

Villages Gazetteer of Members of the
Kazuń Nowy/Niemecki (Deutsch Kasan) Mennonite Church,
Recorded as Residences in the
Records of 1832-1841

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Current Polish governmental and administrative divisions, starting with the largest in area and highest in level, are the *Woiwode* (province), divided into *Powiats* (counties), which are in turn divided into *Gminas* (communes/municipalities). Warsaw is divided into two *Powiats*, which are each divided into *Dzielnice* (districts), in turn divided into *Osiedle* ('estates'/neighborhoods). All the members lived within the *Woiwode* of Mazowieckie (Mazovia). Some were born or had relatives in Prussia.

The congregation found in these Civil Records took their name from the location of their church, the village called Deutsch Kasan in German, Kazuń Niemiecki in Polish, now called Kazuń Nowy. This Gazetteer uses the location of the church as the starting point. The rest of the list proceeds with villages in the same *gmina* as Deutsch Kasan, then those in neighboring *gmina* within the same *powiat*, then villages in neighboring *powiats* under the heading of their *gmina*, and so on, moving further away from Deutsch Kasan. Three villages are deemed "Outliers", as they are not in the same *gmina* or *powiat* as any other village where Mennonites lived. Lastly, under the heading of Special Mention, are villages in Prussia where members of this congregation did not live, but rather where many were born, or were the last known residence of a member or their immediate family.

Each *powiat* and *gmina* is given by its current Polish name with the English form in parentheses "()", and under the 'History/Background' column are links to either the English Wikipedia entry for the *powiat* or *gmina*, or the Polish version translated to English via GoogleTranslate if the Polish entry contains more information relevant to Mennonites, although the automatic translations are very rough.

Each village is given in the far left gray column in its current Polish form. The next column gives the forms of the village name found in the records. The next column contains brief comments about the occurrences of the village in the records and the reasoning or justification behind the identification of the 19th-century village with a current-day location. The next column gives one or more links to some history and/or background of the village or region. These resources are either in English or translated from Polish via GoogleTranslate, as described above for *powiats* and *gmina*. Finally, the last column links to the GoogleMaps location of the village or the estimated location of defunct villages.

The primary historical Polish-language gazetteers used are listed with links to digital versions. Also in this list is the holland.org.pl project. Exact references for the historical maps used can be provided upon request. Hopefully I can soon put together a document discussing each historical map used and how they were analyzed, accompanied by quality visuals.

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	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
Powiat Nowodworski (Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki County)			Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki County	
Gmina Czosnów			Gmina Czosnów	
Nowy Kazuń	Deutsch Kasan, Kazun(ia) Niemecki(ego)		Nowy Kazuń (holland.org.pl)	Nowy Kazuń

