidence of his belonging to this family.

It is clear that Bedent E lived in the Baird House [145]. His father Ezekiel had 3 children; Blodgett is not mentioned much; P William moved to TN; that leaves Bedent E living on the estate. Also, Altmayer [143], my source of the Bedent E Letter, reports that "Rittenhouse Baird was the youngest son of Bedent Baird and lived in the old Baird place on Watauga River". The Bedent E Baird Letter mentions "Sugar Grove" as the Post Office. I notice Sugar Grove on a map as a settlement just north of the Baird House.

Here are some tidbits per McCown, quoting from John Preston Arthur [above, under Andrew, 137]: Bedent E held the office of magistrate, and was a picturesque character, an educated man with the best library in the region. Bedent E was an agnostic, unusual for the time.

McCown provides a 3 page list of documents concerning Bedent E, a few lines for each document. I did not study them. Land transactions, Taxations, Census lists, and a "Bastardy Bond", whatever that is.

Bedent E married Mary Harmon, [141].

Bedent E and Mary have 7 children listed on McCown's web site. I copied their data to my *Descendancy* [128]. McCown has many more descendants available.

Alexander Harmon Baird

5 Apr 1804 - 20 Nov 1884 [128, 129, 186]

I copied the Alexander Baird data from Gormley [142]. The McCown [142] web site has information. The Wall [142] web site has much more extensive data on Alexander; Wall informs me that he received his information from Gormley.

Alexander was born, lived, died, and buried in Valle Crucis [145].

The birth date of Alexander is written in the bible [143] of his grandfather Ezekiel [138], in the section identified as the children of Bedent E. His tombstone provides both the birth and death dates; Barbara took a good picture of the stone at the Baird Cemetery [145]. This establishes him in the ancestral family of my wife Barbara.

Both McCown and Gormley report that his brother Rittenhouse [128] lived in the Baird House [145]. I do not know the location of Alexander's house.

McCown provides extracts and source references for the Census data for the Alexander Baird family of Valle Crucis, for the years 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870. Gormley also provided to me extracts of the 1850 and 1860 census. Everything looks OK.

Alexander married Nancy Vanderpool [141]. The marriage date, per Gormley [142], is the marriage bond, Ashe County records # 02001. The bondsman is listed as Bedent Baird. This information, per Gormley, is also in the book "Unrecorded Marriages, Ashe County NC" by Bettye Morely, p 2. LDS has this: 1421873 Item 4.

Bedent Baird, 1827 - 1865? [128, 129, 186, 188]

This Bedent Baird is the connection to my wife's family, as demonstrated in the following *Notes*.

Gormley [142] points out that the book by Preston Arthur [for reference see Andrew, 137] has "Alexander's children were: Bedent, who went West and married Susan Jane Merchant ...". Bedent is named first, so he is probably the first born, perhaps a year after Alexander's 1826 marriage.

In spring of 2003, this information was on the web, for example McCown [141] and Wall [142], although the birth year estimates varied. McCown's notes have the "went West" comment. I bet the Arthur book is the only primary source.

In spring 2003 the LDS site had the information that I had submitted about Jerome Bonaparte Baird [147] and descendants, but there was no connection to Bedent born about 1827 to Alexander Baird and Nancy Vanderpool. The connection comes in two steps: from NC to IN and from IN to MO:

The marriage information comes from an email by R Edwards [141], who reports: "Index to Gibson County IN Marriages, Vol II H-O shows Susan J. Merchant & Bedent Baird, 7/29/1851." McCown later sent me a copy of this marriage index record, which does not give the ages and does not name the parents. I do not know if there is a more detailed record than this index, which reasonably if not absolutely connects the Bedent Baird of NC to Gibson Co IN.

The 1860 census [143] has a Bedent Baird born in NC, with 3 children and what looks like his mother-in-law, Sarah Merchant. The age matches, the NC connection is there, the "went west" hint fits, and the family name Merchant is a match.

R Edwards also reports "the 1850 Gibson County Census shows a "Ridant" Baird in Washington Twp", a boarder in the home of Rebecca Beck. This is may well be our man.

It would be nice to find the birth and death records to add more proof connecting Bedent born NC to Bedent married IN, probably died IN.

That finishes the connection of the Bedent in NC to the Bedent Baird in Gibson IN. The next step is the connection to our family, next topic.

The death year is just my guess, based on the reports that the children of Bedent were orphans [next topic].

McCown [141] tells me by email that he could not find Bedent Baird in the 1870 IN census, consistent with a death date before 1870. McCown also failed to find Bedent Baird in the "U.S. Gov. Sailors and Soldiers of the Civil War".

Follow up. Find the birth and death records for Bedent Baird.

Study that marriage record in Gibson. Study that 1850 census.

The John Wall site lists 2 Baird relatives who died in the Civil War. Check to see if maybe this Bedent Baird also died in the war.

Determine the primary sources for the Bedent data that was on the web before 2003, if it is independent of the census.

Determine the primary source for McCown's "Bedent went west" comment.

Double check all the Bedent Baird individuals in this family line to make sure none of them are confused in the web descendancies. Make sure those in TN are well accounted for.

Children of Bedent Baird (born 1827)

OK. The topic above connects Bedent Baird of IN to the distant ancestors in NC. Now let's connect him to our family:

R Edwards [141] mailed a family photo to me in 2003. R Edwards explained in a note and emails that the individual with dark glasses, per oral tradition, was a blind minister and was a Baird relative of her family. The relation was uncertain and the name of the blind minister was forgotten.

My wife Barbara [174] immediately recognized John A Baird [147] as the blind preacher, uncle of her father. Barb remembers him as an old man, and remembers other photos of him. We have 2 photos of him, one with his sister, Barbara's grandmother Bessie [129]. Barbara's family had told me about Rev John A Baird years before; I had him well documented in my notes and in previous versions of this book.

Another photo from R Edwards has two young women, relatives with names unknown to R Edwards, with family members of R Edwards. Barbara recognized the women as Wilma [146] and Ruth, sisters nee Baird, cousins of Barbara's father.

These photos establish a family relation between my wife and R Edwards. Next comes the evidence that both families descend from Bedent:

The great grandfather of my wife is Jerome Baird [147], with documentation coming up below. The grandmother of R Edwards is Mary Evelyn Overton nee Baird [129], per family records including marriage and birth dates, and bible entries. Mary was born 22 May 1856 per family records.

The birth date of Mary nee Baird grandmother of R Edwards matches the age 4 in the 1860 census [143]. The Jerome age 7 looks like her brother, matching the great grandfather of my wife, known to be named Jerome.

R Edwards, in an email, reports that the death certificate for Mary [143] names her mother as Susan Merchant, and her father as ___ Baird, where R Edwards explains that the first name is blank.

In Jun 2003, R Edwards emailed to me a note that she has a marriage record for a Sally Baird, 4 Mar 1881, to Daniel Overton. Sally was used in other people's records for a woman named Sarah, so this must be the Sarah who is age 2 in the census. It is interesting that Mary (Eva) and Sarah (Sally), sisters, both married men named Overton. This is a weak tidbit of evidence; Sally may have met her future husband through her older sister's husband.

Gormley [142] mentions that "Bedent Baird must have died between 1860 and 1870 ... since his children wound up with others in the census", so I suppose Gormley has census information for 1870 for the children.

That finished the connection to our family. The final point concerns the evidence that Bedent's children were orphans:

First is the Gormley report on the 1870 census, above.

Second: R Edwards knows from family oral tradition and documents that her grandmother Mary Evelyn nee Baird was an orphan. The Mary Evelyn Baird Obituary [143] mentions that Mary was "left an orphan at an early age".

Third and last: R Edwards also has a Power of Attorney to Alexander Baird for Sally Overton & Daniel Overton, from the "1994-5

edition of the Watauga Ancestry". This adds more connection to the NC Bairds, and also adds evidence that the Bedent Baird 3 children were orphaned.

Three children are listed in the 1860 census. There may be more, but since the R Edwards family tradition says Mary was orphaned at an early age, that might be it.

I copied the *Descendancy* data for Mary Evelyn [129] from R Edwards.

Follow up. Get the details on the Sally Baird marriage, and on the Watauga Ancestry Power of Attorney.

Get the 1870 census location of the children.

Look for orphanage records or probate records mentioning these children in Indiana.

Baird Marriages; Family Names

OK. That finishes the Individual *Notes* for distant Baird ancestors. The *Notes* for more recent ancestors jump at this point, for Jerome [147], son of Bedent [previous topics]. Here, next come the *Notes* for the related family names of distant ancestors. Reminder: the *Descendancies* and the *Notes* follow the same order as the *Pedigree Chart* [186].

Susannah Blodgett, 8 Mar 1751 - 30 Apr 1831 [128,186]

This is the wife of Ezekiel Baird [138].

The Bedent E Baird Letter [143] names his mother as Susannah Blodgett, and reports that Susannah's father was a volunteer under George Washington in the French and Indian war. Her father, along with General Braddock and others, was killed in a "narrow defile near Fort Duquensne", according to the Letter. I looked up the word "defile", which is a narrow canyon.

The Wall [142] web site has a photograph of Susannah's tombstone at Baird Cemetery [145]. My wife Barbara's photograph came out particularly well because the late afternoon sun improves the contrast of the inscription.

The entry # 25 in the Baird Cemetery list is: Sarah Susanna Blodgett Baird, wife of Dr. Ezekiel Baird / born 8 March 1751, Westchester County NY / or Vermont / died 30 April 1831." These are research notes, not a quote from the stone, which has the death date but not the birth date.

The stone does not mention "Sarah". I did not determine the source of the use of "Sarah" for this person.

The stone gives age at death as "79 ys 1 mo 27 ds", which yields a birth date 3 Mar 1752; I'm using the date from the Cemetery list, which I understand represents the research notes of Rose Baird [142].

I suppose there is a NY birth record available, because I have seen discussions in my secondary sources, but I have not figured out the primary source.

Follow up. Same as Ezekiel. Check the connection of "Sarah" to Susannah, and find the NY and / or Vermont records. Also, research the details on that battle under General Braddock.

Mary Harmon, 1775 - 1855 [128, 186]

This is the wife of Bedent E Baird [139]. I copied the Harmon *Pedigree* data from the LDS site [175]. I did not study it for accuracy. McCown [141] and Wall [142] do not list all these Harmon ancestors.

The Baird Cemetery [145] seems to be the original source for the birth and death years.

Follow up. Study the sources for Harmon ancestors. Add notes here.

Nancy Vanderpool 1803 - 29 Jan 1885 [128, 129, 186]

This is the wife of Alexander Baird [139].

I found Vanderpool pedigree data in 2003 on the Wall [142] web site, which refers to the Gormley [142] site, which does not have this information. Gormley sent me a Vanderpool printout in 2005, which I used to update my Pedigree Chart [186], which now differs a bit from Wall's site.

Gormley lists several sources, but she cautions that the evidence is circumstantial and oral for the grandparents of Nancy. I added the note "not checked" to my chart. Please do not use me as a reference, and in the future check Gormley's site for updates.

Gormley reported to me by email that the source of her data for Nancy is the probate records of her parents, **Abraham Vanderpool** and **Phoebe Isaacs**. Gormley says the probate records are from Marion County IN, Vol A-B, Gormley refers to Mormon Microfilms [175] 514214 and 520295. 2017 update: 520295 is digitized and can be viewed on a computer at any LDS library [175].

Gormley quotes the Baird Cemetery [145] data as the source of Nancy's death date, where birth is quoted as 1800, but Gormley adjusted this to 1803 based on birth order in the family (which I do not have).

Follow up. Find sources. Study Vanderpool. Add a Vanderpool *Descendancy*.

Susan Merchant 1827 - 1859? [128, 129, 186, 188]

This is the wife of Bedent Baird [139].

R Edwards reported by email that she studied the 1850 Gibson County census where she found Bedent (listed as Ridant) Baird living as a boarder. Living near by is Susan Merchant, age 23, and her father **Elisha Merchant**. I guess it is simple logical step to assume this is the future wife, discussed in the topic on Bedent.

The birth year is from the 1850 census, the death year is between birth of the youngest child and the 1860 census, where we assume she had recently died.

Follow up. Study that Census list. Find more information on the ancestors of Susan Merchant.

Baird Source Notes

OK. That finishes the *Notes for Individual Distant Ancestors*. Next comes *Source Notes for Distant Ancestors*: The arrangement is roughly in reverse chronological sequence, with the sources most recently known to me coming first.

Baird Y-DNA Project

<https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/baird/about>

Y-DNA is inherited by males, sort of like a family name.

This project has Y-DNA data (Oct 2016) for 10 different male Baird lines. The largest group has the R1a "haplogroup" type of male Y-DNA. I contacted the administrators, including Mike Baird [141], who explained to me that the R1a group includes men who trace their Baird male line ancestry to Scotland, and also includes men who trace their Baird male line to John Baird who died in N.J. 1755 [131]. The John Baird branch of R1a seems to be CTS4179.

Baird Forum

<http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/surname/b/baird.html>

Click on "Browse the Baird Archives" to read discussions. This forum has become less active in recent years, but past years have interesting discussions.

Mike Baird

Michael Baird, brother of Karen [next topic] has provided helpful discussions about the most distant known Baird ancestors, and about Baird DNA [above], and about the Baird Forum [previous topic].

Karen Baird Vierra

I have corresponded with Karen Vierra since 2012, by email, about Baird genealogy. She has been very helpful, in particular making email contacts for me with other reference sources.

Karen descends from Barzilla Baird [128], brother of my wife Barbara's ancestor Ezekiel Baird [128]. Karen is Barbara's 7th cousin.

Karen invited us to the 2015 Scottish Games in Pleasanton CA, where we visited with other Bairds at the Baird booth and marched together in the parade of clans.

Andrea Autrey Marshall [118]

Marshall is a third cousin of my grandchildren. Lawrence West [125] and Bessie Baird [129] are their common ancestors. We did not know about each other when Marshall noticed my information in the PRF [176] and contacted me in May 2003. I suppose we saw each other years ago when I visited her parents, although neither of us remember.

We exchanged genealogy notes and have been collaborating by email. Much of the distant Baird ancestor information in this file comes to me via Andrea.

I scanned some ancestor photos from the collection of Ernest and Ruby West [174], and emailed them to Marshall, who posted them on her web site (2016 no longer active). She also has posted some photos from her family.

I provided West side family data to Marshall; she provided to me key information about the Baird line.

Ruth Ray Edwards [129]

R Edwards is a second cousin of Ernest West, who is father of my wife Barbara. Their common great grandparents are Bedent Baird [129] and Susan Merchant. R Edwards had been collaborating with Marshall [above] for some time before Marshall introduced us by email. We were able to work out the common ancestry, as explained in these *Notes*. R Edwards mailed me a print out of her genealogy data.

I call Ruth "R Edwards" in this book to distinguish her from Glenda Edwards [158], a second cousin of my wife Barbara, on her mother's Magers branch.

Leonard McCown [128]

McCown is a 6th cousin of my wife Barbara [174]. The common ancestor is Ezekiel Baird [128]. Leonard has been working on genealogy for more than 30 years. I used McCown as my primary reference for distant Baird ancestors. I copied some, not all of his data on distant Baird ancestors.

McCown's web site, www.McCown.org, has lots more data; you can click through the Baird family tree.

R Edwards [above] had used McCown's data, that is how I found out about him and made contact. McCown emailed to me two of his electronic documents with additional Baird notes. He mailed to me copies of many of his paper documents and notes. These are a treasure trove of references to source documents for ancestors. This Baird *Notes* section of mine cannot do justice to all the information that is available through McCown's documents. I refer to all this information as "McCown" in these *Notes*.

I checked out some of McCown's source notes, those that seemed most promising. The results are in these *Notes*.

John Wall [129]

I spotted Wall's web site for Baird descendants in 2003. His data starts with John Baird born 1665 (should be 1666 [131]), and for descendants differs only slightly from the data of McCown [141]. For descendants of Bedent E Baird [139], Wall has more data. Web site: <http://www.johnwall.com/family/tree-baird.htm>.

John and I exchanged emails. He points out that he does not do original research on the Baird line; the Baird (and Vanderpool) information on his site comes from others.

Myra (Vanderpool) Gormley

Link: <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~gormleym/>

Gormley, a certified genealogist, has an extensive data base on the Vanderpool line. Gormley emailed plenty of information to me in 2003 and 2005.

Myra reports that she is a 3 great granddaughter of William Vanderpool, brother of Nancy [141]. That puts Myra in the same generation as my wife Barbara. They are 6th cousins.

www.Bairdnet.com

I found this website by accident. It is loaded with genealogy, biographies, discussion sites, and more. Much of the data has no source, but there is so much information with proper source references that I could not take the time to fully study this site. I found some obvious tidbits of interest to us, as mentioned in these *Notes*.

Fred Baird

One of McCown's notes referred me to Fred Baird, whom I found on Google. We corresponded by email. Fred runs a RootsWeb [168] forum on the Baird family name, and has done a great job as a web Baird expert.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/index/BAIRD/>

In 2016, this site is dominated by spam, but the archive of discussions in previous years might be of interest.

Fred once thought he descends from that John Baird who died in 1755 [131], but research has indicated that he does not.

Kathleen B. Cory

Cory, now deceased, was a professional Scottish genealogist. She has published genealogy books. Fred Baird referred me to some notes that Fred has from Kathleen.

Nellie Gipson

A McCown [141] reference is "Letter: Nellie (Dunn) Gipson, Yakima Wash., to Edith (Anderson) Bolin, 1980". McCown sent me a copy of this 6 page hand written letter which has a 1 page typed pedigree chart for the Dunn family and a page of additional notes.

Nellie is clearly related to the Dunn family, but the letter does not indicate where she fits in.

Plenty of notes in the letter are on Baird. Nellie clearly considers Baird one of her ancestral families, but it is not clear how she connects. No Baird in that pedigree chart.

Much of the letter is Bedent / Bedient information related to the wife or wives [135] of John Baird.

The letter is clearly a follow-up correspondence, with of course no background.

The letter is a collection of notes taken from "Historical and Genealogical Miscellany" by John Stillwell. The Mormon Microfilms [175] have this and other works by Stillwell. This "Miscellany" is a series of 6 volumes published between 1903 and 1932. I have not checked the works of Stillwell.

I refer to Edith's notes in the John Baird [131] topics above.

Follow up. Locate Nellie Gipson, or her family. Determine their relation. See if more notes are available.

Rose Sylvia Baird [128]

Rose Sylvia Baird, now deceased, married Joseph Carroll Baird, her 4th cousin. Both are descendants of Bedent E Baird [139]. My source is McCown's web site [141]. Dates are not available for Rose.

Rose Sylvia Baird did quite a bit of research on the Baird family. She corresponded with McCown, who has quite a few notes from her.

McCown reports that Rose had a Baird family journal, but no copies or quotes are available from this journal. We do not know if Rose used this journal as a source document for some of her published genealogical results. I wonder if maybe she use the journal for hints or for informed speculation.

See Baird Cemetery [145] for her list, which is not a verbatim list of gravestone inscriptions but rather a mix of gravestone data and research notes.

Rose submitted data to the Mormon data base before 1979, where she connects John Baird to Liberton. It is not clear if this connection is informed speculation or if Rose has reasons for this connection. See my discussion of John's birth [131] for details.

Follow up. Determine if the Baird family journal still exists.

Horner

William S. Horner wrote "This Old Monmouth of Ours". The Mormon Microfilms [175] have 2 microfiche sets. 6046346 (5 fiche) is the original 1932 book, restricted, cannot be rented. 6049467 (6 fiche) is a 1974 reprint, available on the shelf at Santa Clara.

Horner has a page and a half of Baird genealogy on pages 273-4. He starts with the John Baird [131] buried 1755 at Topanemus and names 5 sons and 5 further descendants. A son Andrew [137] is named, but no information or descendants for Andrew are given.

Unfortunately, Horner does not give any source references.

Catchings

Fermine Baird Catchings is the author of the book "Baird and Beard Families", published in 1918 by Baird - Ward publishers, Nashville. The book was republished by LDS in 1947, and LDS filmed the republication twice. The 1974 microfilm is not rented. I rented the 1963 microfilm, 348358.

This book is an excellent collection of data. I copied quite a bit of it. The index is 24 pages. I wrote a two page summary of the Catchings book, for distribution on request.

Fermine's Baird ancestors are from PA, so most of the book is on her PA Baird branches. However, her first chapter speculates on the origins of the name Baird all the way back to the year 1050. There are chapters of various Baird lineages; some chapters have several "Groups", which are distinct family trees.

The family of my wife Barbara is Chapter V, Group 4, pages 170 - 193, which I copied. I refer to these pages as a source in these *Notes* as "Catchings".

Like most genealogy books (including mine), Catchings does not give sources for much of her data, and quite often the sources are very cryptic with references like "a genealogist" or "Mrs. Rowland". I hate to criticize, because her book has lots of neat data. However, it is my impression that Mrs. Catchings copied much if not all of the data in Chapter V Group 4 from other, unspecified books or pamphlets or private notes.

There is another source, by Elizabeth Catchings, "Baird and allied families", 1945, LDS microfilm 872781. Only 5 of these 61 typed pages concern Baird, so I copied them, but they do not seem to cover our line.

Forman

McCown [141] sent me two versions of a genealogy by Peter Forman and David V. Perrine, which I'll together call "Forman" for short.

The first version is pages 4 - 9 of their book, "Capt. David Baird: An Historical Sketch", 1907. These pages deal with John Baird [131]. The title page is stamped "State Library of New Jersey".

The second version is pages 349-357, an article in "The Journal of American Genealogy". The article by Forman & Perrine is "The Baird Family of Topenemus New Jersey" (Condensed and Rearranged). No cover page. No date. My "first" version has some information not in this "condensed" version, so this may really be a prior version, or that missing information may have been deemed incorrect.

These Forman publications allude to lots more data.

The Mormon Library [175] does not seem to have any book by Peter Forman or David Perrine (2017). They seem to have the Journal of American Genealogy, but I have not figured out what has been filmed.

Follow up. Find the Journal of American Genealogy. Get the date. Look for any other versions of Forman.

Other Books

I also spotted a book with an LDS abstract that this book is about a John Baird who come to NJ in 1683: "Baird Family", by Almeda Marpel, film 1015829, Item 13. I ordered the film. This is only 11 pages, mostly copied from the book by Catchings, for the NJ and PA branches of this Baird family. There are couple 1800's tombstone inscription notes, and some notes about two individuals named John Baird who fought in the Revolutionary War. This Item is not helpful to our branch of the family.

Another book, by Georgia Rountree Capshaw, in the Mormon Library [175] web index, also seems to be about this same John Baird, but it has not been filmed.

Mary Evelyn Baird Obituary

R Edwards [141] mailed a copy of this to me. The obituary is for Eva Baird Oglesby [129], with an explanation that Oglesby is her 2nd husband. R Edwards assures me that Mary Evelyn is the same person as this Eva. The obituary has her birth and death dates. Her family bible has that same birth date, as does her tombstone, per R Edwards.

R Edwards, in an email, mentions the death certificate, also. Ruth Edwards is a granddaughter of Mary Evelyn Baird.

Symmes

Rev. Frank Rosebrook Symmes is the author of the book "History of the Old Tennant Church". The 1st edition is 1897. The 2nd edition, a much bigger book, is 1904. Because of the huge amount of data in this 2nd edition, two individuals have made an "Index to Symmes": Robert Ivie in 1979, and Glenn Scott in 1996.

LDS filmed it all. The 1st edition was filmed twice, 1971 and 1990; I rented the 1990 one, film 1704919. A microfilm of the 2nd edition, 874018 (2017, not digitized yet), is permanently on the shelf at the Santa Clara library that I use. A microfiche was also made of the 2nd edition, but that one is no longer distributed by LDS. The Ivie index is available on microfilm and the more recent Scott index is available on microfiche. Since microfiche only costs 25 cents each and permanently stays at the local library, I ordered the Scott index, 6125777.

2017 update: LDS digitized the 2nd edition and you can view it on your computer by searching for Symmes at the familysearch.org catalogue [175] - click the "Author" tab; make sure you get to the page for the 2nd edition; click on the digital version link for the book, not on the link for the microfilms. There is a problem with the digitized microfilm. I don't see a digitization of the "Index to Symmes".

Symmes was the 15th pastor of Tennant Church. Our Baird interest is not centered on Tennant Church, but Symmes documents some history on all the churches in the area, and Symmes seems to have included in his book all the oldest genealogical notes for the area that he

could round up. All the cemeteries in the area are covered. That microfilm of the Symmes 1st edition microfilm is Item 14 on a film of 14 different books. All 14 are histories of churches in that section of NJ. I glanced at the other books to straighten a few details that were a bit confusing to me from Symmes.

The "Index to Symmes" has 38 page numbers for the name Baird. No doubt most of these are unrelated to my wife's ancestors, but I copied each of these pages for my file, along with a few chapter sections that looked like a good read.

Symmes mentions the Quakers and Topanemus throughout his book. On pages 256- 259 he lists the Topanemus tombstones, which I discuss in the John Baird Death topic [131].

The book has a section with many pages of genealogical notes. The notes of interest to us are less than a page, on page 436, with the heading: "From data and family Bible records in possession of David Baird, Baird NJ, with some notes added." I refer to these notes as sources in other Notes.

1860 Census, Bedent Baird, IN

R Edwards [141] found this in 2003 and emailed a copy to me. I also printed a copy from Ancestry.com [174].

Indiana, Gibson County, Washington Township, page 182, Aug 1860
5 persons in household, no town or village, no address:

Bedent Baird, 33, boat builder born in NC.
Jerome 7, Mary E 4, Sarah A 2, all born IN
Sarah Merchant, 57, born KY

Bedent E Baird Letter

R Edwards [141] mailed me a copy of the chapter "The Baird Family", pages 179 - 186 in the book "A Family History of Watauga County" by Bud Altmayer. This chapter has a transcription of a letter written by Bedent E Baird, listing some of his uncles and ancestors. Altmayer also transcribed an article from a 1912 issue of *The Ashville Gazette News*, NC, where the Bedent E Baird letter was published. This letter is not definitive, because it has a few inconsistencies, but it provides corroboration for some key facts, as discussed in the Individuals Notes topics [above].

McCown [141] mentions this letter in his notes. Bairdnet.com [142] mentions the letter in the Bedent Baird biography, where it is reported that the Bairds of Buncombe county NC have preserved the letter.

Bedent wrote the letter in 1858, saying that he was 88 years old at that time.

The letter and the Altmayer chapter have several neat tidbit stories about the family.

Altmayer's book is not one of those 166 that come up when you type "Baird" into the LDS site. I found it through Watauga. The microfilm is 2055546. I rented the film. There is nothing else of particular interest to us that I could see. The previous chapter is a few pages about a church on land donated by William Baird, who is a relative of ancestors.

Family Bible Records of Ezekiel Baird

McCown [141] located the Ezekiel Baird family bible. It has family record notes on 3 pages of the bible. There are 3 additional scraps of paper with notes loose in the bible. McCown located this in Houston, in 1958, in the possession of a distant relative. At that time, McCown made photocopies. He mailed photocopies of the copies to me, along with a printout documentation of his study, and of his transcription of the script on the pages.

The current location of the bible is not known to him. McCown deposited copies at the TN and NC state archives.

These bible notes have birth dates for grandchildren of Ezekiel, but nothing about him and his wife or about their children.

