

# KOZICZKOWSKI



*Linda Kozickowski*

**GENEALOGIA      MOJEJ      RODZINY**

**by Rosanna Kozickowski Olson**



**KOZICZKOWSKI**

**Genealogia Mojej Rodziny**  
**(The genealogy of my family)**

**by**

**Rosanna Koziczkowski Olson**

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**4171 N. McKnight Rd.**  
**White Bear Lake**  
**Minnesota 55110**

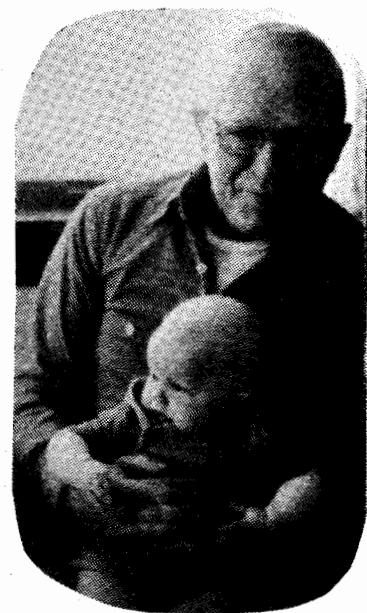
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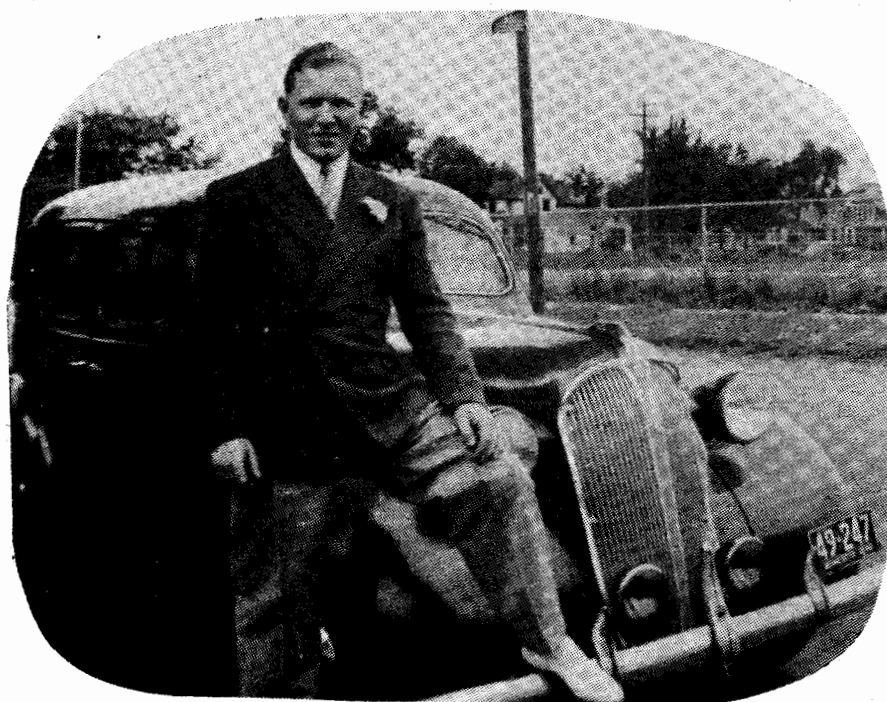
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This book is dedicated to the descendants of Michael Koziczkowski - the saints and the sinners; and especially to my father, Max, who is a little bit of both; and to my son Andy, who has inherited much from his grandfather!



Max Kozy and Andy Olson



Max Kozy c.1940

## About The Author

Rosanna "Rosy" Olson is the daughter of Max John and Gertrude (Tschida) Koziczkowski "Kozy". She is the grand-daughter of Dominic "Dan" Koziczkowski; the great grand-daughter of Teofil "Charles" Koziczkowski and the great, grand-daughter of Michael and Frances Koziczkowski.

Rosy spent her childhood in St. Paul, Minn., where she attended St. Agnes Catholic School which was located in the predominately Austro-Hungarian neighborhood of Frogtown. She received post secondary training in economics and accounting at the University of Minnesota.

On Oct. 12, 1968, she was married to Dennis Olson, presently the data processing manager at Catholic Aid Insurance of St. Paul. They have four children: Kelly Elizabeth-12; Kristen Rose-8; Deanna Leigh-5; and Andrew Max-1. The family resides in White Bear Lake, Minn.

Rosy became interested in researching her "roots" in 1975, while compiling a medical history for her children's pediatrician. She enrolled at Lakewood Community College in beginning and advanced courses in Genealogy. Upon completion and after a summer of field work, Rosy began to teach classes in beginning Ancestor Research, offered through the White Bear Lake Adult Education Program.

In 1977, she was certified as a Genealogical Records Searcher, by the National Board for the Certification of Genealogists in Washington D.C. She is a founder and past officer and board member of the White Bear Lake Genealogical Society. Rosy is the author of Vart Svenska Urstrung: The family history of August and Jennie Olson (1978). As a result of her book, Rosy and her family were chosen to be featured in the filmstrip "An American Story: The Olson Family" produced by the National Anti-Defamation League in New York City (1981).

Besides homemaking and genealogical pursuits, Rosy particularly enjoys gardening and golf.



From left: Kristen, Rosy, Andrew, Deanna, and Kelly



## Preface

When I first began researching the Koziczkowski family five years ago, my goal was simply to discover and learn more about my Polish roots. Through KOZICZKOWSKI, GENEALOGIA MOJEJ RODZINY, I would like to share with you the results of that learning process and attempt to awaken in those who have lived away from the core community, a sense of ethnic pride and an understanding of those who have gone before; discovering not only who they were but also why they were.

We can all be proud that Michael Koziczkowski was the first Polish settler in Portage County, arriving there in 1857. Like numerous other frontier families, the Koziczkowski's endured great hardships over many years. Conditions were primitive, material comforts non-existent. The men did back-breaking labor in the fields, clearing them of thick stands of timber and heavy rock. Often they moon-lighted at nearby sawmills, where wages were good. The women endured long hours beside the men in the field, and then returned home to cook, clean and tend the children. Infant mortality was high on the frontier; the Koziczkowski children often falling victims. I have documented the deaths of 31 children under the age of 10, to have died before 1925. The actual count probably numbers closer to 50. Six of our women died at the average age of 30, as a result of childbearing and birth. They left 30 children motherless! In the early days most married young and produced large families. However, 19 of those born before 1925 remained single, a few joining religious orders. The average age attained by the Koziczkowski men is 60.5\* years. The average age attained by the women in our family is 66.1\* years. Longevity seems especially inherent in the John and Lucy (Hintz) Koziczkowski family where three of their children have set family records: John E. reached the age of 90, Mary (Loreicki) died at 98 and Rose (Bronk) is probably the oldest living descendant at the age of 91.

In almost every case the descendants of Michael and Frances prospered, having inherited from them the traits of diligence, intelligence and the capacity for hard work. Some descendants farmed, as their fathers had before them, remaining in the general area of Polonia. The greater majority branched out across the country, entering business, industry and the professions. Many of our men served their country in World War I, World War II, in Korea, and in Viet Nam; encompassing all branches of the armed forces. Over the years, our women have displayed remarkable talents; not only in the home and community - but also in the labor force, professions and the fine arts.

The most popular male names used among the Koziczkowski descendants have been: Frank, John, Joseph, Charles, Robert, Daniel, David, Michael and Richard. Popular female names have been Mary, Rose, Susan, Frances, Helen, Karen, Kathleen, and Joan

KOZICZKOWSKI, GENEALOGIA MOJEJ RODZINY consists mainly of four parts. The first is strictly a genealogy - an account of descent from Michael and Frances Koziczkowski. Contained in this section are approximately 490 descendants. Only the male lines have been brought forward to the present. Limited biographical material is found here, under the appropriate family section.

The second part presents a narrative account - with historical and biographical material - dealing with Michael's life. The third section contains a sampling of members of the second and third generations, for whom I received extensive biographical material.

\* The average taken from those who have died.

The fourth part deals with the role of the Church in the lives of our ancestors and here is reproduced much of the History of the Sacred Heart Parish, which contains information of great interest to Koziczowski descendants.

My hope is that this book will serve as a stepping stone to those researchers who would go still farther backwards in time. Records in Poland are becoming increasingly accessible. The Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons) has microfilmed extensively in Poland and these films are available to the general public at any of their branch libraries around the country. To be successful however, the researcher would need to be knowledgeable in the Polish and Latin languages. Genealogy is a fascinating hobby and I stand firm in the encouragement of others whose interest might lie in this direction.

Because this book was due in great part to their efforts, my gratitude and thanks go to the following people:

to David Kozikoski of Steven's Point, Wisconsin. A dedicated family historian for many years. Dave has in his files the names of over 2100 Koziczowski descendants. Because of his generosity and unlimited assistance Part I, Koziczowski Genealogy is directly attributable to his efforts.

to Raymond Groshek of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A fellow genealogist, Ray has been researching and documenting the Portage County Poles for many years. His substantial contribution came in the form of verifying documentation and knowledgeable advise.

to Daniel Koziczowski of Steven's Point, Wisconsin, whose interest and warmth enveloped me with a sense of family acceptance, even though I was a stranger.

to Linda Koziczowski of Menominee Falls, Wisconsin. Linda lent her considerable talent as an artist, in the beautifully done Koziczowski Coat of Arms.

to every Koziczowski descendant who gathered and returned their family information; cooperation was nearly perfect. Sophie Koziczowski Sigman of Steven's Point and Carol Koziczowski Friday, in particular, were of invaluable assistance.

Those of us fortunate to have descended from Michael and Frances can feel secure in the knowledge that we do have very defined "roots" and that there is a place, not far, which may leave you as it left me, with the euphoric feeling of "home" - the Polonia area of Portage County, Wisconsin.

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Other Publications with mention of Koziczowski:

A Standard History of Portage County (1919)

The History of Sacred Heart Parish (1964)

Our County, Our Story by Malcolm Rosholt (1959)

Pioneers in the Pinery by Malcolm Rosholt (1979)

Wissenschaftliche Beitrage by Willy Heidn (1965)





### How To Use This Section

The KOZICZKOWSKI Genealogy includes all families descended from Michael and Frances KOZICZKOWSKI presently known to me. Illustrated below is an adaptation of the Register Plan of organization and numbering which I have used to present the families as concisely and clearly as possible. Female descendants will be carried forward one generation where they are presented as married adults, that line then being dropped. An index is provided referring the reader to the page on which an individual may be located. In the index women are listed under both maiden and married names. A Spouse Index concludes this section.

- \*31 David<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZIKOSKI" b. 12 Nov 1906 in Portage Co., Wisc.  
Married Zita JACOBOSKI on 1 Oct. 1940. Children:  
\*\*79<sup>4</sup> i. Bonita b. 12 Jan 1944  
\*79 Bonita<sup>4</sup> KOZIKOSKI b. 12 Jan 1944 in Milwaukee, Wisc. Married Gerald  
LINN on 19 June 1966. Children:  
i. Jennifer b. 3 April 1967  
ii. David b. 30 July 1969

\*This number directs you to the former generation where this person will be listed as a child.

\*\*This number directs you forward one generation where this person will be listed as a married adult.

Children are given consecutive Roman numerals i, ii, iii, etc.

Children are given Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3, etc. if they are or have been married.

Surnames of male spouses are capitalized and underlined to simplify determination of surnames of children. If a child is not married, all available information about him is given where he is listed as a child.

The raised number after the given name is the number of the generations from the progenitor, Michael is generation<sup>1</sup>, his children generation<sup>2</sup>, their children generation<sup>3</sup>, etc.

The names and dates presented here are accurate to the best of my knowledge. I apologize for any omissions and/or misrepresentations that can occur, however innocently, in a work of this size.

Sources of information for this section include:

1. the testimony of living descendants.
2. the files of David Kozikoski of Steven's Point, a dedicated family historian for many years.
3. documentation received from fellow genealogist Raymond Groshek of Milwaukee; including obituaries, census material, church records, tombstone inscriptions and vital (birth, marriage and death) records.
4. various published material.

# Kozickowski Genealogy

1. Michael<sup>1</sup> von KOZICZKOWSKI b. 11 Sept 1811 probably near Koziczkowo, Kartuzy Co., Poland d. 3 Sept 1881 in Sharon, Portage Co., Wisc. He married Frances von ZELEWSKA on 30 Oct 1838 in Poland. Children:
  - \*\* 2 i Josephina Seraphina b. 15 Nov 1839
  - \*\* 3 ii Frank John b. 29 Dec 1841
  - \*\* 4 iii Julia Marianna b. 8 Sept 1843
  - \*\* 5 iv John Deidor b. 11 May 1845
  - ✓ \*\* 6 v Teofil Edimonde "Charles" b. 14 Nov 1847
  - \*\* 7 vi Clementine Barbara b. 27 Nov 1849
  - vii --x died in infancy in Poland.
  - xi Theresa b. about 1855. Died young.
  - xii Michael b. 6 Sept 1858 d. 29 Jan 1880 in Portage Co., Wisc. He was single.
  - \*\* 8 xiii Martin b. 14 Nov 1860
  - \*\* 9 xiv Joseph Patrick b. 17 March 1863
  - \*\* 10 xv Martha Cecelia b. 27 July 1865
- \*2. Josephina Seraphina<sup>2</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. Nov 1839 in Kartuzy Co., Poland. d. 11 Apr 1925 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Valentine ZOROMSKI. Farmed in Sharon. Children:
  - i Mathilda b. 10 Jan 1864 d. 16 Apr 1956. She married twice: Bernard KONOPACKI on 6 Feb 1882. They had 10 children; Martin STANISLAWSKI on 16 Feb 1904. They had one child.
  - ii Nick b. 25 July 1876 d. 2 Feb 1938. He married Mathilda BURANT on 30 June 1903.
  - iii Charles b. 25 Jan 1880 d. 31 Aug 1929. He married Anna ZIWICKI on 22 Jan 1901. After farming in Portage Co., they moved to Chicago.  
(? iv Marzeli b. 23 Jan 1881 d. 11 July 1889)
- \*3. Frank John<sup>2</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 29 Dec 1841 in Kartuzy Co., Poland. d. 29 July 1914 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Victoria ZOROMSKI. No children.
- \*4. Julia Marianna<sup>2</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 8 Sept 1843 in Kartuzy Co., Poland. d. 27 Dec 1930 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Adam GORECKI. Farmed in Sharon. Children:
  - i Charles b. 24 Apr 1870 d. 15 Oct 1954. He married Katherine PLISKA on 6 Nov 1893. Resided in Schofield.
  - ii Alex b. 8 Oct 1871 d. 30 Dec 1939. Single.
  - iii Mathilda b. 29 March 1875 d. 21/22 May 1969. She married James O'KEEFE on 3 Apr 1899. Resided in Wausau.
  - iv Martha b. 20 March 1882 d. 5 Sept 1951. She married George POND on 14 May 1907. Resided in Town of Sharon.
  - v John b. 3 June 1883 d. 7 May 1957. He married Martha GORSKI on 27 June 1905. Resided in Schofield.
  - vi Helen b. 10 May 1887 d. 19 Nov 1973. She married Mike KOPCHINSKI on 17 Nov 1909. They had 4 children. She later married Martin ZABOROWSKI on 11 Oct 1923. They had one son, Lawrence. Resided in Steven's Point.
  - vii Mary b. 2 Nov 1889 d. 22 Dec 1977. She married John NORENBURG Jr. on 28 Oct 1913. Resided in Town of Sharon.
  - viii Clementine b. 1874
  - ix Susanna b. 1878
- \*5. John Deidor<sup>2</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 20 May 1845 in Kartuzy Co., Poland. d. 19 Feb 1892 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Lucy HINTZ before 1870. Farmed in Sharon. Children:
  - i Frank b. 1 Jan 1870/71? d. 9 Dec 1900. Single.
  - \*\* 11 ii Mary b. 14 June 1872
  - \*\* 12 iii John b. 1 Nov 1875



- iv Josephine prob. died young
- \*\* 13 v Julia b. 4 Sept 1880
- \*\* 14 vi Susan b. 11 Aug 1881
- vii Martha b. 10 May 1883 d. 11 March 1953. Single. Housekeeper at Sacred Heart Parish.
- viii Nicholas b. 10 Feb 1888 d. 24 Sept 1937. Single.
- \*\* 15 ix Theodora b. 14 Dec 1886
- \*\* 16 x Rose b. 23 Aug 1890?
- \*\* 17 xi Florence
- xii Victor died 5 Jan 1891 at 15 days
- \*6. Teofil Edimonde<sup>2</sup> "Charles" KOZICZKOWSKI b. 14 Nov 1847 in Kartuzy Co., Poland. d. 1 Sept 1912. He married Marianna OSTROWSKI about 1873. Farmed in Sharon and Stockton. Children:
  - ✓ \*\* 18 i Frances b. 13 Jan 1874
  - \*\* 19 ii Antonette b. 27/28 Dec 1875
  - iii Joseph b. 1877/78 died young
  - iv Joanna b. 12 July 1879 d. Nov 1879
  - v David b. 27 Dec 1880 died young
  - \*\* 20 vi Dominic b. 12 Aug 1887
  - \*\* 21 vii Frank b. 3 May 1889
  - \*\* 22 viii Rose b. 4 Apr 1891
  - \*\* 23 ix Charles b. 3 Sept 1894
- \*7. Clementine Barbara KOZICZKOWSKI b. 27 Nov 1849 in Kartuzy Co., Poland d. 11 Nov 1898 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Simon STRZELEWICZ "SAVAGE". Farmed in Sharon. Children:
  - i Michael b. 13 Aug 1872 d. 14 July 1908. He married Philomena BELAWSKI.
  - ii Anthony b. 1876 d. 2 July 1880 at 4 yrs.
  - iii Joseph b. 1878. He married \_\_\_\_\_ SAIK.
  - iv Louis b. 1880 d. 1919
  - v Frances b. 15 Feb 1883 d. 19 Oct 1972. She married Frank KUFEL on 16 Apr 1907.
  - vi Helen b. 5 May 1885 d. 10 June 1958. She married Frank BRUSKI on 6 June 1905.
  - vii Johanna b. Aug 1886. She married Frank SCHOLL on 28 Oct 1912.
  - viii Dominic b. 2 Aug 1889 d. 22 Dec 1953. He married Victoria KONOPACKI on 18 Oct 1910.
  - ix Martha b. 2 May 1891 d. 5 Oct 1946. She married Arthur CUMBERLAND on 25 Aug 1914.
- \*8. Marcell "Martin"<sup>2</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 14 Nov 1860 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 2 Jan 1949 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Helen KONOPACKI on 11 Feb 1884. Farmed in Stockton and New Hope. Children:
  - \*\* 24 i Martha b. 20 June 1885
  - \*\* 25 ii Frank b. 8 Oct 1886
  - Helen died on 1 Nov 1886 at 19 yrs. Martin then married Anna BERNA on 17 Feb 1887. Children:
    - \*\* 26 i John b. 3 March 1888
    - ii Felix b. 23 Jan 1890 d. 6 Feb 1890
    - iii Theodore b. 5 Aug 1891 d. 6 Oct 1892
  - \*\* 27 iv Helen b. 7 April 1893
  - \*\* 28 v Bernard b. 3 Dec 1894
  - \*\* 29 vi Frances b. 8 Aug 1896
  - vii Susan b. 17 Oct 1898 d. 14 Aug 1899
  - viii Henry b. 12 May 1900 d. 20 May 1900
  - ix Martin Jr. b. 10 Oct 1901 d. 10 Oct 1901

- \*\* 30 x Ambrose b. 21 Aug 1903
- \*\* 31 xi David b. 12 Nov 1906
- xii Bridget b. 5 Jan 1909 d. 22 Jan 1909
- \*\* 32 xiii Pearl b. 2 June 1910
- \* 9. Joseph Patrick<sup>2</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 17 March 1863 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Frances DZONOWSKI on 12 Jan 1891. Resided in Sharon. Children:
  - i Frank b. 4 Oct 1890 d. 27 July 1898
  - ii Eleanor "Sister Thomasina" b. 1894 d. 25 Dec 1969
  - \*\* 33 iii Amelia b. 1896
  - \*\* 34 iv Florence b. 2 May 1898
  - v Edwin b. 1900. Single. Resides in Portage Co. Home, Wisc.
  - \*\* 35 vi Daniel b. 22 Apr 1902
  - \*\* 36 vii Stacia b. 22 Feb 1905
  - \*\* 37 viii Annie b. 26 July 1909
  - ix Justin. Single. Lives in Galloway.
- \*10. Martha<sup>2</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 27 July 1865 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 16 Jan 1959 in Alban, Portage Co., Wisc. She married Frank LIEBE on 14 Feb 1881. Farmed in Alban. Children:
  - i Victor b. 12 Feb 1882 d. 26 Feb 1963. He married Martha PIONKOWSKI on 9 Nov 1904. Resides in Steven's Point.
  - ii Martin b. 16 Nov 1883 d. 31 Dec 1965. He married Helen PIONKOWSKI on 22 Nov 1904. Resides in Galloway.
  - iii Frank Jr. b. 7 Sept 1885 d. 7 April 1960. He married Frances SMITH on 15 Nov 1915. Resides in Dancy.
  - iv Frances b. 5 July 1887 d. 14 Apr 1970. She married Frank MASLOWSKI on 20 June 1911. Resided in Milwaukee.
  - v Joseph b. 1 June 1889 d. 6 April 1963. He married Bridget BETKER on 13/21 Nov 1917. A WWI veteran. He resided in Hull.
  - vi Anthony b. 17/20 Oct 1891 d. 25 Feb 1977. Single. Resided in Town of Alban.
  - vii Louis b. 2 Apr 1894. He married Helen WINDORF on 30 Sept 1918. Resides in Oxford.
  - viii Alfred b. 27 July 1896. He married Mary WINDORF on 4 Nov 1919. Resides in Milwaukee.
  - ix Ignazy "Nick" b. 1897. He married Grace WINDORF. Resides in Brillion.
  - x Stanley b. 1903. He married Mary OLSON. Resides in Milwaukee.
  - xi Florian b. 4 May 1905. He married Delphine GLISZCZINSKI on 13 May 1930
  - xii Bridget b. 8 Nov 1908 d. 18 June 1977. She married Edward GLISZCZINSKI on 18 Sept 1928. Resided in Milwaukee.
  - xiii Bernhard b. 24 Feb. 1901 d. 27 Feb 1902
- \*11. Mary<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 14 June 1872 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 3 June 1971 at Portage Co. Home. She married Peter LOREICKI on 28 June 1892. They farmed in Sharon and Alban. Children:
  - i Joseph b. 29 Aug 1892 d. 21 July 1967. He married Agnes AMERNIK on 7 May 1916.
  - ii Helen b. 8 Oct 1895 d. 1 Jan 1924/25. She married Alex KOSTUCK on 15 Nov 1916.
  - iii Katherine. She married Alex KOSTUCK on 10 Aug 1926/27. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc.
  - iv Clara b. 5 June 1901. She married Anton AUGUSTYNIAK on 5 Nov 1923. Resides in Milwaukee.
  - v John b. 6 May 1899. He married Ida \_\_\_\_\_ on 24 Jan 1922. Resides in Eagle River.



- vi Rupert b. 27 Dec 1902. He married Pearl SHALEWSKI on 10 Nov 1925. Resides in Wittenberg, Wisc.
  - vii Leo b. 4 June 1904. He married Sophie KOSTUCK on 20 Oct 1931. Resides in Alban, Wisc.
  - viii Edwin b. 28 June 1907. He married Bertha AMERNIK on 17 Nov 1934. Resides in Polonia.
  - ix Peter b. 30 April 1909. He married Gertrude \_\_\_\_\_ on 23 Nov 1935. Resides in Rosholt, Wisc.
  - x Henry. He married Angeline GILMEISTER on 7 Nov 1934. Resides in Rosholt, Wisc.
  - xi Della b. 16 Feb 1916. She married Steve OMERNIK. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc.
  - xii Frances b. 25 Apr 1918. She married Edward BERNA on 23 May 1936. Resides in Iola.
- \*12. John E.<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 1 Nov 1875 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 13 Aug 1965 at St. Michael's Hospital, Steven's Point. He married Helen LIEBE on 2 July 1894. Resided in Amhearst area. Children:
- \*\* 38 i Helen b. 1895
  - \*\* 39 ii Adeline b. 1896?
  - \*\* 40 iii Veronica b. 9 Jan 1900
  - \*\* 41 iv Haylor b. 18 Dec 1901)
  - \*\* 42 v Sadie b. 18 Dec 1901 ) Twins
  - \*\* 43 vi Harry b. 9 June 1905
  - \*\* 44 vii Barney b. 6 Oct 1907
  - \*\* 45 viii Stella b. 1914
- After Helen died in 1940, John married Tillie PELOWSKI in 1942.
- \*13. Julia<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 4 Sept 1880 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 4 May 1932 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Thomas KARCH. Children:
- i Leonard b. 24 Sept 1914
  - ii John b. 12 Apr 1916 d. 13 April 1916
  - iii Eveline b. 1 July 1917. She married Ambrose PIONKOWSKI on 26 April 1937.
  - iv Stanislaus b. 14 Feb 1919
  - v Dorothy b. 25 Dec 1920. She married Chester OSTROWSKI on 4 Aug 1951.
- \*14. Susan<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 11 Aug 1881 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 8 Aug 1968. She married Joseph GARSKI on 24 Sept 1900. Resided in Galloway. Children:
- i Emma b. 1 Nov 1904. She married Peter GRUNA on 21 July 1925.
  - ii Stanislaw "Stella" b. 28 April 1908. She married Peter SZALEWSKI on 15 Nov 1927.
  - iii Daniel b. 23 July 1913. He married Genevieve GARSKI.
  - iv Judith b. 13 Nov 1913 d. 26 Nov 1972. She married Henry DOMBEK on 27 Oct 1936.
  - v Hubert b. 24 June 1917. He married Beatrice SINSKI on 25 Nov 1941. Resides in Manitowac, Wisc.
- \*15. Theodora<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 14 Dec 1886 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 17 Feb 1977. A steamstress, she married John TOKARSKI, a printer in 1911. Resided in Steven's Point. Children:
- i Judith b. 17 July 1911 R.I.P. She married Alex PIERPINSKI on 14 Feb 1931.
  - ii Stephanie b. 30 July 1917. She married Joe PLATTA on 2 May 1938.
  - iii Bronislaw b. 30 July 1917. Single. R.I.P.
  - iv Eugenia b. 4 Nov 1918 d. 19 Dec 1919
  - v Stanley b. 25 March 1924. Single. Resides in Steven's Point.

- \*16. Rose<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 23 Aug 1890 (?) in Portage Co., Wisc. She married John ROZEK on 18 Nov 1908. Resided in Polonia. Children:  
 i Harry Jerome b. 19 Sept 1909. He married Gladys \_\_\_\_\_.  
 ii Stella b. 26 March 1911. She married Clarence JORDAN.  
 Rose later married Alex BRONK. Children:  
 i Eugene b. 16 April 1925. He married caroline EIDEN 7 Oct 1950.
- \*17. Florence<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI She married \_\_\_\_\_ SIMONIS. She had several children.
- \*18. Frances<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 10/13 Jan 1874 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 19 Nov 1923 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Frank KLUCZYKOWSKI "KLUCK" on 13 Nov 1893. Resided in Sharon. Children:  
 i Felix He married Lucy KACZMAREK. d. on 9 July 1919. 4 children: Clarence, Margaret, Franklin, Leona.  
 ✓ ii Anastacia "Stella" b. 2 Sept. 1897. She married George KLISH on 10 Nov 1924. 5 children: Robert, Violet, Lillian, Donald, *William*  
 iii David b. 6 July 1899 d. 16 Aug 1958. He married Martha TUSZKOWSKI on 7 Nov 1921. 14 children.  
 iv Andrew b. 19 Feb 1901 d. 7 April 1971. He married Stacia BRONK. 9 children.  
 v Ernst b. 6 March 1903 d. 2 Apr 1970. He married Eliz. GEORGE on 16 May 1927. 3 children.  
 vi Wilhelm b. 15 March 1905 d. 1 Oct 1925. Single.  
 vii Harry b. 10 June 1907. He married Esther MERONEK on 16 Jan 1937. 4 children  
 viii Sally b. 15 March 1909. She married Rudy NEEDRIT  
 ix Regina b. 7 May 1914. She married Peter LAWLER.  
 x Stanislaus b. 7 May 1914 d. 27 Nov 1968. He married Tillie PALO.  
 xi Bertha b. 8 May 1920 d. 4 Aug 1920.  
 xii Helen. She married Benedict STANCHIK in 1938. 2 children.  
 xiii Ben. He married Stella HOFFMAN on 23 Nov 1935. 1 child: William.  
 xiv Leona. She married Chester JASTROMSKI on 7 Sept 1931. 4 children.
- \*19. Antonette<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 27/28 Dec 1875 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. Sept. 1906. She married George DRIFKA on 1 May 1899. Children:  
 i Henry b. 28 March 1900. He married Gertrude CISESKI on 12 Dec 1959.  
 ii Louis b. 2 March 1901. He married Tillie KIDROSKI.  
 iii Edward b. 27 Oct 1903  
 iv Theodore b. 22 June 1905
- \*20. Dominic<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 12 Aug 1887 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 17 June 1963 in St. Paul, MN. He married Martha BURANT on 24 Jan 1910. Resided in St. Paul, MN Children:  
 \*\*46 i Genevieve b. 6 Jan 1913  
 \*\*47 ii Ramona b. 25 Jan 1915  
 \*\*48 iii Max John b. 4 Feb 1917  
 \*\*49 iv Lorraine b. 29 Jan 1919  
 \*\*50 v Alfred b. 25 July 1921  
 vi Stillborn Female b. 17 Nov 1922  
 \*\*51 vii Robert b. 26 Apr 1925  
 \*\*52 viii Joan b. 10 Aug 1933  
 \*\*53 ix Thomas Joseph b. 11 Feb 1938
- \*21. Frank<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 3 May 1889 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 20 Apr 1970 in Steven's Point, Wisc. Farmed in New Hope. He married Theodora WROBLEWSKI on 27 Apr 1910. Children:



- \*\*54 i Edward b. 13 Oct 1911
- \*\*55 ii Benedict b. 28 Nov 1914
- \*\*56 iii Sophie b. 13 May 1916
- \*\*57 iv Joseph b. 12 March 1918
  - v Frances b. 9 Nov 1922 d. 15 Dec 1922
  - vi Theodore died about 6 wks.
  - vii Mary - stillbirth
- \*22. Rose<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 4 Apr 1891 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 13 Aug 1923 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Charles TRZECINSKI in 1907. Farmed in Sharon. Children:
  - i Edwin Resides in Star Lake.
  - ii Dominic b. 5 May 1914 died young
  - iii Henry b. 14 Feb 1916 R.I.P.
  - iv Regina "Jean" b. 14 March 1918. She married William Ewing NEWMAN. Resides in Wausau.
  - v Veronica (Virginia) b. 28 Aug 1921. She married Richard FLUGAUR on 5 June 1943. Resides in Decatur, Ill.
  - vi Frances b. 4 May 1920 R.I.P. Resided in Antigo.
  - vii John b. 12 June 1923 d. 14 Aug 1924
  - viii Infant son - R.I.P.
- \*\*23. Charles<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 3 Sept 1894 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 22 June 1957. He married Laura FRASCH on 10 Sept 1918. Children:
  - \*\*58 i Eugene b. 23 July 1919
  - \*\*59 ii Clifford b. 8 July 1925
- \*\*24. Martha<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 20 June 1885 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 21 March 1965 in Steven's Point, Wisc. She married Joseph GLADOWSKI on 29 May, 1906. Resided in Amhearst Junction. Children:
  - i Regina "Jean" b. 3 Apr 1907. She married Atz KUBISIYAK on 5 Oct 1931. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc.
  - ii Helen b. 11 May 1918. She married Edward GRABOWSKI on 20 Aug 1938. Later married Victor JAKUSZ. Resides in Steven's Point.
  - iii Chester b. 10 Apr 1910 d. 18 March 1979. He married Lillian SLOWINSKI on 22 June 1936. Resided in Steven's Point, Wisc.
  - iv Bronsilas "Bernie" b. 2 June 1913. He married Bridget SHUDA on 10 May 1933. Later married Norma OVERACHER. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc.
  - v Albin b. 4 Apr 1916. He married Lucille WY SOCKI GROSS on 21 Apr 1945. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc.
  - vi Joseph Jr. b. 6 Feb 1926. He married Gladys KUJAWSKI on 8 Nov 1969. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc.
  - vii Carl b. 3 Oct 1923 d. 26 May 1954. He married Florence WOJCIECHOWSKI on 12 Nov 1949.
- \*\*25. Frank<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOSKI" b. 8 Oct 1886 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 27 Oct 1968. He married Helen ROPELLA on 29 Oct 1907. Resided in Ashland, Wisc. He worked in the woods at the pulp hoist, blast furnace, and for the railroad. He enjoyed gardening and fishing. Children:
  - \*\*60 i Edwin b. 18 Sept 1908
    - ii Theresa b. 15 Jan 1911. Single. Resides in Ashland, Wisc.
    - iii Chester b. 8 Feb 1913. Single. Resides in Ashland, Wisc.
  - \*\*61 iv Frank Jr. b. 6 Dec 1917. Resides in Sacramento, Calif.
    - v Helen b. 2 Sept 1919. Single. Resides in Calif.
  - \*\*62 vi Leo b. 21 Apr 1921. Resides in Washington, D.C.

