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Annals of the Polish Rom. Cath. Union
Archives and Museum

VOL. VI.

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POLISH PIONEERS
OF PENNSYLVANIA

by

MIECISLAUS HAIMAN



POLISH R. C. UNION OF AMERICA
CHICAGO, ILL., 1941.

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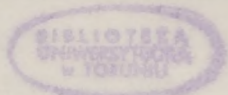
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The P.R.C.U. Archives and Museum

The fifth anniversary of the founding of the P. R. C. U. Archives and Museum was celebrated on October 13th, 1940, by a Mass at 9:00 A. M. in Holy Trinity Church for the repose of the soul of the late Prof. Dr. Joseph Birkenmajer, member of the Museum Committee and delegate of the Museum for Poland. In the afternoon a memorial meeting was held at the Museum quarters. Vice-President John Zieliński of the Polish Roman Catholic Union was chairman, and Mr. John Trojke acted as secretary. The speakers were: Hon. Dr. Karol Ripa, Consul General of Poland at Chicago; Capt. Eustace Borkowski of the MS. Batory; Dr. Theophilus Starzyński of Pittsburgh, Pa., President of the Polish Falcons of America, and Mr. Frank S. Barc, Editor of the *Narod Polski*, Chicago. Among the congratulatory messages was a letter by President Roosevelt and a cablegram from Ignace Jan Paderewski.

The occasion was associated with the Third Convention of the Society of History and Museum of America. Dr. Starzynski and Treasurer W. Imborski of the Polish Alma Mater spoke in behalf of their organizations promising their utmost cooperation in the future development of the Museum. Both, the Polish Falcons of America and the Polish Alma Mater, became at the same time perpetual members of the Society. The Polish Union in the United States of America also acquired perpetual membership, and Polish Women's Alliance of America in many ways and very effectively supported the cause of the Museum. Mrs. Honorata B. Wolowska, President of the Women's Alliance, also is a perpetual member of the Society.

Many other Polish American organizations strove to help us in the upbuilding of the Museum and we gratefully acknowledge all these efforts which helped to make the Museum an undertaking of national importance. The significance of the

Museum is enhanced by the fact that it is at present the only existing Polish museum in the world.

A memorable event of the year was the visit of Gen. Władysław Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland, with his suite, on April 20th, 1941. The distinguished guest had the highest praise for the Museum. His Excellency Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch of Chicago visited it on July 8th, 1940, and said of it: "Beautiful, highly educational."

Another important date in the annals of the Museum was May 3rd, 1941, the sesquicentennial anniversary of the famous Constitution of Poland of 1791, when a special exhibit of the contents of the Polish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair was officially dedicated. President Joseph L. Kania of the Polish Roman Catholic Union presided



Uniforms of old Polish-American societies

over the program and speakers were: The Hon. Consul General Dr. Karol Ripa; Mr. Stanislaus Mikołajczyk, Vice-President of the Polish National Council, the temporary parliament of Poland, now functioning in England; and the Hon. Edward Scheffler, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Chicago. Miss Adeline Lagodzińska, Vice-President of the Polish Women's Alliance, in behalf of her organization, presented the Museum with a portrait of Gen. Władysław Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland, painted by Michael Reucki of Chicago.

The art treasures and exhibits from the Polish Pavilion will in part remain permanently in the Museum, and in part have been deposited for safekeeping for the duration of the war. The Hon. Baron Dr. Stefan Ropp, the Commissioner General of the Pavilion, has earned our gratitude for making all possible facilities in this regard. The shipment from the Polish Pavilion comprised four and a half carloads; this will give an idea of the dimensions of this new acquisition, as well as of the magnitude of the task to properly put all materials on exhibit.

In view of the destruction of all cultural life in Poland the Museum strove to do its part also in other ways in saving the remnants of the old Polish culture. The Museum shipped 928 Polish



"Pułaski at Savannah", by Stanislaus Batowski

Gift of the 18th Convention of the Polish Women's Alliance of America

books to Polish refugees in England, France and Hungary, and is striving to collect standard works in all languages and on different subjects for the postwar rehabilitation of libraries in Poland. It inaugurated a series of lectures on Polish culture and social institutions in its quarters during the winter season of 1940-1. The lecturers were: Justice Dr. Władimir Sokalski of the Polish Supreme Court at Warsaw, Prof. Władimir Skłodowski of Chicago, Mr. Szczesny Lesniewicz of Chicago and the Custodian of the Museum. Also a series of

temporary exhibitions on different subjects were arranged.

According to the report of the Custodian for 1940, the Museum was visited by 6,071 persons in that year. There were 43 group visits, 12 of which were composed of students. One hundred fifty five students used the material on the premises and 57 institutions and persons were given informations on the history of American Poles and Poland by mail. Besides books for Polish exiles, 327 objects were donated, exchanged or loaned to 68 institutions and reliable persons.

The Museum extends its most sincere thanks to all those who by their financial support or by donations of objects helped to make it a more useful institution.

The P. R. C. U. Archives and Museum endeavors to be of the greatest possible service to all seeking any information on the history of the Poles in America. We invite all such students to make free use of these facilities, and the Custodian will gladly make convenient arrangements.

The P. R. C. U. Archives and Museum collects anything which has any bearing on the history of the Poles in the United States. It will appreciate donations of any of the following items:

Books and pamphlets on the history and biography of the Poles in the United States; reports of Polish-American Societies and Institutions of any kind; books and pamphlets by American-Poles on any subject; books on Poland or any Polish subject in any language, published in the United States; files of Polish-American newspapers or magazines, complete volumes or single numbers; portraits of Polish-American pioneers and eminent persons; photographs and pictures illustrating Polish life in America; autographs and manuscripts, maps, medals, badges, uniforms and banners of Polish-American Societies, etc.

Communications and gifts may be addressed to the Custodian of the P. R. C. U. Archives and Museum, M. Haiman, 984-986 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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(From July 1, 1940, to June 1, 1941)

(There are three classes of membership: regular with a fee of \$1.00 yearly, supporting with a fee of \$5.00 yearly and perpetual with a single fee of \$100.00. The numbers beside names are registration numbers and signify the order in which members joined the Society.)

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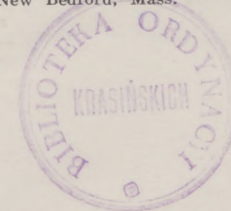
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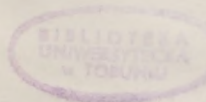


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 404. Society of St. Andrew the Apostle, No. 143, Polish R. C. Union, Calumet City, Ill.
 408. St. Joseph's Society, No. 213, Polish R. C. Union, Wheeling, W. Va.
 412. Society of Our Lady of Czenstochowa, No. 36, Polish R. C. Union, Lorain, O.
 415. Society of King John Sobieski III (I), No. 16, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 419. Miss Angela Mikulowna, Chicago, Ill.
 420. St. Adalbert's Society, No. 258, Polish R. C. Union, Gary, Ind.
 430. St. Barbara's Polish Women Society, No. 354, Polish R. C. Union, South Chicago, Ill.
 432. St. Agnes Society, No. 623, Polish R. C. Union, New Britain, Conn.
 437. Society of Polish Women under the patronage of Our Lady of Good Counsel, No. 73, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 438. St. Hedwig's Polish Women Society, No. 850, Polish R. C. Union, South Bend, Ind.
 441. Mrs. Stephanie Eminowicz Waldo, Springfield, Mass.
 445. Rev. Anthony J. Kolanczyk, Hamtramck, Mich.
 452. Casimir Pulaski Wronski, Chicago, Ill.
 453. Thaddeus Kosciuszko Wronski, Chicago, Ill.
 456. Mrs. Felicia Raczynska, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 457. Francis Pawlak, Elmira, N. Y.
 469. St. Paul's Society, No. 1242, Polish R. C. Union, Thorp, Wis.
 474. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Boleslaus Goral, Milwaukee, Wis.
 477. Adam Dysko, Holyoke, Mass.
 484. Rev. John L. Pudlo, Monessen, Pa.
 491. Rev. Andrew Pawelczak, Orchard Lake, Mich.