MLiber

“MLiber” is my short name for the Mormon Microfilms [175] for Liberton [144]. Microfilms are available of parish records from 1624. Microfiche are also available. Microfiche copies only cost 25 cents each, and the copies get permanently added to your local library drawer, so I ordered the microfiche for Liberton.

The microfiche are computer print-out indexes. Apparently, someone entered all the names from the parish records, 1624 - 1854, and printed them out in alphabetical order, by family name. Within a family name, the records are listed in order of date. There are 2 sets of microfiche. 6901039 is a set of 7 fiche with the baptism index. 6901063 is a set of 2 fiche with the marriage index. The baptism index includes date, infant name, and names of parents. The marriage index includes date and names of groom and bride.

I made paper copies of the Baird indexes before 1700: half a page of marriages and 3 pages of baptisms.

The indexes can be used to arrange the baptisms by parents. Most but not all marriages connect with birth parents in baptismal records.

The records themselves were filmed twice. The 1952 set are 5 microfilms 103142-103146. The 1985 set are 3 microfilms 1067782-1067784. I rented one of each: 103142 baptisms, and 1067783 marriages. In 2017, these are digitized and can be viewed on a computer at any LDS library [175].

The script of the records is archaic, and they are mostly scribbled. It took me a few hours to teach myself to read most but not all of the writing. There is not enough information in the records to join generations. Parents of bride and groom are not named at marriage. Ages of bride and groom are not recorded. Age of parents is not recorded at baptisms. So a Baird who marries cannot be identified with a Baird who was born earlier. For example, there are too many people named John Baird. Of course it is possible to make a best guess, and I suppose that is what some researchers may have done for the data on the web that connects these families together into generations.

Some of the records give the village. Towards the end of my study I started to be able to read some of the villages, but I did not take the time to see if it made sense to arrange the Baird families by village. Maybe someone has done that already, making family trees by village.

I am concerned about individuals moving between parishes. I did not see obvious notes in the records to indicate who was from out of town. Again, I did not spend enough time learning to decipher all the words.

McCown also studied the Liberton microfilms; he sent me a copy of his notes, which he hardly remembers, because he did this many years ago. McCown also sent me a nice 10 page “British Paleography” guide. I recommend something like this to anyone who plans to spend more than a few hours looking at MLiber, but I received this after I finished my brief study.

My primary results are listed in these *Notes*. I have a file with more notes.

Baird Discussion Notes

OK. That finishes the Source *Notes*. Next comes Discussion *Notes*:

Baird Name

Baird is a very common name. Web searches for Baird people, even back in the 1500's, turn up plenty of references, mostly in Scotland. Searches for Baird in the 1600's turn up thousands of name entries for Scotland, England, Ireland, Germany, and a few eastern states in the US.

I did a surname search in June 2003 on the LDS Library [175] site for books on “Baird”. It turned up 166 entries, most of them books that have been microfilmed. Most of these I expect have chapters in someone's family tree book on their Baird branch with no connection to the ancestors of my wife Barbara [174]. Some of these books no doubt do have information about her Baird line.

I only checked a few of these books, and only when I saw references that looked important in data provided to me by others. The books that I checked are mentioned in these Baird *Notes*.

I do not do very much original research on my wife's ancestors. I occasionally check to see what is available on the web. I appreciate hearing results from others, and I follow up on the obviously promising leads that come to my attention. I update these *Notes* from time to time with whatever comes my way. The “follow up” items are my thoughts on what should be done next. I will not actually follow up on most of these. I hope the “Follow up” items are useful suggestions to others doing research:

Follow up: Check out more of the books that come up on a Baird web search.

Contact people who submitted information to the web on the Baird ancestors [above], starting with recent submissions, and concentrating on people who submitted a lot. Ask for their sources. Most of them no doubt will say they received the information from someone else, so follow the daisy chain to the primary sources. Contact the family of Rose Baird [142].

Put some Baird information on the web and wait for someone to contact us. That was my strategy. It worked. I posted the Jerome Baird [129] information in 2001, at which time I did not have his parents' names. Andrea Marshall [141] contacted me in 2003 and got me rolling.

Liberton, Midlothian, Scotland

Liberton parish came to my attention in Marshall's and McCown's [141] data, so I looked it up:

Midlothian is a “unitary authority” in southeastern Scotland, according to the encyclopedia. It is on the Encarta web map, on the south shore of that estuary called “Firth of Forth” on the North Sea. Edinburgh is the major city in Midlothian. To the west is West Lothian; to the east is East Lothian, all equivalent to US counties or townships.

I found Liberton on a web map search, less than 5 miles southeast of Edinburgh. It is now part of the metropolitan area of Edinburgh. This must be the right one, because Midlothian Scotland on Place Search [175] connects to a whole list of towns, including Edinburgh and Liberton.

My wife and I visited Liberton [2 topics down].

Gilmerton

The Web and McCown [141] refer to "Gimberton" as a Baird village in the parish of Liberton. I could not find Gimberton. McCown saw an early copy of these *Baird Notes* of mine and sent me a map showing Gilmerton, which I verified is close to Liberton. I went back to the MLiber [144] microfilms and verified that there are plenty of well written entries showing Gilmerton as a village in the parish of Liberton. Although the birth record for John Baird [131] is badly scribbled, you can compare the scribbling to other entries and convince yourself that the village of birth is Gilmerton.

The web has this and also has another, unrelated Gilmerton.

Gilmerton Visit

My wife Barbara and I took a vacation in UK, spending 20 - 29 April, 2005 in Scotland, the last 4 days in the Edinburgh area.

We spent one night at the Thistle Bed & Breakfast, 111 Drum Street, Gilmerton. Drum is route A772, the main street in Gilmerton, also called Gilmerton road, diagonally headed toward the center of Edinburgh to the northwest. 111 is just a couple blocks south of the main intersection of Gilmerton, with Newtoft Street.

We noticed the old church in Gilmerton, but we did not visit, because we know that church was founded after Barbara's Baird ancestor left Scotland.

We did not visit Gilmerton Cove, a tourist attraction cave, which dates after Barbara's ancestor left.

We noticed a large building between Gilmerton and Liberton with a sign "Baird House". It is west, on the extension of Newtoft Street, which changes names. I inquired within. It houses some kind of "social" organization. They do not know of any records concerning the history of the building. I noticed "1888" chiseled into the building, so it dates from well after Barbara's ancestor left.

The church in Liberton is surrounded by a graveyard with old stones. We read them all. We noticed "Baird" only on a table shaped stone slab, so we photographed it. We did not read the stones in the adjacent large modern cemetery. The church was locked. A lady came out and was kind enough to bring us to the office across the street, where she gave us a booklet on the history of the church, and a copy of the cemetery plots, with an index. We made a donation.

We verified that the slab is the only Baird stone *outside*, but there are 3 Baird tombs *inside* the church. It was raining, and the lady was obviously cold, so we did not ask to visit the inside of the church.

The booklet indicates that the Baird family was prominent in the parish mentioning: "A number of memorials to the Baird family are incorporated in the Elders' room". Regarding the current building: "The site was cleared during the autumn of 1814." And "The foundation stone was laid on 27th January 1815". Conclusion: these prominent Bairds are not Barbara's ancestors, although they may well be descendants of a brother or cousin of her ancestor.

Follow up: If anyone visits Edinburgh, it would be worth while to visit Liberton when the church is open, to take notes on those Baird memorials inside.

New Register House

On the web, I determined that the originals of the old record books [144] for Liberton [144] parish are stored at New Register House, downtown Edinburgh. I visited April 2005. I hoped to get a look at the books, just for fun. The place is too formally organized for microfilm study to even consider looking at the original books, so I did not ask. They have genealogy consultants available, so I engaged in a discussion which is referenced in these *Notes*.

Dunnottar Castle

By coincidence, when we visited my cousin near Aberdeen, his family took us to Dunnottar Castle, on 23 Apr 2005. It is one of the most spectacular and well preserved old castles in the area. I saw the date 1685 at the dungeon, reminding me of something I had read about the Scots in NJ, so I took pictures.

When I returned home, I used my notes to refresh my memory, specifically Symmes [143] page 10. The infamous story about the dungeon is commonly cited on web pages and genealogy books. Apparently, the folks confined in the dungeon ended up in NJ (those that survived). I see from my picture of a sign that the castle museum has a list of the "Covenanters" imprisoned for religious reasons. We did not check the list, but I'm sure if there were a Baird on that list it would have come to my attention in all those Baird books and web sites. Besides, Barb's ancestor left Scotland in 1683. My impression is that too many genealogists yield to the urge to mention Dunnottar because of the connection to a well preserved infamous story. There you go, I mentioned it.

Valle Crucis, Watauga Co, NC

We have information, explained above, that a Baird ancestor moved from NJ to Valle Crucis. It's on the web, really up there in the Appalachian hills. It is about 20 miles south of the point where NC, VA, and TN meet together. Valle Crucis is about 60 miles west of the nearest city, Winston - Salem. It is on state highway 194, a few miles west of a town called Boone. The Watauga River runs through Valle Crucis; joined by Baird Creek just north of town.

The LDS Place Search [175] notes that Ashe County was formed in 1799, and that Watauga County was formed in 1849 from part of Ashe and other counties, so that explains some confusion in the sources in McCown's [141] list, where both Ashe and Watauga counties are named.

The LDS web index points to a large number of microfilms of records for Ashe and Watauga counties. There are notes that both county courthouses suffered from fire, destroying many of the records.

Follow up. Figure out which microfilms have Valle Crucis information.

Baird House

This neat bed and breakfast is a Baird ancestral home, built by Ezekiel [138]. Marshall [141] noticed it on the web and sent me the FaceBook link: [Baird House](#). 1451 Watauga River Road, Valle Crucis NC. The web site says: "At one time this area of Valle Crucis was named the Baird community."

My wife Barbara and I spent 4 nights at the Baird House, Oct 2007.

Baird Cemetery

There is a Baird family cemetery near the Baird House. Photos are on the Wall [142] web site.

Rose Sylvia Baird [142] and her husband Joseph Carroll Baird compiled a list of the Baird Cemetery tombstone data. The data has been posted on the web by Sue Ellen Ash. Link: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/baird/messages/3489.html>

This list is more of a research aid than a list of stone quotations. There are several comments added. For example, see Susannah Blodgett [140].

My wife Barbara and I visited the Baird cemetery. I verified that a number of entries in Rose's tombstone data do not match the actual inscriptions.

See also the discussion concerning a grave of Ezekiel Baird [138].

The Name Bedent

McCown [141], on his web site, has an excellent listing of 6 Bedent Baird individuals; here they are, by birth date:

1727, grandson of John, son of Andrew, this Bedent participated in the Boston Tea Party [138], this Bedent is uncle of Bedent E 1770.

1755, great grandson of John, son of Bedent 1727;

1766, great grandson of John, grandson of John Jr, son of William [William and John Jr are not listed in this book];

1770, great grandson of John, ancestor [139], author of the Bedent E Baird Letter [143];

1821, son of Bedent 1755;

1827, son of Alexander [139]. Grandson of Bedent E. This one is an ancestor. McCown has this one born about 1834, but the birth date is actually 1827 [139].

No doubt there are more Bedent Baird in the mid 1800's.

The Bedent E Baird Letter [143] claims "my Uncle Bedent and myself, the first Bedent Baird that was ever on the face of the earth". It seems Bedent E Baird did not know that he had 4 other relatives named Bedent, 2 of them older than he.

I have seen Bedent 1727 on the web placed as a youngest son of John, born when John was 61 years old, but it seems that is an error.

Andrew in his will names his oldest son as Bedent, which is adequate documentation that the first Bedent 1727 is the son of Andrew.

So there is no good evidence of any child named Bedent born to John 1666 and Mary Baird. There is one Bedent grandson, 1727. There are 3 great grandsons.

Bedent E in his letter is confused about the claimed Mary Bedent being his grandmother or his great grandmother, as mentioned above [135]. Grandmother makes no sense, because the name Bedent shows up in the family of the brother of his grandfather.

I would like to believe there was a female ancestor named Bedent, trusting the oral tradition from Bedent E Baird, because that makes sense as the source of the male name "Bedent" that shows up over and over in the descendants of this family. The evidence points to Mary Osborne.

McCown's web site (but not his extensive notes document) indicates that Mary Osborne was previously married to Thomas Bedient. It seems funny that a family would use the name of a previous husband. I suppose it is possible the children and grandchildren of Mary (nee Osborn, nee Bedient) Baird were confused and thought Bedent was her maiden name when they named the grandchild and great grandchildren. After all, many women today continue to use the family name of an ex husband rather than go to the trouble of changing back to the maiden name.

I saw many documents discussing how the name Bedent came into the family, but no real sources other than the Bedent Letter.

Follow up. Watch for other prime sources concerning the names Bedent and / or Bedient.

Recent Baird Ancestors

OK. That finishes the *Notes* for distant Baird ancestors. Next come *Notes* for more recent ancestors.

Bessie Baird Obituary

Ruby West [174], who lived her last 10 years next door to me, saved several original newspaper clippings with family information.

One of them is the obituary for Bessie May (Baird) West [129]. The newspaper is not identified.

This obituary is a memory check on the children of Bessie, which we had orally from Ruby. (Ruby, like most other old people with good memories, did not refresh her memory by reading her old clippings.)

This obituary names Bessie's parents, Jerome Bonaparte and America nee Shields [next].

America Shields Obituary

Ruby West [174] also saved this obituary. It is for America Elizabeth Baird nee Shields [129].

Marshall [141] also found it on the web. This is a typed obituary by John A Baird [147]. I do not know if it was ever actually published in a newspaper. It might be something that John A only circulated in the family, I suppose.

The document has a line "Obituary written by John A Baird". The family oral tradition assures me that John, though blind, could type. The document also has a line "Signed - John A Baird, Bessie M. E. West, Oscar B. Baird, George J. Baird" but there is no actual signature on the copies from Ruby.

There seem to have been at least three distributions, because I have three copies from the papers of the late Ruby West, essentially identical but with minor typeface differences and a hand correction.

I wrote a detailed report on this obituary, "America Baird Obituary.Doc".

Baird Oral Tradition

Another source of Baird information is my collection of notes from interviews with family members:

My wife Barbara [174] and her mother Ruby [174] have notes in other sections of this book.

Autrey [118]. I chatted with Billy Gene Autrey on a few occasions, and I have extensive notes from my 1997 interview with him.

I interviewed several family members in 1997 on the occasion of the funeral of Ernest West [118].

Gatley [118]. I have spoken about genealogy many times with my wife's sister Joe Ann Gatley. I have notes from a 2003 phone discussion about the Baird family.

Wilma Miller nee Baird [129]

Carolyn Hourihane mailed me a nice packet in July 1997. Genealogical information, tabulated by her mother, the late Wilma Mae (Baird) Miller [129]. This is my source for most of the Oscar Baird *Descendancy* [129] data. This is also my primary source for the children of Jerome and America, although the family oral tradition and other sources have much of the same data. The original data is now in the possession of Carolyn's grandson Michael, whose wife Kristina Keene corresponded with me by email.

Baird Plot at Essex Cemetery

The Baird family plot, which we visited, is close to the northwest corner of the Essex Cemetery [see Lawrence West *Notes*, 125]. We have photos. I made a sketch map. There is a row of 4 stones for America, Eva, George J., and Rev John A.

Jerome Baird, May 1852 - 1906?, [128, 129, 186, 188]

The name Jerome Bonaparte Baird comes from the America Shields Obituary [146] written by John A Baird [147]. The Bessie Baird Obituary [146] also names Jerome. America Shields [148] is the wife of Jerome and Bessie [148] is his daughter. The death date is calculated from the America Shields Obituary, discussion below. Death was probably in Indiana.

Our Jerome Baird from the Obituary is connected to the Jerome Baird son of Bedent [139] son of Alexander [139] in their *Notes*.

McCown [141] found Jerome in the 1900 census, at the Poor Asylum, Pike Co., IN. It says he was born in Indiana May 1852, which is my source for the birth date. The census also says he was married 19 years, which is consistent with the Nov 1880 marriage date in the America Shields Obituary [146].

The birth year checks with the 1860 Census [143], assuming he is quoted as 7 years old as of 1 Jan. The 2001 edition of this book of mine estimated that Jerome was perhaps born between 1850 and 1860, so the date is consistent with best estimate from the family oral tradition. The 1960 census gives his birth place as IN.

The America Shields Obituary says: "Mother spent her childhood days principally in Ray and Carrol Counties, MO, but in 1884 she moved with father (Jerome) to southeastern IN, where she lived in Posy, Pike, and Gibson Counties until January, 1905, at which time she came to Essex MO."

The obituary implies that the marriage was in MO, not IN.

Jerome is listed in the 1880 census, Crooked River, Ray Co, MO. It has him age 28, born IN. He is working on the farm of John Cook, and apparently living with the family. This census reports that both Jerome's parents were born in NC. All the facts fit. This census is online at Ancestry.com [174]. Notice that the obituary mentions Ray Co as one of the childhood homes of America Shields. That may be where they married later in that same year.

R Edwards [141] provides a birth record note, Gibson County, 26 Jun 1884, parents Jerome Baird and Caroline E nee Shields. It is reasonable to conclude that this is our couple, and that America Elizabeth also used the name Caroline E. This places them in Gibson early in their marriage, consistent with the 1884 moving date from the obituary. Notice that in the obituary, Gibson County is mentioned last, not first; however that list may not be meant as chronological. It makes sense that Jerome would move to Gibson first, since that is his home county, per discussion of his father Bedent [139]. I used the 26 Jun 1884 birth date for the 2nd child, Charles, whom I had from Wilma Baird Miller [146] as a child who died in infancy.

The obituary also reports that Jerome "preceded her in death by 23 years". That provides a calculated death year of 1906. Notice the 1905 date of the move to Essex [above]. This is consistent with the family oral tradition, which makes no mention of Jerome ever living in Essex. Jerome is not buried at the family plot in Essex. He must have died just before or just after America moved with the children to Essex. The author of the obituary does not say where Jerome died, but names three counties where he lived. Miller also quotes southeastern IN as the death place of Jerome.

The Mary Evelyn Baird Obituary [143] mentions that she leaves "one brother", unnamed. She died 1904, indicating that Jerome died after that.

The family oral tradition [146] provides the name Jerome. Miller [146] has his name. These may not be independent, because people were aware of the two obituaries, so the obituaries may be the only primary sources.

The oral tradition provides a few facts about Jerome, mostly from Autrey, who told me he used to have a letter written by John A Baird with some of these facts. Marshall [141], in a 2003 email, listed most of these facts, but she received them from her mother wife of Autrey, so this is really the same source. Some facts: Jerome was legally blind. Jerome was a "tinker" who could fix just about anything. He often left the family to travel around. Jerome and America were estranged late in life, living separately. More in the next topic.

In the family of my wife I found no record of the parents of Jerome. In interviews, no one could name the parents of Jerome. The connection to Bedent Baird [139] was made in 2003, as explained above.

The web has another Jerome Bonaparte Baird [128], a relative, along with his 10 children. His youngest was born in 1884, the year he died. This Jerome Baird was born, died, and buried in Lyle, TN. He cannot be our ancestor, because our Bessie was born in 1890.

Follow up. Find the Jerome birth, marriage, and death records. Start looking in Gibson for birth. Start in Ray MO for marriage. If not there try those other counties. Start in Posy and Pike for death.

Children of Jerome and America

The America Shields Obituary [146] and Miller [146] are my sources for the children listed in the Descendancy [129]. This list has been reviewed many times by family members, so it is no doubt complete.

The children lived for awhile in an orphanage, per the Oral Tradition [146], sources are Autrey [118] and Gatley [118]. The general tone of the oral tradition is that the family was troubled.

McCown [141] found the 1900 census locations for the children:

The 3 youngest children, Bessie, George, and Eva, were living in an orphanage. IN, Gibson Co, White River Township, page 315B, National Archives Microfilm T623, Roll 372. IN is given as place of birth.

The oldest, John [next topic] was in Indianapolis, at the *Indiana Inst. for the Education of the Blind*. It gives MO as place of birth, which is consistent with the America Shields Obituary [146], which gives 1884 as the year the family moved from MO to IN.

Oscar was a boarder in the household of James Corton, Center Township, Dwelling 316, Family 320. The 1900 census gives IN as Oscar's place of birth which should be correct, but it also gives IN as birth place for his parents, incorrect.

The list of children by R Edwards [141] has differences. I merged the 1990 census ages with the R Edwards data for the children birth dates in the Baird *Descendancy*.

As noted above, R Edwards found a 26 Jun 1884 birth record, unnamed child, which I attributed to the 2nd child, who died. Ruth studied the records in the Ft Wayne IN genealogical library several years ago, and she reports in 2003 by email that this was the only child listed there as born to Jerome.

Follow up. Reminder: I list "follow up" items as reminders to myself, and as suggestions for readers. I do not actually plan to do many of these follow up items for the Baird line.

Look for the birth records of the children of Jerome and America. Try Ray MO for John A. Try Posy and Pike IN for the others.

Study the sources of R Edwards and resolve the differences.

John A Baird [129]

This blind preacher, oldest son of Jerome, is well known by the Baird Oral Tradition [146]. Notes on him are above [140], where he provides the connection to R Edwards [141]. He is the author of the America Shields Obituary [146].

Joe Ann Gatley told me his blindness was triggered by a sickness in his youth. Billy Gene Autrey told me that Jerome, father of John A, was "legally blind", and that blindness "ran in the Baird family". I have no confirmation of that latter fact, but it was interesting to read in the will of Andrew Baird [137] that Andrew was also blind in his old age.

Gatley points out that John treated her as an equal when she was young, so her memory of him is fond. Also, he was the only one who would eat the first attempts at cooking by Joe Ann, who later became a home economics teacher. She remembers him reading to her from his Braille copies of the *Readers Digest*.

We have photographs of John A Baird. Marshall [141] has some of John's personal papers and records.

**Bessie Baird, 12 May 1890 - 7 Dec 1957,
[129, 186, 188]**

Grandmother of my wife Barbara [174], who remembers her.

Birth date and place, and death date and place are all given by the Bessie Baird Obituary [146]. Birth Vincennes IN. Death Essex MO. The Obituary says she was buried in Dexter. That is an error. No doubt the funeral was in Dexter. She shares the stone of her husband, Lawrence West [125]. I photographed the stone, which also has the birth and death dates.

Ernest's birth certificate says she was 22 at his birth on 24 May 1911. Actually, she was 21.

We have quite a few photographs of Bessie, at various ages. The oral tradition is rich with details of her life and the lives of her 12 children. See Lawrence West [118].

1860 Census, Shields, Iowa

Marshall [141] found this and emailed a copy to me.

Iowa, Wapello County, Washington Township, Post Office Ashland, page 156, dated 3 July.

4 people in the household, all named Shields:

Robert, 37, farmer, born IN; Nancy, 33, born IN; Martha, 3, born Iowa; America, 9/12, born Iowa.

**Robert Shields, 1823? - ? [129, 186, 188]
Nancy, 1827? - ?**

The birth dates of this couple are calculated from the 1860 Census [prior topic].

Follow up. Find their records.

America Shields

3 Mar 1859 - 18 Nov 1929 [129, 186, 188]

This is the wife of Jerome Baird [147], as discussed above. She is named in her Obituary [146]. In the Bessie Baird Obituary [146] she is named as Elizabeth America Baird.

The Obituary reports that she was born in IA, daughter of Robert Shields. Birth date discussion below.

The 1860 Census [above], has a child with the relatively rare name America living with a man named Robert Shields, which is pretty good evidence this is the right family.

The death date is from the Obituary. She died in Essex MO; the obituary does not say that, but it says that Essex was her final home. She is buried at the Baird Plot at Essex Cemetery [146].

Many details of her life are mentioned in the obituary, as discussed above under her husband Jerome Baird [147] and under her children.

The Obituary gives 3 Mar 1861 as her birth date. America's grave stone [146] gives her birth date as 3 Apr 1861, per my photograph of the stone. The 1860 census has her as age 9/12. Although the census is dated July 1860, I understand that census ages are supposed to be quoted as age on 1 January, but I'm not sure that is true for 1860 Iowa. If true, 9/12 age implies a March 1859 birth date. So I used the 3 Mar 1859 birth date, assuming that the family made a 2 year error.

(Actually, I have found that in census records for infants many people count the month when it starts, which is inconsistent with the way years are counted. The 12th month never gets counted; children stay 11/12 for 2 months. It's silly. Anyway, counting the month when it starts means 9/12 yields an April birth!)

(It is possible that the girl aged 9/12 in the census died, and that a sister was later born in 1861 and given the same name, America.)

More likely, America fibbed a bit about her age.

We have one photograph of America, in her old age.

McCown tried but failed to find America (or Elizabeth) Baird (or Shields) in the 1900 census.

Follow up. Find the birth record. Add *Notes* on her parents, Robert and Nancy Shields.

Gregg Hill

Gregg found my Baird information on the web. We exchanged emails on 19 Aug 2008. I figure he is a 7th cousin of Ernest West [118]. Gregg's ancestor is John Baird, born 1707 [128]. His sister's grandchild is Holly's 9th cousin.