- \*\*63 vii Marie b. 10 Sept 1923. Resides in Ashland, Wisc.
- \*\*64 viii Raymond b. 29 Jan 1925. Resides in Washington, D.C.
- \*\*65 ix Rose b. 16 Apr 1927
- \*\*66 x Betty b. 14 Mar 1929
- \*26. John<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 3 Mar 1888 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 4 July 1927 in a car-train crash. He married Emma BOUCHS. No Children.
- \*27. Helen<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 7 Apr 1893 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 21 July 1975. She married John KSIOSZK on 18 Nov 1914. Farmed in New Hope. Children:
- i Veronica "Sister M. Adolphine" b. 17 Dec 1915. Resides in Manitowac Home for the Aged.
  - ii Regina "Jean" b. 7 July 1917. She married Edward OSTROWSKI on 12 Feb 1955. Resides in Rosholt.
  - iii Agnes b. 29 Mar 1919. She married Wm. KRESGE, Jr. in 1921? Resides in Scotrun, Penn.
  - iv Felix b. 28 Jan 1921 d. 26 July 1963. He married Frances VIERTTEL on 21 Sept 1946.
  - v Helen b. 1 Nov 1923. She married Clarence ELLIS on 7 June 1943. Resides in Tacoma, Wash.
  - vi Leo b. 26 May 1926. He married Sylvia BURCLAFF on 30 Oct 1948. Resides in Germantown.
  - vii Joseph b. 25 Feb 1927. He married Wanda BURCLAFF 11 Feb 1950. Resides in So. Milwaukee, Wisc.
  - viii Bernice b. 27 Sept 1928. She married Clarence KARPINSKI on 18 Oct 1947. Resides in Rosholt.
  - ix Theresa b. 10/11 Sept 1930. She married Ronald MALMER. Resides in the Bayside area of Milwaukee.
  - x Eliz "Betty" b. 30 Mar 1932. She married Robert MROCHINSKI on 28 Apr 1952. Resides in Wisconsin Rapids.
  - xi Vincent b. 14 Feb 1934. He married Germaine SHULFER on 21 May 1955. Resides in the Greenfield area of Milwaukee.
  - xii Louis b. 3 Dec 1935. He married Leona KIZEWSKI on 25 Oct 1958. Resides in the Hubertus area of Milwaukee.
  - xiii Joan b. 8 July 1939. She married Albert BRONK on 13 May 1961. Resides in Rosholt.
- \*28. Bernard<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 3 Dec 1894 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 7 Nov 1969. He married Veronica DOMASZEK on 29 May 1917. He farmed in New Hope. Children:
- \*\*67 i Susan b. 13 July 1918
  - \*\*68 ii Henry b. 29 Sept 1919
  - \*\*69 iii Emil b. 15 Nov 1921
  - \*\*70 iv Irene b. 27 May 1924
  - \*\*71 v Stanley b. 10 July 1927
  - \*\*72 vi Bronislaus "Joe" b. 24 May 1932
  - \*\*73 vii Chester b. 15 Mar 1935
  - viii Marian b. 28 Sept 1937. Single. Resides on New Hope Farm.
- \*29. Frances<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 8 Aug 1896 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 28 Dec 1921 in childbirth. She married Leo DAMASK on 22 Feb 1916. Children:
- i Susan b. 19 Sept 1917. She married Emil WANTA on 26 Oct 1937.
  - ii Virginia b. 13 Aug 1919. She married Loren CAIN.
  - iii Sylvester b. 28 Dec 1921 d. 31 Jan 1922
- \*30. Ambrose<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 21 Aug 1903 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 26 May 1963 in Rosholt. He married Johanna OSTROWSKI on 20 Oct 1940. He worked for Kranski Forest Products Co. Resided in Rosholt, Wisc. Children:
- \*\*74 i Mary Jane b. 17 Aug 1939
  - \*\*75 ii Agnes b. 11 Feb 1941
  - \*\*76 iii Gladys "Evelyn" b. 28 July 1942
  - \*\*77 iv Alice b. 2 July 1946
  - \*\*78 v Norbert b. 30 April 1951

- \*31. David<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZIKOSKI" b. 12 Nov 1906 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Zita JACOBOSKI on 1 Oct 1940. Resides in Steven's Point. Children:  
 \*\*79 i Bonita b. 12 Jan 1944
- \*32. Pearl<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 2 June 1910 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Andrew YENTER on 8 Nov 1927. Resides in Wittenberg, Wisc. Children:  
 i David b. 29 Oct 1928. He married Jeanette GROSHEK on 24 Nov 1952.  
 ii Ramona b. 6 Dec 1929. She married Frank SHUBERT on 10 June 1949? Later married Volkmer BAUER on 26 Jan 1955.  
 iii Hubert b. 26 March 1931. He married Theresa WISINSKI on 27 Aug 1955.  
 iv Chester b. 28 July 1932. He married Helen PFLUGRADT on 19 May 1956.  
 v Robert b. 17 June 1934. He married Marion FURMANEK on 9 July 1960.  
 vi Conrad b. 24 Oct 1935 d. 21 Oct 1973. Single.  
 vii Rita b. 26 Sept 1937. She married Henry EVJE on 11 May 1957. Later married Roger SHALEWSKI on 16 July 1977.  
 viii Theresa b. 17 March 1939. She married Daniel WANTA on 20 Aug 1960.  
 ix Donald "Daniel" b. 15 July 1940. He married Linda EASKER on 12 Oct 1963.  
 x William b. 18 Feb 1942. He married Karen KNITTER on 6 May 1967.  
 xi Charlotte b. 15 June 1943. She married Kenneth KRANSKI on 26 Aug 1961.  
 xii Andrew b. 30 Sept 1944 d. 8 June 1964. Single.  
 xiii Patricia b. 27 Dec 1945. She married John VANDER KOY on 23 Feb 1963.  
 xiv Joseph b. 23 Sept 1947 d. 23 Sept 1947.  
 xv Jerome b. and d. 23 Sept 1947  
 xvi Fredrick b. 1 June 1949. He married Karen KOSTKA on 22 Apr 1972.  
 xvii Roger b. 24 Jan 1952 d. 26 Jan 1955  
 xviii James b. 11 Oct 1953. Single.
- \*33. Amelia<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 1896 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married August FILTZ on 22 July 1918. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc. Children:  
 i Henry b. 14 Jan 1921. He married Agnes GILMEISTER on 3 May 1947.  
 ii Clarence b. 7 May 1925 d. 13 Feb 1967. Single.  
 iii Mary b. 10 Jan 1932 d. 11 Jan 1932  
 iv Donald b. 30 Oct 1933. Married Shirley SLAGOWSKI on 4 July 1959.  
 v Arnold
- \*34. Florence<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 2 May 1898 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 9 Aug 1977/79? She married George DELION, a painter. They had 2 sons who died in infancy. Resided in Milwaukee, Wisc.
- \*35. Daniel<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 22 Apr 1902 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Helen PALBRACH on 22 Nov 1926. Resides in Steven's Point. Children:  
 \*\*80 i Stanley b. 12 Jan 1928  
 \*\*81 ii Marion b. 25 Nov 1929  
 \*\*82 iii Phyliss b. 27 Apr 1934



- \*\*83      iv Richard b. 2 May 1935  
 \*\*84      v Ralph b. 19 Dec 1937  
 \*\*85      vi Clifford b. 3 Feb 1945
- \*36. Stasia<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 22 Feb 1905 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Joseph OGDEN. She resides in Hannibal, Mo. Number of children unknown.
- \*37. Annie<sup>3</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 26 July 1909 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Edward WERRA on 14 Oct 1933. Children:
- i Melvin b. 25 June 1934. He married Gail BERTOLINO on 1 June 1957. Later he married Jacqueline JACOBSON on 11 Aug 1970.
  - ii Rita b. 25 Dec 1935 d. Nov 1937
  - iii Emery b. 8 Nov 1937. He married Cynthia YATCHAK on 20 Sept 1958.
  - iv Robert b. 8 Aug 1939. He married Juanita FREDACH on 23 June 1962.
  - v Caroline b. 2 July 1941. She married Wm. BROTKOWSKI on 14 Oct 1961.
  - vi Edward Jr. b. 3 Dec 1945. He married Rosemary ZAKRZEWSKI on 24 Apr 1965.
  - vii James b. 16 Oct 1948 d. 27 March 1971
  - viii Kenneth b. 9 Apr 1950. He married Deborah JACOBSON on 5 Aug 1972.
  - ix Barbara b. 14 Jan 1952. She married Michael BRADY on 14 Sept 1974.
  - x Thomas b. 21 June 1954. Single.
- \*38. Helen<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 1895 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 1922. She married Elton CONWAY about 1922. Resided in Milwaukee, Wisc. Children:
- i Warron
  - ii Sonny
  - iii Ramona. She married Basil BAUMANN. Resides in Milwaukee.
  - iv Helen "Dolly". She married \_\_\_\_\_ BINDER. Resides in Milwaukee.
- \*39. Adeline<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 1896? in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Art PERKINS about 1919. Resides in Woodruff. Number of children unknown.
- \*40. Veronica<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 9 Jan 1900 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 30 Oct 1960. She married Geo. WILLIAMS. She later married Roy BEAN. Number of children unknown.
- \*41. Haylor<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 18 Dec 1901 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 22 Nov 1966. He married Veronica OSTROWSKI on 1 June 1938. Resided in Amhearst Junc. Children:
- \*\*86      i Carol b. 28 Aug 1938
  - \*\*87      ii Joe b. 9 April 1940
  - \*\*88      iii Janice b. 4 March 1942
  - iv Sharon b. 21 July 1943. Single.
  - \*\*89      v John b. 4 Feb 1945
- \*42. Sadie<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 18 Dec 1901 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married John FITZGERALD about 1922. Resides in Kent, Ohio. Children:
- i Gerald b. 27 Oct 1921
- \*43. Harry<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KING" b. 9 June 1905 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Bertha WANTA about 1929. Resides in Milwaukee, Wisc. Children:
- \*\*90      i Shirley
- \*44. Barney<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 6 Oct 1907 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Frances OSTROWSKI on 28 Feb 1949. Resides in Amhearst Junction. Children:
- i Bonita b. 20 July 1949. Single.
  - ii Marlene b. 23 June 1952. Single.

- \*45. Stella<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 1914 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Anthony LOFTIS on 10 Sept 1934. Resides in Beloit near Chicago. Children:  
 i Patricia b. 4 April 1936. She married Thomas MARRON on 27 April 1957.  
 ii Margaret b. 27 Feb 1938. She married Duane WOLDING on 2 Aug 1958.  
 iii Judith b. 29 Sept 1939  
 iv James b. 13 Sept 1941  
 v Ruth b. 7 July 1945
- \*46. Genevieve<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 6 Jan 1913 in Steven's Point, Wisc. She married Harry GORDAN on 18 Sept 1948 in St. Paul. Resides in Glenwood City, Wisc. Children:  
 i Mary b. 30 May 1943. She married Anthony MARTELL. Resides in Star Prairie, Wisc. Owns a tavern business.  
 ii Karl b. 17 April 1950. He married Jane PALESIK on 21 July 1973. A teacher, he resides in Chippewa Falls, Wisc. 2 children: Aaron and Kathryn  
 iii Paul b. 31 July 1954. He married Christine ANDERSON on 10 Jan 1976. Practices law in Chippewa Falls, Wisc.  
 iv Joseph b. 31 Dec 1955. Single. Resides in Glenwood City, Wisc. In the Salvage and Steel business.
- \*47. Ramona<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 25 Jan 1915 in Foley, Minn. She married SCHWARTZ. She later married Len SHULTZ in St. Paul. Resides at Regency Manor in St. Paul, Minn. Children:  
 i Leonard Jr. "Butch" b. about 1950 in St. Paul. Married with one daughter.
- \*48. Max John<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZY" b. 4 Feb 1917 in St. Paul, Minn. He married Gertrude TSCHIDA on 16 Dec 1941. Resides in St. Paul, Minn. Retired meat cutter; U.S. Army Air Corp Veteran of WWII, served in Europe and England. Children:  
 \*\*91 i Maxine Helen b. 27 Aug 1946  
 \*\*92 ii Rosanna Marie b. 10 June 1948  
 \*\*93 iii Jean Marie b. 30 Sept 1950
- \*49. Lorraine<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 29 Jan 1919 in St. Paul, Minn. d. 12 Sept 1956. She married Bud MERZNIK in St. Paul, Minn. Children:  
 i David. Resides in White Bear Lake, Minn.  
 Later she married Phil METKOWSKI. Children:  
 i Dianna. Resides in Mendota Heights, Minn.  
 ii Susan. She married SMITH. Resides in St. Paul, Minn.
- \*50. Alfred Otto<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZKOWSKI" b. 25 July 1921 in St. Paul, Minn. d. 13 Dec 1973 in San Jose, Calif. He married Margaret MC GAHN on 27 Sept 1947. U.S. Army Veteran of WWII; served in the Philippines. Children:  
 \*\*94 i Christine Anne b. 1948  
 \*\*95 ii Jeanne Marie b. 1949  
 \*\*96 iii Kathleen Louise b. 1950  
 iv Cynthia Mary b. 1961. Single.
- \*51. Robert Daniel<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZKOWSKI" b. 30 April 1924 in St. Paul, Minn. He married Anne REITHMEIER on 12 Sept 1959. Resides in St. Paul Park, Minn. Employed at 3M, Chemical Division as Head Process Operator. U.S. Marine Corps Veteran of WWII, served in the South Pacific and Korea. No Children. Stepson:  
 i Paul b. 19 Dec 1946

- \*52. Joan<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 10 Aug 1933 in St. Paul, Minn. She married \_\_\_\_\_  
COLLINS. They had two children:  
 i Mark  
 ii  
 Joan was divorced and now lives in St. Paul with four children  
 of a new marriage:  
 i  
 ii  
 iii  
 iv
- \*53. Thomas Joseph<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZKOWSKI" b. 11 Feb 1938 in St. Paul, Minn.  
 He married Karen LUNDIN in St. Paul, Minn. Children:  
 i Daniel Richard b. 16 July 1960. Single.  
 ii Eric Verner b. 21 May 1962. Single.  
 iii Tana Jolee b. 17 Feb 1964  
 iv Troy Thomas b. 1 May 1967  
 Later he married Arlene SANTELLA on 24 April 1976. Resides in  
 Ottawa, Kansas. Children:  
 i Dominic b. 8 June 1978 d. 1979
- \*54. Edward<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 13 Oct 1911 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married  
 Mary MILOCK on 19 Oct 1931. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc. No children.  
 Step children. Woodcrafer, cheese factory work.
- \*55. Benedict<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 28 Nov 1914 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married  
 Theresa SIGMAN on 20 May 1935. Resides in Menasha, Wisc. Mill worker,  
 retired, fisherman. Children:  
 \*\*97 i John b. 23 May 1936  
 \*\*98 ii Stanislaus "Stanley" b. 22 Aug 1938  
 \*\*99 iii Rosemary b. 21 Aug 1940  
 \*\*100 iv James b. 6 Dec 1942  
 \*\*101 v Shirley b. 16 July 1945  
 vi Thomas b. 15 Feb 1948. Single. Resides in Menasha, Wisc.  
 vii Robert b. 18 June 1952 d. 9 April 1965
- \*56. Sophie<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 13 May 1916 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married  
 Joseph SIGMAN on 26 Oct 1935. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc. Works  
 with Commission on Aging; part time home nursing; president of Catholic  
 Women's Club. Children:  
 i Lorretta b. 23 Aug 1936. She married Nicholas BALDUCCI.  
 Resides in Wilwaukee, Wisc.  
 ii Rose Ann b. 19 Jan 1939. Single. Resides in Isreal.  
 iii Ramona b. 16 May 1940. She married Louis LEHMAN on 13 May  
 1961. 8 children. Resides in Junction City, Wisc.  
 iv Francis X. b. 25 Nov 1942. He married Patricia WEBB 15 May  
 1965. Divorced. 1 child. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc.
- \*57. Joseph<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZY" b. 12 March 1918 in Portage Co., Wisc. He  
 married Evelyn SANKEY on 14 Sept 1940. Resides in Neenah, Wisc. After  
 working at the Foundry and Paper Mills, Joe opened an Appliance & TV  
 Sales-Service Shop until 1970. Now he is employed by a Midland Co-op.  
 Joe has traveled many times to Europe and South America and now enjoys  
 his mobile home in Northern Wisc. where he spends his summer days.  
 Children:



- \*\*102 i Patricia b. 2 Jan 1943
- \*\*103 ii Joan Marie b. 4 Jan 1949
- \*\*104 iii Mary Ellen b. 6 Nov 1951
- \*\*105 iv Donna Mae b. 12 Aug 1955
- \*58. Eugene<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOSY" b. 23 July 1919 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Agatha BELKE (of Wausau). Children:
  - i Charles b. 1950's. Single
  - ii James b. 1950's. Single
- \*59. Clifford<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZY" b. 8 July 1925 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Angeline SARTO (of Bessmer, Mich.) Resides in Sheboygan, Wisc. No children.
- \*60. Edwin<sup>4</sup> KOSKI b. 18 Sept 1908 d. 17 Aug 1976. He married Marion FLISEK on 26 Nov 1936. No children.
- \*61. Frank<sup>4</sup> KOSKI Jr. b. 6 Dec 1917. He married Marilyn NAIRNE on 25 Jan 1947. Resides in Sacramento, Calif. Children:
  - i Robert b. 4 May 1949. Single.
  - \*\*106 ii Kathleen b. 16 Nov 1947
  - \*\*107 iii Patricia b. 15 April 1954
  - iv Richard b. 1 May 1952. Single.
- \*62. Leo<sup>4</sup> KOSKI b. 21 April 1921. He married Karen THOMAS on 30 April 1960. Resides in Washington, D.C. Children:
  - i Elizabeth b. 17 Oct 1962. Single.
- \*63. Marie<sup>4</sup> KOSKI b. 10 Sept 1923. She married George "Bud" ANDERSON on 23 Feb 1952. Resides in Ashland, Wisc. Children:
  - i Brad b. 8 Oct 1955. Single.
  - ii Lynn b. 2 May 1957. She married Robert BAHUS, Jr. on 12 Sept 1976. No children.
  - iii Theresa "Terry" b. 8 April 1960. Single.
  - iv Kate b. 16 April 1967
- \*64. Raymond<sup>4</sup> KOSKI b. 29 Jan 1925. He married Marjorie "Pat" BROWN ON 1 Dec 1951. Resides in Washington, D.C. Children:
  - \*\*108 i Linda b. 1 Sept 1952
  - ii Joan b. 25 March 1954. Single.
  - \*\*109 iii Nancy b. 12 Feb 1960
  - iv Gregory b. 22 June 1962. Single.
  - v Philip b. 6 Jan 1967
- \*65. Rose<sup>4</sup> KOSKI b. 16 April 1927. She married James THENO on 13 Dec 1962. Children:
  - i Gregory b. 12 June 1963
  - ii Lori b. 16 Aug 1966
- \*66. Betty<sup>4</sup> KOSKI b. 14 March 1929. She married Frank HABERMAN on 27 Oct 1951. Children:
  - i Craig b. 2 Aug 1952. Single.
  - ii Brian b. 15 May 1956. Single.
  - iii Janine b. 28 May 1959. Single.
- \*67. Susan<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 12 July 1918 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Steve ZOLANDZ on 20 May 1939. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc. Children:
  - i Mary Ann b. 27 Nov 1939. She married Francis PITT on 9 May 1964. Children:
    - Kenneth b. 1 May 1965, Cheryl b. 16 June 1967, Kevin b. 28 Sept 1972. Resides in Milwaukee, Wisc.

- ii Robert b. 18 March 1943. He married Mary Ann KRANIG on 5 Sept. 1964. Children:  
William b. 7 May 1965, Cindy b. 25 Sept. 1966. Resides in Milwaukee, Wisc.
- iii Charlotte b. 15 Nov 1945. She married Richard STAHL. Children:  
Lisa b. 15 Sept 1965, Richie b. 23 May 1967. Resides in Milwaukee, Wisc.
- iv Donald b. 29 March 1950. Single.
- \*68. Henry Michael<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 29 Sept. 1919 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Sophie OMERNIK on 24 Nov 1944. Resides in Hull. Children:
  - \*\*110 i David Michael b. 18 July 1947
  - \*\*111 ii Ronald James b. 13 April 1949
  - \*\*112 iii Marie b. 21 Nov 1952
  - \*\*113 iv Janet Ann b. 21 May 1954
  - \*\*114 v Myron Henry b. 11 Sept 1960
  - vi Debbie Jean b. 10 Aug 1963
  - vii Lori Louise b. 20 Feb 1966
- \*69. Emil John<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 15 Nov 1921 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Agnes TURZINSKI on 12 Oct 1946. Resides in Milwaukee, Wisc. Heavy Equipment Operator-Operating Engineers. Children:
  - \*\*115 i Sharon b. 22 April 1947
  - \*\*116 ii Richard b. 12 July 1948
  - \*\*117 iii Robert b. 6 April 1950
  - \*\*118 iv Randall b. 13 Dec 1953
  - \*\*119 v Gary b. 8 July 1956
  - vi Jeff b. 29 Nov 1957. Single. A salesman.
  - vii Donna b. 12 March 1960. Single. A factory worker.
  - viii Sandra b. 15 Aug 1961. Single. Works in the hospital.
  - ix Kathleen b. 18 June 1963. Single.
- \*70. Irene<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 27 May 1924 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Harry M. HINTZ on 20 Oct 1945. Resides in Steven's Point. Children:
  - i Judith b. 29 March 1946. Single.
  - ii Patricia b. 3 March 1947
  - iii Kathleen b. 2 Sept 1952. She married James TRINSKI 5 May 1973. Children: Jessica Lee, Ryan Hintz
  - iv Carol b. 3 April 1954. She married Peter Trzinski 7 July 1973. Children: Amy Lynn, Michael Matthew.
  - v Diane b. 3 May 1960. Single.
  - vi Dorene b. 7 March 1964
  - vii Joan R.I.P.
- \*71. Stanley<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 10 July 1927 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Lorraine SOPA on 5 May 1952. d. 28 Sept 1968. Resided in Steven's Point, Wisc. Children:
  - \*\*120 i Roger b. 10 Oct 1952
  - \*\*121 ii Karen b. 30 Nov 1953
  - iii James b. 27 July 1956. Single.
  - iv Jerome b. 17 Sept 1957. Single.
  - \*\*122 v Nancy b. 26 March 1959
  - vi Christine b. 26 June 1962. Single.
- \*72. Bronislaus "Joe"<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 24 May 1932 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Carol HAMPTON on 4 Feb 1956. Resides in Greenfield. Former Farmer, Truck Driver, U.S. Navy Veteran (1955-1957). Children:

- \*\*123      i Karen b. 3 Aug 1956  
           ii Daniel b. 21 Sept 1957. Single. Works in Milwaukee, Wisc.  
           iii Susan b. 28 June 1963. Single.
- \*73. Chester Anthony<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 15 March 1935 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Ramona Esther KIRSCHLING on 15 Nov 1958. Resides in Menominee Falls, Wisc. Employed by Stolpher Industries Inc., Fabralloy Div., Waukesha, Wisc.; has an interest in pouring cement driveways, steps, patios, etc. Children:  
 \*\*124      i Louise Ramona b. 19 May 1959  
           ii Linda Esther b. 28 May 1962. A student at Milwaukee Area Technical College, majoring in Commercial Art.  
           iii Anthony Chester b. 19 July 1965  
           iv Todd Stanley b. 8 Jan 1969  
           v Lanae Arlene b. 21 Oct 1972
- \*74. Mary Jane<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 17 Aug 1939 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Joseph PEZEWSKI on 26 Nov 1960. Resides in Milwaukee, Wisc. Children:  
           i Daniel b. 5 June 1961  
           Other possible children are Diane, Thomas, Susie, William
- \*75. Agnes<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 11 Feb 1941 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married LeRoy MILANOWSKI on 5 Nov 1960. Resides in Steven's Point. Children:  
           i Mark b. 3 Sept 1960. Single.
- \*76. Gladys<sup>4</sup> "Evelyn" KOZICZKOWSKI b. 28 July 1942 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Larry KLUCK on 19 Aug 1961. Resides in Milwaukee. Children:  
           i Male b. 24 Oct 1973  
           ii Female b. 9 June 1975
- \*77. Alice<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 2 July 1946 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Henry WIERZBA on 24 April 1965. Resides in Rosholt, Wisc. Children:  
           i Rebecca b. 29 Aug 1965  
           ii Roxanne b. 9 Nov 1966
- \*78. Norbert<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 30 April 1951 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Judith OSTROWSKI on 22 Feb 1975. Resides in Rosholt, Wisc. Children:  
           i Jesse b. 11 May 1975  
           ii Brandy b. 9 Nov 1976  
           iii April b. 17 March 1979  
           iv Jason b. 27 May 1980
- \*79. Bonita<sup>4</sup> KOZIKOSKI b. 12 Jan 1944 in Milwaukee, Wisc. She married Gerald LINN on 19 June 1966. Resides in Toledo, Ohio. Children:  
           i Jennifer b. 3 April 1967  
           ii David b. 30 July 1969
- \*80. Stanley<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 12 Jan 1928 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Winnifred WIKKOWSKI on 27 Nov 1950. Resides in Franklin, Wisc. Set-up Supervisor at Rex Nord in Milwaukee, Wisc. Children:  
 \*\*125      i Keith b. 9 Oct 1950
- \*81. Marion<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 25 Nov 1929 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Leonard HUCKE on 30 April 1949. Children:  
           i Linda b. 11 April 1950. She married Ronald PIOTROWSKI on 6 Oct 1973.  
           ii Leonard Jr. b. 22 Oct 1951. Single.  
           iii LuAnn b. 28 Jan 1955. She married Rick THORNSDON on 26 May 1979  
           iv Lawrence b. 30 April 1959 d. 2 May 1958  
           v Lana b. 28 Nov 1959. She married Jeffrey LUKASAVIGE on 16 Feb 1980.  
           vi Leroy b. 30 Nov 1962. Single.