495. Ladislaus Opalinski, New York, N. Y.
 497. Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Chicago, Ill.
 499. Mrs. Bronislawa Wolnik, Chicago, Ill.
 504. Society of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, No. 156, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 507. Rev. Sister Mary Assumpta, O. S. F., Chicago, Ill.
 509. Society of the Knights of St. Michael the Arch., No. 335, Polish R. C. Union, Boswell, Pa.
 512. Rev. Miecislau Mrozinski, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 513. Rev. Emil Balutowski, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 514. Rev. Ladislaus Galuszka, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 515. "Chwa'my Pana" Choir, SS. Cyril and Methodius Parish, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 516. Stanislaus Szostecki, Chicago, Ill.
 517. Rev. Sisters of Notre Dame, St. Stanislaus B. M. School, Chicago, Ill.
 520. Mrs. Edmund Roberts, Gary, Ind.
 522. Casimir Pulaski Society, No. 491, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 524. Society of Polish Women of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, No. 448, Polish R. C. Union, Newark, N. J.
 526. Fr. Trzeczowski, Chicago, Ill.
 528. Society of Ladies of St. Mary, No. 793, Polish R. C. Union, South Bend, Ind.
 529. Mrs. Maria Nowicka, Gary, Ind.
 537. St. Elizabeth's Society, No. 835, Polish R. C. Union, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 540. Circuit 73, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 541. St. John's the Evangelist Society, No. 394, Polish R. C. Union, Milwaukee, Wis.
 543. St. Francis' Society, No. 1077, Polish R. C. Union, Dearborn, Mich.
 545. Circuit 25, Polish R. C. Union, Paterson, N. J.
 549. St. Bronislava's Society, No. 1021, Polish R. C. Union, Detroit, Mich.
 550. Francis Plocki, Gardner, Mass.
 554. Mrs. Rose Wantuch, Chicago, Ill.
 556. Circuit 27, Polish R. C. Union, Dayton, O.
 558. Louis Leśnicki, Chicago, Ill.
 561. St. Ann's Society, No. 837, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 562. Joseph J. Ksicinski, Milwaukee, Wis.
 568. Peter S. Prazmowski, Jersey City, N. J.
 577. Hon. John D. Dingell, M. C., Washington, D. C.
 579. Rev. Miecislau Monkiewicz, Philadelphia, Pa.
 580. Adam Warsza, Chicago, Ill.
 586. Mrs. Bronislawa Logisz, Chicago, Ill.
 587. Joseph Cnota, Chicago, Ill.
 590. Frank Gorynski, Sr., Chicago, Ill.
 591. Louis M. Zale, Chicago, Ill.
 592. St. James' Society, No. 704, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 594. Private Edward Babiarz, U. S. A., Tullahoma, Tenn.
 597. Bronislaus A. Jezierski, Boston, Mass.
 598. Miss Mary Paryska, Toledo, O.
 602. St. Stanislaus B. M. School, Chicago, Ill.
 605. St. Mary's of Perpetual Help High School, Chicago, Ill.
 606. Thomas Wolanin, Worcester, Mass.
 607. Mrs. Bronislawa Wolanin, Worcester, Mass.
 610. Andrew Bytnar, Chicago, Ill.
 613. Dr. Alphonse S. Wolanin, Chicago, Ill.
 614. Casimir Gonski, Milwaukee, Wis.
 615. Society of the Guards of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, No. 820, Polish R. C. Union, Gardner, Mass.
 616. Mrs. Mary Gotowko, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 617. St. Adalbert's B. M. Society, No. 242, Polish R. C. Union, Schenectady, N. Y.
 618. SS. Peter and Paul Society, No. 18, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.

619. Society of Our Lady of Gietrzwald, No. 95, Polish R. C. Union, Chester, Pa.
 622. Leon C. Nyka, Chicago, Ill.
 623. St. Ann's Society, No. 593, Polish R. C. Union, Cicero, Ill.
 624. St. Ann's Society of Polish Women, No. 265, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 627. St. Theresa's Society, No. 722, Polish R. C. Union, Buffalo, N. Y.
 628. Rev. Bro. Victor, C. S. C., Chicago, Ill.
 630. Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, No. 533, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 631. St. Francis' de Sales Society, No. 371, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 633. St. Ladislaus' Society, No. 945, Polish R. C. Union, Hempstead, New York.
 635. St. Theresa's Society, No. 1099, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 636. St. John's Society, No. 1274, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 638. Boleslaus J. Dalkowski, Toledo, O.
 639. Andrew Cieslik, Chicago, Ill.
 641. Society of Our Lady of the Scapular, No. 810, Polish R. C. Union, La Grange, Ill.
 645. St. Valentine's Society of Brotherly Aid, No. 331, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 649. The Kos Family, West Warwick, R. I.
 650. St. John the Baptist Society, No. 792, Polish R. C. Union, Detroit, Mich.
 652. Peter Bielec, Lowell, Mass.
 653. St. Joseph's Society, No. 1163, Polish R. C. Union, Detroit, Mich.
 656. St. Joseph's Society, No. 245, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 657. Mrs. Joanna Soberska, Chicago, Ill.
 659. Rev. Edward J. Dworaczyk, Panna Maria, Texas.
 662. St. Theresa's Society, No. 1363, Polish R. C. Union, Portland, Conn.
 663. Ladislaus P. Starzynski, Chicago, Ill.
 669. Mrs. Mary Dyniewicz-Kuflewska, Chicago, Ill.
 670. Mrs. Kinga Cupryn-Trybus, Chicago, Ill.
 671. Mary Klebosita, South Bend, Ind.
 672. Society of St. Michael the Arch., No. 1029, Polish R. C. Union Detroit, Mich.
 673. Andrew A. Nowak, Jr., Bangor, Me.
 675. Prof. Dr. Florian Znanięcki, Urbana, Ill.
 677. Peter Salamon, St. Francis, Wis.
 678. Rev. Francis X. Kurkowski, Blossburg, Pa.
 679. Joseph Widzowski, Syracuse, N. Y.
 680. Mrs. Catherine Gryczewski, Chicago, Ill.
 681. J. Stephen Zielinski, Chicago, Ill.
 682. John Poniatowski, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 683. Mrs. Sophia Luzna, South Bend, Ind.
 684. Miss Mary Olejniczak, South Bend, Ind.
 685. Henry M. Lepkowski, Meriden, Conn.
 686. Stephen S. Cichonski, Chicopee, Mass.
 687. Alexander Karczewski, Rockford, Ill.
 688. Ceslaus Wrzoszek, Rockford, Ill.
 689. Rev. Flavian Himmel, Gary, Ind.
 690. Rev. Edward D. Popielarz, Orchard Lake, Mich.
 691. Rev. Brunon G. Neumann, Orchard Lake, Mich.
 693. Dr. Vladimir Sokalski, Chicago, Ill.
 694. Mr. and Mrs. John Balcer, Thorp, Wis.
 695. Mrs. Catherine Pelc, Hamtramck, Mich.
 696. Miss Harriet Pawlowska, Detroit, Mich.
 697. John T. McNulty, Chicago, Ill.
 701. Francis Nurczyk, Chicago, Ill.
 702. Sophia Zajac, Cicero, Ill.
 703. Catherine Gorczynska, Chicago, Ill.
 704. Henry Lokanski, Chicago, Ill.
 705. John S. Rybicki, Chicago, Ill.
 706. Mrs. Catherine Jezierna, Chicago, Ill.