Crawford

.	Isaac Genoa	[154]	1808 - 1890?. m Sarah Shroyer [150]. (perhaps married Sarah's sister, Mary Ann)
.	. Josiah S.	[154]	20 Dec 1842 Clinton county, Indiana - 22 Jun 1916. m Louisa Dart [151]
.	. . Martha Jane		m Elija Duncan, called Booster Duncan d "Friday at the Baptist Nursing Home in Campbell, Mo." (no date on obituary clipping) "Duncan, who was 83, was born at St Francis Ill." clipping also says 14 grandchildren and 20 great-grandchildren.
.	. . . .		m Cecil E. Parks of Blytheville AK
.	. . . . Ellen		
.	. . . . . Randolph		
.	. . . . . Roy		
.	. . . . . Ruth		
.	. . . . . Glen		
.	. . . . . Elloise		
.	. . . . . boy		
.	. . . . Roxie		m Ben F. Harrison of Dudley, Mo
.	. . . . . Elizabeth		m J.B. Corbit
.	. . . . . Evelyn		
.	. . . . Herman (Booster Duncan)		m Cadis. liv Osceola
.	. . . . . several children		one phoned the Wests in Essex, around 1987, Dias, AK
.	. . . . Robert Genoe		16 Jun 1867 - 15 Oct 1939. m 31 Dec 1893 Lillie D. Patterson
.	. . . . . Elbert Leslie		18 Aug 1895 - Aug 1966. m 12 Sep 1915 Emma Gilis
.	. . . . . four daughters & one son		all married. Michigan
.	. . . . Ethel Leona		26 Jul 1897 Dudley MO. m Herman Majors. divorced, no children.
.	. . . . .		2m William Fellows
.	. . . . . Marjorie Lee		Jun 1923. m Killian
.	. . . . . *-*		Marjorie's 2m Floyd Cox. liv Dexter, MO
.	. . . . . *-*		Ethel's 3m David Robinson
.	. . . . . Marian		? - 2 Jul 1949. Served in WWII. d in a car accident.
.	. . . . . Mabel (Marian's twin)m	31 Dec 1945	Earnest Gibbs
.	. . . . .		m Robinson.
.	. . . . Myrtle Bell		28 Feb 1900. Pontiac. m 24 Dec 1921 Robert Garner
.	. . . . . Pauline		14 Nov 1922. m Herbert Straley
.	. . . . . Kathleen		10 Aug 1924. m Robert Fitzpatrick.
.	. . . . . Wilson		6 Oct 1926. m Norma Phillips
.	. . . . Viola Violet		12 Oct 1902 Dexter Mo - 20 Dec 1970. m Bloomfield Mo, Clarence A. Gough
.	. . . . . Chester		27 Apr 1920. liv Pontiac Mich. m Betty Whitehead
.	. . . . . five children		
.	. . . . . Doyle		9 Aug 1924. liv Pontiac Mich. m Barbara Hall
.	. . . . . Gilbert		
.	. . . . . two other children		
.	. . . . . Chalmer		14 Dec 1926. liv Flint. m Wanda Whitehead (Betty's sister).
.	. . . . . one daughter		
.	Source: Berdie Louise		10 Mar 1905 - Aug 1986. m 24 Jun 1923 Ralph Dodson. (Ralph [153] is a source)
.	. . . . . Gwin Edwin		23 May 1924. m 23 May 1947 Coleen Cooley

4 3 2 1 G P H C

- . . . **Isaac Wesley** [154] 9 Jun 1879 Lawrenceville IL - 25 Sep 1956
m 6 Oct 1907 Malden Mo, Mary Majors [157]
- . . . **Nina** 24 Mar 1911 - 31 Oct 1913
- . . . **Josiah Larkin** 16 Jan 1912 - 29 Sep 1961. m Gertrude Watts. bur Rosecrans National Cemetery
- . . . **Ruby Louisa** [174] 12 Jan 1914 Dexter MO - 28 March 1997 Cupertino CA. m Ernest West
- Ruby remembered the birth dates of Josiah and Wilford, but not the years.
- I guessed the years from a picture of them together, with Wilford a baby.
- children, West, Ernest [118]
- . . . **Wilford Wesley** 8 Jun 1916 - 1980?. m Hattie Anthony (? - 12 Dec 1999). lived in Dallas, TX
- . . . **Carol Ann** 1948 - 27 Jan 1970. d in car accident
- . . . **Lila Lerene** 14 Oct 1918 - 10 Apr 2003. raised by Wilford & Martha Majors.
- m Lewis Gray Butler (? -Jun 1991)
- . . . *-* Isaac 2nd m Elizabeth Davis, no children.
- . . That finishes Josiah S. Next come the other children of Isaac Genoa Crawford; 8 total
- . . **Robert Oliver** served in Civil War; 88th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers
- . . **William**
- . . **John**
- . . **Isaac G Jr.**
- . . **Daniel**
- . . **Washington**
- . . **Electa** m Thomas Steward
- . . . Harry m. Buried in Ezell Cemetery, Mo
- children
- . . . Ann m Hudson
- . . . other children
- . Jim brother of Isaac Genoa Crawford, moved south before the Civil War

Shroyer

- Daniel [155] 1790? - 9 Dec 1865. will in Lawrence County, Ill, 3 Nov 1865. Tombstone at Bunker Hill Cemetery
- . Elizabeth
- . John
- . . Daniel
- . Mary Ann 9 Mar 1816 - 25 Mar 1881. m Isaac Crawford also, apparently
- . . Daniel
- . **Sarah** [155] 1820? m Isaac G. Crawford
- . . children - Crawford, Isaac G [149]
- . Nancy
- . Lavinia
- . Daniel
- . . Daniel
- . Josiah 9 Mar 1823 - 25 Mar 1880. m Amanda J

4 3 2 1 G P H C

4 3 2 1 G P H C

Dart

. **Amor** [155] Dec 1812, North Carolina - 5 Sep 1890. m Delilah Ramsey [152]
. . **Louisa** [155] 6 Nov 1843 - Feb 1918. m Josiah Crawford
. . . children - Crawford, Josiah [149]
. . **Margaret** Jane m John Quick. no children.
. . **Sarah** Elizabeth m Maddison Jett
. . . George
. . . John
. . . Sarah m Sutton
. . . Armor
. . . other children
. . **Sabilia** m John Collison
. . . Molly m Barnett
. . . Bill
. . . other children
. . **Sarelda** (twin of Sabilia) m John Smith
. . . Charley
. . . Wirth
. . . other children
. . **John** Wesley m Margaret
. . **Martha** m John M. Litherland
. . . William A.
. . . Jennie
. . . Mable
. . . Josie
. . . Mattie
. . . Amor
. . . Clint never m
. . . Jess
. . . . son runs the farm where his great grandfather Amor Sr lived, Lawrenceville, IL
. . . . children
. . . Eli
. . . Bert
. . . Victor
. *_* Amor 2nd m 1860? Sarah Jackman
. Joseph (brother of Amor) 2 Nov 1805 - 3 Mar 1857
. . daughter m Charles Seed. both buried Zion Methodist Cemetery, Lawrenceville

4 3 2 1 G P H C

6 5 4 3 2 1 G P H

Ramsey

Thomas [155] 1738 Hartford MA - ? m Elizabeth Thompson (1742 - ?)
 . Allen [155] 12 Jun 1764 Harford MD-15 Aug 1845 Wabash IL. m 18 Nov 1782 Barbara Decker [152]
 . . Tobias [156] 20 Dec 1788 OH - 9 Dec 1857
 . . m 23 Jul 1812 Margaret Cutler (10 Apr 1792 Franklin IN - 12 Dec 1845)
 . . . **Delilah** [156] 25 Aug 1813 N Carolina - 6 Apr 1860. m Amor Dart
 . . . children - Dart, Amor [151]
 . . . Allen 1 Apr 1816
 . . . Sarah Ann 7 Mar 1819
 . . . Margaret 1820?
 . . . Aquilla 27 Jun 1822
 . . . Jane 1825. m Joseph Winship
 Eliza 1 Nov 1850. m Jacob Slagle
 George 22 Sep 1878 - 7 Jun 1969. m Sarah Smith
 Pearl 15 Jan 1903 - 17 Apr 1988. m Raymond Wammack
 son
 . . **Source:** . . . Ron 1960 - 1995 [153]
 . . . Ron entered Ramsey data into the Ancestral File computer data base
 . . . Margaret 15 Jul 1828 - 17 Jun 1915
 . . . James 20 Jun 1830
 . . . child 27 Aug 1832

Decker

Tobias [156] 1740 Kingston NY - ? m Sarah (1740?)
 . Barbara 10 Feb 1765 Romney WV - 24 Sep 1818 Wabash IL. m Allen Ramsey
 . . children - Ramsey, Allen [152]

6 5 4 3 2 1 G P H

Ralph Dodson [149]

Dodson wrote the book *The Browns of Obion County*. He published it in a hard cover, distributing it to family members. Aunt Lila [150] has a copy; Barb, my wife, [174] borrowed it while on a trip to Arkansas in 1992. There is no publisher identified; Lila's book has the date 1977 penned in, apparently in Dodson's handwriting. The Mormon Library in Salt Lake [175] has a copy: 929.273; B812j. Also, it is on a Mormon Microfilm [175] # 1036713. In 2017, this is digitized and can be viewed on a computer at any LDS library [175].

It has a chapter on the Crawfords. I made a copy. This chapter is my sole source of information for distant ancestors named Crawford, Shroyer, and Dart. Also, the book is an excellent check on Ruby's [174] & Barb's [174] memory of the more recent family.

I call this book Dodson, for short reference, in the discussions below.

Dodson's wife is Berdie Louise Crawford [149]. Berdie is cousin to Ruby Crawford West [150, 174], who is Holly's grandmother.

Ralph was a minister. All the family speaks highly of him. I never met him, but I had the good fortune that I phoned Ralph and had a brief conversation with him just a few weeks before he died.

Ramsey - Decker Ancestral File Wammack [152]

The Ancestral File [176] has extensive genealogical information on our branch of the Ramsey - Decker family. You can get access to it on the web by entering any of the ancestor names into Surname Search [175].

My daughter Holly found this at the Mormon Library in Santa Clara, on 18 Jan 1994. She printed out Delilah Ramsey's pedigree chart which went back for 19 generations. I copied this ancestral information into the 1990's version of this book, but as I gained experience I realized most of those generation connections are speculative conjecture with no real basis. So I removed most of that data.

I kept 3 generations before Delilah in the Ramsey *Descendancy* [152] and *Pedigree* [187], although I did not check them for suitable documentation.

Delilah's information was submitted into the Ancestral File by Ron Wammack [152], of La Mesa CA. For short, I use the name "Wammack" for this Ancestral File data, and for my file of Holly's print outs, even though it looks to me like most of the information was found by other people. I phoned Ron in 1994. We exchanged letters and computer disks.

In our phone conversation, Ron mentioned three books: *My Father's People*, *Ramsey Family Records*, and *Samuel Allen Record*. It is not clear if he used these books for information, or found them as references for information submitted by others.

I converted Ron's data base into a Word for Windows file. It has an address for James Ramsey, who seems to be the researcher for much of the information.

Ron died in 1995, of diabetes. No one in his family took over his genealogy work.

Follow up: Contact James Ramsey, or a descendant of his with interest in genealogy; ask if they still have the Ramsey research notes. Read the three books. Find the original sources for Wammack. Determine which data can be verified.

The Crawford Name

OK. I just listed my major sources of information. Next come the detailed *Notes*. The order of the following topics is more or less the same as the top to bottom order of names on the *Pedigree Chart* on the last page. The Crawford *Descendancy* section [149] is in the same order. I am a Crawford in-law. I have not done any original research on the Crawford family line. I just report information given to me by others:

I glanced at the Locality Search [175] and saw the titles of many books on the Crawford Name. That was on microfiche years ago. The data is now on the web. The abstracts for the books identified Irish and Scott Crawfords who lived hundreds of years ago. I did not rent any of the Mormon Microfilms [175] for those books. The Crawford family line is well documented by Dodson's book [153]. All my information in this *Crawford Name* tome is from Dodson. Some phrases are copied directly from Dodson's book.

Some Crawford old timers told Dodson that the Crawfords came from Ireland. Others told Dodson that they came from Holland. Dodson figures both are right. Dodson points out that there was an Irish migration to Holland before the Holland Dutch migrated to the American colony called New Amsterdam. New Amsterdam was renamed New York in 1664. Many New York Dutch moved to Pennsylvania. Dodson figures that his wife's Crawfords are an Irish line, and that her Crawford ancestors spread out from Ireland to Holland to New York to Pennsylvania to Ohio to Indiana to Illinois to Missouri over a time of more than 200 years.

Dodson tracked down two Crawford families with well documented family trees going back to early New York. One of these, descendants of a 1700's New Yorker named Wood Crawford, moved to Pennsylvania, then Ohio. That's exactly the route that Robert G. Crawford [149] told Dodson his family took before coming to Indiana and then Illinois. Robert was talking to Dodson from memory of things told to him by his parents. Dodson could not prove a connection from Wood Crawford to Robert Crawford.

The two paragraphs above are pretty good conjecture. Dodson gives lots more detail in his book. This ancient Crawford conjecture could probably be proved with several hours research on the web and in a genealogical library, or by searching records in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. At the same time, much would also be found on the Shroyer, Dart, and Ramsey families.

The Crawfords, Shroyers, and Darts were quite prominent in the affairs of Lawrence County, Crawford County, and other adjoining counties in Illinois. Dodson spent many hours in the Lawrenceville Court house and found their names frequently on legal documents. The Crawfords and Shroyers appear earlier in documents in Clinton County, Indiana.

Dodson found tombstones in Bunker Hill Cemetery, near Highway 1, south of Lawrenceville, and in the cemetery in St. Francisville, Illinois. There are early 1800's stones with the family names Crawford, Shroyer, Dart, and Ramsey.

Crawfords are listed as charter members of the Sand Barrens United Brethren Church, 1859. Also listed are Darts and Ramseys.

Follow up: There are many Crawford names in Ancestral File [176] and in IGI [176]. Check out the source references on these, looking for Crawford family trees. Look for books with chapters on Crawford. Dodson's book (1977) is not recent; his Crawford information may be much older yet. Surely there are newer books with better information on Crawford. The Wood Crawford hint from Dodson is important; maybe one of Wood's descendants has already found the connection to Isaac.

I do not plan to do any research on the Crawford line. These "Follow up" items are my notes and ideas for things that could be done for more information. If you do some research, please send me your results.

Isaac Genoa Crawford, 1808 - 1890? [149, 188]

The following is all from Dodson [153]: Isaac Genoa Crawford was born in 1808 (not sure of his place of birth). He married Sarah Shroyer in Pennsylvania (no date or town). I guess Dodson got this information orally from Isaac's grandson Robert, who was Dodson's father in law.

Isaac ended up in or near Lawrenceville, Illinois. Isaac was the executor of the will of his father in law, Daniel Shroyer.

Our list of Isaac's children was told to Dodson by Robert.

The most recent document Dodson found with Isaac's name on it is a deed dated 1889. From this tidbit, I calculated Isaac's age at the time, and assumed that he died shortly thereafter, about 1890?

Dodson does not mention Isaac's date or place of death. This is strange. Why didn't Dodson mention it if he could not find Isaac's tombstone?

Follow up: Watch for Isaac's birth and death records to show up at LDS [175]. Check Place Search [175] for microfilms of Lawrenceville land sale records for more details on the life of Isaac.

**Josiah Crawford,
20 Dec 1842 - 22 Jan 1916 [149, 188]**

All my information in this topic is from Dodson. Dodson received the information orally from Josiah's son Robert, so it is surely accurate.

Dodson has unsavory stories about Josiah, but he checked them with more than one person.

Apparently, Josiah was quite the character. Dodson does not have anything good to report about Josiah either from Josiah's generation, or from the generation of Josiah's children. Remember, Dodson was an in-law (like me), including his wife's family into his genealogy book, so we can assume Dodson to be objective in judging the validity of unsavory stories.

On the other hand, Josiah's son Robert, who was Dodson's primary source, did not like his father. Dodson reports how Robert complained about his father. Robert says that his life was utterly dominated by his father. Robert wanted to be first a minister, then a carpenter; his father stopped both. His father got Robert's wife to join with him in opposition. Dodson was a minister.

In my judgment (not Dodson's), that Josiah was very successful. I figure someone cantankerous enough to alienate all his relatives, a heavy drinker, yet conniving enough to orchestrate his son's life, all the while running a farm, and apparently financially secure, must have been rather resourceful.

Josiah married Louisa Dart. They lived on her father's farm in Lawrence County, Illinois. In 1886, they bought a farm in Ezell about three and a half miles southwest of Dexter, Stoddard County, Missouri, and lived the rest of their days there.

I copied that last paragraph almost word for word from Dodson, who surely visited the site. I located the hillside on our family funeral trip in June 1997. I brought the entire family back to visit. The actual farm does not exist any more as a unit; I did not try to identify the exact site of the Crawford home. Ruby [150] told me she remembers living on that farm as a young child. I remember that Ruby said she always wanted to live on a "hill farm" but I do not remember her saying that the farm she lived on as a child was on a hillside. Her daughters Barbara and Joe Ann do not remember any details about the farm, either.

Dodson reports that the Civil war information for Josiah is on Josiah's gravestone. That means Dodson must have checked the stone, in Ezell Cemetery. I checked it, too [below].

Follow up: Check LDS [175] for recent data and microfilms on Josiah. Make copies of his birth, marriage, and death records, and of his land transactions.

**Isaac Wesley Crawford
9 Jun 1879 - 25 Sep 1956 [150, 188]**

My information on Isaac is from his daughter Ruby [174], who lived right next door to me for the last 10 years of her life.

His original marriage certificate was saved; it is in the papers of the late Ruby West. It is in its original envelope, which is badly aged, but the document itself is in excellent condition. It is a combination license - certificate - recording record. Malden, MO. Age of bride and groom is correct vs birth date.

Follow up: Same as Josiah Crawford.

**Ruby Crawford 12 Jan 1914 - 28 Mar 1997
[150, 174]**

Ruby married Ernest West [118]. Her notes are in the *General Notes* section, so they print for West partial copies of this book.

Ezell Cemetery

I easily found it, south of Dexter, after asking relatives how to get there. That was during our family funeral trip, June 1997. I checked the spelling "Ezell" on the large sign. Very small cemetery. 4 pages of sketch notes by me dated 6/22/97. My children were with me. We immediately found the Crawford plot, south east corner. Isaac W, Mary, Josiah, Louisa, Ninna. 5 stones in a row. No marker for the George Crawford that is mentioned in Dodson's book. The stone for Josiah looks very old. It mentions his infantry division. It is next to what looks like a newer stone for both him and Louisa. That newer one, and Mary's, and Isaac's all look similar; they may have been added years after Mary died? Barbara said maybe Ernest & Ruby bought the stone for Mary, perhaps when Isaac died. We also located the plot for R. G. Crawford & Lillie Patterson. Later, we came back with Barbara and Jo Ann and Bill Autrey. We took lots of pictures. Neither Barb nor Jo Ann remember ever having been at Ezell; funny that Ernest and Ruby apparently never took them there.

Daniel Shroyer, 1790? - 9 Dec 1865 [150, 188]**Sarah Shroyer, 1820? - ?**

All my Shroyer information is from Dodson [153]. Some of the following is copied almost word for word: Some old timers said Shroyer is a German name; some said it is Dutch. The Shroyer ancestors came to Illinois from Pennsylvania. The so called "Pennsylvania Dutch" are really German; but the Crawfords are Irish Dutch and the Dart name is Dutch. And the Shroyer name is associated with the Darts and the Crawfords in Lawrence County, Illinois. So we don't know if Shroyer is German or Dutch.

We pick up the Shroyer line with Daniel Shroyer's will, which was recorded 3 Nov 1865 in Lawrence County, Illinois. Daniel names his children in the will, which is reproduced in Dodson's book. He must have been quite the patriarch; a son and three grandsons are named Daniel Shroyer! His tombstone in Bunker Hill Cemetery gives the date of death as 9 Dec 1865.

Daniel Shroyer's daughter Sarah married Isaac Crawford in Pennsylvania. I think Dodson got this fact from Sarah's grandson Robert, who remembered his grandmother Sarah.

A marker in Bunker Hill Cemetery, Lawrenceville, Illinois, says: "Mary Ann, wife of Issac Genoe Crawford, was born in Pennsylvania, March 9, 1816, and died March 25, 1861, age 65 years, and 14 days." (I figure the marker spelled Genoa wrong, and Dodson's printer spelled Isaac wrong, and Dodson's printer got the death year wrong; it should be 1881! Also, 9+14 does not equal 25.) Both Sarah and Mary Ann are mentioned in Daniel's will. If you want to get even more confused as to which Shroyer daughter married Isaac, read Dodson's book. Dodson thinks they both did.

No dates at all are available for Sarah Shroyer Crawford. Dodson seems positive that she married Isaac, but as far as I can see, that fact is based on Robert's memory. Maybe Dodson has other documentary proof that he does not mention in the book.

Sarah (or Mary Ann?) Shroyer Crawford's son is Josiah Crawford. We have plenty of information on him.

Follow up: Watch for information at LDS [175], especially for records of Daniel's marriage (or marriages).

Someone should check that Mary Ann tombstone at Bunker Hill. Is it close to Amor's?

Amor Dart, Dec 1812 - 5 Sep 1890 [151, 188]

All my Dart information is from Dodson [153]. Dart is from Dort, a Dutch name. Old timers told Dodson that the Darts came from North Carolina. Dodson found history books that mention "shiploads" of Dutch moving from New York to North Carolina to escape English persecution.

Louis Jackman wrote a history on the Dart family, according to Dodson, who had not seen it. If one of you readers has this history, please email a copy to me.

According to Dodson (I copied almost word for word): His farm is just south of Bunker Hill Cemetery and School, and a few miles south of Lawrenceville, Illinois, near what is now Highway #1. In the 1970's, his grandson, Jess Litherland, was still running that same farm. (I wonder if Jess's family still lives there?) I'm surprised Dodson does not say where Amor is buried. I figure he must be buried at Bunker Hill.

I presume Dodson got his Dart information orally, from relatives, mostly from Robert Crawford, his father-in-law.

Follow up: Check LDS [175], and Bunker Hill Cemetery.

Louisa Dart,**6 Nov 1843 - Feb 1918 [151, 188]**

Ruby Crawford West [174] remembers the name of her grandmother Louisa Dart, but provided no other independent verification of Dodson's information.

Louisa (Dart) Crawford is buried at Ezell [above]. We visited. Her grave stone has a blank for death date.

Follow up: Same as Josiah Crawford.

The Ramsey - Decker Family Tree**Thomas Ramsey, 1738 [152, 187]****Elizabeth Thompson, 1742**

This comes from Wammack [153], the Ramsey - Decker Ancestral File. Family Tree [176] has this information.

There are discrepancies between Dodson [153] and Wammack. I'll discuss the discrepancies below. Nevertheless, we can be certain both are referring to the same Delilah Ramsey, because both have her born Aug 1813, daughter of Tobias and Margaret Ramsey.

Wammack has her husband as Amos, not Amor, Dart, born 1813, not 1812, with no other information. I use Dodson's information for Amor, and I judge Wammack's errors to be reasonable mistakes.

Notice that Thomas comes from "Harford" CT, while Elizabeth from Harford MD; I wonder if there is a confusion there in the data.

Follow up: Same as Wammack.

Allen Ramsey, 12 Jun 1764-15 Aug 1845 [152,187]

My information is from Wammack.

Dodson says the Ramsey family is of English origin, and that they moved from England to Pennsylvania, and then to Illinois. I do not consider the discrepancy to be serious; it is close enough. It is reasonable for me to disregard Dodson's record of oral history in favor of Wammack's record with names, dates, and places.

Follow up: Same as Wammack.

Tobias Decker Ramsey, 20 Dec 1788 - 9 Dec 1857
[152, 187]

Margaret Cutler, 10 Apr 1792 - 12 Dec 1845

I take my information from Wammack. Holly's print out has 11 grandchildren of Tobias and Margaret. The Ancestral File [176] has birth and death dates, and locality, for many more of their descendants, which Holly did not print.

Dodson's information is very different, but he admits he is not sure. Dodson's paragraph on the Ramseys is tortuously written. It took me a long time to come up with the following analysis:

I judge Dodson's primary error to be Margaret's death date. Wammack has 12 Dec 1845. Dodson has 12 Dec 1815. I judge that Dodson copied 1845 from the tombstone into his notes as 1815; a 4 could easily look like a 1. Since Delilah, born 1813, and her sister Margaret, born 1828, both have tombstones identifying their parents as Tobias and Margaret Ramsey, Dodson erroneously concludes Tobias had two wives, and they were both named Margaret.

By the way, later in that same Ramsey paragraph, Dodson has 1813 as Margaret's death year. I judge that he temporarily confused Delilah's birth year with her mother's death year. Or maybe the printer made that second error, typing 1813 instead of 1815.

Dodson says of Margaret: "Tradition says that she was Margaret Jackman but I have been unable to document this." Dodson does not mention the name Cutler. Dodson does identify a Jackman family in Lawrence county. I had Margaret as a Jackman in prior versions of this genealogy, but I now disregard the Jackman name.

Wammack and Dodson also disagree on the birth date of Margaret, wife of Tobias Ramsey. Wammack has 10 Apr 1792, 4 years younger than her husband; Dodson has 10 Apr 1772, 16 years older than her husband. Again, I conclude Dodson erred copying one number from the tombstone.

Wammack lists two daughters of Tobias and Margaret Ramsey named Margaret.

Dodson apparently found two Tobias Ramsey tombstones. In one paragraph he says: "She is buried in Bunker Hill Cemetery. He is buried in St. Francisville." Dodson is referring to Margaret and Tobias, but he does not give any dates from his St. Francisville stone. Later, at the end of the paragraph, he says: "Tobias died December 9, 1852." In the very next paragraph, Dodson says: "There is another Tobias Ramsey buried in Bunker Hill. He was born November 20, 1789." Dodson does not give the death date for this second Tobias Ramsey. Strange. Dodson's Bunker Hill birth date differs from Wammack's birth date by exactly one month and one year; Dodson's death date differs from Wammack's death date by exactly 5 years (same month and day). I'm not sure what to make of this, but I use Wammack's data.

Wammack has Tobias born in OH; Dodson says NC. Wammack has Margaret Cutler born in Franklin, IN.

Follow up: Check LDS [175] on those two Margaret daughters; see if the older one died young. Check also for birth, marriage, and death records for Tobias and Margaret.

Bunker Hill Cemetery is important for this genealogy. Maybe someone traveling through Illinois will stop and check. Maybe someone who lives near by will read this and get the information for me. Above, there are follow up items for Bunker Hill on Mary Ann Crawford and Amor Dart. Here we have items for Tobias Ramsey and for three women named Margaret Ramsey.

Delilah Ramsey,
25 Aug 1813-6 Apr 1860 [152, 187, 188]

Again, I use Wammack's data.

For her birth date, Wammack has 25 Aug 1813 and Dodson has 2 Aug 1813. For her death date, Wammack has 6 Apr 1860 and Dodson has 4 Apr 1886.

Dodson gives Delilah's birth and death dates twice, so it is not likely a typographical error. On the same page, however, Dodson points out that Amor Dart remarried after his wife Delilah Ramsey Dart died. Amor was 74 years old in 1886. It makes more sense that Delilah died in 1860, when Amor was 48.

Incidentally, Amor's second wife was Sarah Jackman. Maybe she is the source of "tradition" erroneously reporting to Dodson that Tobias married a Jackman.

Wammack has Delilah born in Vincennes, IN. Dodson has NC.

It is funny that for Delilah Dodson gives dates of birth and death without actually saying that he located Delilah's tombstone at Bunker Hill. Maybe Dodson has other sources, like family memory, for his information on Delilah.

Follow up: Another tombstone to check at Bunker Hill.

Tobias Decker, 1740 - ? [152, 187]
Barbara Decker, 10 Feb 1765 - 24 Sep 1818

All this information is from Wammack [153].

Follow up: Same as Wammack.