	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
Borki	Borka, Borke	Village in gm. Łomna in this period, land is now in Łomna city limits, giving its name to a road. 1839/43 map indicates the structures in Borki on the south side of a lake or pond which was halfway between the Vistula and the road between Cząstkow Polski and Łomna. See GoogleMap link.	Borki - cz. Wsi Łomna (holland.org.pl)	Borki
Brzozówka	Br(z)ozowki, -ke	In gm. 'Sowicy Woli' (Sowia Wola) in 1833. One family who lived here had a son born in 1833 and a daughter in 1836 and their mother died here one year later in 1837. In 1839, a groom's deceased parents had lived here. A young man who died in 1832 had been born here. This village is in the Kampinos Forest, relatively far from the Vistula and settled later than the Dutch settlements in the region. One source says the villages inside the forest were settled in the 1840s by people related to the forestry, coal, tar, and ash trades. Obviously Brzozowka already existed before 1840. By 1885, this village was in the parish of Kazuń, gm. Kampinos, pow. Sochaczewski. ¹	Mennonites in Kampinos Forest (Google Translate from Polish)	Brzozówka
Czosnów	Cosnowo	Seat of the Gmina (Commune) Czosnów. One of the major villages of residence for this congregation.	Czosnów (holland.org.pl)	Czosnów
Cząstkow Mazowiecki	Deutsch Cząstkow, Cząstkow(a) Niemiecki(m), -kiego	Beginning in 1836, this village was the "parish" center, as the new official recorder-keeper, Henryk Nikiel, lived here.	Cząstkow Mazowiecki (holland.org.pl)	Cząstkow Mazowiecki
Kępa Czosnowska	Kępa Czosnowska, Czosnower Kämppe	If an 1803 map is accurate, then this river island settlement has long disappeared. GoogleMap is only approximate.	Kępa Czosnowska (holland.org.pl)	Kępa Czosnowska
Dębina	Dębinie (Dębin)	This village first occurs as the residence of one of the witnesses in a marriage record in 1841.	Dębina (holland.org.pl)	Dębina
Markowszczyzna	Markows(z)czyźnie, -na	In 1832 death records given as a village in gm. "Nikolijowki" (also "Mikołajowki"). In 1924 the village was renamed to Sady ² .	Markowszczyzna (holland.org.pl)	Sady
Gmina Nowy Dwór Maz.			Gmina Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki	
Kępa Nowodworski	Kępa Nowodworski, -kiego; Neuhöfer Kämppe, Neuhoewer Kempe, etc.	Now within city limits of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, no longer a village, name survives for the road that ran through it. A few early 20th Century "Dutch-style" house-barns still exist.	Kępa Nowodworska (holland.org.pl)	Kępa Nowodworski Street
Gmina Leoncin			Gmina Leoncin (Polish Wikipedia via Google Translate)	
Mała Wieś Przy Drodze or Nowa Mała Wieś	Maławieś, Maławies, 1835: 'Kolonie' in Malawies; 1837: 'Maley-Wsi'	The two Mała Wieś villages are next to each other and both existed before the start of the Nowy Kazuń records, which never add any qualifier to the village name. Besides these two, there are eight more existing villages in Mazovia alone with the name "Mała Wieś," which literally means 'small village.' Interestingly, birth records with "Maławies" as residence almost always have Mała Wieś as the residence for all parties. Once or twice, one party is a resident of Czosnowo, Nowy Kazuń, or Cząstkow Niemiecki, and in 1841 one witness from "Gniewitz/Gniewietz", which is undoubtedly Gniewniewice, the immediate neighbor to the west of Mała Wieś. At least by 1827 and at least until 1885 there were 3 villages distinguished, in 1885 all being in gm. Głusk, in pow. Sochaczewski. Mała Wieś Przy Drodze ("by the road") has had the same name since 1827. Mała Wieś "za drogą" ("behind the road") is now Nowe ("new") Mała Wieś, and Mała Wieś "folwarczna" ("farm/grange") apparently ceased to exist sometime after 1885. ³	Mała Wieś Przy Drodze (holland.org.pl) Nowa Mała Wieś (holland.org.pl)	Mała Wieś Przy Drodze & Nowa Mała Wieś
Nowe Grochale or Kępa Grochalska	Gruchol, -e, -a	This village is never named the records with an added "Nowe" or "Kępa," but these two are adjacent to each other. Thus, it is not entirely certain which village is referred to in the records.	Nowe Grochale (holland.org.pl) Kępa Grochalska (holland.org.pl)	Nowe Grochale

	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
Głusk	Głusk	Occurs only once, in an 1834 death record. This village already existed in the 12th-13th centuries, on the edge of the Kampinos forest. In the 1834 death record, Głusk is stated to be in gm. Maławies, but from 1867 to 1952 it was the seat of its own gmina, as part of pow. Sochaczewski, later incorporated into gm. Leoncin, pow. nowowdorski. ⁴	History of the Kampinos Forest (In Polish) [the GoogleTranslate website does not process this website at all. The GoogleTranslate browser extension for Chrome is recommended in this case]	Głusk
Gniewniewice (Gn. Folwarczne, Gn. Stare, & Gn. Nowe)	Gniewitz, Gniewietz	At the time of these records, the Gniewniewice villages were in gm. Głusk, pow. Sochaczewski. There were, and still are, 3 villages: Stare (Old) Gniewniewice, Nowe (New) Gniewniewice, and Gniewniewice Folwarczne (Farm/Grange). There was a Gniewniewice "Estate" (also spelled as Gniewiewice) which included the villages of Leoncin, Old, New & Farm Gniewniewice, Michałowo & Teofilowo. ⁵	Gniewniewice (holland.org.pl)	Stare Gniewniewice
<i>*unlikely candidate*</i> Michałów	Michałow-, -o, -a; 1835: 'klein' Michałowa; 1837: 'Michałowo/er Kolonie'; 1839: Michalaw(a)	The weight of evidence goes against this village ⁶ , on the west side of the Vistula, as a residence of members of the Kazun Niemiecki church. Records that have the parents or witnesses in "Michałowo" nearly always have parents or witnesses who reside in "Samocin," "Brezin," or "Augustowa," which are very near each other, and on the east side of the Vistula, and are all now Osiedle just inside the district of Białoleka of Warsaw. Only once does one witness in a record mentioning Michałów live in Cosnowo, on the west side of the river.		Michałów
Powiat Warszawski Zachodni (Warsaw West County)			Warsaw West County	
Gmina Łomianki			Gmina Łomianki (Polish Wikipedia via GoogleTranslate)	
Kielpin & Kępa Kielpińska	Kielpinie, Kelpin, Kämppe Kelpin	This village occurs in only one record, as the place of death and residence in 1834.	Kępa Kielpińska (holland.org.pl) Kielpin (Polish Wikipedia via GoogleTranslate)	Kielpin & Kępa Kielpińska
Dzielnice Warszawy (Districts of Warsaw)			Districts of Warsaw	
Białoleka District	Osiedle (administrative unit within a district, lit. "housing estate, subdivision, settlement")		Polish English	
Augustów	Augustowa; 1839: Augustowki (Augustaw)	In 1832 death records, and all 1833 records, this was a village in gm. Kobiałka. The occurrence of the form "Augustowki" is treated as an error, even though there are villages of the form "Augustowk-" Augustów gives its name to an osiedle in the Białoleka district of Warsaw.	Augustów (Polish Wikipedia via GoogleTranslate)	Augustów