- \*82. Phyliss<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 27 April 1934 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Chester FELCKOWSKI on 17 Sept 1955. Children:  
 i Deborah b. 25 March 1956. She married Gery GLADOWSKI on 7 June 1980.  
 ii Lenore b. 18 April 1958
- \*83. Richard<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 2 May 1935 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Marilyn MAYEK on 31 Jan 1959. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc. Children:  
 i Lisa b. 5 Sept 1959. Single.  
 ii Rick b. 1 Nov 1962. Single.  
 iii Kyle b. 17 June 1965  
 iv Tami b. 28 July 1968
- \*84. Ralph<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 19 Dec 1937 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Beverly COULTHURST on 28 Oct 1961. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc. A Home Builder; he enjoys hunting and fishing. Children:  
 i Kevin b. 11 May 1963. Single.  
 ii Karen b. 16 Sept 1965. Single.  
 iii Kay b. 29 Aug 1967. Single.
- \*85. Clifford Daniel<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 3 Feb 1945 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Clarice KIRSCHLING on 20 May 1967. A Viet Nam veteran serving from the U.S. Marine Corps; now a Sergeant in the Portage Co. Sheriff's Dept; Clifford operates the rescue unit in Portage Co. Children:  
 i Todd Daniel b. 15 Feb 1970  
 ii Jeff Michael b. 5 Oct 1971  
 Later married Linda PRAIN on 20 Feb 1976. No children. Resides Steven's Point, Wisc.
- \*86. Carol<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 28 Aug 1938 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married James FRIDAY on 27 July 1963. Resides in Eau Claire, Wisc. Children:  
 i John b. 23 May 1964  
 ii Jeffrey b. 28 March 1966  
 iii Jennifer b. 25 March 1967
- \*87. Joseph<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 9 April 1940 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Kathleen HIGGINS on 26 Sept 1970. Children:  
 i Daniel  
 ii Brian  
 iii Krissie  
 iv Michele
- \*88. Janice<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 4 March 1942 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married James BADEMER. Children:  
 i Jayne  
 ii Gregory  
 iii Monica  
 iv Robert  
 v Jason
- \*89. John<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 4 Feb 1945 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Adair \_\_\_\_\_.
- \*90. Shirley<sup>5</sup> KING b. in Milwaukee, Wisc. She married Wm. DALGNER. Resides in Milwaukee, Wisc. Children:  
 i Michael b. 1959  
 ii Christine b. 1962
- \*91. Maxine Gertrude<sup>5</sup> KOZY b. 27 Aug 1946 in St. Paul, Minn. She married Glen SPAULDING on 30 March 1968. Resides in St. Paul. Employed by 3M as a medical secretary. Children:

- i Laura Lee b. 24 June 1967
- ii James Allen b. 16 Sept 1968
- iii Melissa Ann b. 26 July 1974
- \*92. Rosanna Marie<sup>5</sup> KOZY b. 10 June 1948 in St. Paul, Minn. She married Dennis OLSON on 12 Oct 1968. Self-employed Certified Genealogical Record Searcher, Homemaker, and Gardener. Resides in White Bear Lake, Minn. Children:
  - i Kelly Elizabeth b. 15 March 1969
  - ii Kristen Rose b. 18 Dec 1972
  - iii Deanna Leigh b. 22 Sept 1975
  - iv Andrew Max b. 14 Jan 1980
- \*93. Jean Marie<sup>5</sup> KOZY b. 30 Sept 1950 in St. Paul, Minn. She married Kenneth PEKAREK on 27 June 1970. Resides in St. Paul, Minn. Nurse Educator at Lutheran Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing, Minneapolis. Has four adopted children:
  - i Holly b. 13 Sept 1973
  - ii Heather b. 25 July 1974
  - iii David b. 19 Nov 1976
  - iv Steven b. 23 Feb 1972
- \*94. Christine Anne<sup>5</sup> KOZKOWSKI b. 1948. She married Douglas UNDERWOOD in 1969. Resides in California. Children:
  - i Diane Christine b. 1969
  - ii Jeffrey Douglas b. 1973
- \*95. Jeanne Marie<sup>5</sup> KOZKOWSKI b. 1949. She married Jeffrey ARBACAUSKAS in 1977. Resides in California. Children:
  - i James Adam b. 1977
  - Jeanne's child from an earlier marriage:
    - i Jeanette Suzanne b. 1971
- \*96. Kathleen Louise<sup>5</sup> KOZKOWSKI b. 1950. She married Vernon STREETER in 1976. Resides in California. No children.
- \*97. John Peter<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 23 May 1936 in Portage Co., Wisc. Married in 1960 (?) in Ft. Worth, Texas. Resides in Manning, So. Carolina. He runs an Auto Repair Business. Children:
  - i Rhonda b. about 1962. Single.
  - ii Shawn died young.
  - Later married Mary \_\_\_\_\_. Stepchild:
    - i Lori She married \_\_\_\_\_ Williams.
- \*98. Stanislaus "Stanley" R.<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 22 Aug. 1938 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Barbara BABBITS on 13 June 1964. Resides in Alaska. State Trooper. Children:
  - i Steven b. 4 Nov 1964. Single.
  - ii Jenny b. 7 Dec 1971. Single.
  - iii Patty b. 1 Aug. 1977. Single.
- \*99. Rosemary<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 21 Aug 1940 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Robert VERDON on 6 June 1969. Resides in Neenah, Wisc. Children:
  - i Matt b. 30 Sept 1969
  - She also has two stepchildren:
    - i Mike b. 8 Aug 1964
    - ii Debra b. 13 May 1967
- \*100. James A.<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 6 Dec 1942 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Kathy MC ANULTY on 17 Oct 1964. Resides in Neenah, Wisc. Children:
  - i Robert J. b. 12 May 1966
  - ii Kenneth b. 28 June 1968
  - iii Sara Jane b. 23 April 1972
  - iv Kim Marie b. 14 Nov 1973 d. 13 Oct 1975

- \*101. Shirley Ann<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 16 July 1945 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Daniel EBBEN on 21 July 1962. Resides in Menasha, Wisc. Children:  
     i Douglas J. b. 18 Oct 1962. Single.  
     ii William Patrick b. 5 Aug 1964
- \*102. Patricia<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZY" b. 2 Jan 1943 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Richard ARNDT on 18 Aug 1962. Resides in Neenah, Wisc. Children:  
     i Jeffrey James b. 1 May 1963. Single.  
     ii Paula Jean b. 23 Nov 1965
- \*103. Joan<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZY" b. 4 Jan 1949 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married David DETHARDT on 29 July 1972. Resides in Neenah, Wisc. A widow, Joan has no children.
- \*104. Mary Ellen<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZY" b. 6 Nov 1951 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Wayne HUTCHINSON on 8 April 1978. Resides in Neenah, Wisc. Children:  
     i Emily Marie b. 26 May 1980
- \*105. Donna Mae<sup>4</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI "KOZY" b. 12 Aug 1955 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Michael ROSS on 15 March 1975. Resides in Neenah, Wisc. Children:  
     i Michelle Lee b. 4 Aug 1975  
     ii Michael Kristopher b. 14 March 1978
- \*106. Kathleen<sup>5</sup> KOSKI b. 16 Nov 1947. She married Aaron READ on 17 July 1976. Children:  
     i Lindsey Erin b. 13 Aug 1979
- \*107. Patricia<sup>5</sup> KOSKI b. 15 April 1954. She married Ed CEPAUSKAS on 10 May 1980. No children.
- \*108. Linda<sup>5</sup> KOSKI b. 1 Sept 1952. She married Frank CREAMER on 21 Aug 1971. Children:  
     i David Patrick
- \*109. Nancy<sup>5</sup> KOSKI b. 12 Feb 1960. She married Wade Alan DAYBERRY on 15 Sept 1979. No children.
- \*110. David Michael<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 18 July 1947 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Jeanette KOSTUCH on 20 Oct 1973. Resides in Amhearst Junction, Wisc. Children:  
     i Tammy Beth b. 15 July 1977  
     ii Chad David b. 8 Aug 1979
- \*111. Ronald James<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 13 April 1949 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Sandra LUCAS on 6 July 1968. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc. Children:  
     i Jeffrey James b. 3 April 1969  
     ii Kimberly Sue b. 9 March 1971  
     iii Jennifer Lynn b. 5 Oct 1974  
     iv Michael David b. 9 Nov 1976
- \*112. Marie<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 21 Nov 1952 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Robert KLUCK on 24 June 1972. Resides in Rosholt, Wisc. Children:  
     i Carrie Lynn b. 8 May 1973  
     ii Jason Robert b. 12 Aug 1974  
     iii Michelle Lea b. 10 Feb 1977  
     iv Aaron Andrew b. 1 Sept 1979
- \*113. Janet Ann<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 21 May 1954 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Randall KRUZICKI on 7 Oct 1978. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc. No children.



- \*114. Myron Henry<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 11 Sept 1960 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Terri PAURIEA on 6 Sept 1980. Resides in Plover, Wisc. No children.
- \*115. Sharon<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 22 April 1947 in Wisc. She married Michael BREWER on 14 Oct 1967. Resides in Milwaukee, Wisc. Factory Work. Children:  
     i Kim b. 14 March 1970 in Kansas City
- \*116. Richard<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 12 July 1948. He married Bonnie KLASS on 8 June 1968. Resides in Milwaukee, Wisc. Factory Work. Children:  
     i Joseph b. 6 Aug 1969  
     ii Donald b. 13 July 1971
- \*117. Robert<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 6 April 1950 in Wisc. He married Annette GREGORIO. Resides in Milwaukee, Wisc. Police Officer. Children:  
     i Scott b. 3 Jan 1981
- \*118. Randall<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 13 Dec 1953 in Wisc. He married Cheri MAKURAT. Resides in West Allis, Wisc. Factory Work. Children:  
     i Keith b. 20 July 1977  
     ii Kurt b. 8 April 1980
- \*119. Gary<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 8 July 1956 in Wisc. He married Shirley POLLUM on 24 May 1980. Resides in Steven's Point, Wisc. No children. Employed by Sentry Insurance.
- \*120. Roger<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 10 Oct 1952 in Portage Co., Wisc. He married Mary JAKUSZ on 10 May 1975. Children:  
     i Wendy b. 26 June 1976 d. 26 Sept 1976  
     ii Sarah b. 17 July 1977  
     iii Tracey b. 4 March 1980
- \*121. Karen<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 30 Nov 1953 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Paul ZAMZOW on 14 June 1975. Divorced Oct 1979, Karen retained her maiden name.
- \*122. Nancy<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 26 March 1959 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Frank SUCKON on 22 Nov 1978. Children:  
     i Jason b. 3 May 1979
- \*123. Karen<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 3 Aug 1956 in Portage Co., Wisc. She married Charles DE SHONG on 26 Feb 1977. Resides in Waynesville, Missouri. Children:  
     i Stephen b. 12 April 1980  
     ii Sarah b. 1 March 1981
- \*124. Louise Ramona<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 19 May 1959 in Milwaukee, Wisc. She married Curtiss E. CAIN on 13 Oct 1979. Resides in Germantown, Wisc. Computer Operator. No children.
- \*125. Keith<sup>5</sup> KOZICZKOWSKI b. 9 Oct 1950 in Portage Co., Wisc. d. 3 April 1979. He married Theresa GLATEZK. A sheet metal apprentice. Children:  
     i Jacquelin  
     ii Jeanine  
     iii Jason  
     iv Jeremy

## Addendum

#3 Frank's initial on his tombstone is A. His middle name probably was Andrew (Jondrzej)

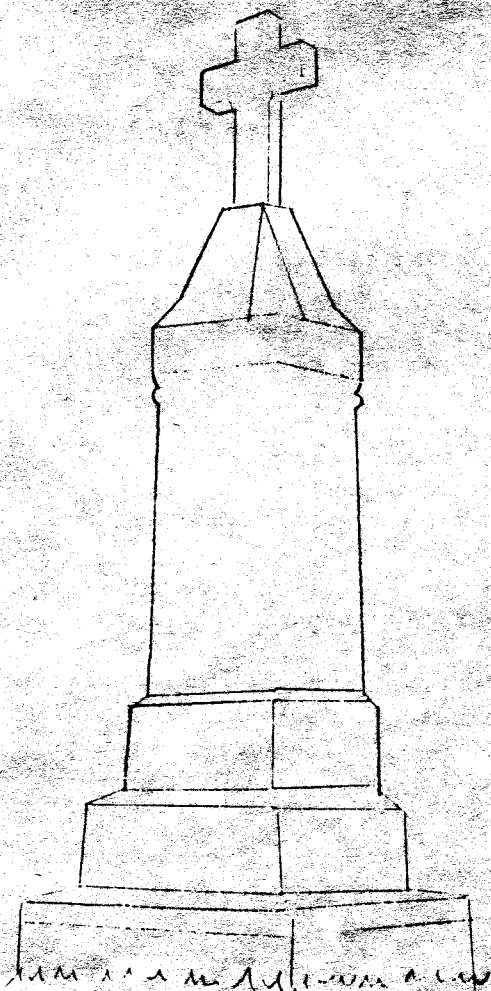
#17 Florence may be incorrectly listed here as John and Lucy's daughter. I believe her to actually be a step-daughter of John E. (#12) through his first wife Helen Leibe Mazella. In that case, she would not be a blood descendant of Michael Koziczowski and that section should be deleted.

#45 Stella was listed in John E.'s obituary as his daughter, which would make her a 4th generation descendant. It is possible she should be listed with family group #38 - Helen. In that case, she would be a 5th generation descendant.

#51 Robert's birth certificate lists his birthdate as 24 April 1925. It is so listed in his father's section (Dominic #20). He maintains his actual birthdate is 30 April 1924. It is so listed in his section.

#5 John's death is recorded in Sacred Heart Church records as Feb. 19, 1894 - age 50 years. His gravestone reads 1892.

The tombstone of John's son Frank reads Brother - Jan. 1, 1869-Dec. 9, 1899. Records at Sacred Heart Church list his death as Dec. 9, 1900 age 31 years. The word Brother may indicate religious training.



### PIONEER'S GRAVE

This is the gravestone of Michael Koziczowski, first Polish settler in Portage County, who is buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Polonia.

# Michael von Koziczkowski - A Noble Ancestor

Michael von Koziczkowski<sup>1</sup> was born on September 11, 1811 in the district of Karthaus<sup>2</sup> in the province of West Prussia. He was a member of the landed gentry and the name is listed among the noble names of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.<sup>3</sup> Although there is no substantiating evidence to indicate the exact place of birth, there are several strong possibilities. According to the Polish provincial archives in Gdansk, Koziczkowo, a village located in Kartuszy County, was the original family estate.

Nasz znak:  
645 - 22

Data:  
24 VI 77

Szanowna Pani!

Odpowiadając uprzejmie informujemy, iż ród szlachecki nazwiskiem Koziczkowski vel Kozyczkowski, później von Koziczkowski wywodzi się rzeczywiście z tutejszego terenu. Nazwisko to pochodzi od wsi Koziczkowo w b. powiecie kartuskim. Koziczkowscy związani byli także z innymi miejscowościami na obszarze obecnego województwa gdańskiego. Tu osiedlona była też szlachta nazwiskiem Żelewski, później von Żelewski.

Złączymy wyrazy poważania

Dyrektor

Dr Czesław Lisowski

The translation reads:

In answer to your letters we wish to inform you, that gentry by the name of KOZICZKOWSKI or KOZYCZKOWSKI later named von Koziczkowski, indeed comes from these parts (or this region). The name comes from the village of Koziczkowo in the county of Kartusk. The family of Koziczkowski also owned property in different locations in the present voivodship (district) of Gdansk. In the same territory was also another gentry by the name of Zelewski, later Von Zelewski.

The Koziczkowski surname is mentioned in several villages, in a history of the Karthaus district written by Willy Heidn, entitled Wissenschaftliche Beiträge, Die Ortschaften des Kreises Karthaus/Westpr. in der Vergangenheit (1965 Marburg/Lahn). Because this source is unique and informative, I have reprinted selected translations below. I have done so only to indicate the pattern of settlement within the Karthaus district, not to imply that these villages were the only ones with Koziczkowski residents.

1. Also spelled Kositzkowski, Kosiczkowski, Kosyczkowski, Kozycowski, Kozyczkowski, Koziczkowski.

2. According to the Marburg Passenger Lists, see page

3. The reference is in Steve Berbow, 350 lat, Polska i, Ostrowski Vol. 2 reprinted 1933.

Hufen is used throughout the following pages. A Hufen is a unit of measurement similar to our acre in meaning although not necessarily in size.

KOSITZKAU (MIT OSUSNITZA)

1. a) Around 1400 KOSICZKOW, 1570 KOSZICZKOWO, 1773 KOSITZKOWO, 1789 KOZYCZKOWO, 1820 KOZIZOWO, 1865 KOSITZKAU, polish KOZICZKOWO or KOZYCZKOWO.  
b) 1820 OSSUSZIKA, according to Bar/Stephan OSUSNITZA, polish OSUSZIKA.
2. Kozitzkau lies 3 Km. north of Chmielno and 1 Km. northwest of Garsch. In the south the area borders on Lake Roskau. To the north parts of Lakes Sianowo and Oszuszino lie with Kozitzkau boundaries. The Leba flows through the area from Lake Roskau to Lake Sianowo. West of Kozitzkau the Leba river powers the upper mill, and close to Lake Sianowo, the lower mill. The Leba receives a tributary from Lake Lappalitzer just north of Lake Roskau. Meadows stretch on both sides of the Leba. In the northeast part of the Kozitzkau area, there are swamps and bogs. Forest stretches along the western border toward Zesdrin and south of the Oszuszino Lake. Although the land seems fairly level, the altitude difference is considerable. It differs between 162 m. (in the village) and 219.5 m. (about 800 m. north of the village).
3. According to Hirsch, the origin of Kositzkau dates from the Era of the Ordes and was a service-farm belonging to Mirchau under Polish rights. The hog and cow penny was worth 1 makr. Kosiczkow is mentioned in the wax-tablets of Danzig. Witzke von Koziczkowski was involved in a murder, and had to pay living expenses to Mirow v. Fidlin in 1397 and 1398. Phillip von Koziczkowski was a witness and guarantor in a settlement in 1408. Paul von Koziczkowski is mentioned in 1410 in regards to a mayor-post. According to the contribution book of 1570, Kosziczkowo was situated in the Mirchau region and it's size was 9 Hufen. Andreas and Johannes Waiten paid 1 fl. 10½ gr. for 3 3/8 Hufen; Gregor Weltzersz paid 27 gr. for 2¼ Hufen; Matthias Kosziczki paid 1 fl. 10½ gr. for 3 3/8 Hufen, 4 gr. for Katner and 12 gr. for one mill. According to Bar<sup>1</sup>, Kositzkau consists of 4 farm sections: Section A owned by Gabriel v. Lewinski, then from 1743 his son Johann, then since 1786 his son Michael and from 1819 his son Johann. Part B owned by Sigismund v. Krecki, then from 1712 his son Andreas, then by his son Franz, followed by his son Thomas, then from 1819 by Johann v. Krecki. Part C owned by Michael von Koziczkowski, then from 1756 Andreas v. Kaszewski, then by his daughter Constantia v. Temska, then from 1825 her son Anton v. Tempski. Part D owned by Gregor von Koziczkowski, then by his son Adam; then from 1791 by Michael v. Lewinski (see Section A); then since 1819 by his son Johann (see Section A).

In the contribution list of 1773 the owners were identified as Johann Lewinsky, widow Catherine Krenska (probably the wife of Franz v. Krecki), Andreas Karschewsky and Adam Koziczkowski. 49 people lived in Kositzkau. The entire area measures 6 Hufen, each section being 1½ Hufen. The livestock consisted of 15 horses, 14 oxen, 12 cows, 7 calves, 11 sheep and 8 pigs. They sowed 49½ bushels of rye, 30 bushels of barley, 30 bushels of oats and 2 bushels of peas. The hay harvest consisted of 22 4-horse drawn loads

In the Economy report it says about the fields "most of it is shrubs and bushes. The ground soil is cold slick and white sand...so one often finds wasteland... The meadows are small, but high-yielding, they lie on a river (the Leba). The pasture is adequate, with many bushes. There is a vast forest of young beeches and oaks, which is adequate for heating purposes. There is no building timber."

In 1789 Kozyczkovo had 4 noble owners and altogether 10 fireplaces. In 1820 the noble estate of Kozizkovo had 101 inhabitants. In 1864 Kositzkau had 350 inhabitants. There were 21 owners, 56 properties and 36 houses...

<sup>1</sup> An author-historian



### ZUKOWKEN

.....In the Kontributions list of 1773 the following part-owners are mentioned: Anton Friedrich v. Dombrowsky, Andres v. Gostomsky and Ernst v. Kozitzkowsky: the latter may have been the estate administrator, since his name is not mentioned anywhere else. Judging by the size of the estate (8 Hufen), this might be possible. Dombrowski's property was 4 Hufen and Gostomski's was 1½ Hufen. Altogether Zukowken was 13½ Hufen. The site of the mill property is not listed. Altogether 87 people lived in Zukowken. The following families lived on the property of Dombrowski: George Ronke, Michael Zibula, Jacob Ronke, Friedrich Solke and Franz Mroczk. The following families lived on the property of Gostomski: Jacob Czierka, widow of Martin Dalzin, and Jacob Zika (Zielke). On the property of Mr. v. Kozitzkowsky there lived 8 Soika families (who all called themselves Soik later): they were Michel, Martin, Woytek, the widow of Christian, David, Zacharias and Michel Soika. Besides those, the miller Michel Plaster lived in the mill, which was owned jointly by the three owners Dombrowsky, Gostomsky and Kozitzkowsky. They had the following livestock: 10 horses, 40 oxen, 23 cows, 11 calves, 78 sheep, and 38 pigs. They sowed 107½ bushel of rye, 25½ bushel of barley, 64½ bushel of oats, 9½ bushel of wheat and 1 bushel peas. The hay-harvest was 18 4-horse loads.

### PUSDROWO

.....According to the contribution list of 1773, the following part-owners are mentioned: Part A; Mathes Krentzky who lives in Borrestowo: Part B; Joseph v. Laszewski who lives in Suleczin: Part C; Melcher Plachetzky: Part D; the widow Esther Krenska who lives in Wensiorens' rooms: Part E; Woytek (Albert) Boien: Part F; Wawrzyniec Zakrzewski who was called Lorenz v. Kos-zakrzewski. (He probably is the husband of one of the three Zadzik v. Pucdrowski sisters. Zakrzewski's part was 3 Hufen; Krentzky's and Laszewski's were 2 Hufen and the remaining 3 owners each had 1 Hufen: altogether 12 Hufen. On Krentzky's property lived Joseph Starck and Johann Gribba. On Laszewski's property lived Christian Nitzlau, Michal Dombek and Cuba Puzdrowsky. On Plachetzky's property lived Johann Fohrmann. On the widow Krenska's property lived Johann Weybruld and Jureck Schich. On Boien's property lived Ignatius Kositzkowsky and on Zakrzewski's property lived Christian Stentzel and Michel Potiwa. On the mill that belongs to all the owners lives the miller Christian Fohrmann. Altogether 71 people lived in Pusdrowo.

### MISCHISCHEWITZ

.....The owner of one part was Martin v. Kozyczkowsky. He died in 1776 then his sons Jacob Michael and Joseph Thomas were owners together. Since 1796, Michael v. Bronk, then his sister Anna v. Borzyskowska, then from 1803 her son Michael.

Besides the noble families, there lived in Mischischewitz on Martin v. Kozyczkowsky's property: Michal Konkoll and Paul Klassa, and Martin Tormiczik.

In all 94 people lived in Mischischewitz. In the economy report it says "The fields contain many hills and valleys. The soil is full of rocks and there are large stretches that are grown over with heather and are seldom cultivated. The fields change from sand to cold clay. The meadows are prairies on which grow heather and little hay. The pasture at this village is adequate for livestock because of the thick underbrush. But they have no wood adequate for building and heating."

### EXAU

.....According to the Lustration of 1570, Exau had 16 Hufen which were divided into 2 farms. Johannes Exaw paid 12 gr. for 7½ Hufen and 4 gr. for a Katner. Michal v. Exaw paid 12 gr. for 8 Hufen, 4 gr. for a Katner, 3 fl. for 3 hammer wheels, 20 gr. for 1 Huf of the hammerworks and 18 gr. for 3 workers. So there existed a Hammerwork in Exau at that time. According to the Rhinefelder Church register in 1686, there lived in Exau's Hammerworks the steel and ironmaster-Arndt Groppen. According to Aschkewitz, the Rosenberg and Zierenberg families came to Exau in the 16th century. In 1648 Albrecht von Powalski occupied 4 Hufen in Exau. About 1680-1696, the Polish Major Thomas V. Koryth was the hereditary owner of Exau. He is mentioned as a baptism-sponser in the Rheinfield Lutheran Parish register of 1688. His death in 1696 is registered in the church books of this parish. The heirs of Thomas v. Koryth were

Katharina Elizabeth von Kozykowska, Eleanor Sofie and Johanna Teofile von Koryth. In 1697 Peter Ernst von Kczewski bought the farm Exau with the Hammermill and inn for 14000 fl.....

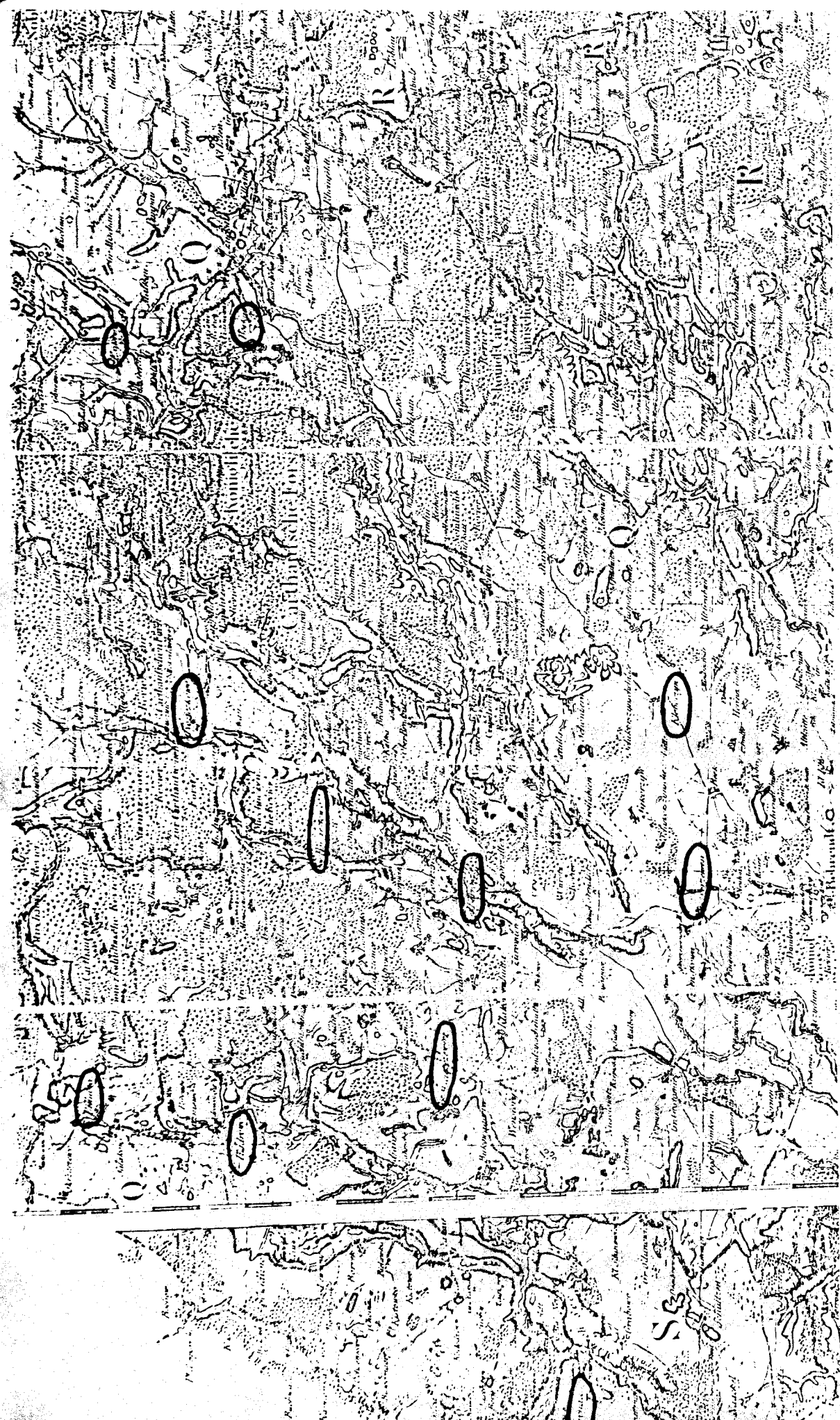
#### BORCHESTOWO

.....Part A was owned by Mathias von Krecki, then his son Martin; then since 1763 his son Matthaas who paid homage in 1772. The owner since 1792 was Martin von Lniski (see Part F). Part B was owned by Albrecht von Gzestkowski, then from 1745 his daughter Eva von Krecka (her husband was Bogislav von Krecki, who paid homage in 1772); then since 1788 the son Valerian von Krecki; since 1799 Martin von Lniski (see part F). Part C was owned by Peter v. Borzestowski; from 1752 his son Adam v. Borzestowski (Homage 1772); since 1793 his son Matthias v. Borzestowski - then Franz v. Koziczowski. Part D had 3 owners: Magdalena v. Wesierska from Doregowska; the four Skierk brothers; Marianna of Gostomska from Skierk. From 1707-1729 Johann Freidrich von Gleissen-Doregowski owned all three parts. From 1743 his nephew Matthias v. Wybicki, then his son Johann v. Wybicki. From 1816 his brothers Dominicus v. Wybicki. From 1823 Ignatius v. Pruszek. Part E was owned by Peter v. Borzestowski; then his son Johann, then his son Peter (who died in 1779); then his daughter Elizabeth v. Lebinska. Part F was owned by Anton and Michael v. Lewinski; from 1750 or 1751 the owner was Anton v. Lniski; from 1772 Martha v. Lniski (who paid homage in 1772); since 1816 all four parts were owned by Kunigunde v. Lewinska who was born in Laszewska. Part G was owned by Johann v. Kozyczowski; then from 1788 by his son Andreas v. Kozyczowski; then from 1795 by his brother Franz v. Kozyczowski (see Part C); then since 1800 by Martin von Lniski (see Part F).

Nearby Mettkau belonged to the Judge Andreas Zelewski from Berent. He had split the land between 7 tenant farmers; Konkoll, Janka, Dombrowsky, Krewta, Szimanski, Jelinski, Diw and Blok.

From the economic description of the Nobel estate Borzestowo we learn, "the field... consist of many mountains of stones. The ground is partly sand, partly bog and much of it cannot be cultivated. The meadows are partly between fields and partly on a lake. But tho are very wet and give little hay. The forest is large and consist of young beeches and fir but no lumber. In 1789 Borchestowo, an estate belonging to 5 noble owners, had 12 fire-places..."