Magers

Isaiah [158] Father of Larkin. Moved from North Carolina to TN in the late 1700's.
 . Larkin [158] 1779 Elkton, Lincoln County, TN - 1872. m Mary Slaughter (1781 - 1870). farmer
 . . Ike 1821 Elkton TN - 1916 TX
 . . William 1826 Elkton - 1906 TX
 . . Tabitha 1830 Elkton - 1905 Bolivar, near Harrisburg AK
 . . **John** (Talmadge Harris) [158] 15 Feb 1831 - 6 Nov 1880 Harrisburg AK. m 4 times. bur Harrisburg
 . . . m Elkton TN, **Mary Elizabeth Hindman** [158] (26 Dec 1830 Elkton TN - 26 Dec 1864 TN)
 . . . **Tabitha** Jane 5 Oct 1853 Elkton TN - 11 Jan 1925. m I.W. Clarke. bur Oaklawn
 . . . **Margaret** 23 Feb 1855 TN - 26 Jun 1865
 . . . Nancy (**Betty**) 3 Aug 1857 - 1900?
 . . . (John) **Larkin** [158] 1 Jun 1860 Elkton TN -26 Feb 1936 Leachville AK. m 1 Sep 1881 Nina Josephine Ripley[157]
 . . . **Mary** (Mamie) Josephine [158] 10 Apr 1883 near Harrisburg AK - 4 Mar 1919. m Isaac W. Crawford
 children - Crawford, Isaac W [150]
 **Ruby** Louisa 6 Nov 1884 Poinsette County AK - 17 Aug 1891. bur Willis Cemetery
 **Wilford** Garland 22 Jul 1886 near Harrisburg - 17 Apr 1952. m Martha Foster. bur Oaklawn
 raised aunt Lila Crawford, Cotton Plant, AK
 **child** died at birth
 **Wilford** Garland 1815 - 1817
 **John** Talmadge 16 Oct 1887 - 26 Jun 1921 near Harrisburg. bur Marlow OK.
 m 16 Jan 1908 Malden MO, Maggie Blanche Cossey (19 Mar 1890 TN - 4 Oct 1978 Marlow OK)
 **John** 21 Dec 1911 Manila AK - 10 Jan 1991. bur Resthaven Cemetery, OK. City OK
 m 16 Jan 1938 Leah E. Carpenter, Marlow OK
 . . **Source:** . . Glenda Anelle [158] 7 Feb 1941 Duncan OK. m 12 Oct 1962 Ok. City OK, Anthony O'Donnell
 *_* Glenda 2nd m 8 Jun 1991 Albuquerque NM, James J. Edwards
 **Ruby** Louise 12 Aug 1914 Wanette OK - Ok. City. bur Duncan OK. m Lloyd Harry

Herndon
 . . . **Thomas** H. 3 Jun 1890 near Harrisburg - 17 Aug 1891. bur Oaklawn
 . . . *_* John Larkin's 2nd m 13 Jan 1895 Mattie Hall, who died 18 months later
 . . . **William** died shortly after his mother
 . . . *_* John Larkin's 3rd m 1 Sep 1897 Mary Eliza Hinshaw, who had prior children, Hall
 (Mary Hinshaw: 11 Jul 1869 Dubuque, Iowa - 13 Apr 1964 Jonesboro. bur Oaklawn
 . . . **Nina** 1896. Died in infancy
 . . . **Harry** 19 Mar 1901 Augusta AK - 18 Jul 1916 Jonesboro AK. drowned
 . **Source:** . **Henry** Anderson 6 Mar 1908 Malden MO. never m.
 Uncle Henry orally provided much of the Magers family information to Glenda Edwards
 **twins;** boy and a girl Feb 1910. d in infancy. bur Manila AK
 . . . **William** E 15 Aug 1862 TN - 27 Aug 1865 TN
 . . . *_* T. H. John 2nd m 9 Apr 1865 Melinda Windman
 . . . *_* T. H. John 3rd m 3 Jun 1866 M. E. C. Curtis
 . . Delf (daughter of Larkin Magers) 1835 Elkton - 1 Jul 1900. bur Macey AK
 . . Betty 1839 Elkton - 1895?

Ripley

. . . **Nina** [158] 20 Jan 1857 - 20 Jan 1894. bur Willis Cemetery AK. m John L. Magers
 . . . children, Magers, John L [157]

Magers Descendancy Edwards

Glenda Edwards [157] mailed information to me on 21 Jan 1994 and on 4 Mar 1994. That information, which I call "Edwards" for short, is my sole source for Magers ancestor data.

Glenda reports that most of the facts she sent me came to her orally from her grandfather's half brother, Henry Anderson Magers. Uncle Henry must have had a phenomenal memory, judging by all the birth and death dates and places he reported.

Edwards has 6 typed pages of ancestor data in genealogical format. Edwards has half page personal histories for 5 ancestors. Edwards has photocopies of many old family pictures, and lots of other misc. information.

Follow up: This Magers data is ripe for genealogical research. Since birth and death dates and places are listed, it should be easy to find birth and death records through the Place Search [175]. Census data and land transaction data should be interesting. Keep in mind that most everything here comes from oral tradition through the memory of uncle Henry.

Glenda Edwards is a second cousin of my wife Barbara. Barbara did not know of her, because Barb's family and Glenda's family lost touch due to the untimely 1919 death of Barb's grandmother Mary Magers Crawford. I located Glenda through telephone interviews of Barbara's relatives. She lives in Albuquerque NM.

Isaiah Magers [157] Larkin Magers, 1779 - 1872 Mary Slaughter, 1781 - 1870

John T. Magers, 15 Feb 1831 - 6 Nov 1880 [157, 187, 188]

Mary Hindman, 26 Dec 1830 - 26 Dec 1864 [157, 188]

My information on these 5 people comes from Edwards [158] except the name Hindman, which Edwards did not have.

I found John T. Magers in Ancestral File [176]. Data submitted by Denise Rowe. AFN: 1VHS-1LK. Same birth date; death missing; has marriage date to Mary Hindman, whose birth date differs by one day, but whose death date is very different. Two more children. John Larkin is in there, same birth date, as John S. The only further data is on the Tabitha Jane line; I spent a little time looking for Rowe in AF, but quit; it's too tedious.

Barb and I spent some time with microfilms from TN and AK. We did that work in 1999. We did not finish. Findings:

We found the 1895 marriage record of J. Larkin Magers to Mattie Hall. Uncle Henry had the year and bride correct from memory; the film provided the day and month of the marriage. Both were living in Harrisburg at the time of the wedding. Film 1024548 Poinsette County Arkansas, 1873 - 1906.

We were looking for the first marriage, to Barb's ancestor Nina Ripley, next topic. The marriage is not in that microfilm. Perhaps they were married in another county. It looks to me like the family moved from TN to AK around 1880, before the 1881 marriage.

We checked 3 Giles county, TN microfilms anyway. The family is not in those films. Edwards has Elkton in Lincoln county TN. We found Elkton in Giles county, that's why we checked those films. However, Elkton is very close to the border with Lincoln county. An LDS record indicates there is a town of Upper Elkton in Lincoln county.

2004 update: Edwards mailed me some copies of census lists. The 1860 data clearly names all the family members in Lincoln county. The 1850 & 1870 lists from Edwards do not have the family, but these lists seems incomplete. The 1840 & 1830 lists do have a Larkin Majors in Lincoln county, notice the spelling, with only his name, not family, so it is not definite this is the right connection.

Follow up: Same as Edwards. I am suspicious about those two wives, both named Mary. I am suspicious about Mary's death being on her birth day, same as Nina Ripley. Probably uncle Henry's memory is playing some minor ticks on us here.

Write to Denise Rowe and compare notes. Fix that name, John S. vs J. Larkin Magers.

Get more microfilms for TN and AK; look for Magers and Ripley. Continue the census study.

John L. Magers, 1 Jun 1860 - 26 Feb 1936 [157, 188] Nina Ripley, 20 Jan 1857 - 20 Jan 1894 [157, 188] Mary Magers, 10 Apr 1883 - 4 Mar 1919 [157, 188]

Ruby West [174], my mother-in-law, remembered that her mother died during the flu epidemic of 1919. She remembered her grandfather's name as Larkin Magers. When Edwards provided the name John Larkin, Ruby accepted that. She also confirmed that Nina Ripley sounds familiar. That's it; all the rest of this information is from Edwards.

We visited Mary's tomb stone, which gives birth as 10 Apr 1883, consistent with her age given as 30 on Ruby's birth certificate, 12 Jan 1814. Edwards provided 1 Apr 1882 as her birth date.

Barb and I found a Ripley name in a TN microfilm, and another Ripley name in an AK microfilm. This is evidence that the Ripley family may have moved along with the Magers family.

On 7 Jul 03 I found N. J. Ripley in the 1880 census, from Bolivar and Greenfield, Poinsett, Arkansas. N.J. is a stepdaughter of J.A. Henshaw. The wife is Josephine (spelled Josiphene) Henshaw; 5 Henshaw children are listed in the same household, ages 4 to 14. Evidence that Josephine is the mother of N.J. Ripley: Ripley is listed as age 22; 20 Jan 1857 is the birth date that I have from Edwards; Nina turned 23 on 20 Jan 1880; if the census was figured for 1 Jan the age matches exactly. Also, on the census, N.J. Ripley indicates that she was born in AR, her father was born in IN, and her mother was born in TN; in the same census sheet Josephine indicates that she was born in TN, which matches; Josephine's parents were both born in AL. Reasonable (not definite) conclusion: This N.J. Ripley looks like the same Nina Josephine who married Larkin Magers [157] in 1881. It seems Nina's mother **Josephine** was married to a Ripley, then later married J. A. Henshaw. Apparently, Josephine's parents were born in AL and moved to TN; Josephine was born in TN and married a man from IL and ended up in AR, where her daughter Nina was born.

Follow up: Same as Edwards [158] for Magers. For Ripley, look in AR for Nina's 1857 birth, to a father named Ripley and a mother named Josephine; look also for their marriage in TN or IL or AL, then look for Josephine's parents' births in IL and AL.

This section has *Notes* for reference by both the Gwozdz part and the Banas part, south Poland. Reminder: my grandparents Piotr Gwozdz [33] and Bronislawa Banas [62] met and married in Adams MA. Sisters of Bronislawa lived with them, according to our family oral tradition.

Piotr & Aniela Birth Certificates

Virginia Maguire [161] mailed me a copy of the Piotr Gwozdz [33] birth and baptism certificate on 19 Oct 1993. Virginia is Piotr's daughter.

Several years earlier, Virginia found this while cleaning out Ciocia Phil's closets. Phil, or Felicia [10], is Virginia's oldest sister.

Virginia also mailed me a copy of the Aniela Banas [49] birth certificate on 19 Oct 1993. Aniela is the unmarried sister of my grandmother Bronislawa. "Ciocia babcia" was a cook at the hospital in Pittsfield; I remember her very well. Her birth certificate is the original source for names of my grandmother's parents and grandparents. Several years earlier, Virginia found this when Aniela died.

More notes on Aniela's certificate are in the Banas part, Pelczar Papers [54]. More notes on Bronislawa are also in the Banas part [62]. I introduce them here to make the connection with Piotr. Their documents complement each other.

Both certificates are from the Empire of Austria, Kingdom of Galicia. Galicia, in southern Poland, was part of Austria in the nineteenth century.

The certificates are in Latin. Both forms are printed, with blanks filled in with script. The two forms are almost identical. Both have all the information that we would expect to find in an Austrian birth record [161].

I figure Piotr and Aniela independently had these certificates copied from the church records with official stamps for identification purposes. Piotr's is dated 15 June 1908; Aniela's is dated 21 April 1905. Piotr & Aniela did not know each other in 1905, but met in Adams before 1908 (see Ship Passenger Lists [next topic]). Maybe Aniela told him how to get this document? Data for Piotr's 1909 marriage is penned onto the certificate. Maybe the Adams MA priest required this certificate before the marriage, then added the marriage data?

Apparently, Piotr and Aniela saved these certificates for us, so Virginia could find them, and so I could use the information in 1993 to expand our genealogy.

The birth certificate of Piotr Gwozdz is all I really need to trace our Gwozdz family tree. The following topics are verifications of information in the birth certificate. The following topics are interesting details.

Ship Passenger Lists

Piotr Gwozdz and Aniela Banas

Joe Armata [168] mailed me copies of these two ship manifests, on 1 Oct 1994. His sister Mary Roy [10] dug them up at the Pittsfield archives [173].

Piotr Gwozdz arrived in NY 1 Dec 1905 aboard Friedrich d. Gr. from Bremen Germany. He gave his last residence as Wadowice Gorne. He gave his destination as: brother Michael Gwozdz, 2 Valley St, Adams Mass.

Aniela Banas arrived in NY 4 Jun 1905 aboard Blucher from Hamburg Germany. She gives her destination as: sister Bronislawa Banas, George St., Adams Mass.

We now also have the ship information for the immigration of Bronislawa. More notes on Aniela and Bronislawa are in the Banas part [62].

In the indexes, Joe found 6 Aniela Banas, and 5 Piotr Gwozdz, (4 Piotr's came after 1910). We are sure we have the correct Piotr & Aniela, because our passenger list dates are the same as those given by the Citizenship Papers [159]. Also, the list indicates that they are going to Adams, to known relatives.

Aniela's birth certificate is dated Apr 1905; her ship set sail May 1905. She apparently used the birth certificate for travel.

Piotr's birth certificate is dated two and a half years after he arrived in the US, eight months before his marriage. Since he admits he was skipping out of Austrian military conscription (per our family oral history), maybe he had no time for birth certificates?

Citizenship Papers

Piotr Gwozdz and Aniela Banas

On 19 Oct 1993, Virginia [161] mailed me copies of the Naturalization Certificates (NC) for Piotr and for Aniela. Virginia found these along with the birth certificates [159] years earlier.

Piotr's is dated 14 Jan 1913. Aniela's is dated 30 Dec 1924. Those are the dates they were granted citizenship.

Aniela's gives her address as 104 Summer Street, the home of her sister and brother in law, Bronislawa & Piotr Gwozdz.

Joe Armata [168] reasoned that there would be more data in the application forms. His sister Mary dug them up at the Pittsfield courthouse [173]. Joe mailed copies to me on 10 Aug 1994. Piotr's and Aniela's are similar. Both are 3 pages, consisting of a Declaration of Intention (DI); a Petition for Naturalization (PN), and an Oath of Allegiance, which is the back side of the PN, and which is dated the same date as the NC.

Piotr's DI is dated 21 Jun 1910. He was a 5 foot 8, 150 pound, brown hair, blue eyed, weaver, from Galicya, Austria. (Polish weavers worked in the Berkshire Textile Mill; South Poland was in Austria.) At the time, he was living at 4 North Summer Street. His birth date checks with his birth certificate. The details of his immigration check with the passenger list, except the date of arrival; he said 30 Dec 1905 here, only a month off.

Piotr's PN, dated 6 Sep 1912, mentions his wife Bronislawa. She automatically received citizenship along with him. The birth dates of his two children, Mary and Felicia, are correct. Now he is a merchant, living at 104 Summer Street.

Aniela's DI is dated 22 Sep 1922. (The year is not legible on my copy, but the DI date is repeated in the PN.) She was a 5 foot 3, 136 pound, brown hair, blue eyed, weaver from Wisniowa, Poland. At the time, she was living at 104 Summer Street. She gave her birth date as 2 June here, but I use the 16 June date from her birth certificate. (Other cultures are not as obsessed with the subject of birthdays as we are.) Her details of arrival in NY check with the passenger list, except here she says "I don't remember" for the ship she arrived on.

Aniela's PN is dated 26 Sep 1924. Now she is a mill operative. Piotr Gwozdz, one of her two witnesses, is now in the soda manufacturing business.

There is a note typed onto the bottom of Aniela's Certificate: "Under act of September 22, 1922, husbands naturalization does not make wife a citizen". This note verifies that Bronislawa, Piotr's wife, automatically received her citizenship in 1912, before the law changed.

Census

Joe Armata [168] mailed me a copy of a 1920 census sheet on 7 Jul 1994. The Piotr Gwozdz family on Summer Street had 11 people crammed into that tiny apartment! The 3 sisters-in-law Aniela, Felicja and Anna, the 2 parents, and the 6 kids.

In 2007 the census data became conveniently available online at Ancestry.com [174]. I verified the 1920 data and printed the 1910 and 1930 data. Versions of this book 1994-2007 had a long discussion of the 1920 details, because census data typically has errors on ages, immigration year, and other details. (Joe Armata has a 1920 Adams census example of a boy being recorded as a girl.) The discussion is shorter here. It's clear this is the correct family, so minor errors do not matter. This data is all for Adams MA.

1910 has Peter, 27 and his wife Bronislawa, 25 living as boarders at 2 No. Summer St. That address has 24 Poles listed, apparently in 2 apartments.

Both their immigration years are listed as 1907, but I'm pretty sure that is incorrect, see [159] for Piotr and [61] for Bronislawa. It seems strange that the immigration year would be wrong only a few years after they arrived. Their ages are also wrong. They are listed as weavers at the cotton mills (correct, per family oral tradition, discussed elsewhere). Maybe they were away at work and Mrs. Hadur (wife of the head of the household, previously listed family) estimated the information for the census taker?

1910 also has 4 Banas single ladies living together as boarders on Hoosac street (around the corner from N. Summer). Weavers at the cotton mill. They are Aniela, Lenora, Felicia, and Anna. Ages are OK, including the twins, so these are our family.

In 1920 Piotr was a merchant who could speak English. He owned his furniture store and soda business. Bronislawa was a home maker who could not speak English. Her three sisters were weavers at the Cotton Mill who could not speak English.

Eugene Iwanski [62] pointed out that his mother Anna and her twin Felicja lived in Detroit at that time. Maybe they were back in Adams for a long visit. Maybe only Aniela was working in the mill, and the census taker misunderstood. Maybe Eugene was wrong; he did not have any documents for his mother.

The house number, 102 Summer Street, corresponds to my memory of the apartment above the store, which was 104. The Citizenship Papers, on the other hand, use 104 for address.

In 1930 the address is 104 Summer St., and the census taker is my aunt Felicia, age 18. The ages of all 9 children are correct this time, since their sister is taking the data. Excellent handwriting. Felicia lists her parents Peter and Bronislawa as age 44 and 43, with age at marriage 23 and 22. That is correct for her mother. I figure that is correct for her father, too, and it's important - I discuss that in another topic [32].

The 12th person in the household is Aniela Banas, as expected. We know from oral tradition that by 1930 Eleonora had returned to Poland and the twins had moved to Detroit.

Gwozdz Pedigree, by Felicia Gwozdz [10, 161]

Joseph Armata [168] mailed this to me 1 Jan 1994. In the letter, he explains he copied it from Virginia Maguire's [161] files.

There are only nine names on this page, but it is an independent verification of all four of Felicia's grandparents' names. She did not get this information from Piotr's birth certificate, because the lines for her great grandparents are all blank except for two: Rozalia Balicka and the incorrect Tekla Wachol [66,67]. I mention this document because it is my oldest written Gwozdz family record, apparently from the 1950's. My analysis: Felicia received this information orally from her mother Bronislawa, who remembered only this much about 1950; meanwhile, her father Piotr never discussed such things, and no one dug up his birth certificate to read it.

Gwozdz Descendancy Notes, by Felicia Gwozdz

On 30 March 1994, Virginia Maguire mailed me a letter with transcriptions of "a note in Felicia's stuff".

Referring to the relation between Piotr Gwozdz [10] and Jozef Gwozdz [11] of Cheshire, "Peter's father and Joseph's father were brothers".

"Dad had 4 brothers and 1 sister"

"Dad was the youngest".

Only 2 brothers are mentioned: Cohoes brother Jozef [8], and Stanley [31] of Chicopee - single - deceased.

The sister Anna married Topor in Chicopee.

Follow up: Get a copy of the original from Virginia. Make sure that it says Chicopee. I now know that Anna Gwozdz [9] of Mielec married a Topor, but never came to the US. Aniela [8] married Topor and moved to Chicopee.

Armata Genealogy, by Joseph Armata [10, 168]

Joe mailed me most of this 9 Sep 1993. Gwozdz and Banas names are in it. I understand he compiled this in 1980, shortly after his trip to Poland. It seems the original version (my sister Helen Miller mailed me a complete copy of her original) was 12 pages including the cover page and the maps.

It was one of my first sources of information. His birth dates for my uncles & aunts matched almost all the dates that my mother [168] gave me earlier from "figuring out" memory, so that was a good check. Joe's genealogy provided more names, and verifications of names. This is my source of data for Armata relatives.

Later, in 1994, Joseph informed me that the Virginia Maguire Banas Descendancy [53] and the Felicia Gwozdz Pedigree [above] were surely two of his sources. Nevertheless, Joseph lists the four grandparents of Piotr Gwozdz, which Felicia did not. Joe does not know if he also got these from the Piotr Birth Certificate [159], or from an independent source.

Boxes of Letters

Joseph Armata [168] has copies and/or originals of addresses and letters that were saved by my grandmother Bronislawa, wife of Piotr Gwozdz [33]. My aunt Virginia Maguire [161] found and filed some of these items years ago, while sorting through my grandmother's stuff. Other items were found by Virginia while sorting through the stuff of her aunt Aniela, who is sister to Bronislawa.

Joe translated the letters. Joe mailed me lists of names, translations of letters, and analysis, in 1993, 1994, and 1995.

I use the information in these letters, as reference for proofs, quite often in the *Gwozdz Notes* section and in the *Banas Notes* section. Not all these names from boxes have been fitted into our family tree. The puzzle is not finished.

St. Stanislaus Cemetery

St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has a cemetery on Highway 116 south of Adams MA. It's a hillside east of the road. Both my grandfather and my father have plots there. I took 4 pages of notes & sketches in 1997.

The Piotr Gwozdz [33] family plot is toward the upper center, just down the hill from the highest access road. That plot also has family members. His wife Bronislawa [62] nee Banas is there, as well as her sister Maryanna and her niece Felicja.

The Stanley Gwozdz [10] family plot is just up the hill from the stone wall at the left center.

Gwozdz, Felicia [10]

My late aunt "Ciocia Phil" did genealogical research when she was young. Her Pedigree Chart [160] is the oldest family record I have. Other written and oral items have come from Felicia to me through others, so her name appears often in the Gwozdz & Banas parts.

Felicia [10] apparently tried an encyclopedia several years ago, because she made copies of encyclopedia information (I have copies of her copies); there is no interesting information.

She obtained a coat of arms for the Gwozdz name, which I describe above [20]. See Coat of Arms [172].

Felicia lived all but the last few years of her life on Summer Street, Adams MA, in her parents' apartment above the store.

The Polish name is spelled *Felicia*. She always spelled her name in English, *Felicia*. In my immediate family, we always called her *Ciocia Phil*.

Follow up: Look for a registered Gwozdz coat-of-arms.

Ciocia Phil's Family Movies

Felicia made home movies in the late 1940's. Virginia [next topic] found and saved these old movies when Felicia became old. Virginia had them made into a video in 1991. Boy, was I surprised when I put my copy into the VHS player and saw myself as a toddler! In 2017, I had that VHS tape converted into "FamilyMovies.mp4" for viewing on a computer. My grandson Aaron put the file on the web for viewing and downloading by others. Those movies seem to be from late 1945 to Christmas 1949. I also posted on the web "FamilyMoviesNotes.pdf" explaining the contents and history of those movies.

Maguire, Virginia (Ciocia Winkie) [10]

Virginia supplied me with the birth certificates [159], the Citizenship Papers [159], and the Banas Descendancy [53]. She is the source of many materials that I received through Joe Armata [168].

Virginia also found many old pictures. She had copies made and sent them out to her relatives, me included. (I think that was in the late 1980's.) So I have old photographs of the Piotr Gwozdz family, and also a precious photograph of Franciszek Banas [48].

Virginia kindly corrected an early version of my genealogical listing.

On 21 Sep 1998, Virginia gave me a bag of photos that had been saved by Aniela Banas [49]. These are old photos mailed to Aniela from Poland. Most have notes on the back, but I have not taken the time to figure out who's who.

Virginia made a VHS tape out of her sister's movies [previous topic].

Virginia lived in Pittsfield, MA.

Virginia's first husband was William Carpenter. Glenda Edwards has genealogical information back to colonial days on her mother, who was also a Carpenter [157].

Austrian Record Tables

Before World War I (WW I), southern Poland was part of the Austrian Empire. This section of Poland, called Galicia, used the Austrian style for keeping records. I wrote a web site describing in detail this "South Poland" 19th century style of record keeping:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~polwgv/spr.html>

Here is a brief summary:

The old Austrian records use a tabular style. They use printed forms with column lines and with typed column titles. Each record is hand written by the priest or scribe, as a row of data.

There are 3 different forms: for births (actually baptisms), for marriages, and for deaths.

The birth register is the most valuable. Both birth date and baptism date are listed. The child's name, parents' names, grandparents' names, and godparents' names are all given for most entries. Class status is given. Often, a grandparent name may be missing or a grandmother's maiden name may be missing.

The birth register uses a distinctive style for ancestors and godparents. The column for the child's name has only the given name. There is a column for the father and a column for the mother. The entry is written like this example: "Peter" would be written in the column for my name; in the column for my father would be written "Stanley son of Peter Gwozdz and Blanch of Banas soda bottler"; in the column for my mother would be written "Stella daughter of Stanley Iwanowicz and Rosalie of Piszewski". The columns are narrow, so these entries sometimes take 4 or 5 lines of writing, with generous uses of hyphens to break words at line ends. Notice that the class status "soda bottler" at the bottom of the father column refers to Stanley in this fictitious example.

The Piotr Gwozdz Birth Certificate [159] has a printed typed format with blanks for hand written data. The data blanks and columns call for exactly the same data and format as appears in a birth register.

The marriage register has columns for groom and columns for bride. The parents' names are usually but not always included in the same format as ancestors on the birth record. There is a column for age in both the groom and the bride sections.

All 3 forms have a column for house number, and columns for other data.

The year is called for as 18__ at the top of the printed form, with two digits written in. Only the day digit is added to the record date columns. The month shows up in script between rows when the month changes in the sequence. A new year often skips to the next page.

There are no indexes in these 19th century Austrian records. You need to scan all the records to find someone. For births, you need to scan the father's column, watching for the family name.

All the information is in Latin except the family names, which are Polish. My name would be Petrus Gwozdz. My children would be fil. (abbreviation for filius or filia) Petris (Petrus = of Peter) Gwozdz.

This section has *Notes* for reference by both the Iwanowicz part and the Piszewski part, north Poland.

Sypniewo Makow Mazowiecki, Ostroleka Narew River

My mother's family comes from Sypniewo, a small town about 50 miles north of Warsaw, just west of Ostroleka. All our Iwanowicz - Piszewski branch ancestors lived in villages in this region, along the west bank of the Narew River.

The 1990's province, or woj, is Ostroleka, just north of the Warszawa province (Warsaw, the capital of Poland). Sypniewo is a gmina. For definitions of "powiat", "woj", and "gmina", see Polish Records [169]. The current province, since the 1999 reform, is Mazowieckie.

In this region of Poland, the rivers run from north to south. The Narew River joins the Wisla River at Warsaw. The Wisla is the main river of Poland, draining the country from the mountains in the southeast to the Black Sea in the northwest. The Narew River is the main route used by armies for centuries, marching back and forth from western Europe to Russia. Read about this in any encyclopedia, or check the web.

The land is a flat flood plain. I drove around the region for a total of 15 days in 1997, 1998, 2002, 2004, and 2006. I saw very few small hills, only near rivers. The soil is clay, free of rocks. The region is almost all farmland.

I had a few drinks and arm wrestled with the good old boys at the tavern in Sypniewo.

My wife and son, Barbara and David, joined me for 3 days in 1998. We visited relatives, churches, and graveyards. My son Joseph joined me in 2002, when we read all the gravestones at Sypniewo, taking notes. Holly and her children joined Barbara and me in 2006. For stories, read my Poland Reports [168].

This entire region used to be in the Plock diocese but now is in the Lomza diocese. See Polish Records [169] for an explanation of how parishes are grouped into dioceses. The web site www.kuria.lomza.pl has information on all the parishes. The site is in Polish, with a nice map that is hard to find.

Sypniewo had no church until 1914. Before 1914, the people around Sypniewo went to church in Gasewo [163]. I am sure of my parish identifications, because I read them in the Diocese Directory books and Diocese web sites [169]. The PGSA [168] booklet with 1772 churches shows a small spot for Sypniewo on the map, but the legend explains that the small spot is a chapel. I have heard that Polish villages had chapels in small towns where the priest would travel for Mass on Sundays. I presume, but I'm not sure, that the people of Sypniewo traveled to Gasewo for baptisms and marriages, because the records for Sypniewo are not separate. My mother and uncles and aunts do not remember this being mentioned by their parents. My mom remembered the name Gasewo, her father spoke of it often. I forgot to ask the Sypniewo pastor about any chapel in town long ago. The Gasewo records [below] have plenty of entries for Sypniewo before 1914.