	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
Józefin	Jozyfin(a), Jozifinie, Jozefijnie, Josefin, Jozefin	<p>First mention in these records is in 1836. The birth records for 1832-1841 have only a form of "Jozyfin," not "Jozefow." holland.org.pl does not identify any village of the form "Jozyfin." Strangely, the Dt. Kasan baptism records never have a "Jozyfin," only "Josepho" first appearing in 1860. The baptism records were copied out fresh in 1902, whereas the "Jozyfin" spellings are contemporary to the events.</p> <p>In every single birth record where the parents or one or both of the witnesses reside in Jozefin, at least one other party is a resident of Szamocin. Also frequently accompanied by residents of Brzeziny.</p> <p>Józefin no longer exists. It is found just south of Szamocin on maps from 1802 & 1850, is mentioned as Kolonia Józefin in an 1820 document assessing its share in the cost of a drainage ditch, in an 1827 gazetteer [p.183] as the only Józefin in the Warszawski Obwod, in pow. Warszawski, parafi Tarchomin, described as a "fund:educ" with 3 homes, 24 inhabitants, and being 1 mile from Warsaw. In an 1877 gazetteer [p. 229] as being located in the Tarchomin parish, gmina Jablonna, pow. Warszawski, gub. Warszawska (among four other Józefins and 3 Józefinas in the Warszawska Gubernja) and an 1882 gazetteer with the same administrative hierarchy and a note that "It used to be owned by the so-called educational fund and in 1827 there were 3 houses and 24 inhabitants," information clearly found in the 1827 gazetteer.</p> <p>The 1820 assessment states Kolonia Józefin was 170 morg in land area, whose share in a drainage ditch project was assessed at 1376,23zł.</p>		Estimated location
Szamocin	Samocin(ie), Samoczynie, Szamocinie	<p>in 1832 death records, this was a village in gm. Białoleka. *holland.org.pl incorrectly attributes to this village the gm. & pow. of a village with the same name that is not only roughly 46 miles east of Kazun Niemiecki, but is not near any other places Mennonites were known to reside. It's entry for the village does repeat correct info provided by other sources.</p> <p>Besides the 1832 gmina attribution, Szamocin as residence of parents or witnesses is very frequently accompanied in records with parties who reside in the nearby villages of "Michałow," "Brezin," "Augustowa."</p> <p>Szamocin gives its name to an osiedle in the Białoleka district of Warsaw.</p>	Szamocin (Polish Wikipedia via GoogleTranslate)	Szamocin, Warsaw
Grabin	Grabin, Grobin	<p>Grabin/Grobin occurs in an 1840 birth record with little else to help identify it, but we are lucky to have an 1835 marriage record which states that the married couple will live in "Wsi Grabinie w Gminy Białoleki w Obwodzie Warszawskim (Dorfe Grabin im Amte Białoleki, Warszawer Kreises)".</p> <p>On a 1785 map of the Tarchomin parish, there is a little village called 'Grabiny' south of Kobialka, west of Grodzisk, and northwest of Brzeziny.</p> <p>On a 1791 map with quite a smaller scale, 'Grabiny' south and slightly west of Kobialka, and west-north-west of Białoleka, but quite a ways further west of Grodzisk than indicated in other maps of more detail.</p> <p>On a 1794 map, 'Grabiny Kąty' is south of Kobialka, west of Grodzisk, and north of Białoleka and Brzeziny</p> <p>On an 1800 map, 'Grabiny Kąty' is south of Kobialka and Szamocin, immediately west of Kąty Grodziskie, and north of Brzeziny Kąty.</p> <p>On an 1802 map, a "Konty Grabiny" south of Kobialka and Szamocin, west of Grodziskie, and just north of Jozefin.</p> <p>The next map I can find with any similar name in the general area is from 1915, but this one is 'Grabina Michałowa' and located NORTH of Kobialka and Szamocin. This 'Grabina Michałowa' is clearly the current town Michałowo-Grabina, and what was labelled 'Kol. Michałow' on an 1839-[1843] map.</p> <p>This village (Konty) Grabiny (Kąty) has not been found in the 1827, 1877, or 1882 gazetteers.</p>	Grabiny mentioned as part of Tarchomin parish described in 1785 (untranslated), more specifically " Parafia Tarchomin wieś (GoogleTranslated)" or untranslated	Estimated location
Brzeziny	Brzezynie, Brezin/Brezyn, -nie	In an 1834 death record, this village is specifically given as "Brzezynie w Obwodzie Warszawskim (Brezin Warschauer Kreises)." Brzeziny gives its name to an osiedle in the Białoleka district of Warsaw.	Brzeziny (holland.org.pl)	Brzeziny