707. Mrs. Joanna Jankowska, Chicago, Ill.
 708. Mrs. Maria Brzezinska, Chicago, Ill.
 709. Maria Jastrzebska, Chicago, Ill.
 711. Rev. Joseph Swastek, Notre Dame, Ind.
 712. Mrs. Stefania Szumska, New Britain, Conn.
 713. Mrs. Wanda J. Sliwiska, Cleveland, O.
 718. Rev. Sister Mary Rajmunda, O. S. F., Chicago, Ill.
 719. Rev. Sister Mary Ksawera, O. S. F., Chicago, Ill.
 720. Adalbert He'miniak, Chicago, Ill.
 722. Rev. Stanislaus J. Wysoczynski, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 723. Richard Roszczewski, Hartford, Conn.
 724. Miss Pauline Shortridge, Morgantown, W. Va.
 725. Walery Fronczak, Chicago, Ill.
 729. Mrs. John Buksa, Chicago, Ill.
 730. John Buksa, Chicago, Ill.
 732. Mrs. Bartholomew Kowandy, Chicago, Ill.
 733. Anthony Piotrowski, Chicago, Ill.
 734. Mrs. He'en Rutan, Chicago, Ill.
 735. Group 378, Polish Women's Alliance, La Porte, Ind.
 736. Society of SS. Peter and Paul, No. 542, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 737. Frances Biegaj, New Britain, Conn.
 738. Carl Biegaj, New Britain, Conn.
 742. "Krakowianki" Society, Group 341, Polish Women's Alliance, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 744. Mrs. Eustachia J. Dukarska, Saginaw, Mich.
 745. St. Ursula's Society, Group 212, Polish Women's Alliance, Duquesne, Pa.
 746. St. John Nepomucene Society, No. 223, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 747. Chester Siwczynski, Chicago, Ill.
 748. Miss Felicia Gwozdz, Adams, Mass.
 749. Edward K. Rozanski, Chicago, Ill.
 750. Society of Resurrected Poland, Group 305, Polish Women's Alliance, South Bend, Ind.
 752. Mrs. Helena Jonczak, Glen Cove, N. Y.
 753. St. Barbara's Society, Group 175, Polish Women's Alliance, La Salle, Ill.
 754. St. Joseph's Society, No. 165, Polish R. C. Union, Albany, N. Y.
 755. Circuit 125, Polish R. C. Union, Albany, N. Y.
 758. Circuit 7, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 759. Agnes Podbielska, Chicago, Ill.
 760. Stefania Chmielinska Society, Group 234, Polish Women's Alliance, Chicago, Ill.
 761. Archbishop Cieplak Society, No. 1070, Polish R. C. Union, Worcester, Mass.
 762. St. Elizabeth's Polish Women Society, No. 1118, Polish R. C. Union, Hamtramck, Mich.
 763. St. Helen's Polish Women Society, No. 823, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 765. St. Joseph's Society, No. 1159 Polish R. C. Union, Warren, O.
 768. Society of the White Eagle, Group 7, Polish Women's Alliance, Chicago, Ill.
 769. Idealist Society, Gr. 544, Polish Women's Alliance, Cleveland, O.
 772. Julius F. Smietanka, Chicago, Ill.
 773. Wawel Society, Group 661, Polish Women's Alliance, Chicago, Ill.
 775. Mrs. Stanislaw Cebelak, Detroit, Mich.
 776. Prof. Edmund Zawacki, Madison, Wis.
 777. Group 421, Polish Women's Alliance, Cleveland, O.
 778. Circuit 122, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 779. Edward Werner, New York, N. Y.
 780. St. Stanislaus' B. M. Society, No. 574, Polish R. C. Union, Cicero, Ill.
 782. "Morskie Oko" Society under the patronage of our Lady of Ludzmiierz, No. 1360, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
 786. Group 205, Polish Women's Alliance, Steubenville, O.



799. St. Casimir's Society, No. 282, Polish R. C. Union, Wheeling W. Va.
800. Group 51, Polish Women's Alliance, Steubenville, O.
801. SS. Peter and Paul Society, No. 253, Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
802. Society of the Knights of St. Michael the Arch., No. 674, Polish R. C. Union, Rockford, Ill.
803. Troop 30, Daughters of the Polish R. C. Union, Chicago, Ill.
805. Rev. I. J. Ritter, Throop, Pa.
806. Society of the Polish Crown, Group 112, Polish Women's Alliance, Chicago, Ill.
808. Stephanie Wojciechowska, Willow River, Minn.
808. Ladislaus J. Wojtanowski, Utica, N. Y.
810. Circuit 36, Polish R. C. Union, Wheeling, W. Va.
813. Edward Kopieleski, Chicago, Ill.
814. Rev. F. Slosarz, Beausejour, Man., Canada.
815. John K. Jasiecki, Brooklyn, N. Y.
816. Rev. Sister Mary Annuncia, O. S. F., Detroit, Mich.
820. Ladislaus Helezer, Chicago, Ill.
821. Ladislaus Zachacki, Chicago, Ill.
822. Ladislaus Mazan, Chicago, Ill.
823. Miecislaus Morozowicz, Chicago, Ill.
824. John Szymanski, Chicago, Ill.
825. Joseph Sadowski, Chicago, Ill.
826. Stanislaus Twarog, Chicago, Ill.
827. Louis Kielbasa, Chicago, Ill.
828. Joseph Ciaciura, Chicago, Ill.
829. Felix Fabisiak, Chicago, Ill.
830. John Helezer, Chicago, Ill.
831. Circuit 15, Polish R. C. Union, Depew, N. Y.
833. Mr. and Mrs. John Domanski, Chicago, Ill.
834. Helen Sajewska, Chicago, Ill.
835. Miss Adele Radecka, Chicago, Ill.
836. Count Stefan Ostrowski, Chicago, Ill.
837. S. J. Waligorski, South Bend, Ind.
840. Mrs. Helen Chrzanowska, Chicago, Ill.
841. Boleslaus Sobuta, Chicago, Ill.
842. Gabriel Augustynowicz, Chicago, Ill.
843. Mrs. Michaline Koziol, Chicago, Ill.
844. Mrs. Catherine Borowicz, Chicago, Ill.
847. Albert Babicz, Chicago, Ill.
848. Martin Sitarz, Cleveland, O.
849. Thomas Soltysik, Pullman, Ill.
850. Joseph Zeszuto, Kensington, Ill.
851. Joseph Nasiatka, Chicago, Ill.
852. Mrs. Rose Kowalska, Plainville, Conn.

POLISH PIONEERS OF PENNSYLVANIA

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PREFACE

As a pioneer study in the early history of Poles in Pennsylvania this paper has no pretensions to infallibility. The author is conscious of his shortcomings and will gratefully receive any remarks. His basic studies were made at the Newberry Library, Chicago. He is greatly indebted to that great institution and its staff, and to the Rev. G. M. Shultz, A. M., Librarian and Curator of the Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, Pa., for revising the chapter on Poles among the Moravians and for reproductions of maps by Golkowsky; to Mr. Charles A. Wachtl, Ph. D., of Philadelphia for his research work in behalf of the author; to the Most Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Hamilton of Bethlehem, Pa., and to Mr. John D. Tripple, Deputy Register of Wills, Lancaster County, Pa., for important informations, and to the Rev. Joseph P. Wachowski of Bay Village, O., for the general revision of the manuscript.