Napoleonic Records

The church records of northern Poland were very important to my research on our Iwanowicz - Piszewski branches. For background information of interest to both the Gwozdz and Iwanowicz sides, see Poland Microfilms [169] and Polish Records [169]. In this topic, I describe the Catholic Church record style used along the Narew river. This is a condensed version of the web page that I wrote [174]:

www.rootsweb.com/~polwgv/npcr.html

In 1807, Napoleon conquered the north of Poland, later Russia took it. Napoleon's bureaucrats imposed the French formal central government style wherever they went. Apparently, most Europeans liked the French style; the Polish sure did. In 1807 the north Poland records switch to the Napoleonic style. I like it. Every record is in the same style, a long paragraph with certain set phrases. The name of the father, mother, child, bride, groom, deceased, etc are always in the same

part of the paragraph. The same words are always used, in Polish. It is not very difficult to learn most of the words that are used for recording purposes. Records are numbered, with village name in the margin. Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths are almost always in separate books, certainly in separate sections of a book. Almost always there is an index, alphabetical by last name, at the end of each year. The number of the record is written next to the index entry, so you can quickly find the detailed record.

In 1868 the Russians passed laws banning the use of the Polish language, so all the records in northern Poland switch to Russian in the middle of 1868. Russian is difficult for most of us, because of the Cyrillic alphabet. Nevertheless, once you figure out how a certain family name is written, you can find it in the annual alphabetical index, then flip to the detailed record, and find the other names of interest. Unfortunately, dates are written out ("fifteenth", not "15") in the Napoleonic style. That is a great idea to preserve legibility, but it makes it difficult if one cannot read Russian dates.

In the early 1900's, most northern Polish records continue in the Russian Napoleonic style, but I found a few in Polish.

The birth record books are actually baptism records, but the paragraph always says if the child was born the same day, or yesterday, or how many days ago. A few of the marriage records have the banns recorded.

The Napoleonic record style is credible. The witnesses need to sign the records. Most of my ancestors could not read and write. The Napoleonic style requires the scribe to write out that the witnesses are unable to read and that he read the record entry to the witnesses, and that they marked the book with their X. That's good. It is difficult for us to suspect that the scribe was writing from memory or writing from scribbled notes. The father or a relative or a friend was there during the writing.

Before Napoleon came in 1807, the records are almost always in Latin, with various styles: sometimes tables, sometimes short paragraphs, sometimes just a few lines of notes per entry.

M18

There are hundreds of Poland Microfilms [169] from the archive at Plock. The first few films that I found had numbers 1,8xx,xxx, starting with 18, so I named them "M18" for short. I now use the short name "M18" for all the microfilms from the Plock Diocese Archives even though many of them do not start with 18. I visited the Plock Archives in Poland; I use the code name M18 to refer to all the records at Plock, and to my notes and to my photocopies and to my files of analysis and comments. Paper files and computer files.

It seems the Archive Library at the Plock Catholic Diocese had collected at one time most of the records for churches in the Diocese more than about 100 years old. There is a 1978 Plock Diocese Directory on the shelf there that lists all the records that were known to be available in 1978. The book has not been microfilmed. I made notes for the parishes of interest to me. I noticed a few differences between the 1978 list and what was actually available in Plock in 1997 and in 1998 when I visited.

A good Plock Diocese Directory is on microfilm 1183644. It was published in 1966. This book does not list records. I used this book a lot when I got started, but the Diocese web sites are now better. I used this microfilmed book to make a list of all the churches near the Sypniewo area in the 19th century. I marked up a copy of a map, with the churches in red. This map is handy for checking the Place Search [175] for new microfilms. I do this from time to time. In recent years the region of interest to us was switched to the Lomza diocese; I wonder if the books have been moved to Lomza, or if they will be some day.

In 1998, the priest in charge at the Plock archive, Father Zebrowski, was a bit grouchy. I guess too many people bother him with genealogy questions. He told me the American Mormons [175] filmed everything, so there is no need for me to visit. I did not believe him at first. Since then, I have learned that there can be a delay of a few years between filming and availability. I now think the good priest is right. By 2002, all the books that I saw at Plock showed up on microfilm, and in the Place Search web based index. I do not know if all the record books from Plock are now available on microfilms. I do not know how often books are added to the shelves at the Plock archive.

I was lucky. The first time I visited the Plock Archives, Zebrowski was not there and a younger enthusiastic priest brought me several record books from the other room where they are stored. I studied them for 2 days, obtaining information before it was available in the Mormon Microfilms. This information is included in my M18 analysis and is reported in the 2 *Notes* sections for Iwanowicz and Piszewski.

I have a series of Word Documents called M18*.Doc with a detailed description of all the microfilms from Plock that I have studied. Let me know if you plan to study these films; my documents would be of help getting started.

Follow up: Continue to study the microfilms. Continue to update the M18*.Doc series. Make a list of all the record books in Plock for the parishes of interest to us, indicating which are available on microfilm. Expand the list to include record books located elsewhere.

Continue to watch for new microfilms in the Place Search index.

M18Gas Gasewo

I use the short name "M18Gas" for the M18 records from Gasewo. "M18Gas" appears several times in my *Notes* topics, as a reference explaining where I found information about my ancestors.

Gasewo is just 4.5 miles south of Sypniewo [162]. Highway 626 goes through both towns. Gasewo is within the gmina [169] of Sypniewo.

Sypniewo had no church until 1914. Before 1914, the people around Sypniewo went to church in Gasewo.

I drove through Gasewo quite a few times. The church of Saint Malgorzata is west on a side road, but it is visible from the main north-south 626 highway if you slow down.

My son Dave rang the bell in the chapel at the graveyard when we visited with Barb in 1998. I read all the gravestones in 2002, taking notes.

I did not find ancestor graves, because I doubt our 19th century ancestors who attended the Gasewo church could afford anything more than a wooden cross, which would be gone now. I did not inquire if the new church building is on the same site as the 19th century building.

M18Gas is huge. Eight microfilms. Five were filmed in 1989: 1808xxx; xxx = 631, 632, 570, 571, 572. 1496789 was filmed in 1986. 2 films were filmed in 1995: 1417675 - 6.

2017 update: Some of these are digitized for viewing on your computer at familysearch.org [175]. Each microfilm has more than one book filmed as a numbered "Item". For example, Item 3 of film 1808632 is a film of the record book for baptisms (births), 1826 - 1837. The binding of each book, with the old label, is included as the first picture of the Item after the standard header pages with identification. The tattered edges of the books are visible on each microfilm image.

Most of the Plock record books are in surprisingly good condition, and very legible. Many of them have the first few pages and the last few pages badly stained or missing, because those are the pages exposed most to the elements. The last few pages are a problem, because the index for the last year is usually in the last few pages. It looks like there was a fire at the Gasewo church. Some of the Gasewo books in the 1870-1910 range are missing. Some are partly burned. One of these microfilms has a book with the beginning and end of the book missing, and then most pages with 20% of the edge area burned away, leaving only the center of the page with charred and tattered edges in the middle of the writing. This book just barely survived a fire, I guess, as a bundle of charred pages.

My document M18Gas.Doc has a list of all the books, with comments on quality, and with my notes for the dates of missing pages. This M18Gas.Doc document of mine needs updating.

The 1978 Plock Diocese Directory [mentioned in M18, previous topic] indicates "1808 - 1889 niekoptentne" for baptism (birth), marriage, and death records from Gasewo. That means 1808 - 1889 records were available in 1978, but the records were incomplete. The book does not say if those records were in Plock at that time. The book does not say which years were missing. The book also says "1929 - 1936" for baptism records, and "1945 - 1975" for baptism, marriage, and death records from Gasewo. Clearly, the records from 1890 through 1928 were missing. I should have inquired at the rectory if that is still the case, or if some old 1900's records showed up. Notice that the WWII records are missing. The Plock diocese in fact has incomplete Gasewo records 1808 - 1889.

M18Gas has more. These microfilmed records go back to 1727, and look pretty complete 1727 - 1808. The index lists a "summary" that includes 221 records 1657 - 1664. This is encouraging. You never know what may show up. Even a 1978 list of what was available does not list everything that exists.

I have not finished studying the Gasewo microfilmed records.

The records from 1818 to 1867 have some gaps of missing years, but by and large the books are in good condition. It looked to me like my ancestors moved into the Gasewo parish, so I got sidetracked with studying other parishes.

The records switch to Russian Cyrillic in 1868. These are the charred books. I found some family records, but I did not systematically study all these books.

M18Gas has some baptism data 1910 - 1913, but it is badly burned, with pages in a mess out of order. I cannot quickly read script dates in Russian Cyrillic, so I did not study those fragments at all. (Those fragments may have tidbits like births of nephews and nieces of my grandparents.)

Follow up. Continue to study the M18Gas microfilms. Update the M18Gas.Doc summary.

M18Kras Krasnosielc

I use the short name "M18Kras" for the M18 [162] records from Krasnosielc. "M18Kras" appears in this book as a reference explaining where I found information.

Krasnosielc is a town about the same size as Sypniewo [162], 11 miles west (13.5 miles along the roads). Like Sypniewo, Krasnosielc is a gmina in the Makow Mazowieckie county. Krasnosielc is also the western neighboring parish to Sypniewo.

I visited a second cousin in Krasnosielc, Zofia Golasinski Gorska [68], but I did not spend much time there.

In 2006 I returned to Krasnosielc and found an old farmer who remembered Iwanowicz men who lived there in the 1950's.

M18Szel Szelkow

I use the short name "M18Szel" for the M18 [162] records from Szelkow. "M18Szel" appears many times in the *Notes* topics as a reference explaining where I found information about our Pisiewski ancestors.

Szelkow is 12 miles south of Sypniewo [162] on the map, but road distance is longer because the secondary highway 626 through Sypniewo does not connect to the primary highway 61 through Szelkow.

I drove through Szelkow many times because I like to stay at the Dom Polonii further south on 61 in Pultusk. I stopped and visited Szelkow 3 times: 1998, 2002, and 2004. Barb and Dave and I attended Easter Mass at the church in Szelkow.

The church of Saints Szymon & Tadeusz is west of town, on the tertiary highway to Makow, along the Orzyc river. The Orzyc flows from the northwest, through Makow and Sypniewo to the Narew, which is just southeast of Szelkow. The priest verified that the 19th century wooden church was replaced by the modern church, which had a scaffolding in place for repairs in 1998.

The cemetery can be seen from the church. We had some time in 1998 to stroll the cemetery before Mass. As expected, all the stones are less than 80 years old. We spotted one Parzych name. Later, my in-law Jan Gutowski agreed with my assumption that our ancestors are probably buried there, and that newer graves had been dug over older graves once all traces of the older graves disappeared.

M18Szel is large. Six microfilms. Numbers 1809623 to '638. In 2017, '623 has not been digitized but the other 5 have been, for viewing on your computer at familysearch.org [175].

I studied these films off and on from 1996 to 2006. This data has been extremely productive to me, because the Parzych [102] branch of my mother's family did not move around as much as other branches did. Although LDS charges \$4 to rent a microfilm for a few weeks, the charge for 6 month renewal is only 25 cents. So it cost me only \$3 per year to keep these 6 microfilms (which are copies of the master in Salt Lake City) for a few years on the shelf at the Santa Clara Library, which is just a few minutes off the freeway that I used to commute to work. How convenient. I stopped often to study them for a few hours on the way home. I made many copies of records for people with ancestor family names.

M18Szel comprises: baptisms (births) 1780 - 1887, marriages 1797 - 1889, deaths 1791 - 1885. There are no gaps. Some years have duplicate records, one Latin and one Polish.

When I visited the Plock Archive in 1997 I studied these Szelkow records in book form. In 1998 I asked the priest - director of the library to spot check a few of the books, which I compared to my microfilm notes to make sure everything has been filmed. Everything has.

The M18Szel books are in good condition. They are in the same style as the M18Gas [163] books, as described in Napoleonic Records [162].

My data base for the Szelkow records is M18Szel.Xls. I made an easy to use index from this data base, SzelkowVitalRecords.html, and I submitted it to the RootsWeb [168] site. My names and dates for Szelkow are now available through the RootsWeb index, and also through Google.

My working document "M18Szel.doc" has detailed descriptions of the microfilms. My working document [Szelkow.doc](#) has descendancies for various families that may or may not be related to ours.

My results for our family from M18Szel are documented in two parts of this book: Iwanowicz and Piszewski, including all the related subparts like Parzych and Banasiak, both in the *Descendancies* and in the *Notes*.

Follow up: Continue research on Szelkow. Get M18Szel.doc and [Szelkow.doc](#) into presentable shape and post them on the web.

Pultusk Archive Civil Records

There is a civil archive in Pultusk. Apparently, records more than 100 years old are transferred from the county (gmina) offices to this archive. These are records for a large region including the towns for all my Iwanowicz branch ancestors. Most of these records are actually church records. The local priests were in charge of civil records, it seems. It is not clear to me which of these archived records are parish originals, vs so-called "civil copies", vs "bishop's copies". I have been told the governments over the years moved some original parish records books and/or diocese copies from church offices to gmina (township) offices.

I have copy pages from an old index book, from the Warsaw main archive, listing which records are available at which township archive in Poland. Although these records and indexes are not public information, these copies give me an idea which records might be available some day. I was able to verify the existence of a few of these by visiting the township offices.

The Pultusk library is available for study, with advance permission. I obtained permission and visited the Pultusk archive in 2004. I copied lots of records. The results are discussed in various topics in the *Notes* for the Iwanowicz and Piszewski parts.

In 2004 I studied records at Pultusk from the parishes of Gasewo [165], Nowa Wies [74], Szelkow, [165], Krasnosielc [163], Makow [162], Ploniawach Bramurze, Czerwonka [97], Rozan, Sielun, and Rzekun. These are all parishes (towns) in the Sypniewo - Szelkow - Makow region.

The records that I studied in 2004 are 1884 to 1904, 100 years old or more at the time, with two exceptions, a marriage book that went to 1906, and a death book that went to 1908, so those people were born well over 100 years previously. These records are in Russian Cyrillic, but the names of the persons born or married or died are in Polish, so I was able to easily identify records for ancestors and their relatives. With effort, I can usually decipher the names of the parents, which are Polish names with Cyrillic script. Most, not all, record books have indexes; I generally skipped the years without indexes.

I took a couple photos of records before I was told cameras are not allowed. I needed to request and pay for photocopies; I did that for more than 80 records, most of these are records for the 1890s.

I paid to have 14 records translated by a translator in Poland, with replies by email. The results are discussed in the various *Notes* sections for the families in this book. I use this topic, Pultusk Archive, as my reference for these records.

Most of those record (about 75) have not been translated because almost all of them are for people with the same family name as my ancestors, but I have not connected those families to mine. I have descendancies for these other families, in case I find a connection in the future. There are very few Iwanowicz; almost all of these are Parzych and Piszewski.

About a dozen of those not translated records are for distant relatives of my ancestors, so they appear in this book as *Descendancy* entries with a year 1884 to 1904 but no day or month, because the year is given in the index, but I cannot read the script day and month. It is a usual practice of mine to give my reference for my records, but it seemed tedious to give a link to this Pultusk topic for all those.

In 2004 I also studied records at the Szelkow rectory; those are covered in [Szel \[165\]](#),

Follow up: Get those 75 records translated. Visit the Pultusk Archive again. Check SEZAM [169] first to see what additional records they have, and request them in advance.

Gas

I use the short name "Gas" for the Gasewo parish records that are not on microfilm. The records are in 3 places: the Gasewo parish, the Sypniewo county office, and the Pultusk archive [164].

It's a bit confusing, because the original parish for my ancestors is Gasewo, which used to include Sypniewo. From 1914 Sypniewo has had a church with its own records. Sypniewo is the county seat including Gasewo and other towns, so some old books from both Gasewo and Sypniewo are stored at the Sypniewo county records office (USC office [169], in the "gmina" building).

In 1998 I verified that the county recorder's office in Sypniewo does have records going back at least to the early 1900's. The books are labeled from the church at Gasewo. I forgot to ask if those records are originals confiscated from the church, or transcripts. The lady in charge would not let me study them. It took me some time of visiting and chatting and begging to get her to read two important records to me [discussed in the Iwanowicz Notes]. Someday those record books will be available for study, I hope. When I returned in 2004 I got no additional information.

I studied the Gas records at Pultusk. Pultusk only had 4 Gas books in 2004, one each for the years 1897 - 1900. Each book has Births, Marriages, and Deaths. These records are complete.

Hopefully, the records beyond 1900 are also complete and will be transferred from the Sypniewo county office to the Pultusk archive as they become 100 years old. When I returned to the county office in 2004, I did not think to ask if the 1901-1904 books are going to Pultusk soon. Maybe they are there now (2017)?

The Gasewo parish has records from the 20th century, but I do not know for which years. I just briefly talked to the priest as he was driving away, to verify that he does not have any books that are very old.

Follow up: Check SEZAM [169]. Next time in Sypniewo, ask at the Gmina office if all the records more than 100 years old have been transferred to Pultusk, and if not, which ones are still at the Gmina office.

Syp

I use the short name "Syp" for the Sypniewo parish records that are not on microfilm. The records are in 2 places: the Sypniewo parish [162], and the Sypniewo county office [previous topic]. I did not expect any at the Pultusk Archive [164] when I visited in 2004, because the parish was founded in 1914, and records are supposed to be transferred to Pultusk at 100 years. There may be some records in Pultusk now (2017). The Sypniewo records before 1914 are filed under Gasewo.

The church at Sypniewo has birth records from 1928, marriage records from 1928, and death records from 1915 with some gaps. The priest let me study the books one afternoon in 1998. I made a donation to the parish.

Szel

I use the short name "Szel" for the Szelkow parish records that are not on microfilm. The records are in 3 places: the Szelkow parish, the Szelkow county office, and the Pultusk archive [164].

Reminder: the Plock diocese archive has plenty of records books, for many parishes. The Plock books are available on microfilm, and are separately documented above as M18Szel [164].

The church at Szelkow has baptism, marriage, and death records from the year 1897. The priest let me study them in 1998. I verified that the records are continuous with no gaps to 1918. I did not check the newer books, there on the same shelf.

Father Stanislaw Marzec invited me to eat supper with him and the other priest at the rectory while I was studying the records. Later, I made a generous donation to his parish.

I returned in 2004 and photographed 20 key documents, marriages and deaths, 1903 to 1918. These are for Piszewski and Parzych families that I cannot connect to my families, so these are not covered in this book, although I have files with Descendancies and Notes for these. Exceptions: Records switch to Polish in 1916; I can translate those. One record is for my family line, 1917 marriage of Franciszek Piszewski, which is covered in this book [91, 100].

I visited the county recorder's office (Urząd Gminy) in Szelkow in 2002. I got a peek at 2 books and made a note of the label, but was not allowed to study them. These are 1888 - 1903. In 2004 I studied 2 books with the same label at the Pultusk archive, so I assume these same 2 books were transferred. I understand books 100 or more years old are supposed to be moved to the archive.

In 2004 I also purchased photocopies of dozens of documents from the Szelkow records at Pultusk [164].

Notice the duplication, 1897+, with both church records and copies available. I spot checked that the copies are exact.

Nowa Wies

I have a separate topic for Nowa Wies Records [74]. My Iwanowicz ancestors [73] lived in this parish.

Nowa Wies is a parish and town about 25 miles north of Sypniewo [162]. Nowa Wies, which means "new town" in Polish, is a very common town name on Polish maps and gazetteers, and on the web. This Nowa Wies is not very new. The church was founded in 1535, according to the Lomza Diocese Directory history, and also the Web.

This Nowa Wies is in the province (województwo) Mazowieckie, county (powiat) Ostrołęka (also the name of the major city near by), township (gmina) Olszewo Borki.

I visited Nowa Wies in 1997 and again in 1998, visiting my 2nd cousin (Piszewski side) Alicja Gutowska who lived there with her family at the time. Barbara and Dave joined me in 1998; we had Easter dinner at the Gutowski house. Dinner was already going strong for over an hour when we arrived at noon. Dinner lasted until well past 3 PM. We had a great time.

Marriage Record, 10 Feb 1904

Stanislaw Iwanowicz and Rozalia Piszewska

This marriage record is a key document naming my great grandparents in both my Iwanowicz and Piszewski branches.

This record is at the county recorder's office (Urząd Gminy) in Sypniewo [162]. See also Syp [165]. I located this record April 1998. The record book is from the Gasewo church [163]. I forgot to ask if the book is an original taken from the parish or a civil copy.

The clerk was not satisfied with my passport. She insisted that the rules allow her to read the record only to grandchildren with the same family name. I invested about 15 minutes of chatting and showing her my genealogy book and sipping her coffee. She smoked one of my American cigarettes and I smoked one of her Polish ones. Finally she showed me the book.

Everything is in Russian Cyrillic. The clerk would not let me photograph the book. She was very uncomfortable with me reading over her shoulder. Actually, her Russian reading is much better than mine, but I could spot the family names very quickly. The names are written there. One full page in large legible script.

The date is exactly the date of my grandparents wedding, according to our family oral tradition.

Stanislaw Iwanowicz, 27, from Sypniewo, married Rozalia Piszewska, 18, from Olszewnica. These records usually mention both birth village and current address. I neglected to ask the clerk to clarify if Rozalia was still living in Olszewnica when she married.

My notebook has the cryptic note "Parents all". Sorry, I do not remember. That note of mine must mean all 4 parents names are written there in the record. I know that in April 1998 I knew all 4 names by heart: Franciszek Iwanowicz, Ewa Pawlak, Antoni Piszewski, and Marcyanna Parzych. I remember showing her the last page of this book with those 4 names. I think I remember helping her to render the name Parzych from the Cyrillic.

Stanislaw is recorded as a Rolnik, or farmer.

I wrote the names of the witnesses: Alex Batogowski and Stanislaw Wysocki. I remember a Stanley Wysocki relative in Northampton; he might be a descendant.

Follow up: I understand records more than 100 years old are supposed to be transferred to Pultusk [164]. Watch for this record book to show up on SEZAM [169].

Stella's Tree

A very important family document came to my attention late in 2004. I call this single hand printed piece of paper "Stella's Tree" because it belonged to my mother Stella [168], although she had no memory of it in 2004. This is a one page family tree sketch of Stella's ancestors with selected descendants of ancestors.

My sister Helen Miller [167] found this in her own files in 2004, along with a letter from Mom dated 1989. Helen sent me the original paper and the letter, along with electronic scans.

The 1989 letter refers to the tree as having been misplaced, and that she (Stella) does not remember (in 1989) where it came from. Apparently, Stella had found it in her papers sometime before the 1989 letter, and mailed it to Helen. The letter briefly refers to a phone conversation about genealogy with Helen the previous day.

1989 is 4 years before I became involved in genealogy. Most of the names in Stella's tree were not known to my mother or to other family members that I interviewed starting in 1993.

Helen recognizes the paper of Stella's Tree as a type of stationery that we had around the house from Michalenko's print shop circa 1955 - 1965. I discussed the print style and contents with family members. Best we can guess is that uncle Polie [69], perhaps on a visit to his sister Stella, wrote this document, perhaps under dictation of information by their mother Rozalia [101] (my grandmother).

Stella's Tree does not name Jan Iwanowicz [73], but all 4 of Stella's grandparents are named. Specifically, the couple in that key marriage [73], Franciszek Iwanowicz and Ewa Pawlak, whose names I found independently, are named in Stella's tree. Stella's tree along with that marriage record are the best proof that Jan Iwanowicz is my ancestor.

The other names of interest from Stella's Tree are mentioned in the appropriate topics of the *Notes* for the Iwanowicz and Piszewski parts.

Follow up. Compare Stella's tree to samples of Polie's printing style.

Oral Tradition; Sypniewo Home

My family oral tradition tells us that the Iwanowicz - Piszewski home was in Sypniewo. I was told many times that the entire town was destroyed during World War II (WWII), and that Sypniewo exists no more. A new town was built, it had been said, and named "Nowa Wies". My parents visited in 1975 and returned with no change in the story.

Of course it is wrong. Early in my studies, my sister Ceil assured me that she got off the bus in Sypniewo when she visited our Piszewski 2nd cousins. In 1994, Joseph Armata [168] mailed me a modern map showing Sypniewo and Nowa Wies. I have lots more maps now. Both towns are on the web. I visited both towns in 1997 and again in 1998.

My first time to Sypniewo was at night. I was tired from studying all day at the Archive in Plock. I just wanted to briefly see Sypniewo before leaving the area. I was shocked to find only a half dozen houses in town, at the end of a rutted driveway! A lady came out of her house and explained to me that this is "Sypniewo Nowy", which means "New Sypniewo". The main Sypniewo is further up the highway. As I left, I read the sign again at her driveway; sure enough, the sign that caused me to make a right turn onto that short rutted road says "Sypniewo N". Back on the main road, I found the real Sypniewo a mile further north. I think I made the same mistake as our oral tradition!

I phoned my mother again in 1998. She insisted that the address in 1975 was Nowa Wies. She even remembered a sign on the main road that said "Nowa Wies". "Nowa Wies" means "New Town". It is a fact that those cousins later moved to the real Nowa Wies. One explanation: mom is confused. Another explanation: Sypniewo N. was called Nowa Wies back then. "Nowa Wies" is a very common name for villages in Poland.

While visiting our cousins in Nowa Wies, it occurred to me to ask: did our family used to live in that tiny Sypniewo Nowy, a mile south of Sypniewo? Yes. In 1975, when my mother visited? Yes. I did not ask if the hamlet was called Nowa Wies at that time.

That explains the confusion. Sypniewo was destroyed and rebuilt, but kept it's name. Our Piszewski cousins just happened to be living in Sypniewo Nowy, and just happened to move to Nowa Wies.

It is also just a coincidence that Nowa Wies ends up extremely important to us in our study of our distant Iwanowicz ancestors [73].

I seem to recall my mother or Uncle Chet telling me that Mr. Iwanowicz moved in with the Piszewski family when he was an old man. I mentioned this in older versions of this genealogy. My cousin Jim Iwanowicz wrote a correction to me. He remembers Chet telling him that it was the Iwanowicz family farm, that Stan and Rose moved in with his father after their marriage. I'll trust Jim's version on this detail of whose farm it was. It makes sense, since the Piszewski family was living in Olszewnica at the time the Iwanowicz family was already living in Sypniewo, according to church birth records that I read.

The oral tradition goes on to say that a Post Office now stands at the site of the circa 1900 Iwanowicz - Piszewski house. I visited the site of the Sypniewo Post Office. I took pictures.

The stories of the home are quite detailed, with descriptions of an orchard. Many letters were written, back and forth between Sypniewo and the US. All 4 Iwanowicz and Piszewski grandparents lived together in that house. The Piszewski's apparently moved in with the Iwanowicz's. It makes sense that the aging Piszewski parents would move in with their daughter's family. Mom remembers hearing that Felicia's 4 grandparents lived together with her after Felicia's father went alone to the US. Chet said that Felicia always spoke fondly of dziadzu Iwanowicz, and that he lived to an old age.

Jim writes that (according to Chet) Rose did not get along very well with her mother-in-law Ewa.

Uncle Franciszek inherited the place and sold it before WWII. This is not the same house that our 2nd cousins lived in after WWII.

My mother wrote many letters when she was about 12 years old. The letters were addressed to her grandmother Pisiewski, the only grandparent alive at that time. My grandmother, who could not write, dictated what to write. The letters were saved. Mom saw them when she visited in 1975. I asked about the letters in 1998. Apparently, they were lost when that house in Sypniewo N. burned, about 1976.

I now know that my Pisiewski grandmother was not born in Sypniewo [101]. My Iwanowicz grandfather was born in Sypniewo [80]. Apparently the Pisiewski family moved to Sypniewo? Was that one move in old age to the Iwanowicz home, or did they first move as a family to another house in Sypniewo? I do not know.