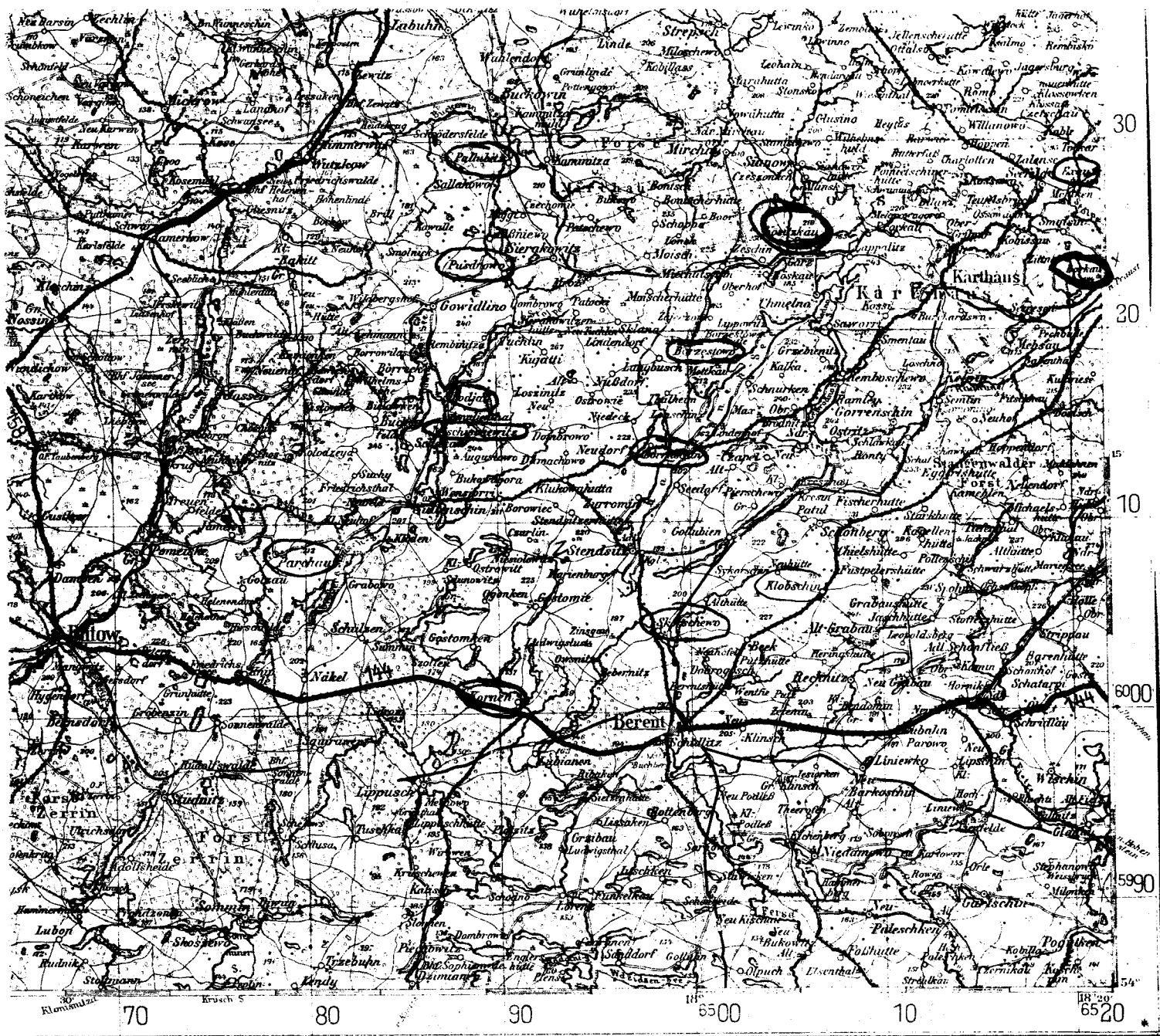




This map taken from Heidin's book shows the District of Karthaus (1796-1802); 3 miles = 1 inch. Difficult to read, the following communities are circled: Parchau, Pusdrowo, Pallubice, Misciszewicz, Borruschin, Borchestowo, Koziczkowo, Skorzewo, Klobuzyn, Exau and Borchau.

Poland

# — a portion of Karthaus District of West Prussia



This German map is a 1940 reprint of a 1902 map.  
 (4.5 miles = 1 inch.) Communities of interest, circled  
 are: Parchau, Pallubitz, Pusedrowo, Podjass, Mischischewitz,  
 Kirnen, Borzestowo, Borrushin, Skorschewo, Klobschin,  
 Kositzkau, Exau and Borkau.





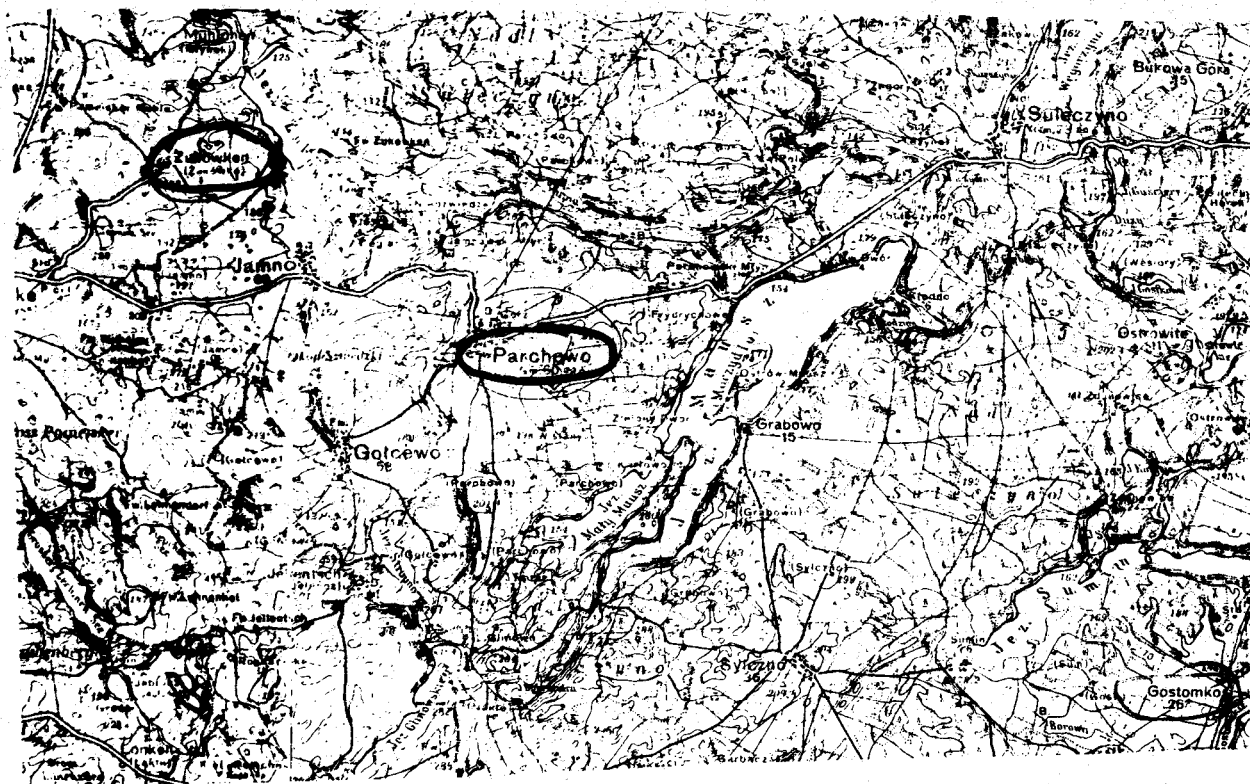
We have several clues to help determine Michael's exact place of origin. Michael's son Martin recalled his father came from around Parchowo, about 10 miles west of Lake Stezyna.<sup>4</sup> He many times mentioned the name "Mausz", which is a lake about one mile from Parchowo. Today lying in Butow County, Parchowo was once within the boundaries of the Karthaus district. Michael sent letters home to his neighbors, Zinda and Platta, urging them to emigrate. John Zinda was from Sklszowa<sup>5</sup> and Platta (Kropildo) may have come from the village of Gostomken;<sup>6</sup> both not far in distance from the villages with mention of Koziczkowski's.

An only son,<sup>\*</sup> Michael originally studied for the priesthood, but the death of his father, coupled with the mismanagement of the family estate by a foreman, forced him to abandon his studies.<sup>7</sup> On October 30, 1838, he married Francis Zelewska<sup>8</sup> (She was born on December 4, 1815.) There is mention of von Zelewski in the following villages (again from Heidn's history): Borchau-now Borkowo, Borruchin-now Boruchino, Borchestowo-now Borzestowo, Pallubitz-Palubice, and Podjass-Podjacy. Schalewski (Szalewski) are mentioned in the village of Klobshin-now Kolbuczyn, just west of Skorzewo.

4. According to Martin's son, David Kozikosky of Steven's Point. As in most oral history there is usually a nucleus of truth.
5. According to his death certificate (prob. Skorzewo).
6. According to Willy Heidn's history.
7. According to Daniel Koziczkowski of Steven's Point.
8. According to Martha Koziczkowski Leibe, her mother was a Shalewski in Poland; her grandmother a Rondo and her great-grandmother a Steep. Francis' death certificate gives Zelewski as her maiden name. In the biographical sketch of Joseph Koziczkowski in A Standard History of Portage County (1919) p. 759, his parents are listed as Michael Fen and Francis (Vonzelewska) Koziczkowski.

\*perhaps only surviving son

*Handwritten:* 1300  
Poland



This 1936 Polish map (1.6 miles = 1 inch) shows in great detail, the Polish countryside and villages of interest to us.



# Kashubian Origins

Michael and Frances emigrated from the Kasubian district of West Prussia. The Kashubs were a Slavic tribe whose history can be traced back to 1000 A.D. Reprinted below is an article taken from Polish American Studies, Vol. XXIII, No. 1 Jan, June 1966.

## THE KASHUBS—ORIGINS AND EMIGRATION TO THE U. S.<sup>1</sup>

Jan L. Perkowski\*

The present day Kashubs are a Slavic people whose language is closely related to those of the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, and Sorbs.<sup>2</sup> Together these languages comprise the western group of Slavic Languages, which, combined with the South and East Slavic Languages, form the Slavic branch of Indo-European.

Archaeological evidence shows that ca. 2200 B.C. the Indo-European peoples migrated from north of the Caspian Sea westward to the shores of the Baltic Sea. In merging with the cultures already present in Europe, they brought about a significant cultural change between the Baltic and Aegean Seas.<sup>3</sup> By 2000 B.C. the Indo-European language had separated into its various branches.<sup>4</sup> Of the Indo-European peoples the Balts, the Celts, and the Goths preceded the Slavs in the area between the lower Oder and the lower Vistula Rivers. Between 600 A.D. and 900 A.D. the Slavs moved northward into this territory, held chiefly by the Balts. By the 10th century A.D. Slavs had settled this whole region.<sup>5</sup> They were called the Pomeranians (Slavic: Pomorjane 'inhabitants of the seacoast').

However, Slavic expansion along the Baltic Sea did not terminate at the Oder River, but extended to the Elbe. The Slavic tribes in this area have since become extinct; but one tribe, the Polabians, who lived along the lower Elbe, did leave behind some texts before dying out in the 18th century.<sup>6</sup> Within the Pomeranian group, the Slovincians survived on the shores of Lakes Leba and Gardno until the beginning of the 20th century.<sup>7</sup> Some good records of their speech have been preserved.<sup>8</sup> As late as 1905 there still remained a few older people who could utter some phrases in Slovincian.<sup>9</sup> The eastern-most group of the Pomeranians are the Kashubs. They are found on the left bank of the lower Vistula River where they border on the Polish linguistic area. The 100,000 to 200,000 present day Kashubs in Poland are the only survivors of the Pomeranians in their original habitat.<sup>10</sup>

The history of the Kashubs in Europe is one of alternate Germanization and Polonization. The recorded history of the Kashubs begins ca. 1000 A.D., when the East Pomeranian prince who was reigning in Danzig married the daughter of the Polish king Boleslaw Chrobry and was baptized. During the following century Polish missionaries were active in the Kashubian area. However, in the 13th century there began a struggle with the Teutonic Knights (Germans) which terminated in subjugation and colonization by the Knights from 1309 until 1466.

After the defeat of the Teutonic Knights by the Poles in 1466, East Pomerania came under Polish influence, which lasted until the first partition of Poland in 1772. During this period, which included the Protestant Reformation of the 16th and 17th centuries, the Poles remained

Catholics and the Germans became Protestants. East (Polish) Pomerania and West (German) Pomerania became even more rigidly opposed to one another. In East Pomerania the Kashubian nobility became Polonized and the German minority was absorbed. It was at this time that the first phase of Kashubian literary activity came into being. In East Pomerania in 1693 a Kashubian-speaking character was included in an anonymous Polish play (probably written by Jan Guliński,<sup>11</sup> but the Poles did not allow the use of Kashubian in churches or schools. Yet in Central Pomerania the Protestants promoted religious services in the vernacular and in 1586 Simon Krofey of the Bytów District published the first book in Kashubian, a translation of the Lutheran hymnal.<sup>12</sup> In 1643 Michael Pontanus of Stupsk published a translation of Luther's catechism into Kashubian.<sup>13</sup> This literary activity among the Lutheran Kashubs continued up to the middle of the 18th century, when their decreased numbers lessened the demand.

With the first partition of Poland in 1772 the Kashubs came completely under Prussian (German) control, which lasted until just after the First World War (1919-20). In 1842 the King of Prussia decreed that every child in Prussia could be instructed in his mother tongue. This helped to awaken latent Kashubian nationalism and, with Florian Cynowa's attempt to establish a Kashubian Literary Language,<sup>14</sup> the second phase of Kashubian literary activity was launched.<sup>15</sup> This second phase has continued, though haltingly, up to the present day.<sup>16</sup> In 1865 the

King rescinded his order of 1842 and decreed that all subjects must use German. Soon afterward Bismarck initiated his "Kulturkampf", a policy of rigid Germanization and colonization among non-Germanic ethnic groups in Prussia. These conditions provided an added stimulus for Kashubian emigration to America, which had already begun in 1848.

In the Treaty of Versailles (1919-20), Poland was given a narrow strip of land, leading to the Baltic Sea, west of the Vistula River and between East and West Prussia. Known as the "Polish Corridor", this strip of land was populated, for the most part, with Kashubs. This precarious location between two large segments of German territory caused much apprehension in Poland between the two World Wars. In trying to solidify their claim to the territory, the Poles produced polemic literature, varying in form from descriptive geography<sup>17</sup> to scientifically sound ethnographic studies of the Kashubs, proving their relationship to the Poles.<sup>18</sup> Nevertheless, in 1939 the Germans seized the "Corridor" and once again the Kashubs were under German control. After the establishment of the Oder-Neisse boundary between Poland and East Germany in 1950, however, the Kashubs were officially returned to Poland, where currently they share the hardships of the present Polish regime with the Poles themselves as their Polonization slowly continues.<sup>19</sup>

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\* The author, a graduate of Harvard, is presently an instructor at the University of Texas in Austin, Texas.

1. This article is based in part on my unpublished doctoral dissertation, "A Kashubian Dialect in the United States" (Harvard, December, 1964).

2. In calling Kashubian a language, rather than a Polish dialect, I follow the usage of Roman Jakobson (*Slavic Languages: A Condensed Survey*, New York, 1966, pp. 1-8). Some linguists consider it to be a Polish dialect. I do not wish to enter into this controversy here, but three interesting discussions can be found in the following works: Andrzej Bukowski, *Regionalizm kaszubski* (Poznań, 1960), pp. 82-86; Nicolaï Van Wijk, *Les Langues Slaves de l'Europe à la Finlande* ('s-Gravenhage, 1966), pp. 73-74; and Friedrich Lorentz, *The Casubian Civilization* (London, 1935), pp. 220-254.

3. See Marija Gimbutas, "Ancient Baltic Lands", *International Journal of Slavic Linguistics and Poetics*, VI (The Hague, 1962), pp. 78 ff.; and also her article, "From the Neolithic to the Iron Age in the Region between the Upper Vistula and Middle Dnieper Rivers: A Survey", *International Journal of Slavic Linguistics and Poetics*, III ('s-Gravenhage, 1960).

4. See Gimbutas, "Ancient Baltic Lands", pp. 77 ff.

5. *Ibid.*

6. See F. Rost, *Die Sprochreste der Drevono-Polaben* (Leipzig, 1907).

7. See Roman Jakobson, *Slavic Languages: A Condensed Survey* (New York, 1966).

8. See *Takty pomorskie czyli slowniko-kasubskiego*, comp. Friedrich Lorentz, Zemyt H. III (Kraków, 1914-1925); Franz Tetzner, *Die Slovincen und Lebauschubien* (Berlin, 1899); Friedrich Lorentz, *Slovincische Grammatik* (St. Petersburg, 1903) and *Slovincische Texte* (St. Petersburg, 1905).

9. This was related to me by Professor Zabrocki of the University of Poznań and is based on material he gathered at that time. It is my belief that there probably are still some Slovincian speakers in the United States. Since they came from Prussia and were fluent in German and staunch Lutherans, they were absorbed by the German immigrant communities rather than the Slavic communities. Therefore, they are almost impossible to locate.

10. See Jakobson, *Slavic Languages: A Condensed Survey*, p. 2.

11. See Friedrich Lorentz, *The Casubian Civilization* (London, 1935), p. 160.

12. The modern reprint is entitled *Geistliche Lieder D. Martini Luthers und Anderer Frommer Manner*, ed. Rheinhold von Olesch (Köln-Gras, 1958). For a survey of this phase of Kashubian literature see Friedrich Lorentz, "Zur älteren kaschubischen Literatur", *Archiv für Slavische Philologie*, 21 (Berlin, 1896), pp. 556-557.

13. The modern reprint is entitled *Der kleine Catechismus D. Martini Luthers*, ed. Rheinhold von Olesch (Köln-Gras, 1958).

14. See Florian Cynowa, *Zarys do grammatyki kaszubskoslojnjakje mowy* (Poznań, 1879).

15. For a survey of Kashubian Literature see Andrzej Bukowski, *Regionalizm kaszubski* (Poznań, 1950) and Lorentz, *The Casubian Civilization*, pp. 13-17, 154-166.

16. See Leon Boppel, *Ma Jesma od Morza* (Gdańsk, 1963).

17. See Jerzy Smoleński, *Morze i Pomorze* (Poznań, n.d.).

18. See Lorentz, *The Casubian Civilization*, espec. pp. v-xii.

19. For a survey of Kashubian History see Friedrich Lorentz, *Geschichte der Kaschuben* (Berlin, 1926); Reinhold Trautman, *Die slawischen Völker und Sprachen* (Göttingen, 1947), pp. 113-115; Leonid I. Strakhovskiy, ed. *A Handbook of Slavic Studies* (Cambridge, Mass., 1949), pp. 10-11, 162; William L. Langer, ed. *An Encyclopedia of World History* (Cambridge, Mass., 1960), pp. 241-242, 313-315, 413-415, 475-478, 952, 966, 1037-1041, 1193-119

The history of the Kashubs in the United States is one of temporary Polonization or Germanization, but ultimate Americanization. Specific data on their migration to this country is virtually non-existent.<sup>20</sup> Yet some information can be gleaned from the extensive literature on the history of Polish colonization in the United States. Polish immigration to the United States can be divided into four periods: 1. 1608 to 1776—mostly adventurers and religious refugees; 2. 1776 to 1854—political refugees; 3. 1854 to 1914—economic refugees; 4. 1914 to the present—various types of refugees.<sup>21</sup>

Of the few immigrants who came to America in the first period from lands that have been Polish in various historical periods, there is one who came from Koszalin in Pomerania. He may well have been the first Kashub in America. He was Lieutenant Daniel Litscho, who in the 1640's came to New Amsterdam, where he became a prosperous tavern keeper.<sup>22</sup>

During the second period Poland no longer existed as a political unity. By 1795 Poland had been divided into Prussian, Russian and Austrian sectors. Since the Kashubs lived in the Prussian sector, the emigration statistics from that country yield the most information about Kashubian emigration. Spurred by political unrest and economic factors, the Kashubs began to leave Prussia for the United States in significant numbers by 1848 and continued to depart for a period of approximately forty years, at the end of which there came about a significant decline in emigration. The immigrants came from the poor farming areas in the Kashubian regions of southern West Prussia and Pomerania: the Kościński, Chojnicki, Człuchowski and Bytowski districts. From 1848 to 1860 representatives of the Maritime Navigation Company of Hamburg lured thousands of these southern Kashubs to America every year by offering free ocean passage.

Emigration continued well into the third period.<sup>23</sup> For example, between 1860 and 1890 about 55% of the population of Bytów had left for America. Between 1871 and 1880, 64,000 emigrants left from the Port of Gdańsk and between 1881 and 1890, 120,000 left.<sup>24</sup> Although the emigrants were mostly from the southern part of the Kashubian region, some families did emigrate from the north, from the Słowiński region surrounding Lakes Łeba and Gardno. Ramułt states that several hundred Słowiński families had departed from the Słupsk district by 1899.<sup>25</sup> By the First World War the brunt of the Kashubian emigration from Prussia had passed and during the fourth period relatively few have come to this country.

It is very difficult to estimate the number of Kashubs in the United

States today. There are no recent statistics. In 1899 Ramułt estimated that there were about 100,000.<sup>26</sup> Other records show that there were about 2,000,000 Poles in the United States in 1900.<sup>27</sup> Since there are purported to be about 5,000,000 Poles in the United States today,<sup>28</sup> including those beyond the second generation, proportionally, then, there should be approximately 250,000 Kashubs in the United States.<sup>29</sup> Nowhere near that many, however, have retained the language.<sup>30</sup>

Most of the Kashubs who came to this country were either farmers or fishermen. Many of them sought work in factories here, but, unlike other groups, they did not usually work in mines. Although the Kashubs have dispersed throughout the whole United States, sizeable colonies are found in the following states (listed in order of decreasing magnitude): Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, Michigan, South Dakota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Massachusetts.

Kashubian settlements of varying sizes are found in the following cities and counties: Illinois—Chicago (near Noble and Division Streets and St. Józefai Parish, where they are from Wejherowo); Iowa—Brighton; Maryland—Baltimore; Massachusetts—Webster; Michigan—Detroit (St. Kazimierz and St. Wojciech Parishes), Parisville, Poznań; Minnesota—Winona (St. Stanislaw Parish), Pine Creek, North Creek, Independence, Sturgeon Lake, Little Falls, Florian, Greenbush (all through Marshall, Kittson and Roseau Counties); Missouri—St. Louis, Hermans (Lutherans); New Jersey—Trenton (Holy Cross Parish); New York—Buffalo (some belong to the Polish National Catholic Church), New York City; North Dakota—Warsaw, Minto, Fried; Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh; South Dakota—Puck (near Waubay), Grenville (they are from Puck and Wejherowo); Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Jones Island (fishermen, Stevens Point, and Portage County).<sup>31</sup>



20. The basic source of information is an appendix to Stefan Ramułt's book *Statystyka ludności kaszubskiej* (Kraków, 1899), pp. 235-240, 259-260. Unfortunately his statistics are based on a letter from Derdowski, who was somewhat prone to exaggeration.

21. See Joseph S. Roucek, *Slavonic Encyclopedia* (New York, 1949), pp. 981-982.

22. See Mieczysław Hajman, *Poles in New York in the 17th and 18th Centuries* (Chicago, 1938), pp. 29-30.

23. See Ramułt, *Statystyka*, pp. 235-240.

24. See Andrzej B.kowski, *Dotychczasowa Literacka i Społeczna Hieronima Derdowskiego w Ameryce (1886-1908)* (Gdańsk, 1961), pp. 11-12. Some of these settled in Canada and Brazil as well as in the United States.

25. See Ramułt, *Statystyka*, pp. 235-240. In converting family statistics to a unit count, he assumes an average of five children per family (see above, note 24).

26. *Ibid.*

27. See Anthony C. Tomczak, *Poles in America* (Chicago, 1933), pp. 17-29.

28. See Hajman, *Poles in New York*, pp. 981-982; and Francis James Brown and Joseph S. Roucek, eds., *One America* (New York, 1952), p. 146.

29. This number must be taken as a very rough estimate, since United States census figures are based on samplings and are not complete counts (see United States Commerce Department—Census Bureau, 1950 Census of Population: Nativity and Parentage, 1950 Population Census Report P-E No. 3 A [Washington, D. C., 1954]). Also neither United States census figures nor immigration records consistently distinguish between ethnically Slavic immigrants and ethnically Jewish immigrants from Polish territories. The Jewish immigrants tend to become integrated into the Jewish-American community, forsaking Polish for Yiddish or not having known Polish to begin with (see H. L. Menckon, *The American Language* [New York, 1936], pp. 673-675). Among the Kashubs, on the other hand, there were very few Jews. Most of them, much like the Christian Poles, were Roman Catholics. Ramułt (see *Statystyka*)

has stated that the ratio of Roman Catholic Kashubs to Protestant Kashubs in Europe was 14:1. He also states that most of the Protestant (Lutheran) Kashubs came from Lake Gardno, Leborg, Łeba and Bytów. These from the first three places probably spoke Słowiński. Therefore it can be tentatively concluded that there are fewer than 18,000 Słowińskians in the United States. Considering their special circumstances, however, a very small proportion of those have retained their Slavic speech.

30. J. B. Rudnykyj in his article "Slavic Linguistic Atlas of Canada and USA" (*Orbis*, I, No. 1 [Louvain, 1962], pp. 109-112) states that (1) urban immigrant Slavs in the United States and Canada are bilingual; (2) 30% of their children are monolingual in English; (3) there are very few monolingual Slavic speakers in settlements of pre-World War II immigrants; (4) in small Slavic villages in the United States and Canada, English monolingualism is rare and Slavic languages are frequently used in everyday business; (5) in Slavic farm communities in the United States and Canada, Slavic monolingualism prevails and occasionally English is completely unknown to Slavic immigrants of the older generation.

My field work experience has shown that the added pressure on the Kashub-Americans to adapt to Standard Polish or to forsake Slavic completely for German causes their language to disappear faster than Polish itself. One can safely conclude that Kashubian is completely lost by the third generation (Słowiński probably by the second), even in isolated farm communities. Polish immigrant life in the United States has been centered around the church parish, with the pastor wielding a very strong influence on his flock. Since, in many cases the pastor was not a Pole, let alone Kashub, there was a strong influence to integrate linguistically. Even in the cases in which a parish was completely Kashubian, the pastor most probably was not; and, if he were a Pole, his own speech plus instruction in Standard Polish in the church school would have had their toll on Kashubian.

31. See Ramułt, *Statystyka*, pp. 235-240; and X. Wacław Kruscha, *Historia Polaków w Ameryce*, 12 vols. (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1905-1908).

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## A Paradox

By 1855, Michael and Frances had ten children: Josephine, Frank, Julia, John, Teofil, Clementine, four who died young and Theresa. It was a time of political unrest and harsh economic conditions in Prussia. Because Michael was the father of a large family, and had a limited amount of land, it was inevitable that the greater number of his sons must become common laborers. Farm hands were paid from \$25.00-\$30.00 a year and board. Common laborers earned from two to ten silver groshen (\$.05-\$.25) per day. Under these conditions, it was impossible to purchase land. In order to understand how Michael, a member of the landed gentry, could have been a poor farmer, it is necessary to study the following historical information concerning the Polish State.

In the year 1386, Queen Judwiga, a descendant of Casimer the Great, gained the throne of the Polish State and married Wladyslav Jagiello - Grand Duke of Lithuania. Jagiello ruled both countries as King of Poland, although each country maintained its own separate government. Under the Jagiellians, Poland became one of the greatest powers of Eastern Europe. Poland defeated the Teutonic Knights early in the 15th century, regaining Pomerania and Gdansk.

After Poland and Lithuania were united, the Polish and Lithuanian nobility quickly became assimilated and gradually increased their power and influence. Members of the lessor nobility (landed gentry) gradually acquired privileges that greatly reduced the authority and strength of the crown. Polish Kings became dependant upon the goodwill of nobles. The rise in power of the landed gentry was generally accompanied by a breakdown of the political and social status of other groups, mainly the burghers and peasants. Increasing numbers were forced into the service of nobility and were gradually reduced to serfdom.

By the middle of the 16th century, a national parliament had emerged consisting of a Senate representing the great nobles and a lower house called the Sjem, which consisted of representatives of the more numerous landed gentry. The parliament became the supreme legislative body of the state, which resulted greatly in weakening the state, curtailing the power of the King, and by fostering political weakness and corruption.

Toward the close of the 17th century, internal political decay and impotence had grown to such proportions that Polish efforts to resist external pressures were ineffective. Toward the end of the 18th century, Poland neither maintained a standing army, nor a diplomatic service and no longer attempted to follow any semblance of an independant foreign policy. The decline of the country was followed by increasing social, cultural and economic disintegration. The life of the peasant became harsher, as the landed estates (of the gentry) were more heavily exploited by heavy taxes.

Between the years 1772-1795, Poland was partitioned by Russia, Prussia and Austria; the result of which was to totally eliminate Poland as a political entity for more than one hundred years. During this time, the landed gentry gradually diminished in number and wealth. Many sons of the lessor nobility moved into the towns to enter business or the professions. The emancipation from serfdom took place in the Prussian area in 1823, and the lands were often sub-divided into small plots for the peasants. Polish villages suffered acutely from over population. Agricultural methods were primitive; taxes were high. The power and wealth of the lessor nobility - the landed gentry - had, in some cases, declined to the level of the lower classes.

# 1st Polish Immigrant in Portage County

The hope of prosperity lay in America, and Michael was among - if not the first - from his area to emigrate. Perhaps he took advantage of the free ocean passage to America offered by the Maritime Navigation Company of Hamburg. On July 8, 1857, Michael and his family embarked upon a two-month sea voyage aboard the German ship "Howard". Sailing from the port of Hamburg, the family arrived in New York harbor on September 4, 1857.

Michael proceeded directly to Chicago, where he heard of cheap lands to be had on the upper Wisconsin River. In Milwaukee he learned more, for there was at that time a movement among the Germans to take up lands in Marathon County. Proceeding in this direction, Michael arrived in Steven's Point in September 1857, reportedly with only \$50.00 in money. He left his family in Steven's Point while he went to Wausau to look at land, which proved unsatisfactory because it was too heavily wooded. Returning, he spent the winter (1857-1858) in Steven's Point. Joseph Oesterle, a German settler who was chiefly engaged in hunting and trapping, induced Michael to secure land in his neighborhood.<sup>10</sup> Because he was the first Polish settler in those parts, many neighbors would drive into his yard merely to get a glance at what a Pole might look like.<sup>11</sup>

Settling on Section 11, in what now is the town of Sharon, Michael became a beacon to his friends in the mother country; his letters enticing them to join him in America, near a location that became the center of what was probably the earliest Polish agricultural community in Wisconsin - Polonia!

Michael declared his intention to become a citizen on November 4, 1861 before the Clerk of Circuit Court in Portage Co., Wisconsin. In the same year Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President and the country was in turmoil as the nation threw herself into civil war.

Declaration of Intention to become a Citizen of the United States.

Sold by Case, Kohlmann & Bro., Oshkosh.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
COUNTY OF PORTAGE. } ss.

*Michael Koziczowski*..... Personally appeared before the subscriber, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, being a Court of Record, and made oath that he was born in *Prussia*..... on or about the year 1811... that he emigrated to the United States and landed at the port of *New York*..... on/or about the month of *September*..... in the year 1857, that it is his bona-fide intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, or Sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to *Frederick Wilhelm King of Prussia*..... whereof he is a subject.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

*fourth*..... day of *October*  
A. D. 1861

*John T. ...* Clerk.