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of its existence Pennsylvania contained a very mixed population.¹ A large percentage of its early inhabitants was composed of Germans who were the western neighbors of Poles in Europe. The eastern provinces of Germany possessed a certain percentage of Poles;² some were preeminently Polish and preserved their Polish character even as late as the 19th century, yes, till the present day, notwithstanding all German efforts to destroy it. Such for instance was the case of Silesia, which of all the bordering provinces became most strongly affected by the movement of emigration to America and where "Polish was spoken around Breslau even in the 18th and 19th centuries."³ On the other hand, Germans immigrated to Poland since the 12th century, first as economic immigrants, later, after the Reformation, as religious exiles. Quakers and Moravians, Lutherans and Calvinists, Mennonites and Schwenkfelders, all these sects so prominent in the history of Pennsylvania, found a hospitable haven in Poland when western countries denied them freedom of conscience and of thought.

"Nations hastened to put themselves under the sceptre of the Jagellons" . . . writes the eminent contemporary Polish historian, Ladislas Konopczynski. "Every citizen felt himself secure, each section of the community saw its rights respected, the whole people enjoyed constitutional government, every individual could freely develop his natural abilities and his mind. Within the Polish Commonwealth, the Poles of different provinces lived side by side with the most diversified nationalities, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Germans, Prussians, Livonians, Courlanders, Jews, Tartars,

¹Sidney G. Fischer, *The Making of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1932, p. 107.

²In fact, these provinces, Pomerania, Eastern Prussia, Silesia, wrested from Austria by Prussia in 1742; even Brandenburg and Mecklenburg, were originally Slavic or Polish (*Polish Encyclopaedia*, Geneva, 1924, vol. II, p. 80).

³Józef Borowik, ed., *Przeciw Propagandzie Korytarzowej*, Toruń, 1930, p. 43.

Armenians, Wallachians, and no one tried to change the nationality of another . . . Until 1632 all religions were exercised with equal freedom, and later, the dissidents (with the exception of the Arians, banished in 1658) were given complete toleration, enjoying rights more extensive than those they themselves granted, on the principle of reciprocity, in European countries where they were in the majority. Poland was a refuge for the victims of all religious persecutions, of every form of tyranny. Each ethnic group, in so far as its social standing gave it public rights, was self-governing and followed its own usages. The Germans in the towns were governed by German law, the Jews by Jewish law, the Armenians by Armenian law, and so on. It was this fraternal agreement of peoples freely united that properly constituted what came to be called the Jagellonian system. Nowhere else in Western Europe were such a large proportion of the citizens allowed to take part in public life, nowhere else did the private citizen enjoy so long and to such an extent the free disposal of his own person as in Poland, nowhere else was he called upon to participate in the supreme matters of State."⁴

Though Roman Catholic in character and by a great majority of her inhabitants, Poland became one of the most important centers of the Protestant movement in the 16th and 17th centuries. In the latter century she became virtually a rival of America as an asylum for the oppressed and this is the main reason for the comparatively small part that Poland played in the early colonization of the New World. Her power of attraction was so great that it even divided families of Western Europe, some members of one clan sailing over the Atlantic, others going to the East. The example of the Pastorius family, so eminently represented in the history of Pennsylvania by Francis Daniel Pastorius, is typical and undoubtedly not an isolated one. Joachim Pastorius, a re-

⁴Polish Encyclopaedia, vol. I, p. 487.

lative of Francis Daniel, and born in Glogau, Silesia, in 1611, settled in Poland and became completely polonized. He attained the highest honors the Polish Republic could bestow upon a citizen. He was a city physician in Grodno, and taught history in the local gymnasium. Reared in the doctrines of Socinus, he later embraced the Lutheran faith which did not prevent him from be-



After an original in the Jagiellonian Library, Cracow

THE POLISH PASTORIUS

Joachim Pastorius, an eminent Polish historian and poet of the 17-th century

coming "Historicus Regis" (King's Historian) in 1656, and "Secretarius Regis" (Secretary to the King John Casimir of Poland) in 1665. The Diet of Poland ennobled him in 1662, in recognition of his great learning. He finally became a Roman Catholic of his own accord, received Holy Orders and attained high church offices in the hierarchy of Poland. He died in 1681, leaving a large number of important works on the history of Poland, some poetry, and religious tracts.⁵

⁵Marion Dexter Learned, "Francis Daniel Pastorius", *German American Annals*, vol. V, 1907, p. p. 132-5; *Orgelbranda Encyklopedja Powszechna*, Warszawa, 1901, vol. XI, p. 332; *Podręczna Encyklopedja Kościelna*, Warszawa, 1913, vols. XXIX-XXX, p. 377 (with bibliography).

The fusion of German and Polish elements in Europe, the great interest which Poland always took in the progress of civilization, and finally the presence of Poles in other American colonies entirely justify a research into the past for an answer to the question: were there any Poles in colonial Pennsylvania, especially among the multitude of immigrants of non-Anglo-Saxon stock who as a rule were stamped as "Palatines" in the colonial documents?

The author has to acknowledge that to some extent he had to rely exclusively on the sound and spelling of names in deciding the Polish nationality of their owners. This is not a very reliable method to follow, but in some cases it was the only one possible. Undoubtedly, future researches will correct and supplement this preparatory study.

I.

POLES AMONG THE SWEDES AND DUTCH.

The first Poles to tread Pennsylvania's soil appeared with the Swedes and the Dutch. Sweden and Poland were in close relations at that time, as Poland was ruled by kings of the Swedish dynasty of Vasa. With Holland she maintained trade relations and some Poles could be found among the earliest inhabitants of New Holland.

Johan Printz coming as Governor to New Sweden in 1643, brought with him fifty four families of settlers, mostly from Pomerania.⁶ Undoubtedly, most of the newcomers were Germans,

⁶Frank Ried Diffendorffer, *The German Immigration into Pennsylvania through the Port of Philadelphia from 1700 to 1775*, part II, *The Redemptioners*, Lancaster, 1900, p. 106; idem, "The German Exodus to England in 1709", *The Pennsylvania-German Society Proceedings and Addresses*, Phila., 1896, vol. VII, p. 261; Charles Lewis Maurer, "Early Lutheran Education in Pennsylvania", *ibidem*, 1929, vol. XL, p. 24; Theodore Emanuel Schmauk, *The Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania (1638-1800)*, Lancaster, 1902, vol. I, p. 65.

as German-American historians contend, but it is possible that there were some Poles among them.⁷ In any event in 1655, we hear of the children of Paul Malich, "the little Pole", who evidently became orphaned and received some aid from a public charity fund which Gov. Rising established.⁸

In 1651, Lieutenant Daniel Litscho of the Dutch army, later a prominent citizen of New Amsterdam, of Polish origin, accompanied Gov. Stuyvesant in his expedition against the Swedes. He took part in the negotiations with Indians for the sale of and on the west side of the Delaware to the Dutch and his signature appears on some pertinent documents.⁹ Some Poles were stationed at Fort Casimir as soldiers in the Dutch service in the sixteen hundred fifties and sixties; at least two of them are mentioned in documents: Jurriaen Hanouw, or Hand, in 1656¹⁰ and Peter Targotsky, or Fergotsky in 1660-62.¹¹

In 1671, Domine Jacobus Fabritius, after a rather stormy career in New Holland, now called New York, and occupied by the English, appeared on the Delaware. He was either a Pole, or a German; it is impossible to further decide the question of his nationality. Little is known of his early activities at his new post, except that in 1674, he became pastor of the Swedes and Finns at Crane-

⁷Western Pomerania originally was a Slavic province and still had a large Polish element in the 17-th century; Eastern Pomerania preserved its nearly purely Polish character to this day, at least till 1939.