All this oral history about Sypniewo does not really matter for the record. We have plenty written documentation that my grandparents came from Sypniewo [79]. This topic is just a bunch of loose ends that I wanted to document.

The Uncle Chet Tape

Chester Iwanowicz (Chet) [69] has been telling the story for years about his great grandfather (*The Aristocrat* [75]). In 1985, Helen Miller [167] made an hour long tape of a conversation with Chester on this topic. Helen mailed me a copy of the tape in December 1994.

Helen has studied Polish history, attempting to place Chet's story in historical perspective. Her comments on the tape are enlightening.

In a phone conversation with me, Helen said that she distinctly remembers our grandmother Rozalia confirming the gist of Chet's story. I judge Helen's comment as assurance that the story in fact comes from our grandparents.

I am still open minded on the truth of the story.

The tape is entertaining. Chet was always a good story teller.

Helen also attempted to extract a family descendency in the taped conversation. Chet provided many names of people and places, but in his typical rambling style, he concentrated on personal events, being at times inconsistent on the exact family relationships between individuals.

The section of the tape on Babcia's in-laws was an entertaining puzzle. To try to solve it, I constructed two pages of notes on the computer, in 1994. I failed. In 2009 Irene Moody [92] contacted me and explained almost everything.

Follow up: Use the notes from this tape as a guide in future computer and phone searches to find our 3rd cousins.

Felixia (Iwanowicz) Wesolowski [69]

Felixia, the oldest daughter of Stanislaw, my aunt, is the mother of William Wesolowski [next]. Bill insists that his mother always used the x in her name, Felixia, so I continue that custom here although x is very rarely used in Polish. I have seen x used for names in M18. Her name is spelled Feliksa on the immigration manifest when she arrived in New York with her mother. Her name is spelled Felixa by her father in his Citizenship Papers [79]. In my immediate family, she was always called Ciocia Felek.

I located her birth record. It is at the county recorder's office (Urząd Gminy) in Sypniewo. Russian Cyrillic. The book of records is for baptisms in Gasewo. Her birth date checks with information that I already listed in the *Descendancy*. She was baptized the next day, 2 Nov. Her parents are correctly listed as Stanislaw Iwanowicz, 27, farmer, and Rozalia his wife. My notes do not have Rozalia's maiden name. Her father's age indicates he was born in 1877, adding fuel to my uncertainty on his birth year [79]. The clerk at the office shared this information grudgingly. She would not let me read over her shoulder. She was translating with difficulty from Russian script. I forgot to ask if the record book is an original or a civil transcription. Someday this book will no doubt end up at the Pultusk archive [164].

Felixia is the author of the Alina Paper [78] and other papers of interest to this book of mine.

Felixia's Books

I visited Felixia's son [next] Sep 1998. Bill and Jane showed me 3 books that belonged to his mother, Felixia [previous topic]. (I had mentioned a "black book" in prior versions of this genealogy, with the comment that Bill had thought it had burned in the Windsor barn fire. Surely genealogical gems went up in flames in that barn.) These 3 small notebooks are not your typical address books. They do have addresses. But they also have all kinds of day-to-day notes. There are lists of contents of packages that were mailed to Franciszek Piszewski [91] in Poland. Several death dates, marriages dates, etc are recorded, but the records are not systematic. No indication of relationship are noted. I figured out who many of these people are; I added some data to this genealogy. I did not finish. I declined Bill's offer to make copies, because I do not want to take the time to work on this particular genealogical "jig-saw-puzzle" of facts. Maybe some day.

William Wesolowski [69]

William's wife Jane [35] mailed me copies of two very important one-page items: The Rozalia Pisiewska Pedigree and Descendancy [99] and the Marcin Parzych Descendancy [105]. Bill, my cousin, had been saving these for years. Jane sent me these in December 1993. Bill also visited in December 1994 and gave me the Samorajski family history [107].

Bill provided me a copy of the citizenship papers for Stanislaw Iwanowicz [80]. I believe this came from Babcia's trunk.

The Wesolowski's live in Holden, MA.

Technical Note: William is my first cousin on my mother's side. Since his wife Jane [11, 35] is my 3rd cousin on my father's side, their children are doubly related to me and my children. For simplicity in the *Code and Count for Holly's Close Relatives* [179], their children are listed as Holly's second cousins, relationship $1/32 = 3.1\%$. Actually, the relationship is $1/32 + 1/512 = 3.3\%$, a nit picking difference.

Helen (Gwozdz) Miller [10]

My sister Helen mailed me Dad's Poland Notebook [173]. She also mailed me The Uncle Chet Tape [167]. Helen was the scribe for the Alina Paper [78]. Helen has always been fascinated with her roots. This fascination inspired her into conversations (in Polish) with our grandmother Rozalia. Helen has studied the history of mid 19th century Poland in order to understand her Iwanowicz roots.

Christa Shukaitis

1676 Census

Christa noticed my RootsWeb pages [168] and contacted me by email. We corresponded by email, although we have never met. Like me, she travels to north Poland, where she has studied in archives, tracing her ancestors back to about 1420. Neither she nor I know any other American who does this in North Poland, so we trade tips.

Shukaitis found a 1676 census at the Warsaw archive that houses very old documents. (I got a parking ticket outside this building once while visiting the archive across the street.) She paid to have her own microfilm made of this and other documents. Christa mailed a photocopy of the census to me. It appears to be a complete census of the Rozan - Makow [162] region. Only landowners are listed by name however, along with a count of people at that estate. In villages, only the number of nobles and total count. The handwriting is fair. Latin, with Polish names. I read the entire 18 page list, marking familiar villages, and looking for familiar names.

Adam Pszczolkowski

<http://akson.sgh.waw.pl/~apszczol/maz.htm>

Shukaitis connected me by email to Adam. We communicated by email. He had an excellent web site on the history of 18th century nobility of north Poland, in Polish; in 2017 the site is not active.

This *Poland Notes* section has discussions and references that apply to the Gwozdz, Banas, Iwanowicz, and Piszewski parts of the genealogy. I put the notes here so they can be included when I make partial copies for relatives, with only one or two of those parts. The notes on me, my wife, and my daughter are in the *General Notes* section below [174].

Stella (Iwanowicz) Gwozdz, 4 Aug 1915 - 12 Aug 2009 [69, 188]

Mom filled in many of the Gwozdz and Iwanowicz birth dates in the original version of this family tree, and added many names of relatives. She did much of this in a one hour phone call on 5 Sep 1993. At 78 years old, her memory was amazing. In subsequent revisions, very few of her names and dates have been changed.

With several subsequent phone calls and visits, I got more detail. Mom died at age 94.

Joseph Armata [10]

Joe and I correspond by mail, phone, and email. I saw my cousin Joe only once since my college days, at my mother's funeral., so it is neat that this genealogy project got us interacting.

He mailed me lots of goodies: an Armata Genealogy [160], the Ship Passenger Lists [159], the Felicia Gwozdz Pedigree [160], Citizenship Application Papers [159], the 1920 Census [160] and more. His sisters Barbara and Mary helped with the research.

Lots of other goodies from Joe, like copies of pictures with notes, analysis of old family letters, and addresses for Poland, are not even mentioned in this genealogy.

Joe has been very helpful proofreading, correcting, and adding to the early versions of this genealogy of mine. Joe Armata is great at translating Polish, Russian and Latin. He catches my translation errors, and helps me on the words that stump me, like those Latin names for class status. Joe's efforts have increased the quality of this genealogy significantly. Thanks a lot, Joe!

Joseph lives in Pittsburgh, PA.

Mary Gwozdz [10]

My sister Mary did a genealogy as part of a school assignment. She gave me a copy of her Paper, *Polish Immigration (1860 - 1920)*, dated 4 May 1983. The last four pages of the paper are a descendency for Gwozdz and Iwanowicz; these were a nice independent check of the family (mom's) memory, because I did my list independently about a decade later. There were very few discrepancies. I copied some of her birth dates and marriage dates. I copied a couple stories from her, too.

Mary continues to keep me current with updated family information. She entered my ancestor data into a chart in our MyFamily.com web page (no longer available).

Poland Reports

I visited Poland 7 times. Nov 1997, Apr 1998, Apr 1999, Apr 2002, Apr 2004, Jul 2006, Feb 2010. The first 5 were side trips as part of business that I had elsewhere in Europe. 2006 was a family vacation, 6 of us including my wife, my 2 grandchildren, and their parents, when we visited all 8 of my great grandparent home sites; we also did lot of tourist things. My two sons each joined me on one of the earlier trips. 2010 was a conference in Krakow where I presented a paper about the DNA of Copernicus.

I did some genealogy research on each trip, although some trips only gave me 1 or 2 days of research time. The 1998 trip was the longest at 23 days. My genealogy research in Poland was very productive. I found the birth cottage of my grandfather. I located second cousins that my family did not know about. I studied old church records, finding names of ancestors back to the late 1700's.

I documented my findings as a series of emails for my first 4 trips, which were sent to the family email list. The emails were compiled into four Word documents, one for each trip. I mailed out paper copies. Although some details are out of date, they still make interesting reading. All 5 documents are available at www.Gwozdz.org, links are

at the bottom of that web page. There is also a link for my 2006 photo album, in pdf format, which also includes details of that trip.

I did not write a report for the 2010 trip; my paper was published, page 127 of [The Nicolaus Copernicus Grave Mystery](#).

All the important genealogy findings are summarized right here in this book.

I made a photo album of my best photographs from the 1998 Poland trip. I made a duplicate photo album for family circulation. My brother Matthew scanned the album to get digitized pictures.

Polish Research Register

I found three helpful pamphlets in the Santa Clara Mormon Family Research Library [175]. All three are call number 943.8 PO. They have hints and references for how to do Polish genealogy research. There is no author mentioned. They are not available through Salt Lake City. These 3 pamphlets were very helpful in the 1990s. They got me started. Since then, I have found all the information again, in other places. The important stuff is all mentioned by me right here in this book.

I am pretty sure all the information in these pamphlets was distilled from documents produced by Daniel Schlyter. PGSA [next topic] distributes a very nice introductory pamphlet by Schlyter on Polish Genealogy. For someone getting started on Polish genealogy research, Schlyter' pamphlet is a good reference to start.

PGSA

The Polish Genealogical Society of America. www.pgasa.org. A good reference, particularly for beginners in Polish Genealogy.

My RootsWeb Pages

Another good genealogy reference is RootsWeb, which was bought out by ancestry: <http://home.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>

The page for Polish genealogy is:

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~polwgv/polandgen.html>
From that page you can enter a search of genealogy data that volunteers have submitted. To see the list of data files, use:

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~polwgv/archives/>
I submitted some of those data files, with my data from Wadowice Gorne [20] and Szelkow [165].

I wrote instructions for use of the Poland Microfilms [next topic]. I submitted this to RootsWeb:

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~polwgv/pcr.html>
These instructions are "college level genealogy", not for beginners, but I included a list of web sites for beginners. This "Polish Catholic Records Microfilms" document, "pcr.html" connects to 2 other web documents that I wrote: "npcr.html" with more detail for Northeast Poland (my Iwanowicz side), and "spcr.html" with more detail for South Poland (my Gwozdz side).

I submitted my files to RootsWeb in 2000, and I updated them several times over the years, most recently in 2008.

Poland Microfilms

This is a brief summary of my RootsWeb information:

There are very many Polish cities listed in the Place Search [175], with Mormon Microfilm numbers [175] for copies of parish registers. The registers have births, marriages, and deaths recorded.

The Catholic Church has kept lots of old parish registers in Poland. Some go back to the 1500's. Most of these books are in the Diocese Archives at major Polish cities. Some churches and cities keep their own archives. Old documents keep getting discovered in the darndest places. Of course some registers have been lost by war, fire, flood, theft, etc.

I originally read about this in the Polish Research Register [above]. I have been studying these microfilms for years now. I have also studied some original old books in Poland. The next topic has a description of the Polish Records.

There is no complete master list of what is available in Poland. Even some Polish librarians do not know exactly what they have because their archives are not always well indexed. I have personally visited and studied at the Polish national archives, two regional civil archives, two diocese archives, and about a half dozen churches.

As usual for genealogical data, for reasons of privacy, only old record books are filmed by the Mormons. Most of the Poland Microfilms end about 90 years before the date of filming.

I have spent a lot of time studying the Poland Microfilms. I keep my notes reasonably organized. If you decide to do research on our common ancestors, I would enjoy collaborating with you. Ask me for a copy of my notes. Warning: this research takes up hours and hours of time.

My results are summarized in the *Notes* sections for each family.

Follow up: These microfilms are a valuable resource. I have many follow up items, listed in the various *Notes* sections.

Polish Records

My research results are summarized in the *Notes* sections. Here are some comments of use to all 4 Polish parts of this book. This is a brief simplified summary of my RootsWeb information:

Poland is divided into provinces. A province is a wojewodztwo, abbreviated woj., often spelled in English as voivodeship. This is like a small US state.

A polish wojewodztwo is divided into powiat sections, which are like counties in the US. Abbreviation: pow.

The powiats are divided into gmina, which are like small counties, or like townships in the Midwestern US. The word gmina is sometimes translated as commune or municipality. I made a list of gminas for areas of interest to me. Gminas are composed of villages and towns and sometimes one or two cities.

It is confusing. The provinces keep getting reformed in Poland. The LDS indexing of microfilms uses the old 1945 to 1975 provinces, which are very different than the 1975 to 1998 provinces, which were again reformed in 1999. The counties and gminas do not get reformed as often as the provinces. Gminas and pow. and woj. (before 1999) are usually named after their largest town or city. Example: the village Gasewo is in gmina Sypniewo, pow. Makow Mazowiecki, woj. (before 1999) Ostroleka.

The 16 new 1999 province names are not city names. It is still true that almost all counties and gminas are named after the city or town that is the capital. I learned all this by studying Poland Maps, below.

Check the web for details. In 2017, the Wikipedia article "Voivodeships of Poland" has the current 1999 provinces; the article "Former Voivodeships" has the two previous sets.

The 1967 Gazetteer, below, has an index of the old set used for LDS indexing.

The gminas have records, in something like a county recorder's office in America. USC = "Urząd Stanu Cywilnego Gminy" = "Office of Records Civil of the Gmina". The Gminas usually have some books that were copied from church records. Or confiscated years ago by the Nazis or by the Communists. The gminas have civil records generally from about the year 1900.

The Catholic Church political boundaries are more important to us, because the church has excellent records back to 1800, and some records back to 1500. Poland changed often; the old boundaries are more important to us than the new ones.

The Polish church is divided into dioceses. Each diocese has a bishop and is named after the major city where he lives. A diocese is divided into deantries, also usually named after a city or large town. The deantries are divided into parishes. Each parish has a church. Except in large cities, a parish includes neighboring villages.

PGSA [168] sells 2 booklets, one with all Polish parishes in 1772, and one with all Polish parishes in 1984. I purchased both. Both have nice maps with all parishes indicated. Modern parishes are easily found by checking the diocese web pages, indexed by RootsWeb [168].

Place Search [175] indexes parish records by the town or city.

Before World War I, Poland was completely divided into German, Austrian, and Russian sections. I very rarely check German records. For the Gwozdz - Banas side, I study Austrian style records; for the Iwanowicz - Piszewski side, I study Russian style records.

I wrote a description of the Austrian Records Tables in the Gwozdz Banas *Notes* section [161]. I wrote a description of the Russian "Napoleonic" style records in the Iwanowicz Piszewski *Notes* section [162]. Here are a few comments that apply to both:

The Polish records are all written, often with fancy or barely legible script. Some are Polish, some are Latin, some are Russian, some are German.

Apparently the books are occasionally rebound. The bindings are usually in much better shape than the first and last page, which are almost always badly stained. Often, the first and last pages, or the first few and last few pages of a book are missing. Obviously the first few and last few pages were exposed to the elements. I have never read a report of how the bindings were done. I surmise from my observations that the bindings would fall off and the books would be used a few years without bindings. I surmise that two or more books are sometimes rebound as a group into one book.

For more detailed discussion, see my RootsWeb page [168].

SEZAM

There is an online web index of archival materials that includes the holdings of many Polish civil archives. Look for "SEZAM" in Google or any search service. This online index is not complete, but I found SEZAM helpful. Warning: SEZAM is very difficult to use.

SEZAM was particularly helpful before my 2004 visit to the Pultusk Archive [164], because I needed to request record books in advance; SEZAM enabled me to figure out what I needed.

Polish Cemeteries

I visited many Polish Cemeteries in my visits to Poland. My wife and sons joined me, making notes of familiar names on stones. We were hoping to find a grave of a distant ancestor. No luck.

Maybe 2 dozen total visited. Maybe 6 cemeteries checked 100% for family names. We found very few stones dated more than 100 years old. The number of stones older than 50 years are way too few compared to the number of names recorded in the corresponding church record books. We saw sections of old cemeteries with no stones at all.

The oldest of 3 Niewodna cemeteries, the one that should have our distant Banas ancestors, has about 2 acres of trees; I found only 3 stones. Some stones may have settled into the earth.

All this makes sense. The Polish people of the 19th century were too poor to afford stones. They used wooden crosses. We saw some wooden crosses and some metal markers from the late 20th century. They are already badly rotted and corroded. It is interesting that most of the recent gravestones are very large and elaborate, as though the current population is making up for the past. I asked several priests. I asked whomever seemed to know something about Polish burial customs. They all verified that wooden crosses were used for most burials in the 19th century and earlier. They all told me that it has been common custom in Poland to reuse cemetery land when all traces of prior burials are gone. None of them had ever seen any old cemetery paper record plans, like the plot maps for modern cemeteries. I do not know if the 19th century priests kept such plot maps. I know which cemeteries many of my ancestors were buried in, but I do not know any exact spots.

Poland Maps

By a happy coincidence, the local Mormon Library that I use just happens to have a drawer with microfiche maps for all of Poland. They are very detailed. Every house is marked. The lady in charge of acquisitions does not know who suggested that the local library buy this set copy from Salt Lake City.

The name of the set is *Mapa Polski*, by the *Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny*. In this genealogy, I call it **Poland 1930's Maps**, because that is when they were made, by the Polish military.

The call number is 943.8 E7w. The microfiche number for the set is 6312622. The Place Search [175] has many Poland Maps indexed; this set looks like the best for research. You can buy the microfiches for your local Mormon Library, if you know which of the 500 you want. Better yet, ask me to detour 5 minutes off the freeway, to make copies for what you need.

I already made packets of paper copies (standard 8.5 by 11) for all three spots where my grandparents lived: Sypniewo, Wadowice Górne, and Wisniowa. I got a little carried away, there are about 200 pages in my packets, at various magnifications. I copied all three neighborhoods. I copied the legend key, but it is in Polish.

The Polish Research Register, above, explains this map set a bit. The Register does not say where it found the explanation.

The scale is 1 : 100,000. A centimeter on the original maps is a kilometer on the ground. I made some copies at that scale. On my blow up copies, a centimeter is 200 meters on the ground.

Modern maps are available. I brought back excellent car rental maps from trips to Poland [168].

Joe Armata recommended a Poland road atlas, **Samochodowy Atlas Polski**, with the entire country at 1 : 500,000. I bought it. This atlas is more detailed than car rental maps, but the Poland 1930's maps are 5 times more detailed.

Web map engines are all pretty good. The best for Poland is <http://mapa.szukacz.pl/>, if you can figure out the Polish words.

For map results, see the *Notes* sections for each family.

Poland 1880's Gazetteer "Słownik Geograficzny"

The name of this Gazetteer is *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych Krajów Słowiańskich*, edited by Filip Sulimierski. I call it Poland 1880's Gazetteer; the 14 alphabetical volumes were published one at a time in Warsaw from 1880 through 1895. Every village with even just a half dozen houses is described. Rivers, country manors, etc are described. Encyclopedia style.

The call number is 943.8 E5c. It is of course available through the Mormon Microfilms [175], numbers 920,957 through 920,972. In 2017, these are digitized and can be viewed on a computer at any LDS library [175].

Modern Gazetteers are also available, but this one is much better for studying the homes of our Polish ancestors.

The entire set was scanned onto a CD in 2003. PGSA [168] distributes the CD for a nominal price. Look for "Słownik". I purchased a copy. It is in Polish.

It is now (2017) available at more than one web site; you can quickly find it with a web search, along with sites with English explanations and guides. Many *Słownik Geograficzny* entries for specific places have been translated on the web, but I have not seen a translation for the full set.

Translation is difficult because of all the abbreviations and because the language is in the style of a 19th century Polish encyclopedia. The CD includes a listing of abbreviations for this Gazetteer with Polish word and English translation.

It is very difficult for me to read. Joe Armata helps me with understanding it.

The local LDS library just happens to have a drawer with the microfilms for this Gazetteer. I used it a lot before I got the CD in 2004. The lady in charge of acquisitions did not know who suggested that the local library buy this set copy from Salt Lake City. Who would have thought that Santa Clara, CA is a great place to do Poland research?

I made a list of all the towns around our three neighborhoods (see Poland Maps, previous topic). I made copies of the Gazetteer entries for most of them. Along with the Polish introduction section of the Gazetteer, my file is about 150 pages thick.

Joe Armata mailed me translations of the half dozen villages that are of interest to us. Ask Joe or me for a copy if you are interested. Although there is very little information of direct genealogical value for us, the Gazetteer entries make interesting reading. They report the number of houses in each village. They report not just the count of people, but how many Catholics vs Jews, nobles vs serfs, Polish vs German, etc. The data is repeated for each past century that data was available at publication from prior gazetteers. The highest of the gentry (szlachta [172]) are named. The breakout of land area by field vs orchard vs pasture is given, noble land separate from commoner land. The number of chickens is not reported.

For important results, see the *Notes* sections for each family.

1967 Gazetteer

The Place Search [175] is the index for the Mormon Microfilms [175]. For Poland, place names are organized by province. The Polish provinces are very confusing, because they have changed many times over the centuries. The Mormons have standardized the Place Search to the provinces as they existed in 1967. They use the following gazetteer:

Spis Miejscowości Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej

It is available as a microfiche set: 6,000,369. Lucky for me, the local library has a permanent copy of this microfiche set, so it is not all that difficult to figure out which province a village should be in for the microfilms.

Poland 1890's Encyclopedia

This 16 volume encyclopedia is available through the Mormon Microfilms [175], numbers 997,501 through 997,518. The volumes were published in Warsaw at the turn of the 20th century. 2017: not digitized.

It is in Polish. It is difficult for me to read. Joe Armata [168] helped me with understanding it.

The name is "*Encyklopedia Powszechna*".

So far, Nov 1995, I only checked out 4 of the volumes. I made a packet with copies of the pages of interest to me. If you want to order microfilms and spend hours studying the Encyclopedia, first ask me for a copy of my 15 page packet. Or just ask for my half page summary.

For results, see the *Notes* sections for each family.

Eugene's Dictionary

Eugene Iwanski [62] used an eight volume Polish dictionary that was published a volume at a time for several years at the turn of the 20th century. The title is *Słownik Języka Polskiego*. He used it as a reference for the meaning of Polish surnames and place names. He also used other books he owned, Polish dictionaries and Polish first name books. He also checked books in the Detroit library. He recommended *Nazwiska Polskie*, by *Bryston*. Eugene mailed me results of his research.

Nazwiska Polakow

Joe Armata uses this book at the Pittsburgh library. Author: *K. Rymut*. 1991, Wrocław. This book gives meanings of names. It is not listed on the LDS web site.

For each name, this book gives a long list of alternate spellings, with the years that old documents exist using that spelling. No reference is given to the documents. Apparently, this book got most of its information from a more detailed 1965 book set, next topic.

I located this book at the Berkeley library and was able to borrow it remotely, so I copied a dozen pages, for Gwozdz, Iwanowicz, and the 3 P names in our family. The results are in the appropriate topics.

Joe's Name Book Taszycki

Słownik Staropolskich Nazwiska Osobowych is the title of a 7 volume series. Joe Armata [168] found it in the Pittsburgh library. Author: *Witold Taszycki*. 1965-67, PAN, Wrocław. The LDS has these 7 volumes, but they have not been microfilmed or digitized, as of 2017.

This series lists surnames from pre-1500, with citations to the original documents. Joe sent me some information. I have seen discussion of this book on the web; apparently it is a scholarly classic. I located the full set at the Berkeley library, but it cannot be borrowed. I have not made the trip up there.

Joe found a reference to another book by Taszycki for 1500-1800. LDS does not have it. I found this 1969 book mentioned on the web. From web discussions, and from asking Polish professors about this book, I have the understanding that this is not an extension of Taszycki's pre-1500 surname listing to 1500 and beyond.

In a web search, 2010, I found about a dozen books by Taszycki, but none are an extension of his 1965-67 listing of Polish surnames.

In 2010 Professor Michal Kokowski invited me to present a paper about the DNA of Copernicus, at a conference that he organized. I asked Kokowski to go with me to the Jagiellonian University Library, to study the 7 volume Taszycki set. Kokowski was able to translate from the introductory explanation at the front of volume 1:

Taszycki explains that he does not list all Polish surnames, because he compiled his index using only printed books. Apparently, many if not most of his printed sources were legal opinions, which had been compiled over the centuries. Kokowski and I examined a couple of these legal references (Gwozdz citations). They look a lot like modern books that you see on shelves in the offices of lawyers - with brief summaries of legal rulings. Each summary has a reference to more detailed legal records, but those more detailed records were not

available at the Jagiellonian Library. I suppose some of those detailed records might be available at archives, but I suppose many no longer exist. Taszycki does not explain exactly how many libraries he searched for books with lists of names. Those 7 volumes look like modern Google searches - with the name plus a few words before and after. Apparently, Taszycki used index cards to put together an index of Polish names, very similar to what Google makes today, using computers. Google is doing all words from millions of books. Taszycki's index is from a large number of printed books that he studied in unspecified Polish libraries.

I also found a web encyclopedia entry about Taszycki, who died in 1979.

Follow up: Watch for that 1500 - 1800 book. Study the Taszycki book set at Berkeley.

Name Meanings

Here is a list of many of the Polish names in our ancestry. Joe Armata [168] translated most of these for me. The names with a page reference have more discussion in the *Notes*.

Gwozdz = Nail [19]

Gula = Bump, or Knob

Kmiec = a Serf who works a full lot

Ogorzalek = Sunburned, Tanned, Brownie?

Sypek = root syp- = sprinkle, like sprinkle sand

Banas = Ban's folks = family of Benedykt [53]

Balicki - maybe Joe means Bal's folks here?

Zagorski = beyond the mountain / hill

Szymanski = Simon's folks [66]

Iwanowicz = son of Iwan (John in Russian) [71]

Pawlak = Paul's folks [83]

Piszewski = from the town of Pisiew [97]

Parzych = root par- = scald, burn; Scaldie? [102]

Banasiak = Ban's folks = family of Benedykt

Follow up: Continue and double check this translation list.