*Michael Koziczowski*

9. Part of Michael's family may have spent some time in Schnectady, New York before joining the rest of the family in Portage Co., Wisc. The 1860 census of Portage County finds Julia 17, working as a servant in Steven's Point; and Frank working as a farm laborer in the town of Sharon.
10. The first lands secured by these early settlers were pre-empted. Later, purchases were made of State lands for \$1.00 and \$1.25 an acre, and of lands from the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company at prices ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00 for 40 acres. After the enactment of the Homestead Act in 1862, advantage was taken of its provisions.
11. According to Martha Koziczowski Leibe, as reported in Our Country, Our Story by Malcolm Rosholt.

# Verzeich

Personen, welche mit dem

*Stempel*

Captain

Wollers

nach

New York

zur Auswanderung durch

Zug und Vorname	Geburts- und	Landes.
und Familie,	Wohnort.	

<i>Dr. Fabian</i>	<i>Mannheim</i>	<i>Preußen</i>
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<i>Mic</i>	<i>Kozykowsky</i>	<i>Orthaus</i>
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Frances		
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Josephine		
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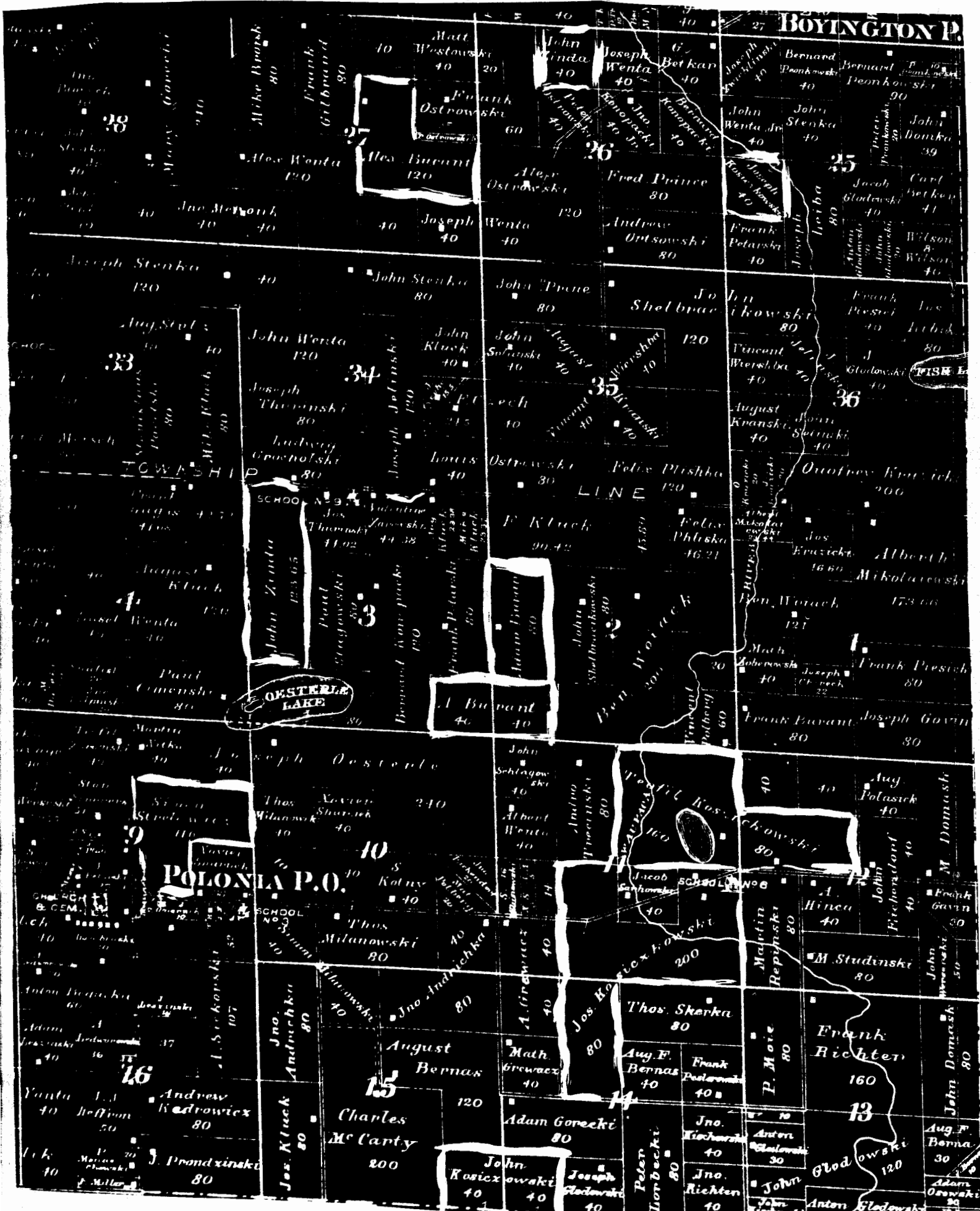
Frank		
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Julianne		
Johann		
Theophil		
Clement		



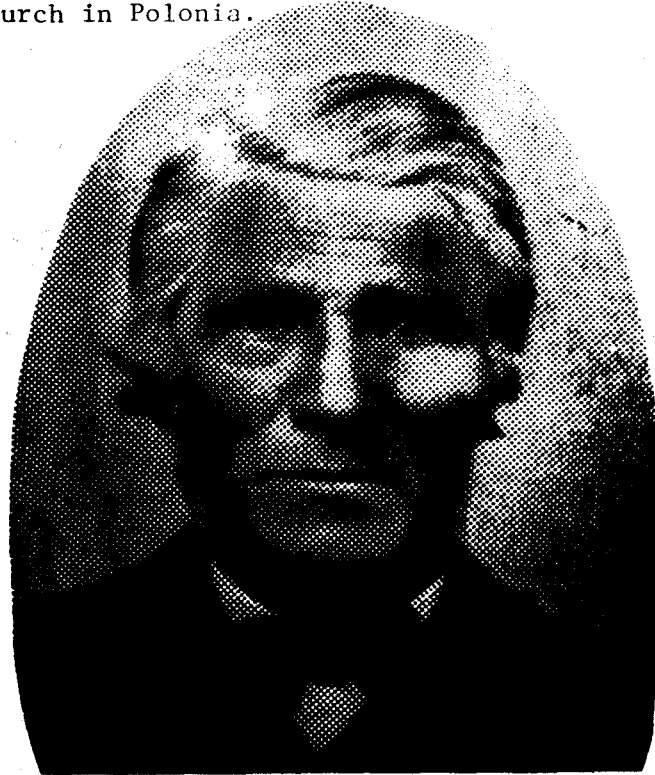


1895 Plat Map  
Town of Sharon, Range 9 East, Twsp. 24 North



## .....a dream realized

The promise of prosperity was fulfilled for by the time of his death, Michael had accumulated more than 480 acres of land. Known as a pioneer horticulturalist, he planted the seeds of apples and pears from his native land and developed a number of good trees, two of which stand today and still bear fruit. He served his community in several capacities: he was for several years chairman of the county board of supervisors and was honored with other local offices. An educated man, with a command of five languages, he served enthusiastically as a member of the school board. A deeply religious man, Michael contributed to the building and support of St. Martin's Catholic Church in "Poland Corners", now Ellis; St. Joseph's Catholic Church; and later Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Polonia.



### Koziczkowski

The total number of children born to Michael and Francis numbered 15; Josephine, Frank, Julia, John, Teofil, Clementine, four who died young in Prussia, Theresa (who died young and is buried at Ellis), Michael, Martin, Joseph, and Martha. On Sept. 3,<sup>12</sup> 1881 Michael died at the age of 70. Francis died Nov. 17, 1904 at the age of 89. Both are buried at the Sacred Heart Cemetary in Polonia.

12. Sacred Heart Church records date of death as Sept. 3, 1881. Date of death as recorded in probate file is Sept. 5, 1881.

-35-

In the Town of Sharon (25N) the following owned land. (acc.1895 Plat Map)  
Section 3: Valentine & Josephine Zoromski (44 acres)  
← Section 10: Adam & Julia Gorecki (120 acres)  
Section 23: Simon & Clementine Savage (40 acres)  
Section 24: Simon & Clementine Savage (80 acres)

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MICHAEL KOZICZKOWSKI \*

I, Michael Koziczowski, of the Town of Sharon in Portage Co. do by this my last Will and Testament dispose of all my Real and Personal Property now owned by me. To my <sup>wife</sup> Francis a certain note held by me against Aug Kluck for the sum of \$50.00 and due Nov 2<sup>d</sup> 1881, and for her to pay the same also empower her to collect a second note against said Aug Kluck and dispose of the amount as follows: My Daughter Josephine \$10.00 My son Frank \$10.00 My daughter Julia \$10.00 My son John \$10.00 My daughter Clementine \$10.00 I also bequeath a debt owing to me from my son Teofil of \$25.00 to my wife Francis \$10.00 to my daughter Martha \$10.00 to my son Teofil \$5.00  
 September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1881  
 In presence of John McGeer  
 Joseph Kuzkowsky

I, Michael Koziczowski, of the Town of Sharon in Portage Co. do by this my last Will and Testament dispose of all my real and personal property now owned by me. To my wife, Francis a \_\_\_\_\_ note held by me against Aug. Kluck for the sum of \$50.00 and due Nov. 2, 1881 (to St. Mary Church at Polonia, Wis. and for her to pay the same) also empower her to collect a second note against said Aug. Kluck and dispose of the amount as follows: to my Daughter Josephine \$10.00 my son Frank \$10.00 my daughter Julia \$10.00 my son John \$10.00 my daughter Clementine \$10.00. I also bequeath a debt owing to me from my son Teofil of \$25.00 to my wife Francis \$10.00 to my daughter Martha to my son Teofil \$5.00 (?)  
 Signed Michael Koziczowski

Dated Sept. 3, 1881

In the presence of John McGeer (?)  
 Joseph Kirkowski

\*Probably taken in his last hours of life.

Portage County Court-- In Probate.

State of Wisconsin, }  
COUNTY OF Portage }

To Hon. J. R. Kingsbury, COUNTY JUDGE OF Portage COUNTY.

The petition of Tadeusz Koziczkowski  
of Blumson in said County  
respectfully shows, that Michael Koziczkowski  
late of Portage County  
departed this life, in the said town of Blumson  
on the 5th day of September, 1881, having previously, as your petitioner is  
informed and believes, duly made and executed his last will and testament: That

is named execut... therein;  
That said deceased was, at or immediately previous to the time of his death, an inhabitant of

Blumson in the County of Portage

Your petitioner further shows that the heirs next of kin of the said Michael Koziczkowski  
deceased, are Francis Koziczkowski  
Josephine, Francis, Julian, John, Tadeusz, Clementine, Marcellina,  
and Josephine and Marcellina Koziczkowski children  
and heirs of said Michael Koziczkowski.

Your petitioner further shows that the personal property of the said deceased amounts to about the value of  
Three hundred Dollars, and that the real estate of the said  
deceased amounts to about the value of Fifteen Dollars.

Your petitioner herewith presents the said last will and testament, and asks that the same be proved and admitted to  
Probate, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon according to law.

Dated, September 16th, 1881.

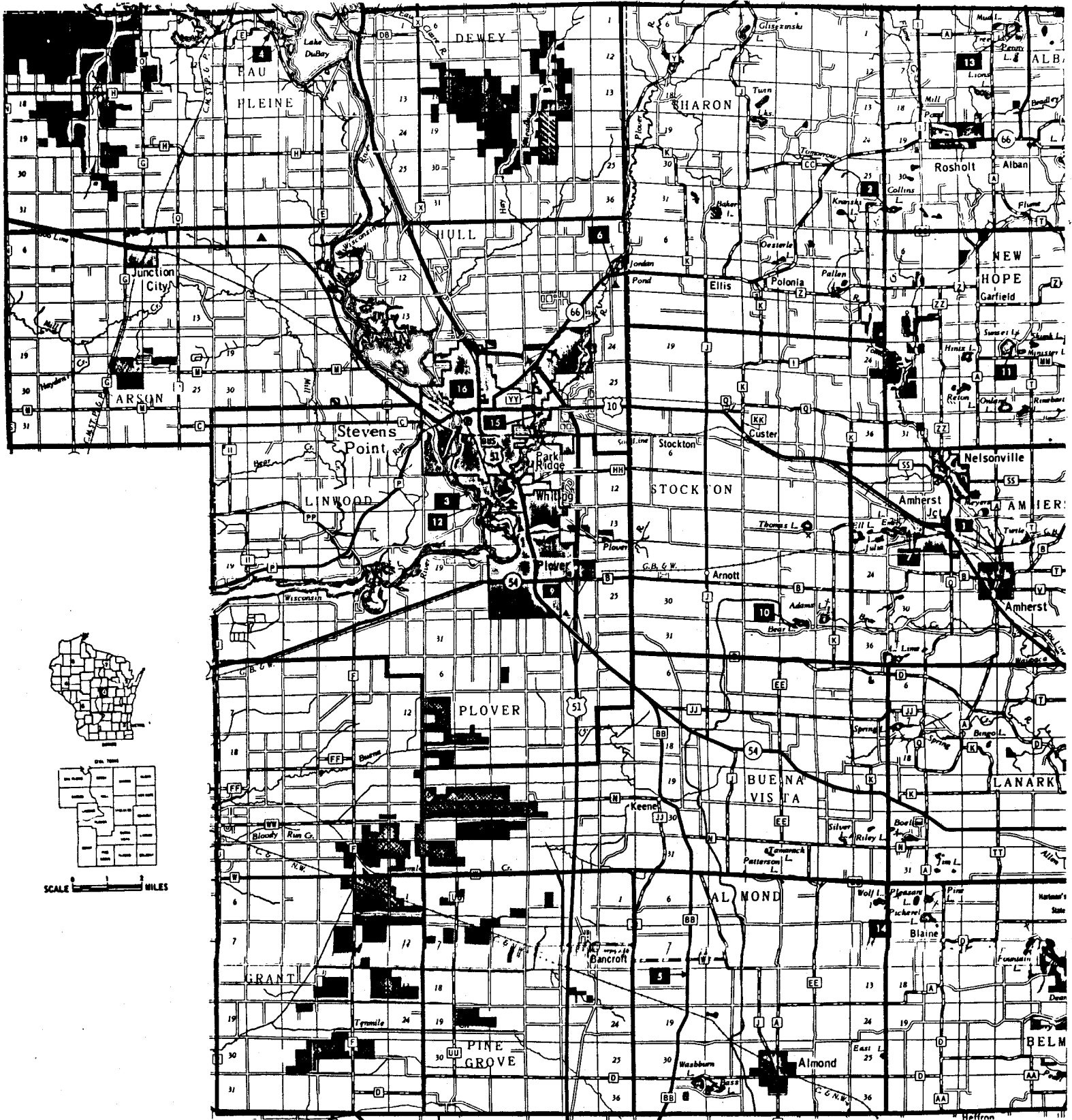
Tadeusz Koziczkowski

State of Wisconsin, }  
Portage COUNTY, }

On this 16th day of Sept, 1881, personally appeared before me  
Tadeusz Koziczkowski, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition, who,  
being by me duly sworn, did depose and say, that he had heard read the foregoing petition by his  
subscribed, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, excepting as to matters  
therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

J. R. Kingsbury  
County Judge

# PORTAGE CO.





# City Park Named For Michael Koziczkowski

On June 21, 1980,

Almost one hundred years after his death, Michael was honored by the dedication of a city park in his name. A spot of considerable beauty, the Michael Koziczkowski Park is located on Minnesota Ave. (access from Business Hiway 51 through Minnesota Ave. or Nebel St.) in the City of Steven's Point. Articles concerning the tribute and the program of the festivities are reprinted here, for the benefit of those descendants who could not attend.

*The Annual Lectures on Poland Organization, at the request of the Stevens Point Board of Parks and Recreation and in cooperation with it, is organizing the Dedication of Michael Koziczkowski Park in Stevens Point and invites you to attend.*

*The dedication will take place on Saturday, June 21, 1980, in the Park itself, located on Minnesota Avenue, opposite the Dr. Tom Swieczki Animal Clinic; access from Business Highway 51 through Minnesota Avenue or Nebel Street. The program is shown on the reverse. In case of rain, the dedication will take place in the North Wing Meeting Room of the Stevens Point Parks and Recreation Department, 2442 Sims Avenue. The program is free and open to the public.*

*Michael W. Rewey*

Michael W. Rewey  
Park Commissioner

Sincerely,

*Dave McDonald*

Dave McDonald  
Parks & Recreation Director

*Mrs. Mary Jane Zdroik*

(Mrs.) Mary Jane Zdroik  
President



## PROGRAM

I. Free contest in the Park from 2:00 - 3:00 P.M. on Saturday, June 21, 1980, will precede the formal program:

- A. for the best recitation of Polish poems;
- B. for the best accordion playing of Polish music.

The prizes are as follows in both groups:

1st	\$25.00
2nd	\$15.00
3rd	\$10.00

Prizes will be distributed by judges of each group. Candidates for contests have to submit, on or before June 18, 1980, their names, addresses, titles of the poems to be recited or of the musical arrangements to be played to:

Dedication of the Michael Koziczkowski Park  
History Department, 2416 COPS  
The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point  
Stevens Point, WI 54481

## FORMAL PROGRAM 3:00 - 5:00 P.M.

II. 3:00 P.M.

- 1. Invocation (The Reverend Chester Zielinski).
- 2. "Stevens Point: How it Looked When Michael Koziczkowski Arrived in This Region" (Malcolm Rosholt) - 20 minutes.
- 3. Music: The first, second and third prize contest winners will play their award-winning numbers.
- 4. "Michael Koziczkowski: A Newcomer from Poland and those who Followed Him" (Mr. Maciej Soroka) - 15 minutes.
- 5. Recitations of Polish poems by prize winners.
- 6. Distribution of prizes under the direction of Judge Robert Jenkins.
- 7. Unveiling of the name of the Park by Mayor Michael Haberman.
- 8. Dance performance under the direction of Mrs. Geni Nomsen.

The expected time for finishing the program: 5:00 P.M.

There will be facilities for picnics for those bringing their own food.

Playgrounds for children and all other happy folks will be accommodated -- as the first stage in building the Park permits.

1980

# Kozickowski Park to be dedicated next Saturday

Contests for the best recitation of Polish poems and the best accordion playing of Polish music will be on the program Saturday, June 23, at Stevens Point's newest park.

A 10-acre parcel on the south side will be named Michael Kozickowski, the Polish settler in Portage County, whose local descendants number in the hundreds. It had been informally called the Della park.

Representatives of Annual Festivals on Poland, the Portage County Historical Society and the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, who presented the honor for Kozickowski, will join the city's Parks and Recreation Commission in sponsoring the activities at the park from 2 to 3 p.m.

Sponsors are putting up prizes for the music recitation competition, which will be held from 2 to 3 p.m. in the category, first prize \$25; second prize \$15; and third prize \$10. Prizes are to register in advance, giving their names, addresses and titles of their institutions or musical organizations to the secretary of the UW-SP history department, in the fourth floor Professional Studies Building.

Winners will be invited to give their presentations at the formal program that begins at 3 p.m. Scheduled are talks by Portage County historian Malcolm Rosholt on "Stevens Point: How It Looked When Kozickowski Arrived," and UW-SP professor and Polish history expert Wacław Soroka on "Michael Kozickowski: a Pioneer from Poland and How He Followed Him."

Rev. Chester Zielinski, of St. Peter's Church, will give the invocation and Michael Haberzman will give a sign identifying the Mrs. Genia Numsen will give a performance of Polish dances.

The park can be reached by driving on Minnesota Avenue and walking access from the high and Soo Marine Highways. It fronts on McDill Pond. The park is wooded in parts, and a wildlife population includes a small island in the pond. Playground and equipment have been installed.

Kozickowski (pronounced ch-kofskee) and his family spent a little time in Stevens Point after their arrival in the Danzig area of Poland in the fall of 1857 before settling on a farm.



Michael Kozickowski

Polish-American historians regard this as the start of the second oldest rural Polish settlement in the United States, the first being in Texas.

Rosholt has spent considerable time researching the settlement's history, and particularly the life of Kozickowski. In the 1950s, the author interviewed Mrs. Martha Liebe, the last survivor of the pioneer's 10 children.

She said her father came here because "he heard in the papers (in Poland) that it was such good country and it was free land. He was looking here and there for farm, an old man Gesterle (Joseph Oesterle, a German who acquired a large tract of land in the town of Sharon) said why can't you buy your land here by me and we'll be neighbors. He bought it and he had it, and he died there and my brother Joe was there pretty near to his death, too."

Rosholt said Kozickowski may have been a member of a noble family in view of the fact that he initially had a "von" in front of his name Mrs. Liebe told the author that her father spoke French, Swedish and Latin, in addition to Polish. That, added Rosholt in his book, "Our County Our Story," was not uncommon among the Polish aristocracy who were, before the partitions of Poland, probably the most cultured people in Europe, fluent in several languages, widely traveled, musical and advanced in the sciences.

David Kozickowski (the shortened spelling of his last name about 40 years ago) of 542 4th Ave. has kept records on his family and says that of 43 known grandchildren of the pioneer, only about 10 or 11 still survive, including himself.

The other grandchildren in this area are Mrs. Rose Brook and Edwin Kozickowski of the Portage County Home; Mrs. Emily Filtz of 2217 4th Ave.; Darci Kozickowski of 309 1/2 Helfron St.; Mrs. Pearl Yenter and Justin Kozickowski of Oakway; and Mrs. Joanna Stron of Brakaw.

The pioneer Kozickowski was born in 1811 and died in about 1898. He is buried in the cemetery outside Sacred Heart Church in Polonia.

## Kozickowski Park honors Polish settler

MONDAY  
23 JUNE 1980

Michael Kozickowski would have been among relatives had he been there when they dedicated a park in his honor Saturday.

Some 150 people showed up, and probably well over half claimed a relationship with Portage County's first Polish settler.

Kozickowski came here in 1857. He and a relative, Frank Kozickowski, who came a little later, are estimated to have 2,000 descendants.

The 10-acre Kozickowski Park is on McDill Pond, near the south edge of the city.

"It's about time we got around to doing something like dedicating a park to this pioneer," said Malcolm Rosholt of Rosholt, local historian who spoke at the dedication.

Rosholt told how Kozickowski arrived in New York on a sailing ship on Sept. 4, 1857, after a voyage of nearly two months from Hamburg, Germany. He went to Schenectady, N.Y., left his family there temporarily and came on to Stevens Point.

Looking for land, he eventually settled three miles east of what is now Polonia, in what was then a near-wilderness. He farmed — undoubtedly planting his crops between the stumps of the trees he had cut — and became a respected citizen and a member of the County Board.

Wacław Soroka, a professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, said the Poland Kozickowski left was a country that had had an 800-year history of independence until it was partitioned among Prussia, Austria and Russia in the 18th

century. It had been a country that practiced religious tolerance and had had a parliamentary government since 1493. It was a pluralistic society — even Scots and Irish settled in Poland," said Soroka.

But with independence gone, many Poles looked to other countries.

Kozickowski came over with a German "von" in front of his name, indicating he was a member of the gentry, persons

of high social standing. In Poland, said Soroka, 10 percent of the people belonged to the gentry, compared with one percent in most other European countries.

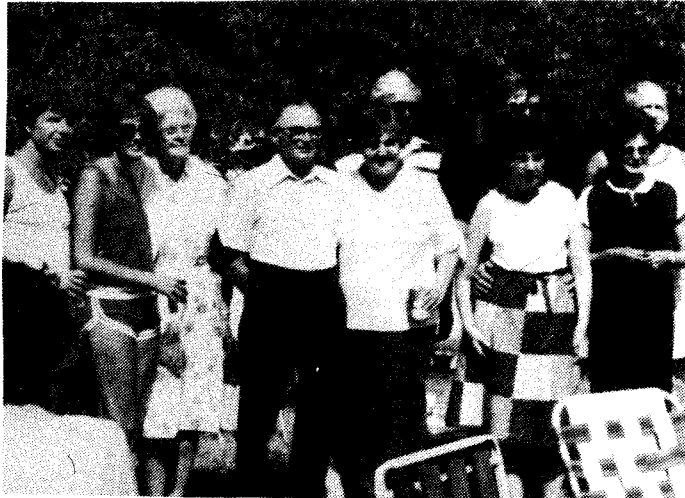
Kozickowski did not apply for citizenship until he had been here for several years, leading Soroka to speculate that he originally intended to make money, return to Poland and buy an estate. If so, he changed his mind after being here awhile.

Soroka credited Michael and Pamela Rewey with convincing the city's Park and Recreation Commission to give the park a name reflecting the area's Polish heritage.

The Portage County Historical Society and the Annual Lectures on Poland organization went over a list of possibilities and settled on Kozickowski.

Other program participants Saturday were Mrs. Maynard Zdroik of Rosholt, of the Annual Lectures on Poland; the Rev. Chester Zielinski of St. Peter's Catholic Church; John Jury, chairman of the Park and Recreation Commission; and David Kozickowski, a grandson of the pioneer, who thanked the city on behalf of the relatives of "Grandpa Mike."

Winners of a Polish-language poetry reading contest held in conjunction with the dedication were Ann Szczepanski, first; Sophie Sigman, second; and Casmer Sikorski, third.



The Daniel Koziczowski Family 1980



David Koziczowski  
Rosy and Andrew Olson 1980



Our name is now on the map of the Earth in two locations; each telling its own chapter in the saga of our Koziczowski heritage. My dream for all is the opportunity to visit our ancestral homeland, to feel the presence of those who have gone before, and to appreciate more fully our Polish heritage.

One cannot help but watch the events in Poland today and wonder.....if Michael hadn't come.....?

\*\*  
\*\*

## Descendants

### Frank Koziczkowski (#3)

Frank was born on December 29, 1841 in the District of Karthaus, West Prussia, to Michael and Frances Koziczkowski. He was a young man of 16 when he emigrated to America with his family. He may have spent some time in Schnectady, New York before joining his family in Portage County, Wisconsin. The 1860 Federal Census of the Town of Sharon lists Frank as a farm laborer.

He married Victoria Zoromski; they had no children. They were enumerated in the 1870 Federal Census of the Town of Stockton, where they farmed 120 acres on section 21.

Frank died at the age of 73 on July 29, 1914. Victoria reached the age of 71 when she died on July 4, 1922. Both are buried at the Sacred Heart Cemetery in Polonia, Wisconsin.

### John Koziczkowski (#5)

John was born on May 20, 1845 in the Karthaus district of West Prussia. A son of Michael and Frances Koziczkowski, he was only 14 when he left Prussia for America.

John married Lucy Hintz<sup>1</sup> (Hinca) about 1869. They are listed in the 1870 Federal Census of the Town of Sharon as married, with no children - apparently newlywed. The 1880 census lists them in the Town of Stockman. According to an 1895 plat map, John owned 80 acres in the Town of Sharon on sections 14 and 15; and 120 acres on sections 22 and 23 in the Town of Stockton.

Twelve children were born to John and Lucy. John died on February 19, 1894<sup>2</sup> at the age of 50 years. Lucy lived to be 85 and died on August 15, 1936. Both are buried at the Sacred Heart Cemetery in Polonia, Wisconsin.

1. According to the 1900 Census, Lucy immigrated in 1863.
2. Tombstone inscription shows 1892. Church burial records show 1894.

Teofil "Charles" Edimond Koziczowski was born on November 14, 1847 in Karthaus, Prussia, to Michael and Francis Koziczowski. Charles was 9 when he sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to America. A sturdy, responsible lab, Charles worked with his father to clear and cultivate the new farm. Charles grew to manhood on section 11 in the Town of Sharon and at the age of about 25, he married the daughter of a neighboring farmer, Maryanna Ostrowski<sup>1</sup>. Charles and Mary had 12 children, of which only 6 survived to adulthood. Some perished during the diptheria epidemic around the time of the Spanish-American War.

The 1895 Plat book of the town of Sharon shows Teofil on the N.E. 1/4 of Section 11 and the NW 1/4 of section 12, on altogether 240 acres of land.

Charles died on September 1, 1912 at the age of 66 years. Maryanna died March 2, 1922. She was 68 years old. Both are buried in the Sacred Heart Cemetary at Polonia.

1. Maryanna was the oldest daughter of Casimer<sup>2</sup> and Rosalia<sup>3</sup> (Szapiewski) von Ostrowski. She was born in 1855 in Prussia, probably in Czapiewice, Brussy County. She immigrated with her parents in June of 1869 and settled in the Town of Sharon.

2. Casimer, the son of Stanislaus von Ostrowski, was born January 4, 1828 in Windorb, Hohnice County, Prussia. He married Rosalia Szapiewski in Prussia where 5 children were born: Marianna, Frank, Alexander, Francis, and Maximillion. After immigrating in 1869 and settling in Portage County, 5 more children were born: Leo, Theodore, Theophilia, Anton, and \_\_\_\_\_ (?). Casimer died February 28, 1898 in the Town of Sharon. The 1895 Plat map of the Town of Sharon shows Frank, Alex, Peter, and Louis on sections 22, 26, and 27 with a total of 295 acres. Some of this, undoubtly was conveyed to his sons by Casimer when he retired.

3. Rosalia was born in Czapiewicz, Brussy County, Prussia in February 1833. She died on May 30, 1904 in the Town of Sharon. She states on 1900 Census of Portage County, she had 13 children.



Mary and Teofil



Martin Koziczkowski was born on November 14, 1860 to Michael and Frances at the family homestead in the Town of Sharon, Portage County, Wisconsin. He spent his childhood and early adult years on the farm until the age of 23, when he started a family and farm of his own.

His formal education was quite limited. Most of his training was obtained directly from his father, who was an educated man, highly qualified to tutor his children. Little is known of Martin's public school days, or how long he may have attended public or parochial schools. He was at one time a student of a man in Polonia who served as a teacher and organist in the parish. Since the distance between his home and Polonia was nearly 3 miles over primitive roads, it may be assumed that the course of study was quite limited. He told of learning most of his arithmetic by practicing it on the wooden beam of his plow, while the team of oxen was resting. He could read and write in both the English and Polish languages.

The marriage to his first wife, Helen Konapacki, took place at the Polonia Church on February 11\*, 1884. They set up house-keeping on 160 acres on Section 28 in the Town of Stockton. A daughter Martha was born a year later. On November 1, 1886 at the age of 19, Helen died only 3 weeks after giving birth to their second child, Frank.

Martin married Anna Berna<sup>1</sup>, about 3 months later, on February 14, 1887 at Polonia. Thirteen children were born of the second marriage, 6 of whom died in infancy.