⁸Amandus Johnson, *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, 1638-1664*, University of Pennsylvania, 1911, vol. II, p. 547; compare: *Poles in New York in the 17th and 18th centuries*, by this author, Chicago, 1938, p. 51.

⁹*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, New York, vol. VII, p. 103.

¹⁰Edmund B. O'Callaghan, *Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, Albany, 1853-87, (New York Colonial Documents) vol. XII, p. p. 137, 153.

¹¹Most probably Targowski; *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 2, vol. V, p. p. 440, 443; compare Haiman's *Poles in New York*, p. 51.

hook.¹² After being involved in a riot against compulsory labor for the province, he returned to New York in 1675,¹³ but in 1677, again came to the Delaware and accepted a position as minister of the new Swedish Lutheran parish at Wicaco, on the present site of Philadelphia. On Trinity Sunday of that year he preached his first sermon in the church which was originally built as a block house against the Indians.¹⁴ Since 1688, Fabritius also acted as pastor for the German Lutherans in Philadelphia.¹⁵

Mentioning him in his "Umstaendige Geographische Beschreibung der Provintz Pennsylvaniae", Francis Daniel Pastorius calls him "a drunkard";¹⁶ he evidently was not too friendly toward the old Domine. On the other hand, all contemporary sources speak of Fabritius on the Delaware with the highest praise.

In 1682, Fabritius lost his sight, but "nevertheless he watched over his congregations according to his ability. He resided above Philadelphia, in the place called Kensington, and by the aid of a canoe went to Wicacoa, yes even down to Tranhook Church, about four Swedish miles, in the same manner, and what is more, also down into

¹²Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York, Albany, 1901, vol. I, p. p. 672, 676; New York Colonial Documents, vol. XII p. p. 529, 539.

¹³Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York, vol. I, p. p. 673, 675, 677; New York Colonial Documents, vol. XII, p. p. 521, 531, 540; Pennsylvania Archives, series 2, vol. V, p. 702; New York State Library, Calendar of Council Minutes, 1668-1783, Albany, 1902, p. 23.

¹⁴The "Old Swedes' Church", corner Christian and Front streets, Philadelphia, built in 1700, still stands on the original site of the church (S. G. Fisher, *The Making of Pennsylvania*, p. 28); Willis P. Hazard, *Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Times*, Philadelphia, 1884, vol. III, p. 107.

¹⁵The Pennsylvania-German Society Proceedings, vol. XL, p. 145.

¹⁶Albert Cook Myers, ed., *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware, 1630-1707*, New York, 1912, p. p. 387, 399-400.

Maryland . . . When he walked, he was lead by someone who went before him with a staff."¹⁷

"Towards the end of his life he lived in great distress", as his parishioners were slow in paying their dues. Broken in health, he tried to resign his office a few years before his death, but as no successor was coming, he remained at his post to the end, departing this life in 1693.¹⁸

II.

POLES AMONG THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS GROUPS

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, most probably came in contact for the first time with Quakers in Poland during his first missionary journey to Holland and Germany in 1671. A small Quaker community was founded at Danzig by William Ames in 1660. Soon they spread to the environs of the city. Ames, however, was not suc-

¹⁷Israel Acrelius, "A History of New Sweden", *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, vol. XI, p. 1.

¹⁸For Fabritius' biography see *Poles in New York in the 17th and 18th Centuries* by this author, p. p. 44-50 (with bibliographical notes). Besides sources given there others pertaining mostly to his stay in Philadelphia are: Luther Anderson, ed., "Diary of Rev. Andrew Rudman", *German-American Annals*, vol. IV, 1906, p. 282; Carolus David Arfverdson, "A Brief History of the Colony of New Sweden, Upsala, 1825" *The Pennsylvania-German Society Proceedings*, vol. XVIII, p. 41; Sherman Day, *Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1843, p. 558; Rev. S. F. Hotchkiss, *Early Clergy of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1890, p. 31 (a brief biography pp. 40-41); John W. Jordan, *A History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and its People*, New York, 1914, vol. I, p. 84; *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Philadelphia, vol. II, p. p. 333, 335, 342, 451; vol. III, p. 449; I. Daniel Rupp, *History of the Counties of Berks and Lebanon*, Lancaster, 1844, p. 430; Theodore Emanuel Schmauk, *The Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, 1638-1800*, vol. I, p. 41 (also footnote with bibliography); J. F. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1870, vol. I, pp. 299-300; vol. II, p. 248.

cessful in other parts of Poland.¹⁹ Several times Penn communicated with the Danzig Quakers in his letters and, in turn, they corresponded with him.²⁰ They complained to him of their sufferings under the city Senate and he tried to console them. Danzig enjoyed a complete autonomy under the sceptre of Polish Kings and Lutherans formed the majority of its inhabitants. In 1677, on hearing that King John Sobieski was about to visit the city in order to further his plans for a pact with Sweden against the Elector of Brandenburg and to try to restore religious peace there, Penn wrote a letter to him beseeching the future hero of Vienna to use his "Power and Influence . . . with the Magistrates of this City" in behalf of his co-religionists.²¹ But the power and influence of the King with the Danzig Senate were limited. He could only propose, but not give orders to them in these matters. Some improvement of the lot of the Quakers in Danzig and its environs followed in fact in the next few years. In the meantime, however, they were imprisoned and in some cases deported to England. It is therefore highly probable that the earliest immigrants from Poland to Pennsylvania after its founding by Penn were the Quakers from Danzig.

About 1690, a group of Mennonites from Lithuania came to Pennsylvania together with their

¹⁹For Quakers in Poland see: Charles Evans, *Friends in the Seventeenth Century*, Philadelphia, 1875, p. p. 506-7; M. Haiman, "William Penn i Kwakrzy w Gdańsku", *Polacy wśród Pionierów Ameryki*, Chicago, 1930, p. p. 35-42; Samuel M. Janney, *History of the Religious Society of Friends*, Philadelphia, 1861, vol. I, p. 446.

²⁰Joseph Besse, ed., *A Collection of the Works of William Penn*, London, 1726, vol. I, p. 161.

²¹J. Besse, *A Collection of the Works of William Penn*, vol. I, p. p. 56-8; idem, *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers*, London, 1753, vol. II, p. p. 433-442.

co-religionists from Switzerland and Palatinate.²² A goodly number of Mennonites lived in Poland since Menno Simons' time, especially in her northern provinces, where they enjoyed many privileges.²³ The aforementioned group settled mostly in Philadelphia and to the northward along the Delaware. A list of various religious denominations in Pennsylvania made by Count Zinzendorf in 1742, for the purpose of calling a synod for the organization of "one congregation of God in the Spirit", included also the Polish Mennonites from Danzig.²⁴ Very popular among the American Mennonites was and still is the *Enchiridion*, a religious treatise by Dirck Philip, a Dutchman, friend of Menno Simons and the first elder of the Mennonite church at Danzig, Poland. The book, first published in the Dutch language in 1578, saw its first American edition in German in 1811, and several editions afterwards.

Besides the Mennonites, Zinzendorf listed also Socinians and Arians as present in the province at that time. Both these names were somewhat identical. It was Faustus Socinus who organized the Polish Arians. Socinians played a very prominent part in the history of Poland. Also known

²²Samuel W. Pennypacker, *Historical and Biographical Sketches*, Phila., 1883, p. 178; J. G. De Hoop Scheffer, "Mennonite Emigration to Pennsylvania", *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. II, 1878, p. 120.