40 Family Names

So far (2017) I have identified 40 family names for my ancestors, all Polish. Here is the list, from the pedigree charts, the last pages in this book:

Balicki, Banas, Banasiak, Bator, Bielat, Borucina, Choynicki, Cikacz, Czudak, Dziura, Godlewski, Gula, Gut, Gwara, Gwozdz, Iwanowicz, Kepanowski, Kmiec, Kobos, Kolodziejczak, Kwolek, Morytko, Niziol, Ogorzalek, Parzych, Pawlak, Pazdanski, Pikulski, Piszewski, Ruziecki, Strycharz, Sypek, Szymanski, Tokarski, Wach, Wilusz, Witalec, Wojcik, Zagorski, Zarek

Poland Name Count

Rymut

Słownik Nazwisk Współcześnie w Polsce Używanych
(Dictionary of Names in Contemporary Use in Poland)

by Kazimierz Rymut

published by Polska Akademia Nauk - Instytut Języka Polskiego
Krakow 1992

www.herby.com.pl

update 2003 on CD

CD distributed by PGSA [168], "Dictionary of Surnames"

<http://www.moikrewni.pl/mapa/>

This is a data base of the surnames of all the people in Poland, distilled from census data. A listing by province and county.

The 1992 book uses 1990 data with breakdown only by province. The 2003 CD uses 2000 data, is more accurate, with breakdown by county. However, I suppose the 1990 data better reflects the ancestors for a name, since movement of people has accelerated since 1990.

The herby web site uses the 1990 data. Click on "Słownika Nazwisk" to use the search box for individual names; the result is total plus breakdown of number by province.

The moikrewni web site uses the 2000 data. Enter a name into the search box; the result is the total and a map by county with color code for the number breakdown.

Be careful using Rymut's alphabetical lists: An accented letter is alphabetized as a separate letter, after the unaccented letter. For example, Gwóźdź comes 2 pages in the book after Gwozdz, with names like Gwoździk on a page between. For the web versions of Rymut's work, you can copy accented letters to the search engine.

The 2003 version distinguishes male vs female inflections, for example Balicki and Balicka are considered separately.

The book and web sites are in Polish. The provinces and counties are abbreviated. Poland provinces changed in 1999, so the 1992 provinces are not the same as today. Fred Hoffman published a guide, in English, for using the herby site:

<http://jri-poland.org/slownik.htm>

The herby web site does not have exactly the same name count numbers as the book; the moikrewni web site does not have exactly the same numbers as the CD. Many name count numbers are exactly the same; most are less than 1% different; a few numbers differ by more than 5%. Rymut reports that he spent a lot of effort fixing errors for the CD version; perhaps the webmasters edited the data, fixing a few more errors; I don't know.

Before the CD was available, Joe Armata did a nice one page translation of the Introduction of the 1992 book and mailed me copies of the tables with our family names.

I purchased the CD from PGSA in 2003 and used it a lot. PGSA no longer sells the CD (in 2016), perhaps because they charge \$5 per name to do a search on their web site, using that database combined with Hoffman's database. My CD became corrupted in 2016; I managed to copy 4 of the 8 files and I hired a service to copy the other 4 files, so I now have the data on my computer..

I used the book (before the CD came out) for three purposes:

First, it is interesting to know how many people in Poland use our name. Here are the 1990 totals for some names of interest to us:

43,556	Pawlak
33,047	Banasiak
12,328	Banas
7,111	Gwozdz
6,826	Iwanowicz
2,919	Parzych
179	Piszewski

Second, we can examine all the various spellings of a name. That may give us a hint to the meaning of the name. In the list above, I lumped together all the various spellings of the names and gave the total with the spelling of interest to us.

Third, the county break out hints at places where the name probably originated. There has been lots of movement of people since WW II in Poland, but still, most people still live where their ancestors lived.

I discuss the details in the various *Notes* sections.

Follow up: Continue the list.

Poland Name Scan

When I study a Poland Microfilm, I often crank the film reader all the way through, looking for familiar names. When I find an alphabetical index, I check it. I skip over films of faded books, and books with very bad handwriting. I go slower for books with very legible handwriting. I call this my *Poland Name Scan*.

It is interesting that there are almost no Gwozdz side names in the Iwanowicz region. There are almost no Iwanowicz side names in the Gwozdz region. The exceptions are the very common names, like Szymanski.

I estimate that I have scanned more than a million names, of people who lived before 1900.

I always look carefully for the names Gwozdz, Banas, Iwanowicz, and the three P's Pisiewski, Pawlak, Parzych. The results for those names are given in the *Notes* sections for each name.

Herb - Polish Heraldry

Coat of Arms

Szlachta - Polish Nobility

See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petty_nobility#Poland

Also: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Szlachta>

(If your browser does not respond to "https" links, copy the link and paste it into your browser address bar.)

"Szlachta" is the Polish word for nobles. This includes lesser nobles, also called petty nobles, including many poor nobles who lived like peasants. More than 10% (less than 16%) of ethnic Poles were szlachta in 1791. Szlachta is sometimes translated as gentry in English, although that is not technically correct because szlachta status was granted by the king or government, after which it was hereditary. I use the word gentry in this book, to avoid Polish words for those who read only selected topics.

Rights of the szlachta were limited during the partition of Poland during the 19th century, and abolished in 1921.

"Heraldry" is the word used for the study of noble families, and for the study of coats of arms. The Polish word for coat of arms is Herb, plural Herby, inflected form Herbarz. There are a number of books and web sites on the subject. Look for "Coat of Arms", or "Herald", or "Herb" in a book title or web site for information. See Zernicki [next topic].

I am suspicious of these. Most of the web sites are selling something. My impression is that modern commercial products like these, even books, may be based on flimsy evidence, and they rarely provide references as evidence.

I suppose in past centuries those climbing the social ladder found ways to claim upper class origins, and they may have paid for a coat of arms even in years after coats of arms were no longer used as emblems in battles. So I am skeptical even of references that are a few hundred years old.

That said, I looked for Polish Nobles with my ancestor family names. The next topic has a list - 12 of them. The *Notes* sections for some of those names in this book have additional comments.

Of course, that does not mean all 12 of those ancestors of mine are descendants of szlachta, because family names originate multiple times independently. I suppose it must have been common, when people were selecting family names, that some commoners selected names that were also selected by some szlachta. There have been lots more commoners in Poland than szlachta, so most family name originations were for commoners.

Polish records [169] (of births, marriages, and deaths) usually include status, with several different words to indicate who is szlachta, and what social class level. Even records for commoners use several different words to indicate social level. Joe Armata [168] has helped me figure out these words. I have studied thousands of Polish records, at parish rectories, at archives, and in microfilms [175]. I have noticed more than a hundred records for szlachta.

None of the records for my ancestors have szlachta status recorded.

I presume szlachta status was not inherited when a szlachta married a commoner, although I have not found a reference along these lines. Surely a person who had only one szlachta great-grandparent was not considered szlachta.

I have not studied the records for any family where inheritance of szlachta status was terminated due to intermarriage or lost due to laws passed by the occupiers of Poland during the 18th century. Surely this happened often in Poland. I have not noticed a reference for this subject, but I am not surprised, since this requires a careful study of the vital records, to distinguish what was actually the practice from what "might have happened". The laws may not have been followed in practice.

Of course, everyone has noble ancestors. A pedigree chart (mine is on the last page of this book) has exactly 1,024 places to enter names of ancestors 10 generations back (2 times 2 times 2 ... 10 times). Ten generations means roughly 300 years. (A typical generation is roughly 30 years; surely the average generation is between 25 and 35 years.) I was born 1944, so that means in 1644 I had very roughly a thousand living ancestors; it is very likely one or more of them were szlachta. If not in 1644, then going back 300 more years to 1344, each of those thousand had a thousand ancestors, which means I had roughly a million ancestors living in 1344; many of them must have been nobility. (Many of those million ancestors from 1344 would need to be listed in more than one place (more than one ancestral line) in my pedigree chart.)

Zernicki-Szeliga

*Der polnische Adel und die demselben hinzugetretenen
anderslaendischen Adelsfamilien
by Emilian von Zernicki-Szeliga
Hamburg, H. Grand, 1900
1,131 page book, in German.*

This book is an alphabetical listing of family names of Polish szlachta (gentry). Koziatowski [next topic] brought this book to my attention. It is in German because in 1900 much of what is now Poland was part of Prussia or Austria, both German countries.

Google scanned this book. I downloaded it in 2016 as a pdf file, 81 Megs.

I checked all 40 [171] of my known ancestor family names, in the order of my pedigree chart (last page of this book), from upper right in columns toward the left; the following 11 of them are listed as szlachta by Zernicki:

Gwozdz, Iwanowicz, Zagorski, Balicki, Szymanski, Godlewski, Pikulski, Gut, Kobos, Tokarski, Wojcik, Choynicki.

Of course, that does not mean all those ancestors are descendants of petty nobles, as discussed in the previous topic.

For each name there is a list of reference codes; at the front of Zernicki's book the codes are listed as full references, mostly old books.

Follow up: Look for an English translation of the introductory part of this Zernicki book. Find the reference books to read what information is available for those names listed here; this is a very large task; I doubt I'll find time to do it for all those names.

Dr. Marek Skarbek Koziatowski

Marek is a contact that I made by email in 2008 during Polish Y-DNA research. Our email discussions were very helpful for me, particularly on the subject of Polish szlachta (gentry) before the 19th century. He is an administrator for a Y-DNA project for Polish nobility. He is also a member of the Discussion Forum of Polish Nobility.

Pittsfield National Archives Center

I have never been to this research center in Pittsfield MA. Joe Armata [168] and his sister Mary Roy [159] use it. Mary found ship manifests for our Gwozdz and Banas ancestors, and for my Iwanowicz side, too. Joe mailed copies to me. Ship manifests have lists of immigrants. Immigrant lists usually have city of birth for the immigrants. See www.Ancestry.com for immigration data.

Pittsfield Courthouse

Citizenship documents are filed at the county courthouse. Joe and Mary sent me data for the Gwozdz and Iwanowicz parts. I was last in the Pittsfield Courthouse when I was a child. I did not realize both my grandfathers' documents were there.

Citizenship documents are loaded with information.

There are three documents. First comes the Declaration of Intention. Usually years later comes the Petition for Naturalization, and an Oath of Allegiance on the back side of the Petition. The Oath is dated the same date as the final citizenship document, the Naturalization Certificate. I do not know if all that is some kind of standard; that is what we get from Pittsfield.

Dad's Poland Notebook

My Parents went to Poland for the wedding of my sister Cecelia [10]. That was Sep 1975. They visited the Banas and Pisiewski families. They failed to find the Gwozdz homestead, but visited distant Gwozdz relatives. Dad had a notebook. My sister Helen saved the notebook. Helen mailed it to me Oct 1994. I figure my aunt Felicia [10] originated this notebook, and I figure my aunt Virginia [10] and my father [10] added notes.

There are not many genealogical hints in this notebook, but there are a few minor points of interest.

I mailed a copy to Mom and we studied it over the phone. Mom identified Virginia's writing. Apparently, Virginia wrote Aniela's address contacts into the notebook.

Facts about Kurpie

Joe Armata [168], who works with me on the Gwozdz genealogy, was fascinated by my Iwanowicz Section. In a 27 Dec 1994 letter, Joe sent me copies of loads of neat stuff:

The region north and west of Ostroleka is sometimes called *Kurpie* (pronounced koorp-yeh), after the birch bark shoes the Kurps used to wear. The region is also called *Puszcza Zielona*, which means *Green Forest*. These are not official names; they are used in the sense that my home is sometimes called *Berkshire Hills*. The Sypniewo region of the *Green Forest* was not cleared until about 1900. The region north of Sypniewo was not cleared until the 1960's.

Joe points out that people were always moving to this forest during Russian invasions. The people of the forest were sort of free, but most lived as poorly as peasant serfs. Many insisted they were nobility; one, in 1900, produced a 200 year old parchment document to prove his nobility.

In Kurpie, as in other Polish forest areas, old life styles and clothing styles persisted into the 1960's. Joe included a copy of a map of Kurpie, titled "Ubiory Drobno Szlacheckie", or "Costume Area of the Petty Nobles".

It looks like Joe's copies that he sent me came out of a reference book. Joe also sent me a copy of a 1986 PhD Thesis that describes how brutally the Russian army treated it's Polish soldiers.

This *General Notes* section has discussions and references that apply to more than one part of the genealogy. I put the notes here so they can always be included when I make partial copies of this genealogy. I also put my immediate family here, so partial copies will include us, too.

Holly (Gwozdz) Latta [10, 188]

Holly is the one who instigated this family tree. She arranged a packet of newspaper clippings that she obtained from her grandmother Ruby West, and made fresh copies.

Holly did computer searching on the Mormon computer disks.

She showed me how to use the LDS Family History Library.

The original purpose of the encyclopedia-style *Descendancy* of mine was to help her out. Then I got carried away. The result of my effort is this genealogy book.

Peter Gwozdz [10, 188]

m Barbara West 16 Aug 1969, Essex MO.

PhD Physics Univ of Ill. Feb 1973 moved to California Feb 1973
21865 Regnart Road, Cupertino CA 95014 408 446 2579

Hi! I'm the author of this family tree. Very little original data was from my memory. Some data was told to me by relatives. I also phoned people while sitting at the keyboard and entered data. Lots of the data was mailed to me.

I do library research to discover facts about my distant Polish ancestors. This is my hobby.

Between 1973 and 1988, I worked here in Silicon Valley, making integrated circuits (chips). I was a professor at San Jose State University, 1988 to 2003, running a research lab on chips. Part time, I did consulting to the chip industry, including a 3-day "Short Course" on how chips are made. I traveled all over the world doing this course. During some business trips, I found time to stop in Poland for genealogy research. Since 2003, I have been a part time consultant.

Barbara (West) Gwozdz [118, 188]

MS Audiology, Univ of Ill, 1969 Retired real estate agent

Barbara, my wife, provided some West and Crawford data for the initial version of this genealogy.

Ruby (Crawford) West [150, 188]

Before she died, Barbara's mother Ruby gave me many names of people, both on her Crawford side and on the side of her husband, Ernest West [118]. Ruby's memory tied in nicely with names in Dodson's book [153]; in cases where both Dodson and she have the same names there are no contradictions. I sat down with her a few more times to update the list after the early version and got more names and facts. Ruby had saved obituaries for America Shields [148] and for Bessie Baird [148], and other newspaper clippings, which provided many details.

Ernest and Ruby lived most of their lives in Essex MO, where they ran a grocery store. They lived the last 10 years of their lives in a cottage in back of our house, which Barbara and I built for them. They died within months of each other, spring, 1997.

Others

Many relatives provided information for this genealogy. They are listed in the *Notes* sections.

Other relatives, not mentioned in the *Notes* sections, are briefly credited with a note next to their name in the *Descendancy* sections.

Some people found this book on the web and contacted me by email. Some of those turned out to be distant relatives and supplied some details for updates to this book.

Many other people gave me corrections, bits of information and stories. Thanks go to everyone.

Census Data

US census data is great for genealogical research. Joe Armata [160], Carol Frainer [123], and others provided me with census data before it became available on the web. Most cities have data available. Census data is great for independent verifications of birth dates. Census data provides names of ancestor relatives, and sometimes birth cities. I have done very little Census work, with my wife Barbara, on her ancestors. Census data is available at Ancestry.com [next item] and at FamilySearch.org [175].

Ancestry.com

www.ancestry.com has a very extensive genealogy data base, including census data. You need to register and pay a fee for access. Ancestry.com shares data with the LDS FamilySearch.org [175]. LDS has a group subscription to ancestry.com, so I use it at the local LDS library. The *Notes* sections of this book have my results.

Ancestry.com also runs a DNA testing service. Ancestry.com bought out other DNA and genealogy services over the years, including rootsweb.com [168].

DNA

I have done a number of DNA tests, at a few different companies. I have identified distant cousins this way, where we match at one of the DNA web sites, and where we made email contact, and we exchanged genealogy information.

Y-DNA is the Y chromosome, carried by males and passed from father to son. Just like a family name. My Y-DNA haplogroup is L540. I have a separate web page about this:

<http://www.gwozdz.org/L540.html>

I also have more discussion about Y-DNA at my gwozdz page:

<http://www.gwozdz.org/name.html#YDNA>

I have a web site about Polish Y-DNA; that web site includes a brief Introduction to the topic of Y-DNA:

<http://www.gwozdz.org/PolishClades.html#Introduction>

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is passed from mother to daughter, like a female family name. My mtDNA haplogroup is H1c.

Other Web Searches

The web has loads of genealogy information, and many search engines that accept names and look for matches. It's fun, and I have found lots of useful information, but no ancestor names yet other than on the LDS site.

My sister Mary uploaded my Gedcom file to our Gwozdz family site at MyFamily.com, but MyFamily.com was bought out by ancestry.com, who shut down that site.

Please do not submit my data on living people to the web. Please feel free to submit some of my information on deceased people to a site that you think is appropriate; let me know.

Tracking a family on the web can be very difficult, due to multiple entries. When someone enters data on an ancestor for a 2nd time without the parents, that leads to a blind alley. Names on the web may have multiple parents because people enter the data more than once.

Log

I'm keeping a log of all my research, phone conversations, and correspondence, so any details and stories you tell me are not lost. Everything gets typed into the computer. Like a diary. The log is very long and very difficult to read, so don't ask for an email copy unless you're in a mood to waste a lot of time studying it. Much of the information in the log is wrong, because I later find and enter corrections, but I do not update the log because it is an archive, which includes even speculations.

LDS Libraries

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (also called LDS or Mormon) has a huge genealogical library in Salt Lake City. Many local LDS churches have smaller libraries. Most are open to the public. Although the local libraries have limited collections, many books, copies, microfilms, microfiche, etc can be borrowed from Salt Lake through the local library. Holly [10] introduced me to using the local LDS Library in Santa Clara. This was by far my most important research aid for writing this book of mine.

The LDS church and individual LDS members tend to be very active in genealogy because the LDS church has “ordinances”, which are sort of like Catholic “sacraments”, and some ordinances can include family ancestors.

FamilySearch.org Web Site

(If your browser does not respond to “https” links, copy the link and paste it into your browser address bar.)

The LDS genealogy web site: <https://familysearch.org/>.

The Library Catalogue can be searched:

<https://familysearch.org/catalog/search>

Local LDS libraries can be found:

<https://familysearch.org/locations/>

You can use the data base to search for ancestors [175]. The LDS is actively Indexing digital records, which you can arrange into an online Family Tree [176].

Mormon Microfilms

The Salt Lake City Library maintains more than 2 million microfilms for loan. These genealogical microfilms only cost a few dollars each to order for a few weeks at a local library, or online at <https://familysearch.org/films>. They stay at the local library for free reading on the microfilm projectors. I read them at the Santa Clara LDS library; these were a very valuable research source for me, as I explain in the various *Notes* sections of this book.

2017 update: Many of the microfilms have been digitized. Some of these can be viewed on your computer. Some of these can only be viewed on a computer at an LDS Library [above]. Some of these have been digitized but are not available for viewing. To check the status, or to view a digitized film: go to the catalog <https://familysearch.org/catalog/search>, click on Film/Fiche Number, and type or copy the number into the box. Look for an icon of a camera, which means the film has been digitized; click on that camera; you will either get the viewer or a message explaining the status.

Locality Search Place Search

This LDS data base is like an electronic card catalogue, part of the web site. The catalogue <https://familysearch.org/catalog/search> opens by default to the first tab, “Place”; there are other tabs for other kinds of search. With Place Search, you type in the name of a city or village. The web page provides a list of choices while you are typing. Then, follow the links to find which microfilms are available from that place. You can order the film and study the information at the local library branch. There is a small camera icon for those microfilms that can be viewed online.

“Locality Search” is the name of the older microfiche version.

I routinely check the cities where my ancestors were born. New microfilms show up from time to time. These films have been by far the most valuable genealogical references I have used.

I have not done much work on my wife’s West family. There is lots to do on the West half. Many birth, marriage and death dates mentioned in the West, Baird, Crawford, and Magers *Notes* sections were sent to me by relatives, with place names. The easiest way to find more information is to look up the place names in the *Locality Search*, hoping to find more online information, or a microfilm with records.

Follow up: The LDS web site and libraries are the most convenient source for finding more names of West side ancestors and

Gwozdz side relatives. There is lots of work that can be done here if we want names of our distant relatives, the descendants of our ancestors. If you do some research let me know if you want to add data to this book.

Continue to check Place Search from time to time. Type in the names of towns in the regions of our ancestors, to see if any new microfilms have been added to the system. Also try other towns near by.

Author Search

At the familysearch.org catalogue “Author” tab, if you type Gwozdz, the first edition of this book of mine comes up. Almost all the books that I reference can be quickly found by typing the author’s name.

Surname Search

At the FamilySearch.org catalogue “Surname” tab, I typed Gwozdz, Iwanowicz, and some other of our Polish family names, but so far nothing has come up except this book of mine. The name “West” produces a list of 749 items, many of them genealogy books about West families; no doubt some of these mention Barb’s ancestors, but I have not checked them. I have not typed all our family names into Surname Search.

Follow up: Continue with Surname Search.

Search for Ancestors

“Search for Ancestors” is an old name at the FamilySearch.org site; I still use this name in sections of this book that have not needed update.

At the new FamilySearch.org site, there are three ways to search for ancestors: Records, Genealogies, Family tree.

The main search tab <https://familysearch.org/search> opens by default to the “Records” tab. This Records search uses a combination of thousands of different sources of information, like birth records, social security deaths, censuses, etc. Most such sources have not yet been digitized, so you can volunteer at the “Indexing” tab to join any of various digitization “Projects”. I have not found any project yet for the Poland microfilms [169] of interest to me.

This new “Records” search engine provides a huge amount of data because it includes lots of modern data, such as the Social Security index and gravestones. An Obituary comes up multiple times with a separate entry for each relative named. Most of this is not of interest to me for finding ancestors from previous centuries, but searches can be filtered by date.

The “Genealogies” tab <https://familysearch.org/family-trees> searches a collection of thousands of genealogies, where records have been put together into genealogies, including Ancestral File [176] and PRF [176]. This also includes IGI [176], although many of the IGI entries are single records. You can create and print family genealogy charts through the Genealogies tab.

I cover the “Family Tree” tab below [176].

I regularly check the search engine tabs to see if anyone has recently entered a name of one of our ancestors. Some already have. Occasionally a distant relative finds the data that I submitted [following topics], and contacts me, providing more information; those connections are listed in the *Notes* sections of this book.

Follow up: Continue to check the LDS FamilySearch.org site. Continue to check which of the microfilms of interest have records entered into the FamilySearch.org site.

Ancestral File (AF)

This is an older LDS database, 1979 to 1999. The data is available at the LDS web site, at the Genealogies tab. Ancestral File contains genealogies that have been worked out by other people. Many were submitted on paper; later digitized.

Holly and I found many nice AF tidbits at the local library (before AF was available online). They are described in the *Notes* sections of this genealogy. In addition, we found many leads that did not pan out.

Holly's biggest find was the Delilah Ramsey [152] Pedigree Chart, adding names to her Crawford Pedigree. I found connections to Leatherman on the West branch and to Magers on the Crawford branch.

LDS stopped adding new data to Ancestral File in May 1999.

Pedigree Resource File (PRF)

This is another old data base, 1999 to 2007, created by LDS to more quickly get data available. People submitted data in "gedcom" format. The PRF data are now included along with other databases at the "Genealogies" tab. (I'm not sure all submissions are included.)

The data was collected onto CDs. 147 CD's were available, with over a million names each. The CDs are no longer sold by LDS. The CDs are available through LDS libraries [78], but not all libraries still support the old gedcom format.

A computer data base program called *Personal Ancestral File* was available through LDS. I bought it years ago. For submission to PRF, this program creates a "gedcom file", which was a standard format for transmitting genealogy data.

I regularly entered my new data for our ancestors and cousins born before 1900. Also deceased relatives from this century. I entered the data for some tie-in to living people born before 1925. And for me. I send update entries from time to time to PRF, so our family ancestor names are now available at the "Genealogies" tab. My last submission was May 2005. The CDs with my data are: 35, 78, 81, 84, 89, and 102.

For privacy reasons, birth dates of people who were born less than 95 years ago are displayed online as "LIVING" unless death data is entered.

I submitted data to Ancestral File in 1999; Ancestral File does not use any of the notes, so I resubmitted the data to PRF later. In searches for my data names today, both submissions come up, and also Family Tree [176].

International Genealogical Index (IGI)

This is the largest database at familysearch.org, 1973 to 2008, almost a billion records. The IGI data are now included along with other databases at the "Genealogies" tab. (I'm not sure all submissions are included.)

The index is available on microfiche, and on CDs, as well as on the web. If an ancestor name is in the index, the data base provides some data as well as the name of the person (usually a Mormon) who submitted the data. IGI includes records of LDS ancestral family ordinances. In IGI, you often get a number of a microfilm, which you can order to read a copy of the full submission document. That submission document usually has more details.

IGI has many more names than any other genealogical data base. Only the basic information is on CD's and on the web. The data is not tied together into families. For connections, you need to follow the references and search for more data. Unfortunately, there are many duplications of data in IGI.

So far, I have found names of our ancestors in IGI, but I have never actually discovered any new ancestor names with this data base. I have phoned and written to a few people who submitted data on our ancestors or their descendants. I am not finished, but I have checked the most distant Polish ancestor names that I know. IGI is worth more work because it is so huge.

My IGI findings are discussed in the 8 *Notes* sections. This topic is for general reference.

Holly submitted some data to IGI.

Family Tree

If you click on Family Tree at the top of the familysearch.org page, you need to log in before you get to the "Find" page to search for names that have been entered by others into trees at this familysearch.org site.

In 2013, Holly [10] entered much of my data on ancestors into this site, so you can enter any ancestor name and browse our tree. Holly also loaded stories and photos.

This *Format* Section has *Notes* that apply to all parts of this book.

Computer File

This document, "Family.doc", is on Word for Windows. It is more than 2 megabytes. I also make paper printouts. Many copies are split into smaller parts by family branch. The version on the web, at www.Gwozdz.org, is in both Word and pdf format; it has data for living people deleted, for privacy.

Editions and Versions

There are many versions of this document, "Family.doc", both computer files and paper printouts, that I have distributed over the years. The version date is at the top right of each page. If you print a copy from Word, or use "Print View", that date will change to your current date, which may cause confusion. To preserve the version date, do not "Save Changes" when you close the file. "Family.pdf" versions preserve the date.

I distributed copies to family members, usually at Christmas, during the 1990's, but I stopped that practice in 1999 because there were many names of living distant cousins.

I still occasionally send computer file copies to those genealogists whom I trust to not post data for living people on the web. Those copies have only the sections of the book that pertain to the family of that genealogist.

First Edition, 15 Nov 1998. ("first edition" not indicated)

Several full copies were bound with clear plastic cover and wire binding. These were sent to some immediate family. This was my last Christmas family distribution. About 100 partial copies were distributed (single large staple, not bound) to family including distant cousins, with only the sections that pertain to their immediate family.

I submitted this version (full copy - all names included) to the LDS library. I consider this the first edition because almost all pages have the 15 Nov 1998 date. The cover page has **15 Jan 1999**, the date of submission, and a few other pages were reprinted with correction, including the new date. The library bound a copy for their shelves. The library also microfilmed that edition of my book, film number 1425472, Item 4 on the film. It cannot be viewed online because it includes names of living people. I sent this to LDS because I intend for our descendants 100 years from now to find it.

Second Edition, 10 Nov 2006. My first web edition, with file name "GwozdzFamilyTreeLivingDeleted.pdf".

Third Edition, 2017. This edition is now (Aug 2017) being printed as a hardbound book. Both .doc and .pdf. LDS library [175] submission is planned. Copies will also be sent to family members, for preservation, with a front page notice to not post it on the web.