	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
Tomaszew (Tomaszów)	Tomaszewa	<p>Place of death & residence of surviving family in 1838, the record of which was witnessed by residents of Samocin. Also place of death of a young man after a fatal injury while tree-cutting in 1840.</p> <p>Tomaszewa was a separate village near Warsaw until it was incorporated into the Warsaw city limits in 1951.</p> <p>Tomaszew gives its name to an osiedle in the Białoleka district of Warsaw.</p> <p>Link to graphic showing Tomaszew neighborhood south of Samocin neighborhood.</p>	Tomaszew (Tomaszów) [Polish Wikipedia via Google Translate]	Tomaszew (Tomaszów)
Bielany District	Osiedle (administrative unit within a district, lit. "housing estate, subdivision, settlement")		Polish English	
Wawrzyszew	Wawrzyszewa	Occurs only once, in an 1835 death record, as the residence of the surviving son.	Wawrzyszew (Polish Wikipedia via Google Translate)	Wawrzyszew
Powiat Legionowski (Legionowo County)			Legionowo County	
Gmina Jabłonna			Gmina Jabłonna (Polish Wikipedia via Google Translate)	
Skierdy	Skierde, Skierdach	In 1832 death records given as a village in gm. Gura, now just barely outside the limits of Warsaw. The omission of this village from the holland.org.pl project is inexplicable. There is still a remnant of a Mennonite cemetery here.	Skierdy (Polish Wikipedia via Google Translate) Mennonite cemetery in Skierdy (Polish Wikipedia via Google Translate)	Skierdy
Gmina Nieporęt			Gmina Nieporęt (Polish Wikipedia via Google Translate)	
Michałow-Grabina ⁷	Michałow-, -o, -a; 1835: 'klein' Michałowa; 1837: 'Michalowo/er Kolonie'; 1839: Michalaw(a)	<p>Records that have the parents or witnesses in "Michałow" nearly always have parents or witnesses who reside in "Samocin," "Brezin," or "Augustowa," which are very near each other, and on the east side of the Vistula, and are all now Osiedle just inside the district of Białoleka of Warsaw. Only once does one witness in a record mentioning Michałów live in Cosnowo, on the west side of the river.</p> <p>Recourse to 18th, 19th, & 20th century maps can be misleading. On nearly all maps, the only Michałow in the area of Szamocin area is what is now Michałów-Reginów. Michałów-Reginów is only a 6 mile walk from Szamocin, but Grabiny, Brzeziny, Augustow, Tomaszew, and Jozefin are all within a 3.3 mile radius from Szamocin. Also, Michałów-Reginów is not near any other known villages where Mennonites lived.</p> <p>On an 1839-[1843] map, there is a 'Kol. Michałów' just north of Szamocin. A map of 1854 does not have Michałow, but it might be indicated this time by 'Bialolaskie'. On a map from 1915, there is a 'Grabina Michałowa' located north of Kobialka and Szamocin. These two villages are essentially in the same location, which is the current town Michałow-Grabina.</p> <p>This village is listed in an 1827 gazetteer as "Michałow", immediately before the "Michałow" which is now Michałów-Reginów. Michałów[-Grabina] was located in Warszawski Obwod, Warszawski Powiat, Tarchomin parish, privately owned, with 18 homes & 65 inhabitants, 1 1/2 miles from Warszawa.</p>	Michałow-Grabina (Polish Wikipedia via Google Translate)	Michałow-Grabina
Gmina Wieliszew			Gmina Wieliszew (Polish Wikipedia via Google Translate)	
Komornica	Komornice	Occurs only once, as the place of death and residence of the surviving family in 1833. Until at least 1914, Komornica was in Gmina Nieporęt. The village has merited its own English Wikipedia entry by virtue of giving its name to a distinct Mesolithic culture active here as far back as 8000 BC.	Komornica	Komornica