²³In 1585 they were granted the rights of citizenship; during the 17th century they received additional privileges. For Mennonites in Poland see: Daniel K. Cassel, *Geschichte der Mennoniten*, Philadelphia, 1890, p. p. 175, 338-40, 375-380; H. Frank Eshleman, *Historic Background and Annals of the Swiss and German Pioneer Settlers of South-Eastern Pennsylvania*, Lancaster, Pa., 1917, passim; J. S. Hartzler and Daniel Kauffman, *Mennonite Church History*, Scottdale, Pa., 1905, p. p. 104-7, 116; B. C. Roosen, *Geschichte de Mennoniten — Gemeinde zu Hamburg und Altona*, Hamburg, 1886-7, part I, p. p. 61, 78; part II, p. p. 26-32, 39-40, 58; C. Henry Smith, *The Mennonites of America*, Goshen, 1909, p. 78.

²⁴Julius Friedrich Sachse, *The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania, 1708-1742*, Philadelphia, 1899, p. 442.

as "Fratres Poloni" (Polish Brethren), they were the forerunners of present day Unitarianism. Their writings, especially their **Racovian Catechism**, were widely read in America.

At least one prominent Polish Socinian family was represented in Pennsylvania: it was the family of Niemiryecz whose descendant, Godlieb Niemerich (also Neimrich), fought in the Revolution first in Ottendorff's Corps and later in the Pulaski and Armand Legions.²⁵

Northwestern Silesia was the cradle of the Schwenkfelders whom Zinzendorf helped to emigrate to Pennsylvania in 1734.²⁶ Among the early immigrants representing this religious group there were possibly some who could be classified as Poles, or at least as Polish Germans.

²⁵Pennsylvania Archives, series 5, vol. III, p. 903; W. T. R. Saffell, *Records of the Revolutionary War*, New York, 1858; on Niemiryecz in Poland see: Count Valerian Krasinski, *Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation in Poland*, London, 1840, vol. II, p. p. 385, 387, 393.

²⁶George Henry Loskiel, *History of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Indians in North America*, London, 1794, part I, p. 2; Robert Proud, *The History of Pennsylvania in North America*, Philadelphia, 1798, vol. II, p. 348; Howard Wiegner Kriebel, *The Schwenkfelders in Pennsylvania*, Lancaster, 1904, p. p. 1-5, 17.

III. THE SADOWSKIS

"During the reign of Queen Anne" of England, that is before 1714, there settled in Philadelphia a Polish noble, Anthony Sadowski, who became a prominent Indian trader and interpreter and, above all, an ancestor of a long line "of the gallant Sandusky boys,"²⁷ pioneers of the American Middle West, and a daring pioneer himself.

It is not known when and why he left Poland, it may be only surmised that he, or perhaps his father, belonged to a group of "dissidents" or Protestants who were obliged to leave their country after the Swedish invasion of 1655.

The earliest documentary trace of Sadowski in America seems to be a mention that he was the proprietor of a lot in Philadelphia near the Schuylkill River in 1724.²⁸

"He was no hand to labour, but was a great scholar; he was said to be able to speak seven different languages."²⁹ His letters show that he was a well educated man.

In 1728, he had a trading post at Shamokin³⁰ and by that time he must have become quite prominent in the colony. When in May of 1728, the Shawnees became aroused by a murder of some of their number, Governor Patrick Gordon and the Provincial Council commissioned Sadowski and John Scull, another Indian trader, to go to the Indian chiefs with strouds and to

²⁷Lucian Beckner, "Eskippakithiki, the Last Indian Town in Kentucky", *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, Louisville, vol. VI, p. 366.

²⁸*Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, vol. VI, 1915-17, p. 282.

²⁹State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Draper MSS*, II cc 220.

³⁰C. H. Hanna, *The Wilderness Trail*, New York and London, 1911, vol. II, p. 339.

invite them to a peace meeting at Conestoga.³¹ For some time they conducted negotiations in this matter.

The daring spirit soon carried Sadowski much farther to the West and in 1729, perhaps even earlier, he, together with friends, John Mattox and John Fisher, founded another trading post at Allegheny, on the river of that name, deeply in the interior of Pennsylvania. At that time it was one of the most westernly outposts of civilization in the American colonies and one of the earliest settlements west of the Allegheny Mountains, ante-dating the earliest permanent homes by about a quarter of a century. The first whites reached Western Pennsylvania from Virginia,³² and this was most probably also the route of Sadowski.

The store of the three friends at Allegheny carried "European goods" to the value of five hundred pounds. In June of 1729, the post fell prey of Mingoe Indians who robbed it of goods worth one hundred pounds and wounded Mattox severely.³³ It is because of this robbery that the existence of the post was noted in contemporary documents.

On September 15th, 1734, Sadowski acted as interpreter at the meeting of John and Thomas Penn, the Provincial Council and Oneida Indians at Philadelphia.³⁴ On March 18, 1735, he swore allegiance to the British crown in that city.³⁵ This

³¹Notes and Queries, Historical and Genealogical, Harrisburg, series 2, vol. II, 1895, p. 437; Pennsylvania Archives, series 1, vol. I, p. p. 220-4; 227; series 8 (Votes of Assembly), vol. III, p. p. 1920, 1973; Pennsylvania Colonial Records, vol. III, p. 305.

³²Boyd Crumrine, The County Court for the District of West Augusta, Virginia, held at Augusta Town, near Washington, Pa., 1776-1777, Washington County Historical Society, 1905, p. 9.

³³Pennsylvania Archives, series 1, vol. I, p. p. 265-6.

³⁴Pennsylvania Colonial Records, vol. III, p. 571.

³⁵I. Daniel Rupp, A Collection of 30,000 Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French and Other Immigrants in Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, Philadelphia, 1876, p. 436; Pennsylvania Archives, series 2, vol. VII, part 1, p. 124; series 8, vol. III, p. 2258.

is the last trace of him in Pennsylvania which the author was able to find.

Anthony Sadowski became one of the first whites to penetrate into Ohio and even reached what is the present Clark County in Kentucky long before the French and Indian War.³⁶ He was a pioneer on a truly heroic scale. The same may be said of his descendants, the Sanduskis, who inscribed their names gloriously in the early annals of the Middle West, and especially of Kentucky.³⁷

Pennsylvania colonial documents mention still another Sadowski, Andrew Sanduski, (Sadosky) who had a "Plantation and parcell of land", in Amity Township, Berks County, in 1746.³⁸ Andrew emigrated to Virginia and his plantation was bequeathed by George Boone of Exeter, grandfather of Daniel Boone, to his son Jeremiah by his will of November 18th, 1753.³⁹

Andrew, unless he was identical with Anthony, left no other trace of his presence in Pennsylvania; in any event the author was unable to find it. However, he is quite often mentioned in colonial records of Augusta County, Va. Evidently he moved there in the fourth decade of the 18th century when a tide of immigration from Pennsylvania swept down to the Valley of Virginia.

³⁶The American Pioneer, Cincinnati, vol. I, p. 199; vol. II, p. 325; Der Deutsche Pionier, Cincinnati, vol. IX, p. 262; The Filson Club History Quarterly, vol. VI, p. 366.

³⁷See Polish Pioneers of Virginia and Kentucky, by this author, Chicago, 1937, p. p. 54-79.

³⁸Edward W. Hocker, Genealogical Data relating to the German Settlers of Pennsylvania and Adjacent Territory from Advertisements in German Newspapers published in Philadelphia and Germantown, 1743-1800, Germantown and Philadelphia, 1935, index. This author erroneously placed the Amity Township in Washington County in his Polish Pioneers of Virginia and Kentucky, p. 63.

