

**Causes of Death
Used in the Extracted
1832-1841
Kazuń Nowy/Niemecki (Deutsch Kasan)
Death Records**

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Polish	German	
<i>Biegunki</i>	<i>den Durchfall</i>	diarrhea
<i>Fetecie, Fetecia, Feteci, Fateci</i>	<i>Potitzen, Patitzen, Potizen, Patijtzen</i>	typhoid, spotted fever, spotted typhoid ¹
<i>Kasiel</i>	<i>den Husten</i>	Polish now spelled " <i>kaszel</i> ", both Polish and German terms mean "cough"
<i>Koltun</i>	<i>Koltun</i>	Polish, a disease with a long, complex, and confusing history, embroiled in folk medicine. Equated with <i>plica polonica</i> and <i>trichoma</i> , whose traditional major symptom is a diseased scalp and matted hair, supposedly braided, dreaded or plaited deliberately by the peasantry as a remedy. The illness was thought to be due to lice and/or bad hygiene or even ringworm. Supposedly it was accompanied by fever, pains like rheumatism, bad headaches, tingling in the ears, among others. For centuries it was strongly identified as prevalent among Slavs, particularly the Poles, thus the early medical name of <i>plica polonica</i> , as well as a popular name of <i>Weichslezopf</i> meaning "Vistula braid". ²
<i>na Konwulsyi choroby'</i>	<i>an der schweren Krankheit</i>	Polish "of convulsive disease", German "of a heavy/severe sickness"
<i>Krość Czarną</i>	<i>Schwarze Blättern</i>	Polish term is overwhelmingly used as a term for Anthrax, the German term, however, is apparently now only used in relation to smallpox. However, an 1808 Polish medical book includes the German term as a term for the same disease of Anthrax. ³
<i>ospice</i>		smallpox or measles, this term is used only in 1833, so within the records from 1832-1841 there is no German parallel for the term
<i>nagly śmierci</i>	<i>schnellen Tode</i>	sudden death
<i>w potógu</i>	<i>Sechswochen</i>	Polish "in childbed", Ger. literally "six-weeks"; both indicate that death occurred some time after the birth of the child.
<i>na Chorobę rak grzyzący zwany</i>	<i>am fresenden Krebs</i>	Polish translates to "of a disease called caustic [<i>grzyzący</i>] cancer [<i>rak</i>]", German "of an eating cancer"
<i>suchoty</i>	<i>die Auszehrung</i>	consumption, tuberculosis
<i>utonęła</i>	<i>Ertrunken</i>	drowned
<i>na Wodne Opuliczna</i>	<i>an den Wassersucht</i>	Polish more correctly <i>opuchlizna</i> "swelling, edema" or <i>wodna puchlina</i> "(watery) dropsy", German also means "dropsy"
<i>Wrzody</i>	<i>an die Schwieren</i>	ulcers, German more correctly spelled " <i>an die Schwären</i> ", meaning "sores"
<i>zwyczajnie</i>		now spelled " <i>zwyczajnie</i> ", meaning "ordinary, common" = natural

Polish	German	
Notes		<p>1. “<i>PETESCHE</i>, <i>petetsche</i>” Deutsches Wörterbuch von Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm. 16 Bde. in 32 Teilbänden. Leipzig 1854-1961. Quellenverzeichnis Leipzig 1971, (Bd. 13, Sp. 1579) <http://woerterbuchnetz.de/cgi-bin/WBNetz/call_wbgui_py_from_form?sigle=DWB&mode=Volltextsuche&lemid=GP02185#XGP02185> ; “<i>Petechien</i>” and “<i>Potatschen</i>”, German Illness Translations, compiled by Judith Rempel, 1997 <http://www.odessa3.org/collections/articles/link/illness.txt>; “<i>Fetec</i>” Słownik Gwar Polskich, F-K, ed. Jan Karłowicz, Krakow: Nakładem Akademii umiejętności, 1901. Very grateful for verification of this translation by Tyler Versluis: “<i>Fetecie</i> is an archaic term, a German loanword taken from <i>Potatschen</i>, [...] looks like both words descend from Latin: <i>petechia</i> [... correct, that the Polish source is about] red ribbons, in relation to a symptom of typhus: a red stained rash. In the <i>Preussisches Wörterbuch</i> the Polish translation is spelled “<i>petocie</i>”. As for the F in <i>fetecie</i>, I’m not sure how that happened, but I have seen this consonant shift before in Slavic languages ie. the name “Pylyp/Filip” (Tyler Versluis, Facebook pers. comm. May 2020.)</p>
		<p>2. <http://nuvoforheadlice.com/?page_id=120> , <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_plait> , <https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ko%C5%82tun> , <https://www.umb.edu.pl/medyk/polecane/szeptuchy/od_koltuna_do_raka> , Justyna Anna (Facebook comm. Oct. 2019): “My theory is that today we may call the illness “impetigo of the scalp.” It’s caused by staph or strep bacteria. I came to this conclusion when my Polish uncle in his 90s told me the story of what his toddler sister died of in 1936 (“<i>koltun</i>”). Today all you need is penicillin but there was none in my family’s Polish village in 1936. He told me the story last summer and I researched the symptoms he described.”; “O Kołtonie , goźdzcu, ustrzale, zastrzale lub nabrzmieniu kości wraz z Ciałem. <i>Plica Polonica, Trichoma, Capillitium intricatum, Tricea incuborum, morbus cirrorum, Exostosis, Osteasarcosis.</i>” Perzyna, Ludwik. <i>Lekarz Dla Włoscian, Czyli Rada Dla Pospolstwa W chorobach i dolegliwościach naszemu Kraiowi właściwych.</i> (Kalisz: 1793). pp. 1-20 [images 33-53]. <https://www.dbc.wroc.pl/dlibra/doccontent?id=21480></p>
		<p>3. “Czarna krostka czyli zydwoka, <i>furunculus</i>. <i>Perz. Cyr. I, 123, die schwarze Blatter.</i> Morowka czyli morowa czarna krostka, <i>carbunculus</i>, die Pestblatter” Samuel Bogumił Linde, <i>Słownik języka polskiego: G-L.</i> Warsaw, 1808. p.1140. <GoogleBooks></p>
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