Anna and Martin

Martin acquired the first grain threshing rig in the area, and did custom threshing for his neighbors. It was a horse powered set and proved to be quite hard on the horses, requiring a new team practically every season. This, plus the fact that he was a member of a band that played for weddings, parties and dances, which required him to spend considerable time off the farm; resulted in financial problems. On March 2, 1909, Martin moved his family to a farm in the Town of New Hope where they lived until the youngest daughter was married in 1927.

Martin loved to fish and hunt and spent much of his time off in pursuit of these sports. He was an avid reader of newspapers, books and periodicals, and was well informed about current events. During the threshing season, he also hired out as machine tender. He loved machinery of all kinds. However, he never mastered the skill of operating an automobile, probably because it arrived on the scene too late for him to have the opportunity to give it a good try.

Being of advanced age and without help, they sold the farm and retired to the Village of Polonia, where they lived out their days. Anna died on November 5, 1954 at the age of 65. Martin died at the age of 88 on January 2, 1949. Both are buried at Sacred Heart Church Cemetery in Polonia.

1. Anna b. Apr 29, 1871 was the daughter of Apolonia Lelwicz (born February 9, 1851; died April 9, 1915) and Frank (born November 14, 1830; died October 6, 1900) Berna.

\* Marriage date stated in Martin's obituary is February 18, 1884.

(To be Returned, within 30 days, to the Register of Deeds of the County in which the Marriage is solemnized.)

1. Full name of husband, .....
2. Full name of the father of husband, .....
3. Full name of the mother of husband, (a) .....
4. Occupation of husband, .....
5. Residence of husband, .....
6. Birthplace of husband, .....
7. Full name of wife previous to marriage, .....
8. Full name of the father of wife, .....
9. Full name of the mother of wife, (a) .....
10. Birthplace of wife, .....
11. Time when marriage was contracted, .....
12. The place, town or township, and county where the marriage was contracted, .....
13. The color of the parties, (b) .....
14. By what ceremony contracted, .....
15. Names of subscribing witnesses, { .....
16. Any additional circumstances, .....

State of Wisconsin, }  
 County of \_\_\_\_\_ } ss.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That the foregoing marriage was solemnized by me on the day above named, and that the above is a true return of said marriage, and the other facts there recorded.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 1887.

Name, (c) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title of clergyman, officer or other person pronouncing marriage }  
 Residence, \_\_\_\_\_ County, Wisconsin.

This is the marriage certificate of Martin Koziczowski and Anna Berna. Martin's parents are listed as Mike Koziczowski and Frances Zelewski. Anna's parents are listed as Francis Berna and Apolonia Lelwicz. The marriage was contracted on the 14th of February, 1887.

## Joseph Koziczkowski (#9)

Joseph Patrick Koziczkowski was born on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1863. He was the son of Michael and Frances Koziczkowski, and the third child to be born in Portage County, Wisconsin on the old homestead near Polonia.

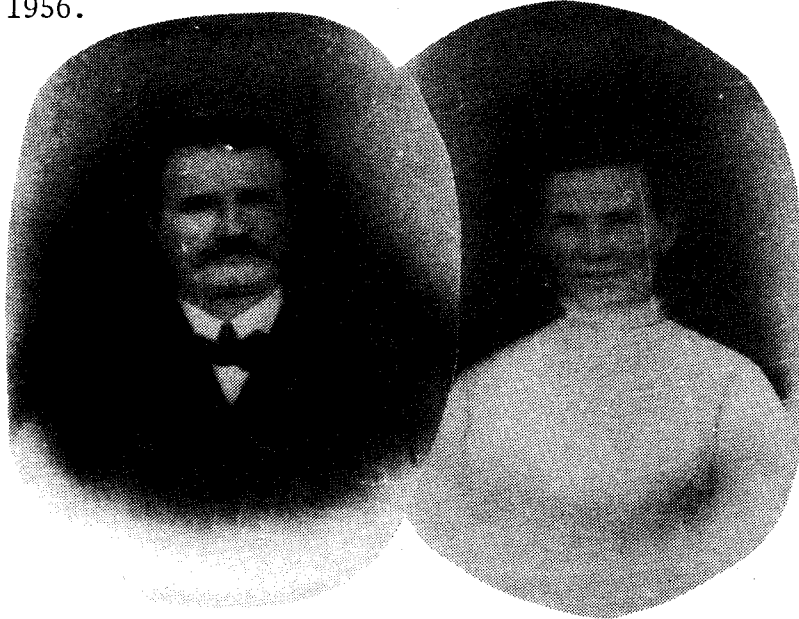
His early life was taken up with farm chores and school work. As a young man he spent about two winters logging in the lumber woods.

On January 12, 1891, Joseph married Frances Dzonowski, the daughter of Nick and Josephine (Lipski) Dzonowski. Nine children were born to the couple.

Joseph accumulated, at one time, 520 acres in the Town of Sharon and in Marathon County. He resided until his death on Section 11 of Sharon, on the original family homestead. He was also one of the leading breeders in this country of pure blooded Ayrshire cattle.

Joseph was always actively involved in community service and was a member of the school board, served as a township supervisor and was president of the Portage County Polish Fire Insurance Association. A member of the Catholic Church, he was actively involved in service to the church community.

Joseph died August 26, 1933 at the age of 70. Frances was 83 when she died on December 1, 1956.



Joseph and Frances

## Dominic Kozkowski (#20)

Dominic "Dan" Kozkowski, the son of Teofil and Mary (Ostrowski) Koziczkowski, was born on August 12, 1887 on his father's farm about 3 miles east of Polonia in the Town of Sharon, Portage County, Wisconsin. He was one of six children out of twelve to survive childhood.

He probably attended Sacred Heart Parochial School, although the amount of his formal education is not known. It was a common practice for children of farmers to be kept home from school when they were old enough to be of assistance in the field and few children at that time went beyond the 7th or 8th grade.

On January 24, 1910, at the age of 22 years, he was married to Martha Burant<sup>1</sup> at Sacred Heart Church in Polonia. The couple then took up residence on a farm, conveyed to them by his father, in the Tomorrow River district of the Town of Sharon.

By the end of 1912, Dominic and Martha had moved to Steven's Point and it was here that their first child, Genevieve, was born on January 6, 1913. Dominic owned and operated a saloon in Steven's Point until about 1915, when the family took up residence on a farm near Foley, Minnesota, where the couple's second child, Ramona, was born. Having little interest in farming, Dominic moved with his family to St. Paul, Minnesota and settled in the predominantly Austro-Hungarian neighborhood of Frogtown. Seven more children were born to them: Max, Lorraine, Alfred, Robert, Joan and Thomas. One daughter was stillborn.

The family first attended St. Columba Catholic Church until the purchase of their home at 730 W. Minnehaha in about 1920. They then transferred their membership to St. Agnes.

Dominic obtained work at the nearby railroad yards and was employed as a Boiler-maker in the roundhouse until his retirement. He was a member of the Polish White Eagles, a fraternal insurance company. He enjoyed fishing at a favorite Wisconsin lake, but generally was not an outdoorsman. Dominic could read and speak both English and Polish, but did not attempt to pass on the Polish language to his children.

Dominic occasionally loaded his family into his Model A Ford to make the trip back to Polonia. No small event, the trip was planned days in advance and the automobile thoroughly inspected. Every trip was an adventure to the city children, who still retain many memories of the times they visited the farms. It was not uncommon, during the prohibition period, to catch sight of a forbidden still tucked away in the thick underbrush of the pinery. These childhood visits to Polonia, were for most of Dominic's children, the last remnants of familial ties with their Polish cousins - and the last taste of their Polish heritage!

Martha died on April 17, 1953. Dominic died 10 years later, on June 17, 1963. Both were buried at Calvary Cemetery in St. Paul. After Dominic's death, the family home was purchased by his oldest son Max, who after extensive renovating and remodeling, moved there with his family and lives there today.



Martha and Dominic c.1910



Dan "Kozy" c.1950

1. Martha was born on April 30, 1893, the sixth child of Adam Burant (b.23 March 1856 in Kornen, Koscierzyna County, Prussia<sup>1</sup> to Josef<sup>2</sup> and Paulina Konkolewska Burant; d.24 July 1942 in Portage County, Wisconsin) and Magdalena Bender (b.1866 in the Town of Sharon to Frank<sup>3</sup> Bender and Maria Zynda<sup>4</sup>; d.24 January 1895 following complications of miscarriage). Adam and Magdalena were married on January 29, 1883 at Sacred Heart in Polonia. Adam later married Anna Gryda and went on to have 14 more children. He farmed 160 acres on sections 2 and 3 in the Town of Sharon (acc. to 1895 plat map).

2. Josef Burant was born on March 19, 1825 in Kornen, Koscierzyna County, Prussia<sup>+</sup>. He immigrated about 1875, with his wife Paulina Konkolewska and 5 children: Adam, Adam's twin brother Alexander, Frank, Anastasia, and Julia. Paulina was born in 1830 in Szynajda, Koscierzyna County, Prussia. She died March 23, 1899 in the Town of Sharon. Josef and Paulina settled on 160 acres of sections 2 and 3 of Sharon and farmed there until 1893. Josef died on March 30, 1909.

3. Frank Bender (Binder) was born in March 1831 in Coblancia, (now Koblenz) Germany, the son of Nicholas Binder and Theodosia Just. He married Maria Zynda about 1859 in Polonia and had a large family, possibly as many as 13 children. After Maria's death, Frank married Julianna (Napietek) Mullien. Frank immigrated with his father, Nicholas and a brother Balthasar in 1852. Frank farmed 40 acres on section 19 in the Town of Sharon (acc. to 1895 plat map).

4. Maria Zynda was born February 3, 1842 in Skilszowa, Berent County, Prussia to John<sup>5</sup> and Clara Zynda. She died February 25, 1886.

5. Jan "John" Zynda was born in 1813 in Skilszowa, Berent County, Prussia. He died August 28, 1895 in the Town of Sharon. His wife Clara died on December 10, 1899 at the age of 88. Known children were: Maria, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Julia, and Clara. John was one of the first Polish settlers in Portage County, arriving in 1858, one year behind Koziczowski. He settled just north of Oesterle Lake and farmed about 125 acres on section 3 in the Town of Sharon (acc. to 1895 plat map).

+ now Korne, Berent County, Poland

## Charles Koziczowski

(#23)

Charles Koziczowski was born on September 3, 1894, the youngest child of Teofil "Charles" and Mary (Ostrowski) Koziczowski. His childhood was spent on the family farm on part of sections 11 and 12 in the Town of Sharon, Portage County, Wisconsin. In 1910, honoring his father's wishes, Charles entered the seminary to begin studies for the priesthood. He left two years later following his father's death.

He married Laura Frasch on September 10, 1918 at the age of 24. Two sons were born to the couple: Eugene and Clifford.

Charles had a number of jobs in his lifetime. While making cannon shells, he caught his left hand in the press and suffered the loss of 4 fingers. Because of that handicap employment in some areas was difficult. Through tremendous confidence in himself, he overcame the restrictions of his handicap, and learned to do almost anything any other able bodied man could do.

He worked as a delivery man for Standard Oil, and then for a Wausau Brewery. For a time he was employed as fireman and custodian in an industrial plant. He was a crane operator in Milwaukee and a laborer in a sash and door plant.

Charles had a quick mind and a good memory, both of which were put to good use in the card games he loved to play. He was a talented woodcrafter, and enjoyed not only building tables, as well as kitchen cabinets; but also tackled large repair and remodeling jobs with ease.





Laura and Charles

Charles was always very active in the Church and served as trustee for many years. He was called on to organize many fund raising events and in this capacity spent many hours of work.

An avid gardener, Charles saw the beauty in nature and often would gather wild flower plants in the woods, for his home garden. Many lazy summer days were spent in search of wild berries to pick and eat. Many Saturdays were spent, on the water, in pursuit of a favorite pastime - fishing!

Charles died on June 22, 1957 at the age of 63.

## **Bernard Kozickowski**

(#28)

Bernard Alois Kozickowski was born to Martin and Anna (Berna) Kozickowski on December 3, 1894 in the Town of Stockton, Portage County, Wisconsin.

He attended St. Mary's School in Francker, Wisconsin. As a young man he enjoyed playing on a baseball team. He never lost his enthusiasm for the sport, and in later years was an avid spectator of area games.



Bernard and Veronica

On May 29, 1917, at the age of 23, he was married to Veronica Julia Domaszek at the Sacred Heart Church in Polonia, Wisconsin. The couple farmed in the Town of New Hope, where they raised eight children: Susan, Henry, Emil, Irene, Stanley, Bronislaus "Joe", Chester, and MaryAnn. Part of his farm activities included de-horning cattle, which he did for his neighbors' cattle as well as his own. He also enjoyed working on the maintenance of his automobiles. The family was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church in Steven's Point, Wisconsin.

Bernard also worked as a carpenter in Steven's Point. He was talented in this area and enjoyed crafting, among other things, row boats, cabinets and rocking chairs. At one time Bernard also worked for the Boulevard Moving and Storage Company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Bernard died November 7, 1969 at the age of 75 years. He is buried in the Sacred Heart Cemetery at Polonia, Wisconsin.

## David Koziczkowski

(#31)

Life for David, the son of Martin and Anna (Berna) Koziczkowski, began on a farm in the Town of Stockton, Portage County, where he put in his appearance on November 12, 1906. He was the eighth member of the family of nine who survived to adulthood. Several siblings died shortly after birth.

At the age of two years he moved with his parents to a farm in the Town of New Hope, where he spent his childhood years attending the neighborhood school and Sacred Heart Parochial School at Polonia, of which he had the privilege of being the first graduate in 1920.

After completing high school at Stevens Point, he was employed at a bank for eight years, when his work was ended by the Depression. He went to St. Louis and Chicago to acquire training in the field of anesthesia in which he spent thirty years; ten at St. Joseph's Hospital at Milwaukee and twenty at St. Michael's Hospital at Stevens Point, from which he retired in 1968.

While living in St. Louis for several years among non-Poles, he was repeatedly embarrassed by the spelling of his family name, so he decided to simplify it for the benefit of those who were not familiar with the idiosyncrasies of the Polish language by eliminating the confusing "cz" combination. Most of the other members of his family living in largely Polish Portage County have retained the original spelling.

During his more active years, David was interested in fishing, stamp and coin collecting and the sciences generally; his favorites being chemistry, astronomy, and photography. He like to dabble in music and joined the choir at St. Peter's Church in Stevens Point at the age of twenty-two and was still active in it on his seventy-fourth birthday anniversary. He was keenly interested in current political events and the economical ups and downs during his adult life. Noted as the family historian, David spent considerable time and effort on researching the family tree and compiling a list of over twenty-one hundred names of relatives.

On October 1, 1940 he married Zita Jacoboski and to the couple was born a daughter, Bonita, on January 12, 1944. The family liked to travel about the country to see the popular points of interest and in their meanderings they visited forty-five states, Canada and Mexico. They now live in retirement in Stevens Point.

## Daniel Koziczkowski

(#35)

Daniel Koziczkowski was born on April 22, 1902 to Joseph and Frances (Dzonowski) Koziczkowski. He lived his early life on the old family homestead on section 11 in the Town of Sharon.

As a young man of 24, he was married to Helen Palbrach on November 22, 1926. Dan and Helen had six children: Stanley, Marion, Phyliss, Richard, Ralph, and Clifford.

A home builder, Dan developed a subdivision in Steven's Point, Wisconsin, called Riverwoods Subdivision. The area borders a small lake and is adjacent to the new Michael Koziczkowski Park.

Dan particularly enjoys fishing, both in summer and winter and has traveled to many of the most popular fishing lakes in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Dan lives in Steven's Point with his daughter and son-in-law, Phyliss and Chet Felchowski.

By MALCOLM ROSHOLT \*

This is an interview made with Mrs. Frank Liebe, formerly Martha Cecilia Koziczowski, at her home on the west side of Rosholt Village on April 24, 1956. Owing to the press of other writing, publication of this interview has been delayed.

Mrs. Liebe's place in our history lies in the fact that she was the youngest daughter of Michael Koziczowski, first Polish settler to Portage County in 1857. She was born on July 27, 1865 in the Town of Sharon, less than two miles east of Polonia.

I had known of the Liebes all my life. They lived on a farm on the east shore of Fish Lake, today Collins Lake, and I recall that a daughter was a classmate in school one year.

There was no way of calling ahead to ask if I could come and see her because she had no telephone, but when I knocked and entered, she did not seem at all surprised. I brought my taperecorder, one of the early models, a big unhandy affair, and set it up on the kitchen table while she continued to sit by a window where she was knitting.

She did not seem to be aware of the machine and made no effort to find out why I had brought it along. Instead, she was moaning about what a sad day it had been for her because her 60-year-old son had taken the family cow away that morning and sold it.

Here was a woman who had handled oxen and milked cows since she was old enough to carry a milk pail. Her bachelor son who lived next door had taken the cow away after convincing his mother that a woman of 91 years old could buy her milk, and he, obviously, was tired of doing chores for one cow even though he did not do the milking.

Two years after I interviewed Mrs. Liebe I heard she was ill and I went to see her. It was around Christmas. She was alone and when I knocked on the back door her deep voice floated out to me, "come in!"

The house was cold and the only heat came from a kitchen stove which was not burning very well. A small bedroom just off the kitchen where she lay abed was actually chilly. But this is the way she wanted it. Spending money on fuel oil was not her way of conserving energy.

I asked her how she was and she moaned, "Oh-h, ah-h, I am going to die. And children they come and priest come and they say I am going to die and they want me to sign . . . but I tell priest they can wait. Don't push me. God will tell me when to die and when he says, then I die. Yah-h-h," she moaned, not in pain but as an involuntary expression of relief and resignation.

Her son attended to her needs, but there was nothing more he could do for her. She wanted to die in her own house, not in a hospital, and there, a couple of weeks later, she had her wish on Jan. 16, 1969.

At the interview earlier, she spoke in broken English, but for the sake of clarity, I have smoothed over some of the expressions and pronunciations of words. After all, a woman of 91 can certainly be excused if her remembrance of things past may be a bit jumbled.

She naturally pronounced most words beginning with a "th" sound with the hard sound, that is, "der" for there and "Dose" for those. etc.

The "th" sound is difficult for most northern Europeans, whether Germans, Scandinavians or Polish, but it is also true, I believe, that an example to the immigrants had already been established in this country by the Irish and Welsh immigrants, not to mention the Virginians who moved west into Illinois and southern Wisconsin in the early period. The Virginians were quite pronounced in their use of "dem" and "der."

I have tried to preserve the manner of expression as far as clarity allows, editing only slightly, to give the real flavor of second-generation speech among Polish-Americans.

I consider this interview one of the highlights of my 20 years of listening to the old timers and my only regret now is that I did not go back and talk to Mrs. Liebe again before she became ill.

It seems she put her finger on one of the key issues of our time when she observed, at one point, that "lots of peoples here and there can't find a place for themselves." And so they can't and they search for clues to their background and roots in men and women like Martha Koziczowski Liebe. Here, then, follows the interview in question and answer format:

Question: Mrs. Liebe, I know who your father was but who was your mother?

Answer: Mother was Frances Zalewski in Poland, but no more I don't know.

Q. Where did your parents get married?

A. Somewhere in Poland. In Poland anyway, but I don't remember these things.

Q. Did you ever hear your father tell anyone why he came to America?

A. Well, he heard in the papers that it was such go-o-d country an' it was free land an' everything. He was looking here and there for farm and then ol' man Oesterle, then he went there and he said why can't you buy your land here by me and we'll be neighbors. He bought it and he had it, and he died there and my brother Joe was there on the old place pert near to his death too. So he was first Polish family what was in state of Wisconsin.

Q. Then that makes you the oldest Polish-American in the State of Wisconsin right now?

A. First is Polish boy. Some say one lady be older, sure, but they come from ol' country. I born here.

Q. How many brothers and sisters did you have?

A. I had six sisters and nine brothers.

Q. Were they all born on the old place east of Polonia?

A. No, not all. There was three boys and me born in Polonia. The others born in ol' country and most of them died there. One what was here, a girl, is buried in Ellis. Theresa her name.

Q. Who baptized you?

A. I don't know. I think it was Father Vanderkowski. Because was only comes once in a month. German priest. If you was by Ellis, look at it ol' kind of a wood shanters and wood church. That was first church in Ellis. Then after that Father Dombrowski come. I was small when he come and I got it first communion by him. And get married from him, and I got present from him, wedding present. Yes! What he give me two dollars in a bolt and I still got it. (I failed to ask her what kind of a "bolt" she was referring to here).

Q. How old were you when you were married?

A. I was 15 in July, and in February I get married, so much was I in 16th year.

Q. How many children did you have?

A. Thirteen.

Q. Who was your husband?

A. Frank Liebe. His father name Joseph.

And I had 11 boys and two girls, and only one boy is dead. (Here she sighed and laughed quietly to herself). And 10 boys is living. (She laughed again).

Q. Were they all born over there on the Liebe farm?

A. We had a lil' house, and I never was livin' in other place, county or state, or something, three miles from there where my parents was and from parents I went there and now I am living not very far from there, and I think I'll die here. (She laughed quietly again as she looked around the kitchen, holding up the knitting to look at it closer). Lots of peoples here and there can't find a place for themselves.

Q. How did you meet Frank? Did you go to school with him?

A. How much was school? It was one month in year! That was all the school. Now Sisters come from ol' country. They don't want to teach the children in Polish here now. And they was not all English around here (in the beginning). There was some German people, some Norwegians and the Polish. So that's why I am so ad-uc-cated! (She sighed).

Q. Do you remember when you met Frank for the first time?

A. I meet him few times because he was going on threshing machine. And he was every year threshing to my folks. I was then little yet. He was 10 years older.

Q. So he came to your father's place to thresh?

A. Yah-ah. But it wasn't like now. Walking so far, and roads wasn't like now. They was going here and there in woods like a snake it goes here the road, and you make four or five miles before you come to one forty that's your own.

Q. So then you moved back to Frank's place with the threshing machine?

A. Yah-h.

Q. How did they pull the threshing machine, engine or horsepower?

A. Horsepower.

Q. Did you have horses or oxen on your father's farm?

A. Horses. One team for me and one for my brother. And two teams oxen I had to take care, and work them when I was to my father's.

Q. You drove the oxen?

A. Sure, sure.

Q. How old were you?

A. I wasn't 12 years yet when I started to work with horses and oxen.

Q. What was the names of the oxen?

A. Oh, there was more than one. Jerry, Jack, all kinds of names, because my brother was the only one that was working. One time when they went into the woods he chopped his foot and there wasn't no doctors like now. I also was walking these oxen to take after doctor. It takes you few days to get doctor, so he was laying over here with that foot. I take his place on farm and then another brother when I didn't work hard enough he take a good stick to me, and I come home crying. Didn't want to eat. Father say what's the matter? Didn't want to tell because brother said if I tell to parents I'll get a better one when I come back on field. Then, anyway, he get me to tell him, my father. And father said that was last time. And brother didn't touch me after that. That was Martin.

Q. Was he older than you?

A. About eight years. Born in Poland.

Q. Where did you get married?

A. In Polonia church, in the first church because there was a church in Ellis what was there when Father Dombrowski come. And was men, and a tavern just close to the doors, and when priest had it sermons, they was always drinking, those men, and he told them to stop and they didn't, so they built a church, take it from Ellis, built it to Polonia. That was wood church. And church burned. All buildings. Sisters' house and all. All wooden.

Q. How old were you when the first church burned?

A. Oh, about 10.

Q. How did the fire start?

A. Sisters didn't know how to run those fires, no stoves here, and then the wind throws fire on church. Yah-ah-h.

Q. You were married in the first church in Polonia then?

A. No, I was married in Sisters' house because Father Dombrowski was so-o sick! That time they couldn't go nowhere out. (Probably heavy snows.)

Q. What was the trouble?

A. He was 12 years here and that was last year he was. He went to Detroit. All buildings in there what he done. I've book about him, how he is living from H'I kid. He was in army to what my husband, I mean uncle, together. And they wasn't fighting like fighting now! Guns or bombs or something just. These swords they had. And uncle was cut, all his face, and they was together in Roosha. And then when they comes to Roosha, if they get them they tie them to each foot one horse and tear them to pieces. And uncle was killed that way. And Father Dombrowski was running away from Roosha. And he see that they was so-o close to him that they would get him. So

there was a hospital and he jumped in and told them to take him between the sick people. and they says no. we can't do it because if they would find you here, we all be killed. And he begged them and they took him and put him between the sick people and there they turned him around two times and was stabbed, but they didn't found him and then he run

away. I've got all his life how he was from little kid, what he was suffering all time, that priest was suffering all time and he was so good to people. Yeah-h. (Sighing.)

Q. What did you do after you were married? Have a party?

A. Nah-ting! And I didn't care about that man. Only he had such a little house. It wasn't bigger then this room. And I always like to stay alone! I was a small kid, and I was doing that, nobody wouldn't see me. I thought if I was going in that school house . . . it was a little school house. There was a little hole, and if I could get in that hole nobody wouldn't find me. I didn't care if I live without eating or something, only what nobody wouldn't see me. So I came to my husband's house there, before we was married. Oh! here I'll be alone. On 'count of that I married him! Because it was such a woods! that you couldn't see yourself between woods and quite a ways from other people. So I had a good chance to stay alone there. And always was wishing to stay alone.

Q. What made you wish to be alone so much?

A. I just like to stay alone, that nobody wouldn't know about me. So I get it on my old age now. By father . . . my husband died, it was 11 years ago and from that time I just live alone. And he was going here and there because he could run them big en-chines, I think it was before, to mills and all kinds of machines. So sometimes I didn't see him home about. So I was so glad that I was staying alone! And now they want to take me away from here, too. I can't do no work, always hard work, sometimes can't take me even eating. How my garden look, how my house look now, all over dirty. I can-na do it. Myself. But I like to stay here. I don't like to go nowhere. Just want I stay here and I die here. Even if I will be alone. All-ways like to stay alone.

Q. But there must be some reason, perhaps, when you were small?

A. I can't remember nah-ting. I taught myself when I come there. Nobody wouldn't come I can live! I didn't have that in my mind. So I must be awful small yet, and then there was one month in the year was school. Well, my brothers, when they come from ol' country, they was in New York state four years. Because when my father come here he wrote letter to ol' country. Then that letter went all over. Year after that, people was starting to come some more. There was no Polish people in New York. Where they was in Schenectady, and, ah, my brother, could talk English after that better than me and if I said a word to that, like it should be, he couldn't stop laughing from me, so I didn't say a word that he heard. That's why I learn myself, English talking, and can't talk good yet. (She laughed to herself.)

Q. So you didn't have a wedding party or dance? You went straight home.

A. Sure, because only here and there a few families was and there was nah-ting to have. When my father come to this country he was working for 25 cents a day. And my mother was working for a loaf of bread and it wasn't from no flour. It was from middlin'.

Q. Did your father-in-law, Joseph Liebe, die on the farm near Fish Lake?

A. No, he was so far in debt he couldn't get out, so we took it from him, and he want us to give him his bread and stay with us, and his sister natural didn't like it because his sister was . . . ah-h . . . and he went to Barney Krusicky to Carter and there he died. And we pay him good money. If you be jest listen to your husband you won't have nah-ting! And then when he was in potatoes two years that way, he was hauling them 10 cents a bushel. He shouldn't listen at me and haul them. I'll haul mine to spring, he said, and in spring there was three cents a bushel! (Apparently on the advice of his sister, Liebe did not haul his potatoes to market in the fall as his wife



Martha Liebe, nee Celia Koziczkowski. (Leica photo by Malcolm Rosholt.)

had urged him to do). And I hauled them potatoes for three cents a bushel and picked them just so nice. It was two years that way. Wheat, rye it was 25 cents a bushel. Oats 15, and corn they didn't want.

Q. Where did you get your flour ground?

A. Most in Nelsonville.

Q. How about lumber?

A. They was sawing it themselves the wood, and they had the log and such-a-like a celler, such-a-hole, so they could reach the log one on top and one below (whipsawing) and they sawed all the lumber they needed. I says that's lots of them don't believe those hard times those first people had it. And flour, you couldn't buy no flour nowhere. You must have your own wheat and rye, then go to mill and get it grinded there. And you didn't get no stuff in the store. You get stuff you must be sewing yourself. I sewed few suits for a man because you couldn't get it in store.

Q. Did you have sheep on your father's place?

A. Ah-huh. And I was spinning, many, many. Just as long as I could work my foots. With those spinning wheel I can work, but with those sewing machine, you must . . . ah . . . have people who can learn. But on the looms I can work. But on sewing machine you must have your feet always, but on looms you just step straight and it was with the spinning wheel just the same. And in the night when it was dark I always be knitting. I was delivering to stores in Amherst over.

Q. You mean you made socks or gloves?

A. Yah. Socks and mittens and gloves.

Q. And you sold that?

A. Why sure!

Q. How much did you get for a pair of mittens?

A. Oh, it was different kinds. There was one with a strap on, and inside was wool, then it was about 50 cents.

Q. How much for a pair of socks?

A. Just the same, and I was verking first year married for 15 cents a day.

Q. Where?

A. On farm because you couldn't get no sugar! You couldn't get no soap. If you get it soap, bar of soap, you give up 25 cents and it wasn't better then you make it yourself. I sold myself soap. And after the first sugar come peoples don't know what it was. First we saw in Joe Bishop's store in Polonia. So many years, no sugar. Well, I was making sugar from maple water. But that takes lots of water. Lots of carrying and lots of boiling. About 12 boilers gives one boiler sirup.

Q. Was it because sugar was so expensive?

A. No. They wasn't making no sugar, and the first what come was brown. And then after that comes white. The first store what was in Stevens Point, it was jest like a little shell, small windows, old man with gray head. I remember that place and I remember that man.

Q. Who had the first store in Polonia?

A. Joe Bishop.

Q. Was he an Irishman?

A. He was German. Then he had . . . ah, grocery and dry goods and everything and li'l and li'l more and more. He was German and she was Polish. When Polish people coming, she was talking. Lots of them come from old country was German. Just as well as German was that way and it is now, like it is here. Now they don't want to have no schools, nah-ting talking in Polish. All in English. That's was in ol' country. They didn't want no Polish talking, only German. My father know five languages.

Q. What languages?

A. German, in Polish, in French, in Latin and Sweden.

Q. How old was your father when he died?

A. Sure. He was 70 years. All my brothers, 'cept one, when they come to 70 years they died. Only one was 88. And mother was 80, so sisters was all 80 when they died. Only I am come to 88 and not die!

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## The Role Of The Church

During the decline of the Polish State, the Roman Catholic Church was the only important element of cohesion and unity that remained as a base of identity for the bulk of the Polish people. This sense of identity was nurtured by the fact that most foreign invaders and rulers had been of different religions. Consequently, strong nationalistic Catholic feelings developed. The Church has always, remarkably, cared for its' people by providing for their spiritual, educational and social needs.