	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
<i>*possible but unlikely candidate*</i> Michałów-Reginów ⁸	Michałow-, -o, -a; 1835: 'klein' Michalowa;; 1839: Michalaw(a)	<p>Records that have the parents or witnesses in "Michałow" nearly always have parents or witnesses who reside in "Samocin," "Brezin," or "Augustowa," which are very near each other, and now Osiedle just inside the district of Białolęka of Warsaw. Only once does one witness in a record mentioning Michałów live in Cosnowo, on the west side of the river.</p> <p>In many 18th & 19th century maps, the only Michałow in the area is what is now Michałów-Reginów. This village appears on a map of 1802, 1821, 1825, 1827, 1830, 1839-[1843] (which now also shows 'Kol. Michałow [Michałow-Grabina]), 1854 (which does not have Michałow, but might be indicated this time by 'Białolaskie'), 1859 (also lacking [Kol.] Michałow) On these maps, this Michałow is north of Szamocin, which is itself north of the seldom-mapped Grabiny. Michałów-Reginów is only a 6 mile walk from Szamocin, but Grabiny, Brzeziny, Augustow, Tomaszew, and Jozefin are all within a 3.3 mile radius from Szamocin.</p> <p>This town is listed in an 1827 gazetteer as "Michałów" immediately after a "Michałów" which is now named Michałów-Grabina. Michałów[-Reginów] is given as in Warszawski Obwod, Warszawski Powiat, Wieliszew parish, privately owened, with 29 houses, 253 inhabitants, located 3 ? from Warszaw.</p>	Michałów-Reginów (Polish Wikipedia via GoogleTranslate)	Michałów-Reginów
Gmina Serock			Gmina Serock	
Gąsiorowo	Gąsiorowa	This village is mentioned as the birthplace of the groom in an 1833 marriage record. There are currently 8 villages in Poland of the same name, 4 more without an 'o' at the end. However, the most likely candidate is one of 3 in Mazowieckie, and the one closest to Nowy Kazun is the one in gm. Serock, pow. legionowski	Wikipedia (English) Wikipedia (Polish-via-GoogleTranslate)	Gąsiorowo
Powiat Garwoliński (Garwolin County)			Garwolin County	
Gmina Wilga			Gmina Wilga	
Celejów	Ciligew, Cylijewa, Cylijewskiej Kępa	First birth and death in this village occurs in 1841. Roughly 57 miles upstream (south) of Nowy Kazun. First appearance in Baptism records in 1872.	Celejów (Polish Wikipedia via GoogleTranslate)	Celejów
(Stare or Nowe) Podole	Podola, Podole	<p>The first mentions of this village are in a birth record and a death record in 1841.</p> <p>There is no clear reason why Razlaff groups "Podole und Mentnow, 12 Meilen oberhalb Warschau,"⁹⁹ Mentnow is 46 miles NE of Warsaw, and there is no Podole in that area. Rather, Stare & Nowe Podole are up river from Warsaw and one village away from Celejów, a securely located residence of Mennonites. The only other Podole in the same province of Mazovia (województwo mazowieckie) is 40 miles south of Warsaw and not near any known residences of Mennonites.</p>		Podole
Powiat Płocki (Plock County)			Plock County	
Gmina Gąbin (Gm. Dobrzyków until 1954)			Gmina Gąbin	
Czermno	Czermno Niem. (Niem. Czermną (Dt. Czermną) Dt. Czermno in Gostininer Kreise)	<p>Until 1954, this village was in gm. Dobrzyków, in pow. gostyniński.</p> <p>in This village appears as the home residence of a groom in 1833, and of his brother's marriage record in 1841, and of another brother's marriage record later in 1841. The forms found in the records are no doubt identical with Holendry Czermińskie, founded within the limits of Czermno in 1781, which is probably why it is never listed on its own in gazetteers, in contrast to Kazun Niemiecki, Wymysle Niemiecki, etc.</p> <p>Mennonites living in this village and other villages in the same district and county would usually have been recorded in the records of Deutsch Wymyschle [Wymysle Niemiecki], or the records of the local official parish.</p>	Czermno (holland.org.pl)	Czermno