³⁹The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, vol. XXVIII, p. 365.

IV.
THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE
18-TH CENTURY

Besides the Sadowskis, the following of supposedly Polish origin lived in Pennsylvania in the second quarter of the 18th century:

Charles Gaski of Conestoga, Lancaster County. He is listed as a freeman in the tax list of 1,26-7.⁴⁰ Evidently he was the ancestor of Private Henry Gasko of the Continental Line in the Revolutionary War.⁴¹

Jacob Brucki, listed among the Palatines who with their families were imported to Pennsylvania in the ship "Hope" of London, from Rotterdam, August 28th, 1733.⁴²

Joseph and Mary Latzcho, co-founders and members of the Dunkers' Church at Conewago, Berks County. The earliest mention of them is in 1741.⁴³

The will of John Henry Kaekglosco of 1748 may be found in the Office of the Register of Wills of Lancaster County, at Lancaster.^{43a}

Was the family of Polander of Polish origin, as the name would suggest? Polanders (Bolanders) are quite frequently mentioned in colonial documents. The earliest mention is of John Nicholas Polander, thirty six years old, who arrived at Philadelphia aboard the "Thane" from Rotterdam,

⁴⁰H. Frank Eshleman, "Assessment Lists and Other Manuscript Documents of Lancaster County Prior to 1729." *Historical Papers and Addresses of the Lancaster County Historical Society*, Lancaster, vol. XX, 1916, p. 191.

⁴¹Pennsylvania Archives, series 5, vol. IV, p. 229.

⁴²Pennsylvania Colonial Records, vol. III, p. 517.

⁴³Morgan Edwards, *Materials towards a History of the American Baptists*, Philadelphia, 1770, vol. I, p. p. 87-8; George N. Falkenstein, *The German Baptist Brethren or Dunkers*, Lancaster, 1900, p. 95.

^{43a}Eleanor Jane Fulton and Barbara Kendyg Mylin, *An Index to the Will Books and Intestate Records of Lancaster County, Pa., 1729-1850*, 1936. p. 24 (Book Y, vol. 2, p. 125).

on November 7th, 1741.⁴⁴ His son Juerg Heinrich was confirmed in the New Hanover Lutheran Church in 1744.⁴⁵ In 1748-9, he was listed as a warrantee of one hundred acres of land in Philadelphia County.⁴⁶ On October 4th, 1785, Jacob Polander landed in Pennsylvania with a group of German Redemptorists.⁴⁷ The first federal census of 1790 listed four families of Polanders, all of Northumberland County, the heads of which were John, Henry, Frederick and Adam Polander.⁴⁸

⁴⁴Pennsylvania Archives, series 2, vol. XVII, p. p. 223-4.

⁴⁵Rev. J. J. Kline, "The Lutheran Church in New Hanover", *The Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings*, vol. XX, 1911, p. 315.

⁴⁶Pennsylvania Archives, series 3, vol. XXIV, p. 39.

⁴⁷R. B. Strassburger, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, vol. III, p. 11.

⁴⁸Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, *Heads of the Families at the First Census of the United States taken in the Year 1790*, Washington, 1907, Pennsylvania, p. 191.

POLES AMONG THE MORAVIANS

Of all the religious groups prominent in colonial Pennsylvania the Moravian Church was most intimately connected with Poland. For over a century she was the only haven of the *Unitas Fratrum*, driven out of its native Bohemia and oppressed in other countries. The first half of the 17th century saw its greatest success on Polish soil. Polish magnates accorded the Moravians their protection and financial support, and even founded towns to settle them. So Raphael Leszczyński, great grandfather of Stanislaus Leszczyński, King of Poland, settled many of them in the city of Leszno (Lissa), in Great Poland, and it became widely known as the "Moravian Athens." The learned Johannes Amos Comenius, while presiding Bishop at Leszno, was invited to come over to New England and to "illuminate" the Harvard College "in the quality of President".⁴⁹

In the early 18th century the Polish branch of the church became practically the only existing one and its Bishop Christian Sitkowski (Sitković) the only surviving Bishop of the ancient episcopal succession, besides Daniel Jablonski of Berlin. It was by his approval and proxy that David Nitschmann, the future founder of Bethlehem, Pa., (1741), was consecrated in 1735, thus becoming the first Bishop of the renewed Brethren Church.⁵⁰ In the same way Nicolaus Ludwig Count Zinzendorf became Bishop before his journey to America and thus episcopacy was trans-

⁴⁹Oscar Kuhns, *The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania*, New York, 1901, p. 152; Cotton Mather, *Magnalia Christi Americana*, Hartford, 1853, p. 14.

⁵⁰Edmund de Schweinitz, *The Moravian Manual*, Bethlehem, 1869, p. 34.

ferred from the Polish to the American branch of the Unity.⁵¹

Moreover Poland gave the Moravian organization in Pennsylvania prominent members who became a credit to their church and to the province and country. Most of the Polish Moravians belonged to the middle class and were small merchants and artisans. Some may be classed as German Poles. But there were also some who belonged to Polish noble and aristocratic families.

Christian Frederick Post

With "The First Sea Congregation" which left London on March 15th aboard the snow "Catherine" and arrived at Philadelphia on June 7th,

⁵¹Rev. Levin Theodore Reichel, *The Early History of the Church of the United Brethren in North America, 1734-1748*, Nazareth, 1888, p. 83. On Moravians in Poland see also: A. Bost, *History of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren*, London, 1834, p. 358; David Crantz, *The Ancient and Modern History of the Brethren*, London, 1780, passim; Sydney G. Fisher, *The Making of Pennsylvania*, p. 136; Adelaide L. Fries, *The Moravian Church Yesterday and Today*, Raleigh, 1926, p. p. 6, 7, 19; J. Taylor Hamilton, *A History of the Unitas Fratrum*, American Church History, New York, 1902, vol. VIII, p. 432; Rev. John Holmes, *History of the Protestant Church of the United Brethren*, London, 1825, vol. I, p. p. 100-111, 148-9; John C. Ogden, *An Excursion into Bethlehem and Nazareth in Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1805, p. p. 36-39, 69; Count Valerian Krasinski, *Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation in Poland*, 2 vols., passim; Józef Lukaszewicz, *O Kościołach Braci Czeskich w Dawnej Polsce*, Poznań, 1835; *Podręczna Encyklopedia Kościelna*, Warszawa, 1905, vol. V-VI, p. p. 105-6 (bibliography); Edward H. Reichel, *Historical Sketch of the Church and Missions of the United Brethren*, Bethlehem, 1848, p. p. 34-41; William C. Reichel, ed., *Memorials of the Moravian Church in Philadelphia*, Philadelphia, 1857, p. p. 18, 215; Edmund de Schweinitz, *The History of the Church known as the Unitas Fratrum*, Bethlehem, Pa., 1885; A. Gertrude Ward, "John Ettwein and the Moravians in the Revolution," *Pennsylvania History*, Philadelphia, vol. I, 1934, p. 191; Milton C. Westphal, "Early Moravian Pietism", *ibidem*, vol. III, p. 167 etc.