The Catholic Church near the early Polish settlements served as the nucleus of the Polish community. It was here that the first schools for the pioneer children were organized. Young people gathered to take part in Church holidays and festivities. Our ancestors contributed not only monetarily, but gave of their time and talents in many capacities.

With their gradual Americanization, came changes in the old-world customs of our ancestors. However, customs associated with marriage are still retained to some extent: The bride must furnish an elaborate feast, which often lasts several days. She is compensated by the payment of a dollar by every man who dances with her.

The history of the Sacred Heart Parish (1964) of Polonia, Wisconsin, offers an unusually keen insight into the early lives and times of our ancestors. Because it is an invaluable chapter of our family history it is reproduced in part here.

The Sacred Heart Cemetery is the final resting place for many of the early pioneer settlers from the Polonia area; among them our ancestors listed below:

Koziczowski, Jan 1888-1927  
Koziczowski, Father-Martin 1860-1949  
Mother-Anna 1871-1934  
Koziczowska, Matka-Lucya 13 Grud 1851-15 Sierp 1936  
Koziczowski, Nick - Wisc. PVT Inf. 3 Div. World War I Sept. 24, 1937  
Koziczowski, Franciszek A - ur 29, List 1841 - um 29, Lipca 1914  
Koziczowski, Father-Bernard 1894-1969  
Koziczowski, Teofil E. - ur 4, List 1847 - um 1, wrzes 1912  
Maryanna - um 2, marca 1922 w.wieku 67 lat.  
Koziczowski, Brother - Frank - Jan 1, 1869 - Dec 9, 1899  
Koziczowski, Ojciec - Michael 1811-1881  
Matka - Franciszka 1815-1904  
Syn - Michal K 1858-1880  
Kozyczowski, Joanna July 12, 1879-Nov 1879  
Kozyczowski, Victor died 5 Jan, 1891 age 15 days  
Kozyczowski, John died 19 Feb 1894 (gravestone shows 1892) age 50 years  
Kozyczowski, Francis died 27 July 1893 age 6 yrs 9 mos.  
Kozyczowski, Francis died 9 Dec 1900 age 31 years  
Kozyczowski, Victoria died 4 July 1922 age 71 years  
Zoromska, Josephina died 11 April 1925 age 85 years  
Strelewicz, Clementina died 9 Nov 1898 age 55 years  
Strelewicz, Anton died 1880 age 4 years child of Simon

\* Names taken from Tombstone Inscriptions and Sacred Heart burial records searched to the year 1926.



# History of Sacred Heart Congregation

Today a twenty-four foot crucifix, rising above the crossroads which lead into the tiny hamlet of Polonia in Portage County, Wisconsin, marks the site on which stands the Sacred Heart Catholic Church. The scene around this landmark is that which a fertile and prosperous farming country presents — comfortable homes, long stretches of pasture lands and richly cultivated fields of grain. It shows a marvelous change from the day in 1864, when an immigrant population had settled here.

## First Pioneers

The first Poles who came to the northeastern part of Portage County, Wisconsin, were Michael von Koziczkowski and family, consisting of his wife and nine children; they were followed, a year later, by the three families of John Zynda, Adam Klesmit and Joseph Platta. As to the dates of their arrivals, these facts are sufficiently settled by the papers on file in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court in Stevens Point, where the declaration of intention to become a citizen made by Koziczkowski states that he arrived in 1857. The papers of the others named give the date of their coming as 1858, and confirming this evidence are the baptismal records of the Zynda family with the same year thereupon, furnished by the priest upon their departure for America. The following year saw the arrival in Portage County of Jacob Werachowski, Joseph Schuller, Christian Dzwankowski, Joseph Jazdewski. Peter Konopacki came this year from Winona, Minnesota.

The pioneer of the early group of immigrants, Koziczkowski, had been the owner of a small farm in the region of Dantzic, West Prussia. He realized that the future for his nine children was dark, having read of America, sold his farm and started for the New World without knowing his destination. Arrived in Chicago, he heard of cheap lands to be had on the upper Wisconsin River. In Milwaukee he learned more, for there was at that time a movement among the Germans to take up lands in Marathon County. Proceeding in this direction, Koziczkowski arrived in Stevens Point in September, 1857, with fifty dollars in money. He left his family in Stevens Point while he went to Wausau to look at land which proved unsatisfactory because too heavily wooded. Returning, he spent the winter of (1857-1858) in Stevens Point, and in the following summer worked for farmers a few miles east of the city. In the meantime he had written to friends at home, and the three families of Zynda, Klesmit and Platta had found their way to Portage County and were employed in the same neighborhood. [Later they bought land from the Fox River Company, and settled here. The land purchased was dotted with hundreds of tree stumps, huge boulders and rocks of every size. It was only after many months of patient and backbreaking labor that

clearings, upon which crops could be planted, were made by the settlers.<sup>1</sup>

## Early Hardships

These first Polish settlers endured great hardships. There was little demand for labor on the farms, the men were paid fifty cents a day for cradling grain, and twenty-five cents a day for digging potatoes, or they were paid at the rate of one bushel of potatoes a day. The wife of one of these comers worked for a loaf of bread a day, and a sixteen year old girl hired out for fifteen dollars and board for a year. Under these circumstances only the bare necessities of life could be secured. Often their bread contained more of middlings than of flour, and was more often made of rye than of wheat. Generally their meal consisted of a soup of milk and potatoes.

Most of these early Polish settlers had been farmers or laborers in the mother country. In numerous instances the men were foremen on estates; they had had comfortable incomes and their labor had not been as hard as the tilling of their lands in this country proved. But they were ambitious and looked forward to better things. Among the early immigrants were numerous artisans, but practically no tradesmen or professional men.

The only other reason besides their desire for economic betterment, was the desire to escape army service. Some of them had seen army service in the Austro-Prussian war and others expected a draft for the Franco-Prussian war. The majority of them came here directly from the old country; many came in sailing vessels, by way of Quebec, the voyage taking three months or more.

These hardy, rugged, determined people came with the purpose to force this timbered land to yield and at once set out to clear and break this rich soil of decayed vegetation to develop farms.

While the wages of the farm hands were very low during the decades of 1860-1870, better wages were paid in the woods, on the river, and in the saw mills. During the winter months the farmers entered the logging camps to secure financial needs. Many of them earned enough in a year to buy one or more forties of land.

These three sawmills provided winter employment for the Polish farmers, Boyington's Sawmill between Polonia and Rosholt, Klondike Sawmill at Holt, Wisconsin, and the Shantytown Sawmill north of Polonia at Shantytown.

<sup>1</sup> *The Catholic Church in Wisconsin; A History of the Catholic Church in Wisconsin from the Earliest Time to the Present Day*, Milwaukee, 1898, 714.

## Harvest Time and Hop Picking

Perhaps the most interesting episode in the agricultural history is the period of the "Hop" craze which swept over our township between the years of 1880-1900. The hop vine originally had been brought to Wisconsin by pioneers from the great hop districts of New York. In the spring, roots were planted 8 feet apart in hills and 8 feet apart in rows. The first variety planted was a cream colored vine called the "Cluster" type, a few years later the Red vine was imported which proved to be more productive.

Harvest time in the hop district was a season of unusual and picturesque life. From far and near country girls and women of every class and condition, in response to the call for pickers, streamed into hop gardens. The picking season was a time of feasting and merrymaking. Each night when darkness put an end to labor, the well-used fiddle was fetched from its case, and to its merry strains, under the mellow autumn moon the unwearied tripped the jovial steps of the hop dance.

### Rev. John Polak

Was it chance, or was it that their fates drove them here? The Providence of God led them with the help of a priest, the natural leader of the people by God's will. This priest was Rev. John Polak. He was placed by Providence as a signpost for the Polish pioneers of Wisconsin. Father John Polak, an emigrant priest of Polish nationality, was at that time rector of the combined Irish, French, and German parish at Stevens Point.

Soon after the arrival of the Polish group, families of German nationality came, and together they established a settlement at a place known as "Poland Corner" in the town of Sharon. Here they built a small church which they dedicated to Saint Martin. For the next eight years, 1857-1865, Father Polak paid occasional visits to these people and ministered to their spiritual needs. Throughout these years, the parish was never thoroughly unified and harmonious. Differences in language and custom made it soon apparent that separate foundations would effect a happier situation.<sup>2</sup>

The population of "Poland Corner" grew rapidly. The presence of a German Catholic bishop<sup>3</sup> in Wisconsin gave the territory wide publicity in the Catholic states of Germany and Austria and attracted thousands.<sup>4</sup>

### New Parish Founded

In 1864 the Polish Catholics, having increased to forty-four families, petitioned Rt. Rev. John Henni, Bishop of the Diocese of Milwaukee, for official approval to found a new parish. The following year Father Bonaventure Buczynski was sent to organize the congregation and begin the erection of a church. Within a year a new church under the patronage of Saint Joseph was completed on a site not far from Saint Martin Church. This move tended to widen the breach between the two national groups.

## Factions

Quite unfortunately, at this time, an unruly group of agitators infiltrated the German-Polish community and was instrumental in arousing feuds and trouble between rival groups.

The crux of the matter revolved around three saloons that had sprung up in the immediate vicinity of the newly built church.<sup>5</sup> The unchecked and unlimited sale of liquors led to brawls, assaults and petty riots. Church services were frequently interrupted.<sup>6</sup> The pastor used every means at his disposal to check the evil, but after two and a half years of unsuccessful effort he resigned his pastorate and returned to Milwaukee. His successor, Father Francis Wenglikowski, also labored arduously to subdue the chaos, but it was in vain. These three subsequent pastorates also ended in failure: Rev. S. Szczepankiewicz, Rev. Juszkievicz, and Rev. J. J. Zawistowski. As a result of this, the parish was placed under an interdict from 1868 to 1870.<sup>7</sup>

### Rev. Joseph Dombrowski

Into this factious community, seething with anti-clericalism and unrest, Bishop Melcher sent the newly-ordained Father Joseph Dombrowski in December, 1870. This priest was destined to play an important role in the foundation of the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Felix in America.

Father Joseph Dombrowski, soldier, pioneer, educator, was born in Lublin, Poland, in 1842 of an illustrious Catholic family. All accounts agree that young Dombrowski was a singularly gifted and pious child accustomed to the adulation generally showered by wealthy families upon their first born. Until his twelfth year, Joseph was educated at home under the tutorship of a local teacher and of his father, who was the embodiment of the culture and traditions of the old Polish aristocracy.<sup>8</sup>

The father's association with disgruntled noblemen, smarting under Russian domination, filled his young mind with the determination to champion the

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 715.

<sup>3</sup> Rt. Rev. John M. Henni was appointed the first bishop of the Diocese of Milwaukee in 1844 and remained at the post until his consecration as Archbishop in 1875 at which time Milwaukee became an archiepiscopal See. Rt. Rev. Joseph Melcher succeeded him as Bishop of Milwaukee.

<sup>4</sup> According to Shaughnessy, the foreign Catholic immigration reached 741,000 in the 1860-70 decade, and since facilities for reaching the Northwest by railroad had then vastly increased, "emigration poured into the West as a mighty stream." — Gerald Shaughnessy, *Has the Immigrant Kept the Faith*, New York, 1925, 153.

<sup>5</sup> Green Bay Diocesan Archives, MSS. *Historia Coloniae Poloniae in Polonia*, n.d. (unpaged).

<sup>6</sup> Details of conditions in the town were given by John Bigalka in a personal interview. Mr. Bigalka, age 89 (1954), still in full possession of his faculties, spent his entire life in the parish and is perhaps one of the best informed residents in early Polonia history.

<sup>7</sup> MSS. *Historia Coloniae Poloniae*

<sup>8</sup> Aleksander Syski, *Ks. Jozef Dombrowski; Monografia Historyczna*, Orchard Lake, 1942, 23.

cause of Poland. The events of his normal boyhood can be passed over with a single remark — he was moved by two convictions: his interest in things mechanical and scientific, and a longing for a military career.<sup>9</sup>

At twelve, Joseph was sent by his widowed mother to a finishing school in Lublin and later to the University of Warsaw. When the Polish insurrection of 1863 broke out, Dombrowski joined a regiment comprised of faculty members and students from the University of Warsaw and fought bravely under General Stanislaus Mieroslawski. The General recognized in the young student marked qualities of leadership and placed him in command of a company of men. After a short time Mieroslawski, realizing that continued resistance would be suicidal, disbanded his regiment. Dombrowski, one of the hunted leaders of the stormy uprising, fled to Germany after a number of hair-breadth escapes.<sup>10</sup>

After journeying from place to place, the young exile spent some time in Frankfort and Saxony, and later proceeded to Switzerland.<sup>11</sup> Dombrowski's bent of mind toward the sciences finally led him to the University of Lucerne where he completed his studies in technology, physics and mathematics.<sup>12</sup> His natural talents and industry enabled him to acquire at this time a liberal education and a fund of useful knowledge which proved valuable to him in his future career.

The hardships of his self-imposed exile wrought a change in the interests and attitudes of Dombrowski, and it is at this time that he began to experience a sincere desire to dedicate his life to the Church. In 1867 he set out for Rome where he began his training for the priesthood in the newly-established Resurrectionist Seminary, the Collegium Polonicum. Here the cleric's earnestness, his scholarship and genuine piety won the approval of his instructors. In 1869, after an urgent appeal by Pope Pius IX to the Polish clergy for spiritual aid to the Polish people in America, he volunteered his services and sailed for the American shores late in 1869.<sup>13</sup>

For the twenty-nine year old priest it was a glorious opportunity to do the work of a missionary among his own compatriots and he embraced the prospect with ardor. Upon his arrival in the United States, Father Dombrowski presented his credentials to Bishop Melcher of Green Bay, Wisconsin and placed himself at his disposal. After a year's residence at Saint Francis Seminary near Milwaukee, he was appointed pastor of Saint Joseph Church in Sharon, December, 1871.<sup>14</sup>

### Moral Crusade

If Christian fortitude was the virtue par excellence to be inculcated. Father Dombrowski found ample opportunity to cultivate it in his new environment. Brought face to face with the crushing hostility of the malcontents of "Poland Corner," the young priest was determined to lean heavily upon God's supporting grace to conquer the problems which vanquished his five predecessors.

Radiating the spirit of faith and zeal, combative and militant by nature, he was well suited to defend Christian morality in a neglected community of immigrants whose moral sense had become hopelessly dulled. Father Dombrowski's sharp intellect appraised the situation at the very outset. The saloons<sup>15</sup> within a few hundred feet of the church building were centers of vice and corruption and served as a rendezvous for demagogues. Sunday churchgoers, who had come long distances of ten to twenty miles, were lured into the establishment by various devices so that there was scarcely a male worshipper in the church during the Mass.<sup>16</sup>

The distressed priest made persistent efforts to check the evil and persuaded sympathetic parishioners to join him in the moral crusade. But the owners of the taverns, who depended on the churchgoers as their main source of income, mobilized their adherents and conducted a constant agitation to resist the priest's reform activities. Gambling, brawls and petty riots continued. Church services were irreverently interrupted. After every approach to the problem had failed, Father Dombrowski resorted to a drastic scheme — to place his devoted flock beyond the reach of the degrading influence of the taverns.

He secured the sanction of his plans from Bishop Melcher, assembled his parishioners after Sunday's Mass, and proposed the drastic move — to transfer the church building to a more suitable location. Enthusiastic approval of the plan was unanimous. Numerous volunteers pledged their services, and the work of dismantling the church began in the early hours of the following day.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 29-36.

<sup>10</sup> A personal account of Joseph Dombrowski's participation in the insurrection of 1863 and his harrowing experiences connected with his escape into Germany was given to a newspaper reported by the priest himself, the year of his death in 1903. The complete story was published in *Detroit Journal*, January 6, 1903, 5.

<sup>11</sup> Chronology of Father Dombrowski's life during this period is inaccurate and a number of discrepancies occur in biographical material. According to Syski, the dearth of source material renders it impossible to state anything with certainty regarding his life abroad. Community chronicles containing data pertinent to his life during this period confirm the facts stated in this study. — Community Archives, Livonia, Michigan, MSS. *Zapiski Siostry Urszuli*, n.d.

<sup>12</sup> Francis Bolek, *Who's Who in Polish America*, Grenville, 1940, 38.

<sup>13</sup> Syski, *Ks. Jozef Dombrowski*, 56-7.

<sup>14</sup> MSS. *Historia Coloniae Poloniae*.

<sup>15</sup> These were years of strong temperance sentiments. Laws making vendors of liquors responsible for intoxicated persons, Wisconsin Bond Law of 1850, the Graham Law of 1875 and numerous lodges of Sons of Temperance were evidence of Wisconsin's struggle for sobriety. "All over southern Wisconsin there were total abstinence societies, missionaries who were starting churches were frequently zealous temperance crusaders." — Milo M. Quaic, *Wisconsin, Its History and Its People, 1632-1924*, Chicago, 1924, 596-601.

<sup>16</sup> Statement of John Bigalka; personal interview.

<sup>17</sup> *The Catholic Church in Wisconsin*, 714.

## New Site

Farmers from all parts of Portage County rode into the parish square equipped with axes, picks, hammers, team horses, wagons and carts. Plank after plank, as well as complete sections of the building, were carefully loosened and hoisted downward. Muscular arms stacked the materials on readied wagons and the cavalcade rolled away to a hill-top two miles east of the old site. After one week of exhausting labor, no trace of Saint Joseph Church remained in "Poland Corner."<sup>18</sup>

The land to which the church was transplanted had been sold by Hannah McGreer,<sup>19</sup> a wealthy farmer of Portage County, for a sum of \$50.

Immigrants, whose experiences in the wilderness of Wisconsin would overshadow the imagination of famous authors, did not shrink from the task of rebuilding their shattered temple. With the spirit with which the great cathedrals of medieval Europe were built, they set to work reconstructing the church. Within a few weeks the building, resembling the original in every detail, was completed. In the spring, a small rectory was constructed alongside the church.<sup>20</sup> On September 12; 1872, the church was solemnly blessed by Bishop Melcher and placed under the patronage of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.<sup>21</sup> The site on which the church had been re-assembled was named by Father Dombrowski, "Polonia."<sup>22</sup>

## Anti-clerical Persecution

The joy of having escaped the persecution of the malcontents in "Poland Corner" was short-lived. Not long after the removal of the church, the liquor business succumbed to the young priest's strategy. The Sunday patronage dropped off sharply, regular customers gradually dwindled away and public sympathy, awakened by the heroic efforts of the long-suffering pastor, began to manifest itself. Enraged at this unexpected turn of events, the owners of the taverns filed a lawsuit against Father Dombrowski, charging him with conspiracy to ruin their establishments, and against Bishop Melcher for sanctioning the move. The prosecutors, after having lost in the local court, appealed the case to the supreme court in Madison where the decision of the local court was upheld.

For a number of years the hostility of this evil element continued and was a source of suffering and hardship to the pastor and his faithful parishioners. The old anti-Catholic sentiments of the 1840's which had given birth to Know-Nothingism and all its violent outbursts, were not dead but showed up again and again. The spirit had found an echo here in the deeds of the alien community.<sup>23</sup>

Father Dombrowski believed that it was not viciousness and malice so much as ignorance that accounted for the discord and dissension of the alien society. Its ideals had become perverted because it had lost the guiding star of truth. For the young pastor, it was a heart-breaking experience to see false-

hood and vituperation used so effectively as to make weak Catholics ashamed of their faith, cause them to abandon its sacraments and cast aside respect for its ministry.

Keen, zealous, intelligent, he penetrated the network of the circumstances surrounding him and determined upon a course of action. He would reclaim these people through the education of their children. It was at this time that Father Dombrowski made plans to find workers who would aid him in the accomplishment of his purpose.

## Appeal to Felician Sisters

From his knowledge of the racial characteristics of the Polish people, and his wide grasp of their religious and social needs, the young pastor was convinced that their future welfare lay in their education and training by a religious community of their own nationality. He appealed, therefore, to the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Felix, resident in Cracow, Poland, for aid in his educational and missionary work.

Thus, destiny shaped the circumstances which inscribed in the annals of the Congregation the name of an intrepid pastor in a Wisconsin wilderness parish, who was destined by the Providence of God to establish the Sisters of Saint Felix on American soil, and who is reverently referred to in the chronicles of the Community as "the Founder."

Like other frontier towns, the area around Sharon, where the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Felix established their first American foundation, was off to a slow start in its organization of a public school system. The problems related to the language and religion of the German and Polish immigrants in this area caused any satisfactory solution to be postponed for some time.<sup>24</sup>

18 *Ibid.* Details gleaned from personal interview with John Bigalka.

19 A Welsh Protestant who befriended Father Dombrowski numerous times and remained to the end of his life the priest's staunchest friend, admirer and benefactor. Parish records show that the entire McGreer family was converted to Catholicism in 1873.

20 Syski, *Ks. Josef Dombrowski*, 72-74.

21 History written by Rev. J. Dombrowski and placed in the Green Bay Diocese Chancery Office.

22 Polonia today is a post town in Portage County with a population of 256 (1950). It is a little over ten miles northeast of Stevens Point.

23 Lewis C. Brace, "The Rapid Increase of the Dangerous Classes in the United States," *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, Philadelphia, IV, 1880, 240-68.

24 Peter J. Johnson, *Centennial Essays for the Milwaukee Archdiocese*, Milwaukee, 1943, 36-37.

Many schools at this time were conducted by various denominations. In Catholic, as well as Protestant settlements, the minister or the priest was the teacher. So it was with Father Dombrowski. He had not been long in the United States when he began to realize the needs of his scattered, isolated and religion-famished brethren. Consequently, soon after becoming pastor of Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, he set aside the largest room in the rectory for a school in an attempt to meet the educational needs of the children until he could secure the services of a religious community. It was here that the Catholic children of the vicinity first plodded through the three R's under the direction of Miss Mary McGreer, the scholarly daughter of a neighboring farmer.<sup>25</sup>

In the summer of 1874, Father Dombrowski received permission from Rt. Rev. Joseph Melcher, Bishop of Milwaukee, to send an appeal for sisters to the Generalate of the Felician Congregation in Cracow, Poland. In a letter<sup>26</sup> to Mother Mary Magdalene, Superior General of the Congregation, he presented the lamentable plight of his tiny settlement. By his stress on the necessity for Catholic teachers for the spiritual needs of the children, he so appealed to the zealous minds of Mother Mary Magdalene and her council that they were prompted to accept his invitation to labor in the vineyard of the Lord in the new world.

Foolhardy as the enterprise seemed, the sisters were convinced that Providence was directing the movement. On August 15, 1874, Mother Magdalene presented the matter to the fifth General Chapter of the Congregation where the momentous decision was made — five sisters were to be sent on the Community's first missionary venture to America.<sup>27</sup>

#### Sisters Sail for America

The year that the Congregation received its first Papal decree of approbation, June 1, 1874, five sisters sailed for America to begin a new milestone in their work of Christian mercy. The following comprised the pioneer band: Sister Mary Monica Sibilska who was later to become the first provincial superior of the American foundation, Sister Mary Cajetan Jankiewicz, Sister Mary Wenceslaus Zubrzycka, Sister Mary Vincentine Kalwa and Sister Mary Raphael Sworzeniowska.<sup>28</sup>

In a letter to Mother Mary Magdalene,<sup>29</sup> dated August 27, 1874, Father Dombrowski gave minute instructions for the journey to America. Enclosed was a donation of two hundred dollars which Rev. Edward Dems, Administrator of the Green Bay Diocese, made to defray part of the expense of the journey.<sup>30</sup>

Notes and diaries of the founding sisters, from which particulars concerning the voyage to America might have been gleaned, have not been preserved. However, community chronicles, written by the earliest members, portray poignant scenes of the last tender farewells at the time of the departure, as well as hardships en route to America.

The sisters left no record of their first impressions on landing, nor details of the journey to Wisconsin. Stranded in a strange land with no knowledge of the English language and only very meager means, it might be assumed that they would have trustfully followed the instructions sent to them by Father Dombrowski. That he took every precaution to preclude any confusion or hardship on the last stretch of the sisters' journey is evident from the following extract:

In New York notify Mr. Zolkowski (Chatham Street No. 43) ... From here please send a telegram addressed to me (Jos. Dombrowski — Stevens Point — Wisconsin.) After you arrive in Milwaukee, contact Mr. Rudzinski (Reed Street No. 100) I shall meet you here personally.

... The above mentioned persons had been notified about the arrival of the sisters and given the necessary directives.

Erection of the sisters convent had already begun. When completed, it will be a large two-story building made of materials about which I had written in my previous letter.<sup>31</sup>

#### Arrival of Sisters

After a seven-day journey from New York, the sisters reached their destination — Sharon, Wisconsin. The first building that they entered was the Church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Here, in a wilderness church, began the saga of courage and consecration. From here they were to go forth in God's name until the entire land became the scene of their exploits — praying, teaching, dispensing mercy. Referring in her diary to this memorable moment, Mother Mary Monica stated:

25 Syski, *Ks. Jozef Dombrowski*, 76.

26 The letter has since been lost but biographers and subsequent correspondence shed a light on its contents and tenor.

27 Father Dombrowski met the Felician Sisters for the first time shortly after his ordination while visiting his cousin, Sister Mary Wenceslaus, a member of the Congregation. He admired the Community spirit and Franciscan ideal and stated at that time that should a need arise, he would ask the Congregation to staff his parish school in America.

28 *Ibid.*, II, 276-7.

29 Reprint in *Historja Zgromadzenia*, II, 275-80.

30 After the death of Rt. Rev. Joseph Melcher, December 20, 1873, Rev. Edward Dems was appointed to administer the Diocese of Milwaukee until the successor, Rt. Rev. Francis X. Krautbauer was consecrated, June 29, 1875.

31 Letter from Rev. Joseph Dombrowski to Mother Mary Magdalene, September 22, 1874. Reprint in *Historja Zgromadzenia*, II, 280.



... We arrived in Polonia Friday evening November 20, on the very day of the founding of the Congregation nineteen years before.

... We have re-dedicated our lives on this memorable day to our Beloved Spouse and His Mother, beseeching them to nurture and cultivate the seedling sown in this distant land.<sup>32</sup>

In spite of Father Dombrowski's desperate efforts to complete the erection of the convent, it was still under construction at the time the sisters arrived. Built by Father Dombrowski, with the assistance of neighboring farmers and their sons, the structure rose slowly, for the necessary finances and equipment were lacking. The immigrant farmers came with strong arms and a willingness to work, but as a general rule there was little money. Before the work was completed, winter with sub-zero temperatures set in and work on the building had to be discontinued. The convent was ready for occupancy six months after the sisters' arrival, April, 1875.<sup>33</sup>

Meanwhile, the young priest converted his rectory into a temporary convent which the sisters occupied on the evening of their arrival. His own living quarters, according to Community chronicles, he transferred to a small cabin on the premises in which he had stored a small printing press and other equipment.<sup>34</sup>

The day following the arrival — the feast of the Presentation and the anniversary of the founding of the Congregation — Father Dombrowski celebrated a High Mass of thanksgiving in the tiny rectory chapel, and interred the Blessed Sacrament there. That, he told the sisters, "will serve as a Reservoir from which you must draw solace and fortitude in the trying days ahead."<sup>35</sup>

"At their first opportunity" Mother Mary Monica and Sister Mary Cajetan called on the Administrator of the Diocese, Rev. Edward Dems, to ask his blessing for the work they had already begun in Polonia, and to offer their services for the Catholic Church in America.<sup>36</sup>

#### First School

The arrival of the sisters caused quite a stir among the Polish Catholics in Portage County and its environs. When parishioners of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church were told after the next Sunday services that a school would be established, the board of trustees at once set about furnishing "temporary facilities" and organizing committees. During the next two weeks parents from Sharon, Plover, Milwaukee, Stevens Point and outlying areas, some from distances of fifteen to twenty miles, came to enroll their children.

Crowded as they were, the sisters converted two small rooms of their living quarters in the rectory into schoolrooms, retaining only as much of the house as was absolutely indispensable for their needs. This was their first school on American soil; this too, was their

first home. Here, they moored their anchor to a bedrock of poverty and suffering. Hardship, inconvenience, want, seem to have roused rather than dampened the apostolic urge of the founding sisters, and two weeks after their arrival, plans for the opening of their school were complete.

On December 3, the sisters began their teaching apostolate in America with an initial enrollment of thirty children. In this makeshift foundation, laid in the rectory of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, the sisters conducted their school and attempted to lead a convent life until their living quarters were completed four months later.<sup>37</sup>

At the outset, the sisters realized that a boarding school was indispensable in a wilderness where children traveled long distances in bitter cold of a Wisconsin winter. Shortly after the school opened, accommodations for a number of children were found in private homes of nearby farmers until winter's end, when the building, which was to serve as convent and school, was completed.<sup>38</sup> Occasionally, too, the hardy "little pioneers" enjoyed the experience of a night spent on pallets by blazing fires in the classrooms when blizzards cut off all possibility of reaching their homes.

Records of the beginnings at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary School at Polonia are a bit blurred. From fragments of data found in community chronicles, it can be gathered that the school was ungraded, and that "girls were taught the usual subjects of reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography and the study of the Bible. Besides this, they were tutored in ornamental needlework and embroidery."<sup>39</sup> Mary McGreer continued to teach English, not only to the children, but to the sisters as well.

The administration of the first school was assigned to Sister Mary Cajetan, who continued to hold the responsibility of superintending educational establishments of the Congregation during its formative years in America.

Sister Mary Cajetan soon became keenly aware of the evils rampant among immigrant Catholics attending public schools. Totally ignorant of the English language, the children found adjustment difficult. Truancy was the order of the day.<sup>40</sup> Moreover, "control of the public schools had been taken over in many instances by Protestants who looked upon these schools as seed-beds for their own convictions. This drove the Catholic children out of public schools, sometimes by their own conscientious objections to the method of instruction, sometimes through the machinations of bigoted superintendents."<sup>41</sup>

32 Extract from Diary of Mother Mary Monica. Reprint in *Historja Zgromadzenia*, III, 11.

33 *Ibid.*, 11-12.

34 From a sheaf of "*Recollections*" in Community Archives, Livonia, Michigan.

35 *Historja Zgromadzenia*, III, 11.

36 Community Archives, Livonia, Michigan, MSS. (Sister Mary Josephine) *Matka Maria Monika*, Livonia, n.d. 13.

37 *Historja Zgromadzenia*, III, 11-16.

38 Syki, *Ks. Jozef Dombrowski*, 86.

39 MSS. *Wspomnienia-Naszyc Najstarszych Matek*, 23.

40 MSS. *Matka Maria Kajetana*, 9.

41 Theodore Roemer, *The Catholic Church in the United States*, Saint Louis, 1950, 289.

Sister Mary Cajetan was convinced that the parish school must join the front ranks in the conquest of these problems. Despite the fact that facilities were hopelessly inadequate, she sought out the children of Polish Catholics and urged their attendance at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary School.