	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
Olszyny	Elsenbruch, Obwodzie Gostynskim (Gostinschen Kreises)	This village is given as the residence of the groom's parents in 1837. In 1886 ¹⁰ , as Olszyny, it was administratively located in the Gostynski Powiat, gmina of Dobrzykow, and in Troszyn parish 3, ws, pow. gostynski, gm. Dobrzykow, par. Troszyn, with 20 residents, and was 94 'morg' (about 199 acres) in land area. In 1875, as part of the Sanniki 'estate', there were 25 houses on 95 'morg' ¹¹ . In 1827 there were 11 houses with 66 residents. This village no longer exists. This village is mentioned by Fijałkowski ¹² (citing Ratzlaff) as a residence of Mennonites who were members of the congregation around Wymyśle. Thus, Mennonites living in this village and other villages in the same district and county would usually have been recorded in the records of Deutsch Wymyschle [Wymysle Niemiecki], or the records of the local official parish.		Olszyny
Troszyn (Troszyn Polski), Troszyn Niemiecki, Troszynek	Truszynie, Truszyn	All three villages are now part of Nowy Troszyn, and in Gmina Gąbin, in Powiat Płocki This village name is first encountered in a marriage record of 1838, as the residence of the groom and a witness. Although the village name is given without any modifiers, these persons most likely lived in Troszyn Niemiecki. Mennonites living in this village and other villages in the same district and county would usually have been recorded in the records of Deutsch Wymyschle [Wymysle Niemiecki], or the records of the local official parish.	Nowy Troszyn (holland.org.pl) Troszynek - cz. wsi Nowy Troszyn (holland.org.pl)	Nowy Troszyn
Nowy Wymyśl	Wimisty/Wimisle Niemieckim (Deutsch Wimisle)	This village is first mentioned in these records in 1841, as the residence of members. As the location of a Mennonite church building and its own ordained pastors and church leaders, many people with Polish Mennonite heritage will have strong ancestral connections to this congregation and the surrounding villages. The best historical account in English for this congregation is currently the article found on GAMEO .	Nowy Wymyśl (holland.org.pl) Deutsch-Wymysle (GAMEO)	Nowe Wymyśle
Gmina Słubice			Gmina Słubice	
Nowy Wiączęmin	Wiączyminie (Jęczymin)	First mentioned in these records in 1836, as the residence of the groom. Mennonites living in this village and other villages in the same district and county would usually have been recorded in the records of Deutsch Wymyschle [Wymysle Niemiecki], or the records of the local official parish.	Nowy Wiączęmin (holland.org.pl) Nowy Wiączęmin (Polish Wikipedia via Google Translate)	Nowy Wiączęmin
Powiat Ciechanowski (Ciechanow County)			Ciechanów County	
Gmina Ojrzeń			Gmina Ojrzeń	
Wola Wodzyńska	Wola, Wolla	This village is first mentioned as a residence of members of Kazun Niemiecki in 1841, yet is referred to as only 'Wola' or 'Wolla'. Likewise, the baptism records (re-copied in 1902) give only 'Wola' or 'Wolla', with the first mention occurring also in 1841. There are hundreds of villages that contain 'Wola' in their name. However, when given as the residence of baptized members, baptized in Wolla in 1851, some new members are listed as residing in 'Trzpiola', and in 'Ciemnowo' in 1853. The identity of 'Wola' with Wola Wodzyńska is made secure as being a central location for members living in the other two mentioned villages.	Wola Wodzyńska (holland.org.pl) Wola-Wodzinska Mennonite Church	Wola Wodzyńska
"Outliers"				
Mentnau aka Mętnów	Mentnau, Mętnów	Defunct village in what is now gm. Zabrodzie, pow. wyszkowskim . Roughly 49 miles NNE of Kaz, 46 miles NE of Warsaw. First record of Mennonites residing here is an 1837 baptism, last baptism of a Mętnów resident in 1853. Mentioned in 1841, as the birthplace of two children. Not precisely located until now. Indicated on only one map from 1839-1843. Seems to have existed only from about 1835 to not long after 1863. Mentnau was one of the places Gottfried Alf served as pastor before he helped start the German Baptist movement, which eventually was centered in Kicin. Full set of evidence in preparation, available on request.		Mętnów This map shows 'walking' route from Mętnów to Nowy Kazuń and from Mętnów to Warsaw.

	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
Śladów	Szladawa	<p>A village in gm. Brochów, pow. sochaczewskim, very near the south bank of the Vistula. "Dutch" settlement is also known in the adjacent villages of Nowa Wieś Śladów, Kępa Śladowska, & Wilcze Śladowskie, but it is uncertain if the recorded "Szladawa" meant any place other than Śladów.</p> <p>Throughout its catalogue of villages, the holland.org.pl project attempts to indicate if a village had members of Nowy Kazuń, but its entries for these villages do not mention it. Ratzlaff clearly gives "Sladow" as a village of Nowy Kazuń members.¹³ However, the holland.org.pl project cites Ratzlaff in its entry for a village Ślodowiec which is now in Warsaw city limits, and which Ratzlaff never mentions as a residence of Mennonites. The only possible explanation for the project making such a connection is that Ratzlaff includes Ślodowiec on one of his maps, but does not show "Sladow."¹⁴ Local Polish resources on the Kampinos forest mention Sladow as being a Dutch settlement of the the same time as Kazun Niemiecki¹⁴.</p> <p>No death records have persons residing in this village. Among the birth records for the 1832-1841 group, the village is only mentioned in 1840, and no one mentioned in these birth records is ever from any other village. It appears that this village was a brief stop on the way to Wola Wodzynska & Kicin.</p>	<p>Śladów (holland.org.pl)</p> <p>Śladów (Polish Wikipedia via GoogleTranslate)</p>	Śladów
Szumanie	Szumanie, Szumania, Szomaun bei Warschau	<p>A village in gm. Zawidz, pow. sierpeckim (formerly in woj. Płock), in same gm. as Szumanie-Pejory & Szumanie-Pustofy</p> <p>First occurs in an 1841 marriage record as the future home of the new couple.</p> <p>Aneksy gives the place of residence of the bride's parents as '<i>in Pohland in Szomaun[?] bei Warschau[?]</i>'. The only occurrences of this village name found in gazetteers from 1827, 1877 & 1891/2 is a cluster of villages roughly 68 miles NW of Warsaw, but only about 21 miles NNE of Płock and 36 miles WSW of Ciechanow. The Aneksy document, produced in the Elbing area, probably made reference to Warsaw rather than Płock or Ciechanow because they were unfamiliar with any other major towns in Russian Poland.</p> <p>At this time, it is not known if this was the residence of only one family, if it was near any other residences of Mennonites, or if it was a one-off residence.</p>		Szumanie
Special Mention				