Fourth Edition, 2017. This is it. Update of the web edition: <http://www.gwozdz.org/GwozdzFamilyTreeLivingDeleted.pdf>

Fifth Edition. I may never publish a 5th edition. However, after the 3rd edition, I'll have "Fifth Edition" as my master working copy, Family.doc, which will probably have corrections and additions. I may circulate "versions" of this 5th edition, with a date after 2017, to a few people. If you are doing genealogy research, ask me (or my heirs) about any further research results.

History

Short Simple Version

The first edition has *History* sections, much easier to read. No source references in the *History* sections. Most of the information from those *History* sections is included in the *Notes* sections here, but those *History* sections have some cute stories from our oral tradition. I dropped the *History* sections from this book in Jan 2005. An updated version of those sections is available in:

<http://www.gwozdz.org/GwozdzFamilyTreeShortSimpleVersion.pdf>

Even more stories and references are available in my Log [174].

Privacy

Please let me know if you wish some of your family information to be omitted from this book. Perhaps you feel birth dates and other information should not be made public, not even to your immediate family genealogists. I understand that feeling. Although I enjoyed compiling this genealogy, not everyone shares my values. I shall delete any of your information that you ask me to remove.

That said, much of the data in this book was sent to me by genealogists who are my distant cousins and who are interested in preserving their family information, so they have given me permission to include all the data that they submit to my book.

I do not post information for living people on the web. For web versions of this book, I delete the *Descendancy* lines for living people. The exceptions are the individuals who ask to be included. These are mostly my sources of information, labeled "Source" in the left margin next to their name. Those who are my major sources also have a topic in the *Notes* section for their family line. If you provide information to me I'll ask you if I should list your information or delete your information in my web version.

I do make a few full paper copies of this book for distribution to relatives whom I trust, as a back up, to assure future generations of access to this information. I submit this book to the LDS Library [175]; it ends up in the Mormon Microfilms [175]; LDS does not put such books on the web until 95 years after publication. The microfilms can be ordered for viewing at any local LDS Library.

I realize that someone may post information online from the full copies that I send to relatives, or from the copies available at LDS local libraries. Or someone at LDS might make the full book available online by mistake. That is a risk.

I have read other genealogies. Most authors report that they have offended some of their family members. Sometimes what is said gives offense, sometimes the way it is said. My style of writing is a bit abrupt. With the large number of people who will read this, I am sure a few will be rubbed the wrong way. Sorry.

On the other hand, perhaps you would like to add more family information. It is nice to add details to a line for a name in the *Descendancy*. Send me your notes for the names in your family.

Name Style

I have attempted to use the name style actually used by the person for most of his / her life. The intent is to use the name style preferred by the person named. English translation or common nickname is sometimes given in parenthesis. If a nickname is usually used, then the formal name is listed in parenthesis instead; for example, my brother Casimer is listed as Casey. Let me know if you want your name style changed. The Gwozdz family birth certificates before about 1950 are in Polish. For example, my birth certificate says Piotr Stanislaw, not Peter Stanley, but I use Peter Stanley.

Children of a female usually have the last name of the father, but in the *Descendancy* listings you need to look at the name of the father next to the m above the children. In the case of grandchildren of a female, it can get a bit confusing. For example, the first "Source" name, on page [8] of the Gwozdz *Descendancy*, is April Smith, daughter of Paul Manchuk, who is grandson son of Walter Topor, who is grandson of Maciej Gwozdz [8].

I enter the actual last name for those people who do not use the last name of their father, or if the last name is not obvious.

For ancestors who lived in Poland, I use the Polish first name, giving the translation in parenthesis sometimes.

Name font (size of letters) is coded for close relatives. This is for the section *Code and Count for Holly's Close Relatives*[179], which may not be included in this copy.

Infant Deaths

I have mixed feelings about listing infants who die at birth. My first rule is to honor the preference of the mother. For the case of a deceased mother, my second rule is to follow the preference of the family member who gave me the data.

Since about 1/3 of pregnancies naturally end in miscarriage, surely we do not want to list all conceptions.

My personal advice when requested: Genealogies should list infants who lived one day or longer before dying. Genealogies should not list still births. For infants who lived less than a day, the decision to list or not to list is subjective.

Accuracy

This is a working document. It will be revised. When I get information from any source, I add it into this document. I prefer to add everything, even when I am not sure it is correct. That's the way it is with genealogies. Please send your corrections to me. The discussion in the *Notes* tells you the accuracy of each piece of information.

Dates

I use the standard genealogical style: 11 Nov 1944.

Like standard genealogies, I use question marks on a date, like 1850? That means the date is uncertain. Perhaps my source had a question mark. Sometimes, the question mark means I guessed the date. Usually, a date ending in 0? is a wild guess that could easily be 10 years off; a date not ending in 0, like 1852? usually means I calculated it from some other information and my answer is probably only a year or so off. Not always. Sometimes there are two sources that give different exact dates, so I choose one and write 11 Dec 1955? to indicate it may be exact, or it may be completely wrong. The *Notes* generally explain the accuracy issues for each individual's dates.

In the *Descendancy*, I attempt to align birth dates in a column. Often, I make exceptions in order to squeeze in more information.

In the *Descendancy*, when one date appears by itself, that is a birth date. If the first date after a name is not labeled, it is a birth date. The death date always follows the dash (-). When a birth date is not available to go with a death date, I may use ? for the birth date, like this: ? - 12 Jan 1971.

In the *Descendancy*, marriage information looks like this:

m 16 Aug 1969 Essex MO, Barbara West

Marriage date, if available, always appears immediately after the m. Marriage place, if available, comes next, followed by a comma. The name of the spouse comes last.

When I add spouse birth and death dates, they go in parentheses (.....) right after the spouse name. I include spouse dates if someone sends them to me, and if there is room on the line. Remind me if I forgot to add yours. The dates are not added if the spouse appears elsewhere in the *Descendancy*; a reference page number is given instead, in brackets [pp].

Follow Up Items

Most topics in the *Notes* sections of this book end with "Follow up" suggestions. These are my ideas of what can be done for further work. These are not necessarily the things that I am planning to do soon. One purpose: "Follow up" paragraphs are reminders for me. Another purpose: "Follow up" paragraphs are my thoughts shared with readers who may be considering doing some genealogy research. If you are one of those readers, check with me to see which "Follow up" items I have already done since the last update of this book.

The "Follow up" ideas mirror my philosophy: A genealogy book is never finished. The more you get done, the more ideas you get for more things to do. Genealogy research is not a project, but an endless hobby.

That brings me to the third purpose for the "Follow up" paragraphs: A list of things that I do not intend to do, but I need to mention, in order to provide closure for this current version of this book.

Active Links

The page number references, like [10], are active links. You can click on them to jump to that reference (if this is an electronic version). Use the back arrow to jump back.

Index

If this is an electronic version, the Search function provides a handy index.

If this is a Word version, the Bookmarks provide a very extensive alphabetical index.

This section is not included in this web version. Page reserved to avoid bookmark errors.

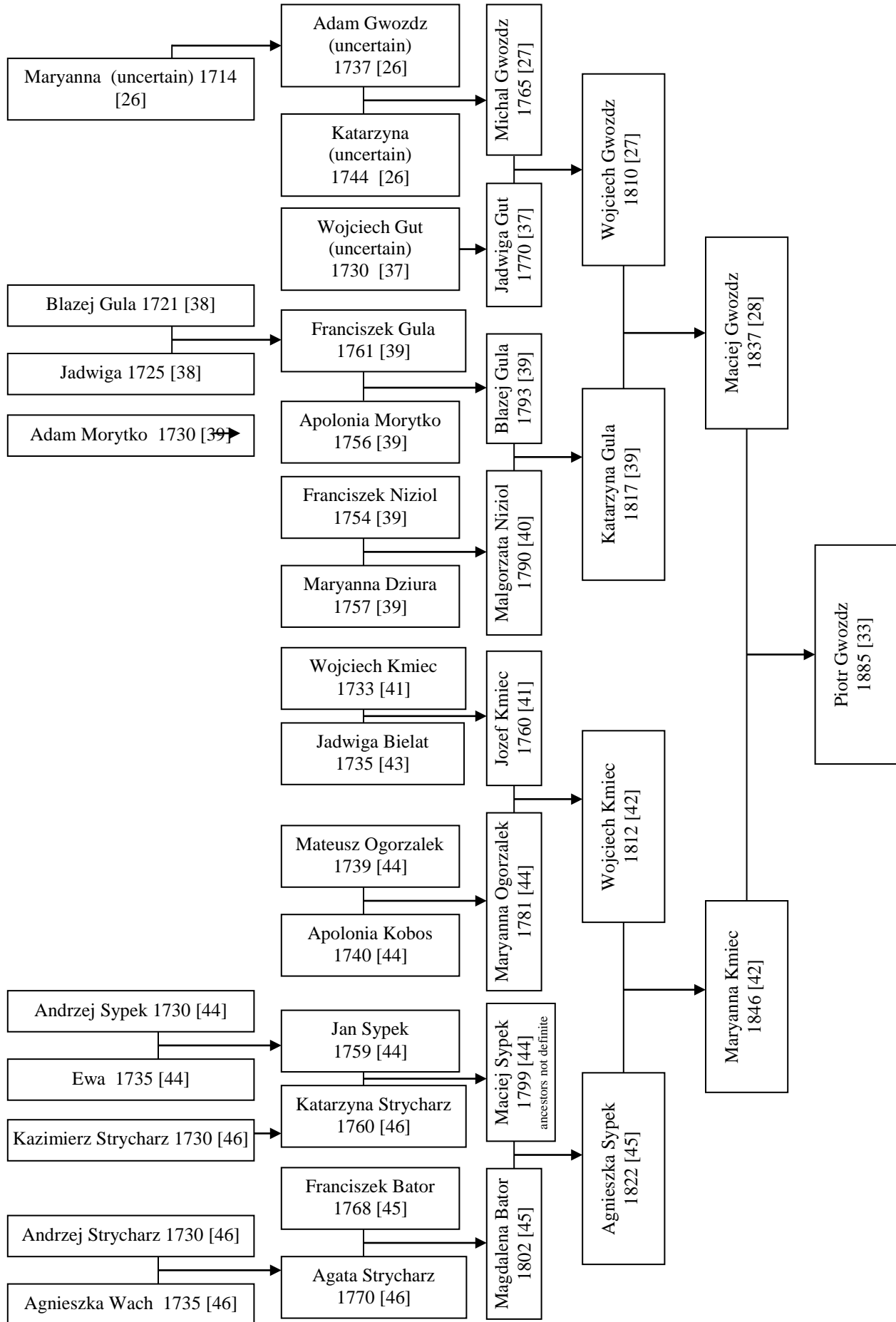
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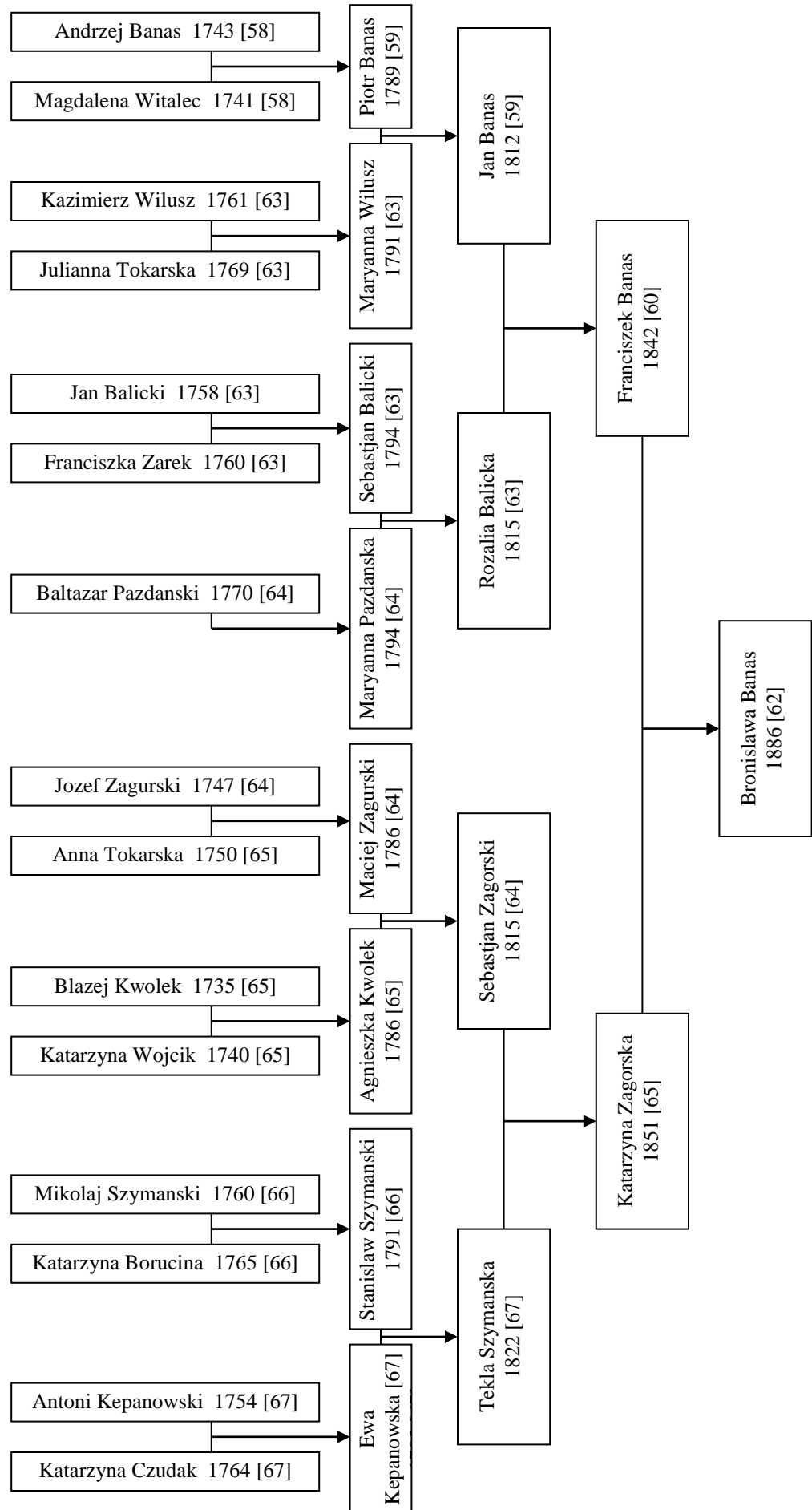
Gwozdz Pedigree

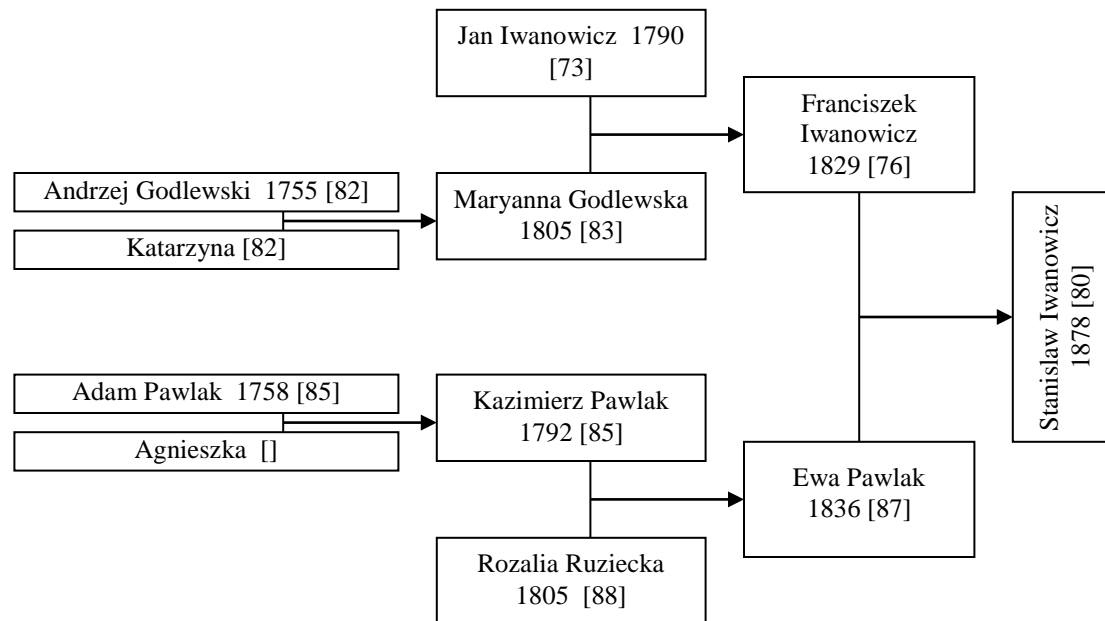
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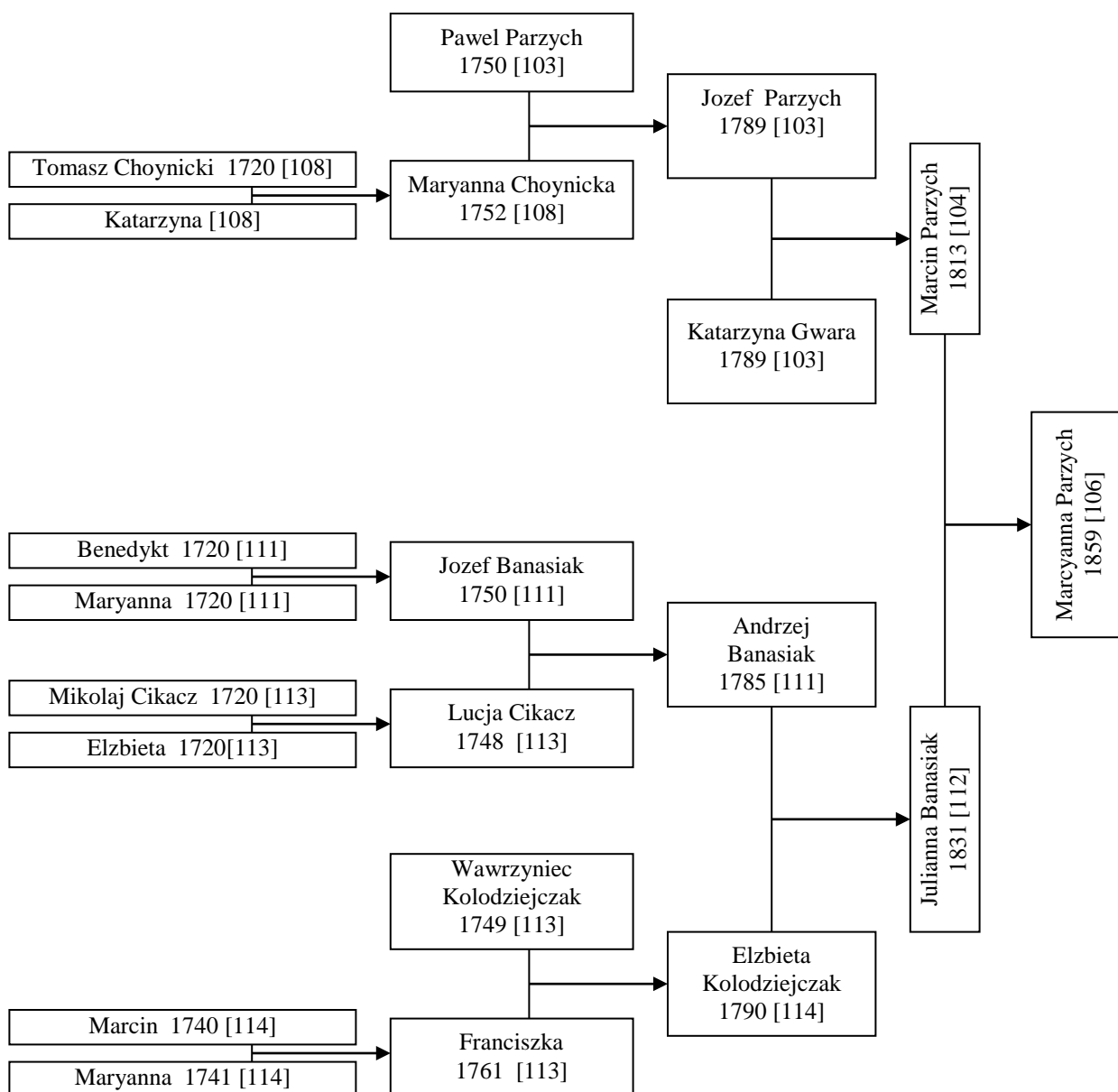
Peter S. Gwozdz

31 August 2017










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graph TD; P[Patrick McAtee 1652] --- R[Rosamond 1652]; P --> E[Edmund McAtee 1675]; R --> E; E --> J1[John McAtee 1704]; J1 --> J2[John McAtee 1730]; J2 --> Z1[Zachariah McAtee 1761 [126]]; N[Nancy Noble] --> N1[Nancy Wade]; Z[Wade Zachariah] --> N1; H[Hans Lederman — 1700 [126]] --> L[Nicholas Leatherman 1724 [126]]; L --> S[Susannah Leatherman 1775 [126]]; E1[Elizabeth] --- S; Z1 --> SA[Sarah McAtee 1805 [126]]
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The chart illustrates the following lineage:

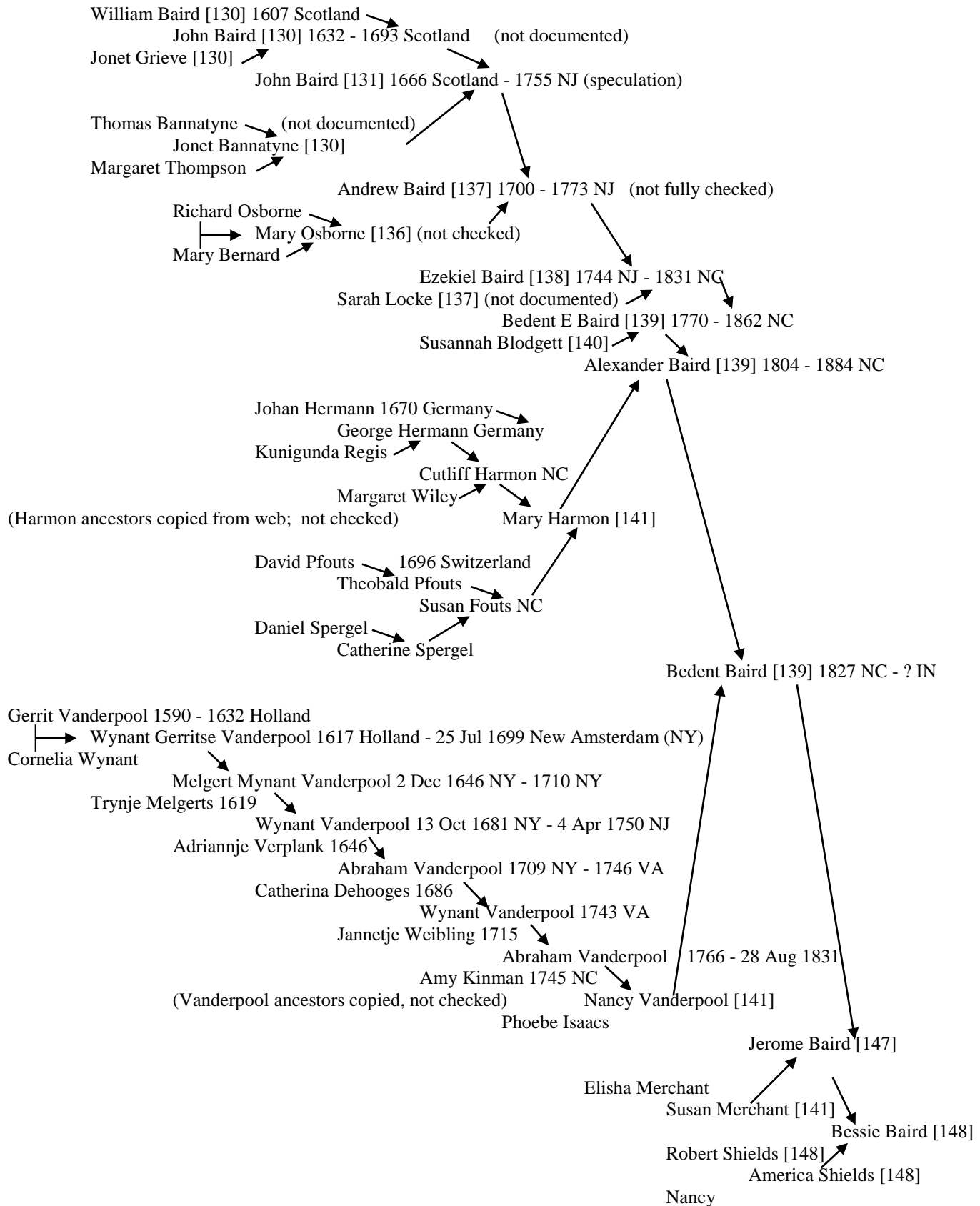
- Patrick McAtee 1652 and Rosamond 1652 are parents of Edmund McAtee 1675.
- Edmund McAtee 1675 is the father of John McAtee 1704.
- John McAtee 1704 is the father of John McAtee 1730.
- John McAtee 1730 is the father of Zachariah McAtee 1761 [126].
- Nancy Noble is the mother of Nancy Wade.
- Zachariah Wade is the father of Nancy Wade.
- Hans Lederman — 1700 [126] is the father of Nicholas Leatherman 1724 [126].
- Nicholas Leatherman 1724 [126] is the father of Susannah Leatherman 1775 [126].
- Elizabeth is the mother of Susannah Leatherman 1775 [126].
- Zachariah McAtee 1761 [126] is the father of Sarah McAtee 1805 [126].

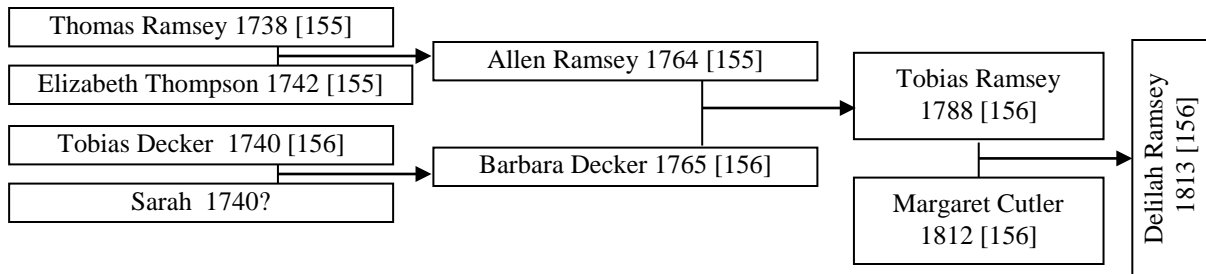
Baird Pedigree

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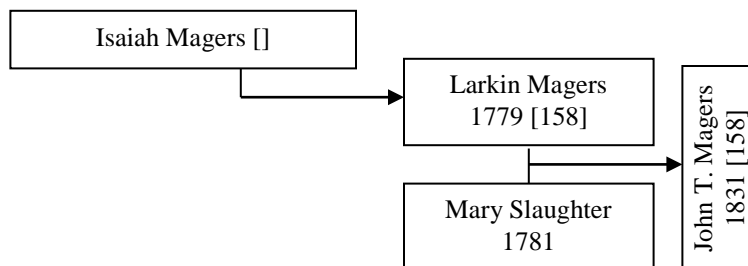
Peter S. Gwozdz

31 August 2017

Baird *Notes* [130]



Magers Pedigree



[page number,
in brackets,
use mouse click]