From the very inception of the American foundation, Father Dombrowski's idea was to have the Felician Sisters establish an American province with a teacher-training school.

Mother Mary Monica, too, saw the necessity of opening a novitiate, for the field of labor was extensive and already a number of candidates sought admission. However, a blow was to fall which shattered not only her plans for the immediate future, but also every achievement and adjustment the sisters had made in a four-month effort.

### Fire

Early on March 16, 1875, a devastating fire destroyed the "rectory"-convent and practically all its contents. The blaze, supposed to have been caused by a defective flue, spread between the walls of the frame building and burst into the open with a sudden fury. It took a few minutes to convince the sisters that the building was doomed, so the little time remaining was devoted to removing whatever could be reached. Father Dombrowski, battling with desperate energy against the flames, was able to rescue the Blessed Sacrament from the chapel. Two hours after the fire had begun, the "first convent" and school of the Felician Sisters in America was reduced to a smoldering heap. More than two hundred carefully-chosen books which had been brought by the sisters from Europe, irreplaceable cloth for habits, records and precious keepsakes were destroyed by fire.

Stripped utterly of all possessions, the pioneer band stood on the threshold of their future faced with a long period of bitter disappointment, utter want and physical and moral suffering which would try their faith and endurance to the breaking point. The only recorded comment we have from the distraught sisters was Mother Monica's act of resignation, "Love seeks sacrifice."<sup>42</sup>

It was necessary to close the school and disband the children. Those boarding in nearby farmhouses were sent home. The only shelter left on the parish premises was the hut in which Father Dombrowski had established his living quarters during the sisters' occupancy of the rectory. Now this, too, he offered to them as a temporary refuge. Convinced from the first moment of their arrival that he was the heaven-appointed guide of the sisters, he decided to stand by them no matter how great a sacrifice this would entail.

The townspeople manifested their generosity and a true Christian charity to the homeless sisters. A number of farmers volunteered their assistance and

offered their homes as a shelter. The McGreer estate, with all its accommodations, was immediately turned over by the owner to the sisters for an indefinite period. The sisters accepted the offer of a residence closest to the parish church, that of Andrew Sikorski, the organist in the parish and the postmaster of the town of Sharon. Here they arranged sleeping quarters for the night, while the cabin on the parish premises served as a "convent" during the day. Father Dombrowski accepted the hospitality of Martin Kiedrowicz, a kindly old man who lived with his elderly sister in a nearby farmhouse.<sup>43</sup>

### New Convent

Father Dombrowski vigorously pushed the completion of the new convent, the building of which he had been forced to forego during the severe cold of the winter months. Accounts lead us to believe that the priest and the sisters themselves did all the interior work and helped considerably with the heavier construction. Using donated materials, they provided the convent with crude furniture and other necessities.<sup>44</sup>

In the midst of these trials, the first postulant was admitted, April 16, 1875. She was Valeria Reczek from Winona, Minnesota. Her appearance was entirely unexpected, and although she had come a long way, the sisters urged her to return and enter after the completion of the new convent, but she insisted on remaining with them and sharing their privations.

On May 4, 1875, the new convent was blessed by Father Dombrowski and placed under the patronage of Saint Francis. This building became the Congregation's first novitiate in America.

With renewed vigor, the little Community began to reshape its affairs after the devastation and chaos of the fire. Its members struggled against great odds to assemble equipment and to procure the necessary books for the reopening of school in the fall. The convent was divided and organized to provide accommodations for boarders and an academy where young girls, seeking admission to the Sisterhood, would be trained. First steps in that direction had already been taken, and eight girls had been enrolled. By this time, another aspirant had been added to the Congregation's religious family, one Xaviera Wroblewski from Cincinnati, Ohio, who had met the sisters during their fund-raising mission a few weeks before.

<sup>42</sup> Community Archives, Livonia, Michigan, MSS. *Matka Maria Monika*, Plymouth, n.d. 9-10.

<sup>43</sup> Incident reported by Joseph Sikorski, personal interview. Seventy-seven years old at present, Mr. Sikorski is still in full possession of his faculties. His father's comments and stories of which he appears to have a clear recollection, and his own experiences in the town of Sharon during the period under study have been an aid in verifying statements found in Community records. Joseph Sikorski lives, at present, on a thirty-seven acre farm which his father had procured under the Homestead Act of 1862. The remodeled farmhouse is one that sheltered the sisters after the destruction of their convent and school.

<sup>44</sup> MSS. *Wspomnienia Naszych Najstarszych Matek*, 15.

It was too late in the year to reopen the parish school. However, the sisters assembled the children for catechism instructions and prepared them for their first Holy Communion. In short, the infant Community was beginning to emerge from the dark hours they had known since their entry into the new land six months before. But their joy was short-lived. Two weeks after the dedication of the new convent, the blow fell.

### Tragedy Strikes Again

On the evening of May 18, during Benediction services in the church, the sisters and the congregation were aroused by one of the parishioners who had seen flames and smoke bursting forth from the roof and windows of the recently-built convent. In the frantic excitement that followed, desperate efforts were made by the worshippers to salvage a few precious items, but the fire blazed so furiously that entry into the building would have been suicidal.<sup>45</sup>

There was no fire apparatus within ten miles of the building, so the farmers drove in from all quarters to form a bucket and pitcher brigade to protect the church in the event that the convent blaze spread. But a wind arose and caught up showers of charcoal sparks and burning shingles, carrying them to the roof of the church with a terrible effect. In a short time it, too, was a flaming mass. The townspeople worked desperately to quench the flames that were destroying the church they had transplanted and rebuilt with their own hands three years before, but the water could not be hoisted to the roof fast enough to check the flames and within a half-hour the situation was hopeless.

All expectations and hopes were brought to nought by this wholly unforeseen deviation of fortune. It was heart-rending to see the panic-stricken and confused pastor, moving from place to place clutching the Sacred Species which he had rescued from the church before the interior burst into flame. Parishioners finally led the distraught priest to the home of Mr. Martin Kiedrowicz, where a repository was prepared for the Blessed Sacrament.

In community chronicles particular attention was called to the bells in the steeple of the church. The roof around the belfry was set on fire by a burning fragment of wood. The flames, being carried up through the open space to the eaves, set the bells whirling and ringing out on their frame with a weirdness that remained in memory for many years.<sup>46</sup>

The little band of religious and the intrepid pastor watched in helpless silence as the flames devoured the buildings erected within the last three years with superhuman patience and toil.<sup>47</sup> They were utterly crushed. The stamina and courage that marked the character of the thirty-four year old priest in war and exile now gave way, and he fell unconscious to the ground. He was carried to the home of Mr. Kiedrowicz by compassionate town folk where he remained during a long convalescence.<sup>48</sup>

The convent and church were but a mass of burning embers scarcely two hours after the fire had

begun. The sisters were left without a home for the second time in two months, and stripped of everything they had accumulated after the first fire, including the cash donations they had received from benefactors during their fund-raising tour.

All source materials agree that the fire was the work of incendiaries. The old feud which existed between the parish priest and the hostile element of "Poland Corner," had not entirely died out. A local newspaper reported the incident and a previous attempt on the life of Father Dombrowski in a rather caustic article:

The sisters had left the house, however, not more than ten minutes before it was discovered to be wrapt in flames, and when they left it, there were but a few coals in the kitchen stove. Immediately after the fire had been discovered, a boy or a young man was seen running across the field from the direction of the house, which gives the incendiary theory a bright tinge of probability. But this is not the first attempt (if attempt it was) that has been made to pull Mr. Dombrowski down. The first one was made two or three years ago, and was a most diabolical one. Some devil in human form bored a large hole in a stick of stove wood, filled the cavity with powder, and placed the stick on the priest's pile. This in due course of time was carried into his house and put into the stove. Fortunately, however, when the terrific explosion which followed occurred, shattering the stove into pieces, he happened to be in another room, and therefore escaped the hellish plot that had been laid against him. Such plots as these would intimidate a more irresolute man than Mr. Dombrowski, but the words "give up" do not appear in his vocabulary.<sup>49</sup>

45 Data regarding the destruction of the parish unit has been constructed from the following sources: Mr. John Bigalka, personal interview. Mr. Bigalka is the oldest resident of Sharon, age 93, at the time of the interview (1954). He had known Mother Mary Monica personally and witnessed the fires. His daughter, with whom he lives, alleges that the story of the destruction of the convent and church has been discussed so frequently by townspeople, that the event is lodged firmly in the minds of the residents.

Interviewees report that either explosives or highly inflammable liquid had been poured on the roof of the

church and convent. This explains the sudden burst of flames and the intensity and swiftness with which the blaze spread. Other sources are: *Historja Zgromadsenia*, III, 32, 33; *Ks. Josef Dombrowski*, 88.

46 MSS. *Matka Maria Monika*, 10.

47 The local paper, *Stevens Point Journal*, May 29, 1875, in an article entitled "Probable Work of an Incendiary," estimated the loss at 12,000 dollars; insurance coverage — 4,000 dollars. "From another source we learn," the article continues, "That the printing press was burned, and that part of the loss consisted of 2,500 dollars in cash, which was deposited in the house or church."

48 Syski, *Ks. Josef Dombrowski*, 88.

49 *Stevens Point Journal*, May 29, 1875.

## New Construction

Feeling that they could not abandon a mission on which Providence had sent them to the new world, the five valiant nuns decided to start again. And just as Father Dombrowski had been a tower of strength to the sisters in the previous disaster, so again the young priest rose to new heights of self-sacrifice unapproached by any other figure in the Congregation's history.

The weeks following the fire, he worked from eight to twelve hours each day on the construction of parish buildings — a frame house to serve as a temporary convent which later was to be converted into a rectory, and a church and convent, both to be built of stone.<sup>50</sup>

Meanwhile, supplies of food, household articles and offers of lodging poured in from kindly farmers in the vicinity. Public school officials, moved by the plight of the homeless sisters, placed a one-room rural school at their disposal after the children had been disbanded for the vacation months. Loath to impose on the generosity of local farmers who themselves struggled to eke out an existence, the sisters established their "convent" in the public schoolhouse during the summer. From this time on the schoolroom was used as a "multiple-purpose" room. It served as a church in which the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered on a portable altar in the early hours of the morning; then was converted into a community room, dining room and chapel later in the day. Sleeping quarters were again established in the homes of the sisters' loyal standbys, the McGreer and the Sikorski families.

## First Church

In a desperate effort to supply a convent for the sisters and a place of worship for his parishioners, Father Dombrowski continued to push construction of both buildings. On September 29, 1875, the Most Rev. F. X. Krautbauer, Bishop of Green Bay, placed the cornerstone for this new church being built under the title of the "Most Sacred Heart of Jesus." On this same day the cornerstone was laid for the convent for the sisters. News reports pertinent to the parish building program which appeared in the winter issues of the *Stevens Point Journal* are an evidence of this.<sup>51</sup>

While the buildings were being erected, the lives of the sisters were an epic of incredible hardships and of heart-rending struggle as they moved from one shelter to another — the rural public school to the basement of the unfinished convent and finally to a temporary shelter in the newly-completed rectory. By the third of October, 1876, the sisters were finally able to move into the new convent — a combination convent-school building made entirely of stone.

On the feast of Saint Francis, October 4, 1876, the convent was dedicated by Father Dombrowski

and placed under the patronage of Saint Claire.<sup>52</sup> A gift of altar linens, vestments and sacred vessels, valued at more than one thousand dollars, was received from the Generalate in Cracow, and reached the convent on the eve of the dedication.<sup>53</sup>

In September, 1876, Mother Mary Monica received an official authorization from the Generalate at Cracow to open a novitiate. The first investiture took place in the convent chapel on November 21, the feast of the Presentation, the date associated with the important milestones of the Congregation's history.

Three sisters received the habit: Frances Wroblewski was given the name of Sister Mary Felix; Rosalie Teclaw, Sister Mary Clara; and Athanasia Czajkowski, Sister Mary Francis.<sup>54</sup> Father Dombrowski was delegated by Bishop Krautbauer to perform the ceremony. Five clergymen from Milwaukee, Chicago and Stevens Point participated in this first religious ceremony in the new convent. Crudely plastered, unpainted, and furnished with roughly-hewn pews, the chapel was a silent testimony of the stark poverty of the infant Foundation. Most appropriately, Father Dombrowski used poverty as the theme for his investiture sermon. "How singularly Almighty God has favored you, my beloved sisters," he said, "that He has allowed you to experience, in this land of plenty, the joy of supreme poverty which your holy Father Saint Francis so loved."<sup>55</sup>

50 *The Stevens Point Journal* reported May 29, 1875, that "he (Father Dombrowski) had already commenced rebuilding his house and will commence work on the church as soon as insurance matters are adjusted."

51 *Stevens Point Journal*, January 1, 1876 — "One hundred cord of stone have been laid in the walls of Father Dombrowski's new church which raises them only about five feet." In another issue, February 12, 1876, "Father Dombrowski has about fifty teams employed drawing stone for his new church."

52 Bishop Krautbauer, in laying the cornerstone, September 29, 1875, mistakenly called it the Convent of Saint Clare instead of the name the sisters intended for their foundation in America — Saint Francis of Assisi Convent. The sisters decided to retain the error.

53 The shipment was sent out immediately after the news of the first fire reached Mother Mary Magdalene in Cracow. These gifts would have perished in the second fire on May 18, had not the precious cargo, for some unexplained reason, been providentially marooned in a New York port for more than eight months. It was only after a petition was sent by Mother Mary Monica to ecclesiastical authorities in New York, requesting the investigation of the matter, that the shipment was "found" and sent on its way. Officials were not able to explain the delay.

54 Community Archives, Livonia, Michigan, MSS. *Księga Spisowa Siostr Zgromadzenia Sw. Feliksa*, 1874-1894. (unpaged)

55 *Historja Zgromadzenia*, III, 43.

## Education Missionary Work

During these first eighteen tragic months, the field in which the Felician Sisters had come to labor was by no means allowed to lie fallow. Although they were stranded without permanent housing, the children continued to attend the school.<sup>56</sup> Whenever it was possible, accommodations were made — in the rectory, unfinished convent, and in the open fields during fair weather.

In spite of the material adversities, the sisters prospered in other ways. The hostile element in "Poland Corner" was becoming less troublesome, and the ruthless conspiracy to ruin the foundation began to wane. The patient endurance of the religious, after the destruction of the convents, awakened the consciences of the stray flock and slowly they trickled back into the true fold.

In various ways the sisters also helped their Founder in his work among the Indians,<sup>57</sup> who reverently called Mother Monica the "Black Robe's Squaw," and loved her for the small gifts she generously gave them.<sup>58</sup>

Father Dombrowski's activities among the local tribes is a fine example of Catholic missionary effort. A blind Christian Indian who spoke English acted as interpreter, and with his help the versatile clergyman learned the Winnebago dialect and wrote and edited a small Indian dictionary for the use of the sisters.

On one occasion, the sisters prepared baskets of food which friends of the Congregation had donated and with these gifts, they paid a "good will visit" to the Indians. They surprised and delighted the Winnebagoes by using a bit of their dialect which they learned from the dictionary and Father Dombrowski's interpreter. The venture was a "diplomatic success," and their friends of the forest exhibited their art work and prepared a feast for general good cheer — a canine favorite, slaughtered and roasted over an open fire for the occasion.<sup>59</sup> "Love is an eloquent language that speaks without words to the hearts of even the most untamed," Mother Monica told the sisters upon the termination of that visit.<sup>60</sup> The sisters so won the good will of the Indians with their friendly interest, that a number of them volunteered their aid in the construction of the convent.<sup>61</sup>

The harvest was great indeed in the year of greatest trials. Baptismal records, still extant, reveal that thirty Indians of the Winnebago and the Menomonee tribes were baptized by Father Dombrowski in November, 1876 and sixty-seven, ranging in age from fifteen to seventy-five years, received the sacrament in December of the same year. Mother Mary Monica, according to these records, became the godmother of more than one-third of the Indians listed.<sup>62</sup> When the academy in the new convent was opened in December of 1876, two fifteen-year old Winnebago girls began attending the school. Special attention was lavished upon them by the sisters with a hope that someday they would keep the spark of Christianity alive in the hearts of their own people. They were beginning to make excellent adjustments, but when their people were forced to migrate, the girls left the academy.<sup>63</sup>

## Community Grows

In this period of continued hardships, 1875-1877, the Community grew in membership from five to seventeen sisters. In December, 1876, four girls joined the pioneer band as postulants: Antonina Zarach, from Sharon, became known in religion as Sister Mary Joseph; Mary Wojak, also from Sharon, became Sister Mary Therese; Rosalie Maduralska, from Chicago, was given the name of Sister Mary Columba; Maryanne Bezler, from Prussia, received the name of Sister Mary Hyacinth.<sup>64</sup>

The following year, five more postulants entered the novitiate. They were: Frances Andryczek, who became Sister Mary Angela; Anna Rezezab was given the name Sister Mary Nepomucene; Brigid Pyterek, from Dunkirk, New York, was named Sister Mary Catherine; Margaret Wasilewski, from Chicago, received the name of Sister Mary Marcella; the Mary Andryczek, from Prussia, became known in religion as Sister Mary Martha.<sup>65</sup>

In 1877, Mother Mary Monica received an authorization from the Generalate in Cracow to establish a province of the Congregation in the United States, and was named by the General Council the first Provincial Superior.

56 Community records contain no reference to the enrollment of school children for the year 1876. *Sterens Point Journal*, February 12, 1876 reports the "150 children were registered at the convent school."

57 The tribes with which the sisters came in contact were the Winnebagoes, Menomonees, greatly reduced in the course of time by wars, and a small clan of the Ojibwas. In the period under study, "The aggregate number of these bands would seem to have hardly exceeded one thousand." — Rev. Edward Jaeger, "Catholic Indians in Michigan and Wisconsin." *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, Philadelphia, 1876, VI, 404.

58 *Historja Zgromadzenia*, III, 27.

59 MSS. *Wspomnienia Naszych Najstarszych Matek*, 1. (insert).

60 *Ibid.*, 34.

61 According to Shea, the Indians of this area were a well-disposed, quiet and peaceful people with marked qualities of Christian influence. "As early as 1860, when Bishop Henni visited the reservation of the Chippewas and the Winnebagoes on the Oconto River, 900 were Catholic and he had the consolation of confirming 230." — John Gilmary Shea, *History of the Catholic Church in the United States*, New York, 1892, IV, 639.

62 Baptismal Register, MSS. Sacred Heart Church, Polonia, Wisconsin.

63 Community chroniclers refer to the migration of Indians in the vicinity of the convent in the 1870's. In connection with their reports it might be noted that the Menomonees had been tricked into yielding the area around Green Bay to the United States government. A number of stray Indians, however, remained there after the tribe had evacuated. In 1871, Congress passed a joint resolution appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the forcible removal of these stray Indians. No action on the matter was taken until after 1873, when a special agent, with the aid of the United States troops from Fort Snelling, corralled the Indians and succeeded in transporting between 700 to 800 to Nebraska, where 240 died and the rest found their way back to Wisconsin in the spring of 1874. This is probably the group of Indians that settled in the vicinity of the town of Sharon and to which historical sources of the Congregation refer — *History of Northern Wisconsin*, Chicago, 1881, 728-30.

64 Location cited for each member is place of birth, not place of residence at the time of admission.

65 MSS. *Ksiega Spisowa*. (unpaged)



By this time, Saint Claire Convent was becoming too small for the growing Community; besides, it proved inadequate from the standpoint of location.<sup>66</sup> As new schools were being opened in the East, a change of some kind was imperative, and a more centrally-placed site for the Motherhouse and novitiate was sought.

In 1880, a location was finally selected in Detroit on what is today Aubin and Canfield Avenues.

With some difficulty Mother Mary Monica secured permission from Bishop Krautbauer for the transference of the Mother House to another diocese. It was only after he had learned that Saint Claire Convent would be converted into an institute for homeless boys, and that the sisters would not abandon their schools in his diocese that Bishop Krautbauer permitted the transfer and sent the official recommendation of the Congregation to Bishop Borgess of Detroit.<sup>67</sup>

After the transfer was officially sanctioned, Mother Mary Monica and Sister Cajetan at once began making plans for the new building in spite of the most discouraging financial outlook. They lost no time in communicating with the Generalate in Cracow for necessary permission to buy land and enter into negotiations for the erection of a new convent.

In 1882 the Felician Sisters' mother-house was moved from Polonia to Detroit, Michigan, and their old convent in Polonia was converted into an orphanage for boys conducted by the sisters.

The sisters discontinued the orphanage in the '20s making it a home for their own aged Sisters.

#### **Rev. Dombrowski Leaves Polonia**

Father Dombrowski left Polonia and followed the Felician Sisters to Detroit where he became their chaplain, and, at the same time, undertook the building of the Polish Seminary there to provide priests for the Polish emigrants in America.

The vacancy was filled by Father Ladislaus Grabowski who came from Brazil, South America. He stayed from October 1, 1882 to April 16, 1888. He made many interior improvements in the church.

For the next three years the Franciscan Fathers from Pulaski, Wisconsin, took charge of the parish.

In 1891 Father Thomas Grenbowski was appointed pastor. His greatest undertaking was the building of a new brick church.

The old stone church had no basement and there was no provision for air space under the floor, which later resulted in the rotting of the beams. Besides, it was too small to accommodate all the people. Much of the labor was done by the parishioners themselves. All the brick was hauled from Ringle, Wisconsin, a distance of more than 30 miles, by wagon. They had to travel day and night to make the round trip. It had been estimated that the church cost, at that time, approximately \$80,000. The church was dedicated July 26, 1902, on St. Ann's Day.

#### **Yesterday & Today**

In 1895 the congregation of the Sacred Heart numbered 4,000 souls, making it one of the most important organizations in the Diocese of Green Bay. The parochial school at Polonia was in a flourishing stage having an enrollment of 300 scholars. Catholic societies were the Rosary Society with 425 members, Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary for young women with 350 members, and the Society of the Guardian Angel for boys. There also, had been established two subordinate schools on the parish limits, which were for the use of children living at a considerable distance. A mission station at Alban, Portage County, was quite regularly attended by Father Grenbowski.

Gradually the parish had diminished in size as new churches were being established; St. Mary's of Mount Carmel at Fancher, St. Ladislaus' at Bevent, St. Adalbert's at Alban, St. Mary's at Torun, and St. Stanislaus' in Stevens Point.

Sacred Heart Parish is down to 275 families at the present time. Hard-working Father Grenbowski, after having built the church, decided to leave the parish — moving to Pennsylvania. In 1904 the Bishop of Green Bay appointed Father Theophil Malkowski who moved here from St. John's Parish, Menasha, Wisconsin.

In 1914 the orphanage in Polonia burned to the ground — leaving the orphans and the Felician Sisters shelterless. But, due to the efforts of the sisters and the people, a new orphanage was erected in one year's time — where once more the orphan boys were happily cared for. The pastor's living quarters were very poor. The old rectory was again destroyed by fire, forcing the priest to live in a small temporary house for a number of years. In 1914 a new two-story solid brick rectory was built. In 1916 Father Malkowski was transferred to St. Hyacinth's Parish at Antigo — being succeeded by the Very Rev. L. J. Pescinski, who came here from St. Mary's Parish, Fancher.

During Father Pescinski's time, the big church was beautifully decorated and a magnificent new main altar installed, toward which a friend of Father Pescinski, John Bukolt, owner of the Lullaby Corporation of Stevens Point — made a generous contribution.

Father Pescinski worked hard to get electricity into the Polonia community and in 1924 he signed a contract with the Wisconsin Valley Electric Company of Stevens Point in the sum of \$2,500 to pay for the erection of an electric line from Jordan to Polonia.<sup>68</sup>

66 Saint Clare Convent was located in a tiny hamlet or Sharon on the southern fringe of the Wisconsin pineries and in the midst of vast stretches of prairie. The roads during winter and rainy seasons were practically impassable. The distance to the nearest town, Stevens Point, (population, 1880, — 569) was more than ten miles. — *History of Northern Wisconsin*, Chicago, 1881, 733. Polonia today is still an isolated post town with a population of a little over two hundred people.

67 *Historja Zgromadzenia*, III, 103; Letter of Bishop Krautbauer to Rt. Rev. Casper Borgess, August 10, 1881.

68 Contract on file with Parish Records.

The following is taken from Rates and Connection Charges, Polonia Line, issued by the Wisconsin Valley Electric Company, dated May 12, 1924:

For a period of five years from the date of commencement of service only those who have contributed to the cost of constructing the transmission and distribution system will be served. The Priest or a committee of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will grant permission to the Company to serve customers and a charge of \$100 will be collected from each connection and paid to the Church to apply toward the cost of the lines.<sup>69</sup>

After 12 years of hard work and devotion Father Pescinski's health was gradually failing and on April 2, 1928 (at the age of 69), he died in the rectory after a few weeks' illness.

After Father Pescinski's death, Father Leon Jankowski, formerly pastor of St. Bartholomew's Parish, Mill Creek, was appointed pastor.

Father Jankowski undertook the task of paying the debt which had been in the parish since the building of the church in 1902. Besides, there were needed repairs on the church and other buildings which he had undertaken. The year 1929 and the following 10 years were years of hardships because of the depression. The good people, although never rich, felt the hardship. Many had lost their farms and moved out. When World War II broke out, many young boys were taken into the army, who upon returning married and moved to the cities — thus the circumstances have diminished the parish in size.

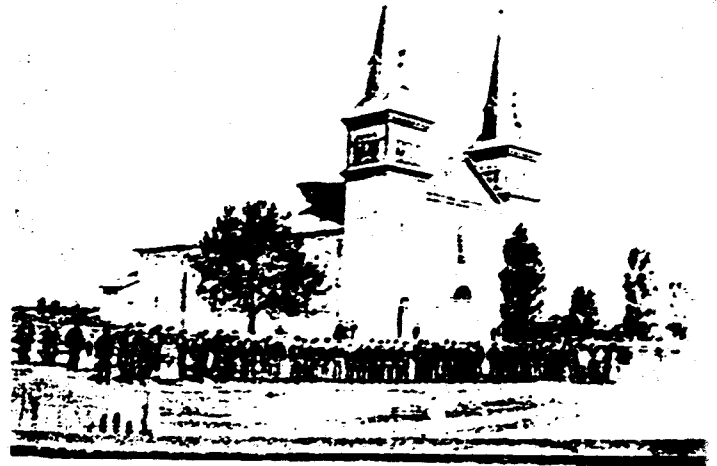
On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1934, a new calamity invaded the parish. Lightning struck the church and it was completely destroyed by fire. This was the fifth disastrous fire in the parish in half a century. The amount of \$65,000 was collected from the insurance company for the damage.

Since it was during the depression, material and labor was cheap, and the parish was able to undertake the task of building a new church, which was completed by Christmas of 1934 — a new location and with a seating capacity of 1,000. With the expert figuring of Father Jankowski and the help of the people the church was built and furnished without incurring any debt. Three years later it was decorated.

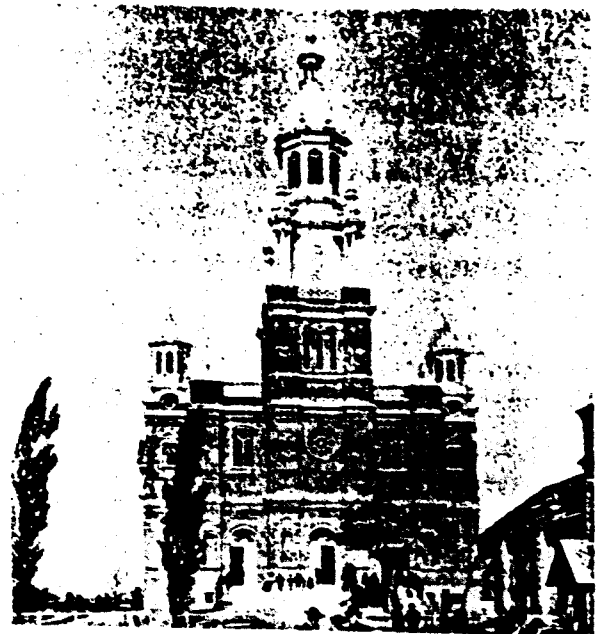


THE OLD RECTORY

<sup>69</sup> Rates and Connection Charges, Polonia Line, dated May 12, 1924. Wisconsin Valley Electric Company. Parish Records.



THE COMBINATION CONVENT - SCHOOL



FRONT VIEW OF THE NEW BRICK CHURCH

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AFTERWORDS

(Miscellaneous Research Items)

COAT OF ARMS

The Koziczkowski name is listed among the noble families of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. There are two reference sources:

Ksiega Herbowa	Herbarz Polski
Rodow	H. Stupnicki
Polskich	* 929.6
Ostrowski Vol.2	H.53 p.58
Reprinted 1903	

The description of the arms is as follows:

Koziczkowski - W polu srebrnym - trzy pieciolistne roze czerwone jedna i dwie, z jednej golazki o trzech odnogoch zlescine Nod Helmen W Koronie trzy piora strusie  
- In the shield there are three roses with stems coming together at the bottom, each stem has four leaves, and in the crown above the helmet there are three ostrich feathers. (This crest is used only by the house of Koziczkowski in Prussia.)

CORRESPONDENCE TO KRAKOW UNIVERSITY

29 August 1980 r.

In reply to your enquiry of July 18th we shall inform you, that the name of Michał K o z y o z k o w s k i don't exist in Student's catalogue of the Jagiellonian University from years 1828/29-1855/56.

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Director of the Jagiell. University

Archives  
*Leszek Hajdukiewicz*  
Prof. dr hab. Leszek Hajdukiewicz

KOZIKOWO BIRTHS

(taken from LDS. Church films of Kozickowo, Prussia)

- To the Noble Stanislaus Koziczkowski and Anna thme  
Marianna born March 18, 1668  
Catharina born November 24, 1668
- To the Noble Benedict Koziczkowski and Catherina  
Theresa born December 21, 1681  
Laurence born November 5, 1684
- To the Noble Adam Koziczkowski and Sophie  
Michael Anton born September 14, 1749  
Adam John born November 23, 1759  
Johannes Laurence born Jne 5, 1762  
Marianna born April 12, 1766
- To the noble Johannes Koziczkowski and Anna (from Borentowskas)  
Francis born September 8, 1761  
Andrew born October 29, 1763
- To the Noble Andrew Koziczkowski and Theresa  
Marian Josephine born March 14, 1777
- To Adam Koziczkowski and Anna Reskovi  
Joseph born March 5, 1809