	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
Mała Nieszawka, AKA Dulienuwo, Dulinowo	Klein Niszewke, Niszewke, Niszewka, Dulienuwo Amt/Gminie Duebow	<p>First mentioned in these records in three German versions of death records of 1832, as the birth place of the deceased: <i>gebürtig aus Klein Niszewke beij Thorn</i>. The Polish versions either omit any birth information, or just say "in Prussia". In an 1836 death record, both the Polish and German versions relate that the deceased was born in Prussia in 'Wsi Dulienuwo w Gminie Duebow pod Toruniu,' ('<i>Dorfe Dulienuwo in Amte Duebow unter Thoren</i>').</p> <p>In marriage records once each in 1835, 1839, & 1840, this village is given as the residence of the parents of either the groom or the bride. In these instances it is given as <i>Wsi Niszewka male przy Toruniu Miasta w Kraju Pruskim</i>, where the groom's parents were <i>Kolonistha</i>.</p> <p>According to the <u>Meyers Orts und Verkehrs Lexikon Des Dt.en Reichs</u>, Dulienuwo later had the name Klien Nessau (Mała Nieszawka).</p> <p>The villages in question are all on the south bank of the Vistula, opposite Thorn. The main city on this side of the Vistula is Podgorz.</p> <p>Starting from Podgorz and traveling westward, a German map from around 1893 shows: Ober Nessau, Duliniewo, 'Kostbar', & Gross Nessau. 'R. Dybow' is on the north side of Podgorz, right on the riverbank.</p> <p>A Polish map from 1931 starting from Podgorz and going westward shows: Mała Nieszawka, Kozibor, Nieszawka, & Wielka Nieszawka.</p> <p>A German map from 1940 following the same path shows: Klien Nessau, Kostbar, Ober Nessau, & Gross Nessau.</p> <p>The statement from the Obernessau article by GAMEO, "Obernessau (also known as Ober Nessau, Obirnessow, Nyesowka, Nieschewska, and Klein Niszewken; now known as Mała Nieszawka [...])" is slightly incorrect, as the maps distinguish between Ober Nessau and Klein Nessau (Mała Nieszawka)</p> <p>Klien Nessau/Mała Nieszawka is where a Mennonite church built in 1890 still stands, as well as some remains of a Mennonite cemetery from about the same time.</p> <p>Gross Nessau (Wielka Nieszawka) is the location of the "<u>Hollander Ethnographic Park</u>"</p> <p>"Amte Duebow" probably refers to Dybów Castle, built in the 1420s, seat of the "Dybow staroste"</p> <p>gm. Wielka Nieszawka, pow. toruńskim Woj. kujawsko-pomorskie</p>	<p><u>Klein Nessau (Meyers Gazetteer)</u></p> <p><u>Gross Nessau (Meyers Gazetteer)</u></p> <p><u>MAŁA NIESZAWKA</u>, in the holland.org.pl catalogue of church buildings. The List is alphabetical.</p> <p><u>Obernessau (GAMEO)</u></p>	<u>Mała/Wielka Nieszawka</u>
Kozibór	Kozybor, Kosybor	<p>This village is mentioned in an 1838 marriage as the former residence of the bride's father.</p> <p>The village no longer exists, although there is still an obvious cluster of buildings seen in satellite images. After 1870 it was known in German as 'Kostbar', which means "valuable, expensive".</p> <p>It lays between Mała Nieszawka & Wielka Nieszawka, in gm. Wielka Nieszawka, pow. toruńskim woj. kujawsko-pomorskie</p>	Kostbar (Kozibor) is mentioned in a 1934 monograph about " <u>Dutch settlement in the Thorn/Torun region (in German)</u> "	<u>Kozibór</u>
Tryl	Treul	<p>This village is first mentioned in 1841 as the residence of the bride's mother.</p> <p>It is in the Schwetz region, north of Montau, gm. Nowe nad Wisłą , pow. świecki, woj. kujawsko-pomorskie</p>	<u>Tryl (holland.org.pl)</u>	<u>Tryl</u>

	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
Grudziądz/Graudenz region Mątawy (Montau) gmina Nowe (Amte Neuenburg)	- <i>Graudentzer Niederung</i> - Muntau in Preussen - gminie Neuenburg pod Grudziaca w Pruss (Amte Neuenburg bej Grudentz in Preussen)	<i>Graudentzer Niederung</i> is given as the place of birth of a widow who died in 1832. <i>Muntau in Preussen</i> is the birthplace of a man who also died in 1832. The surviving mother and siblings of a young man who died in 1836 live in <i>gminie Neuenburg pod Grudziaca w Pruss (Amte Neuenburg bej Grudentz in Preussen)</i> The current version of the Amt Neuenburg is the gmina Nowe (nad Wisłą), which includes the following villages Mennonites lived in: (Mały/Klien) Komorsk [was Kommerau], Mątawy (Montau), Troll (Treu). The Polish Wikipedia page for this gmina has some info about Dutch/Mennonite heritage in the area. The holland.org.pl project has an article on 19th century Dutch-style buildings in a village called Rybaki, now within the Nowe (Neuenburg) city limits.	Grudziądz/Graudenz (GAMEO) Mątawy (Montau) [holland.org.pl] Mątawy (Montau) [GAMEO] gmina Nowe (Polish Wikipedia via GoogleTranslate) Rybaki - cz. m. Nowe nad Wisłą (holland.org.pl)	
Stare Marzy	Alt Marsau in Preußen	This village appears only once, as the birth place of the deceased in an 1832 Death entry. The holland.org.pl project has a page for Neu Marsau (Nowe Marzy), but not Alt Marsau, which does have an article by GAMEO. In German, it was known as Alt Marsau, in Gemeinde Dragaß, Schwetzer Kreis. It is now in gm. Dragacz, pow. świeckim, woj. kujawsko-pomorskim.	Nowe Marzy (Neu Marsau) [holland.org.pl] Alt Marsau (GAMEO)	
Gazeteers & Village Lists		<i>Tabella miast, wsi, osad, Królestwa Polskiego, z wyrażeniem ich położenia i ludności, alfabetycznie ułożona w Biórze Kommissyi Rządowcy Spraw Wewnętrznych i Policji.</i> T. 1, A-Ł, Warszawa, 1827 < http://mbc.cyfrowemazowsze.pl/dlibra/docmetadata?id=17449 > ibid. T. 2, M-Z, Warszawa, 1827. < https://www.wbc.poznan.pl/dlibra/publication/98051/edition/110117/content > <i>Skorowidz Królestwa Polskiego, 1877.</i> < https://www.sbc.org.pl/dlibra/publication/11404/edition/10794/content > Słowniku geograficznym Królestwa Polskiego. Warszawa 1885. < http://dir.icm.edu.pl/pl/Sownik_geograficzny > <i>Catalogue of Monuments of Dutch Colonization in Poland, "Mazowsze"</i> < http://www.holland.org.pl/search.php?dzial=maz&lang=en&kryt=woj&value=mazowieckie >		

	Forms in These Records		History/Background	GoogleMap
Footnotes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Brzozówka 8." Słowniku geograficznym Królestwa Polskiego. T. I: Warsaw, 1879. p. 426 <http://dir.icm.edu.pl/pl/Sownik_geograficzny/Tom_I/426>. Time period of founding and trades involved: https://www.czosnow.pl/asp/Informacje_Dla_mieszkanca_Gmina_Historia_7 Kampinos Forest & Mennonites: <https://kampinoskiparknarodowy.blogspot.com/2019/01/historia-mennonitow-w-puszczy.html> 2. Item 51, number 7, <DZIENNIK URZĘDOWY MINISTERSTWA SPRAW WEWNĘTRZNYCH, Nr. 2-6, December 31, 1924.>, p. 2. 3. "Maławieś", Słowniku geograficznym Królestwa Polskiego. T. VI: Malczyce – Netreba. Warszawa 1885, p. 29 <http://dir.icm.edu.pl/pl/Sownik_geograficzny/Tom_VI/29> 4. "Glusk" Słowniku geograficznym Królestwa Polskiego. T. II, p. 616. <http://dir.icm.edu.pl/pl/Sownik_geograficzny/Tom_II/616> Existence in 12th-13th centuries: <https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=pl&tl=en&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.puszczakampinoska.pl%2Fhistoria.html> 5. "Gniewniewice". Słowniku geograficznym Królestwa Polskiego. T. II, p. 628. <http://dir.icm.edu.pl/pl/Sownik_geograficzny/Tom_II/628> 6. "Michałów (6)", Słowniku geograficznym Królestwa Polskiego. T. VI: Malczyce – Netreba. Warszawa 1885, p. 299. <http://dir.icm.edu.pl/pl/Sownik_geograficzny/Tom_VI/299> 7. "Michałów (1)", ibid. 8. "Michałów (2)", ibid. 9. Ratzlaff, Erich L. Im Weichselbogen: Mennonitensiedlungen in Zentralpolen. (Winnipeg: Christian Press, 1971), p. 67. 10. http://dir.icm.edu.pl/pl/Sownik_geograficzny/Tom_VII/518 11. http://www.pgscsca.org/Reprints/Sanniki.htm 12. Fijałkowski, "Mennonite religious communities in Mazowsze prior to 1945. Material relics" <http://holland.org.pl/art.php?kat=art&dzial=konf_2001&id=23&lang=en> 13. Ratzlaff, op. cit., 27, 105. 14. ibid., 31. 15. "HISTORIA MENNONITÓW W PUSZCZY KAMPINOSKIEJ" KAMPINOSKI PARK NARODOWY, <https://kampinoskiparknarodowy.blogspot.com/2019/01/historia-mennonitow-w-puszczy.html> 			

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