1742, there came Christian Frederick Post,⁵² who distinguished himself very highly by his long missionary and important pioneering career. He was born in Chojnice (Conitz), Polish Prussia, in 1710, and was a joiner by trade.⁵³ In his long travels in America he covered not only the present Pennsylvania, but also New York, Connecticut and Ohio. His contemporary, John Heckewelder, another Moravian missionary who accompanied him on his journey to the Ohio Valley Indians in 1762, calls him "a man of undaunted courage and enterprising spirit."⁵⁴ Governor James Hamilton paid a high tribute to his Christian zeal and his devotion to the interest of the province.⁵⁵ One of the Moravian historians calls him "the most adventurous of Moravian missionaries employed among the North American Indians."⁵⁶

Since 1743, Post labored as a missionary among the Iroquois Indians in New York, where in 1742, Zinzendorf organized the first congregation of Indian converts established by the Brethren in North America at Shekomeko, near Pough-

⁵²Ralph B. Strassburger, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, vol. I, p. p. 321-2. Aboard this ship came also Christian Werner, "a lace-maker from Danzig", but born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1696. For many years he was employed in the Moravian schools and died at Bethlehem in October, 1783. (*Notes and Queries, Historical, Biographical and Genealogical*, series 4, vol. I, p. 303; Rev. Abraham Reincke, "A Register of the Moravian Church, 1727-1754", *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society*, Nazareth, 1876, vol. I, p. 336).

⁵³*Notes and Queries*, series 4, vol. I, p. p. 108, 303.

⁵⁴John Heckewelder, *A Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians*, Philadelphia, 1820, p. 54; Rev. Wm. M. Willet, *Scenes in the Wilderness, an Authentic Narrative of the Labours and Sufferings of the Moravian Missionaries among the North American Indians*, New York, 1842, p. 75.

⁵⁵*Pennsylvania Archives*, series 1, vol. III, p. p. 578-9.

⁵⁶Rev. W. C. Reichel, "Wyalusing, and the Moravian Mission at Friedenshuetten", *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society*, vol. I, p. 180.

keepsie, N. Y.⁵⁷ Unjustly accused of treason and of intending to assist the French in the war against England, he was arrested, brought to New York and confined in prison for two months.⁵⁸ He later resided at Pachgatgoch, near the present town of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn., living in the Indian manner, preaching the Gospel, and at the same time working at his trade as a joiner.⁵⁹ In 1751, Post returned to Europe and took part in the unsuccessful missionary expedition to Labrador in 1752. He returned to Bethlehem in 1754, and was sent to Wyoming where he preached to the Indians till the end of 1755. It was he who inaugurated the Moravian activity in the transappalachian region by his daring and politically important travels in 1758-9. "In no small degree the success of the British arms in" the French and Indian "wars is to be attributed" to the efforts and the daring of Post.⁶⁰ In 1760, while on his way to the Western Indians, he reached the Wyalusing Valley, in the present Bradford County, where he preached to the Indians.⁶¹ In the year

⁵⁷J. Taylor Hamilton, *A History of the Missions of the Moravian Church*, Bethlehem, 1901, p. 26; Samuel P. Hildreth, *Contributions to the Early History of the North-West, including the Moravian Missions in Ohio*, Cincinnati, 1864, p. 78; Henry George Loskiel, *History of the Mission of the United Brethren*, part II, p. p. 9, 29, 37.

⁵⁸George Henry Loskiel, *History of the Mission of the United Brethren*, part II, p. p. 71-73.

⁵⁹*Ibidem*, part II, p. 88.

⁶⁰Jesse Blickensderfer, "Establishment of the Moravian Congregations" etc., *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society*, vol. I, p. 154. On his missions to the Indians on the Ohio see also: John Heckewelder, *A Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren etc.* p. p. 54-6. Post's journals pertaining to them are to be found in *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 1, vol. III, p. p. 520-44, and in the *Early History of Western Pennsylvania and of the West*, by a Gentleman of the Bar (Isaac Daniel Rupp), Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, 1846, appendix p. p. 75-126.

⁶¹H. C. Bradsby, *History of Bradford County, Pa.*, Chicago, 1891, p. 44; David Craft, *History of Bradford County, Pa.*, Philadelphia, 1878, p. 18; W. C. Reichel, "Wyalusing" etc., *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society*, vol. I, p. p. 180-1.

of 1761 he built the first house within the limits of the present State of Ohio.⁶² In the following year he tried to establish a Moravian mission in the present county of Tuscarawas, in Ohio, "about a hundred miles beyond Pittsburgh", but his efforts failed.⁶³

In 1764 he sailed for the Mosquito Coast, Nicaragua, where he preached to the natives for several years. He died at Germantown in 1785. He was thrice married, and his first two wives were baptized Indian girls.⁶⁴

George Kaske

Another member of the "First Sea Congregation", George Kaske, was a native of Upper Silesia, where he was born on March 2nd, 1712. His name is of distinct Polish origin.⁶⁵ Bishop A. G.

⁶²Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, vol. I, p. 154; John Heckewelder, A Narrative of the Mission, p. 61; Archer Butler Hulbert, "The Moravian Records", Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, Columbus, vol. XVIII, 1909, p. 259.

⁶³Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, vol. I, p. 154-5; Lawrence Henry Gipson, The Moravian Indian Mission on White River, 1799-1806, Indiana Historical Collections, vol. XXIII, Indianapolis, 1938, p. 6-7; J. Taylor Hamilton, A History of the Missions, p. 52; John Heckewelder, A Narrative of the Mission, p. 59-65; Samuel P. Hildreth, Contributions to the Early History of the North-West, p. 80; George Henry Loskiel, History of the Mission of the United Brethren, part II, p. 201.

⁶⁴For other biographical materials on Post see: Albert Bernhardt Faust, The German Element in the United States, vol. I, index; Rev. Abraham Reincke, "A Register of the Members of the Moravian Church, 1727-1754", Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, vol. I, p. 334-5; Henry Melchior Muhlenberg Richards, "The Pennsylvania - German in the French and Indian War", The Pennsylvania-German Society Proceedings and Addresses, vol. XV, 1906, p. 529-539; I. Daniel Rupp, History of the Counties of Berks and Lebanon, p. 174; idem, History of Lancaster County, Pa., Lancaster, 1844, p. 349.

⁶⁵Kasper Niesiecki, S. J., Herbarz Polski, Lipsk, 1840, vol. V, p. 54, mentions a Polish noble family Kaski.

Spangenberg ordained him a Deacon in June, 1747, at Bethlehem. For many years Kaske labored as missionary in Rio de Berbice, British Guiana. He married Elizabeth Funk who accompanied him in his travels and labors. He returned to Nazareth and died there on July 6th, 1795.⁶⁶

George W. Golkowski

A Polish noble prominent in the annals of the Pennsylvania Moravians was George Wenceslaus Golkowski (Gołkowski), born at Bobrek (Bobreck), Upper Silesia, in February, 1725, of a family which used the Polish coat of arms called "Strzemię" (Stirup).⁶⁷ In 1736, he joined the Moravians in Herrnhut, Saxony, and in 1745, emigrated to England.⁶⁸ In 1752, together with Christian Frederick Post, he left for Labrador. The next year he landed in New York aboard the ship "Irene" (on Sept. 9, 1753),⁶⁹ and at first settled at Nazareth, later living most of the time in Bethlehem.⁷⁰ He was an accomplished surveyor and draftsman, and made many maps and surveys of Moravian tracts.⁷¹ In November, 1774, he

⁶⁶John C. Brickenstein, "The First Sea Congregation", Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, vol. I, p. 37; Notes and Queries, series 4, vol. I, p. 80, 115, 168; Rev. Abraham Reincke, "A Register of Members of the Moravian Church, 1727-1754", Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, vol. I, p. 334. According to Pennsylvania Archives, series 1, vol. III, p. 70, Kaske was one of the married men belonging to the Bethlehem Economy in 1756, and had three children at that time. See also: John Hill Martin, Historical Sketch of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1872, p. 15.

⁶⁷Kasper Niesiecki, S. J., Herbarz Polski, vol. III, p. 174.

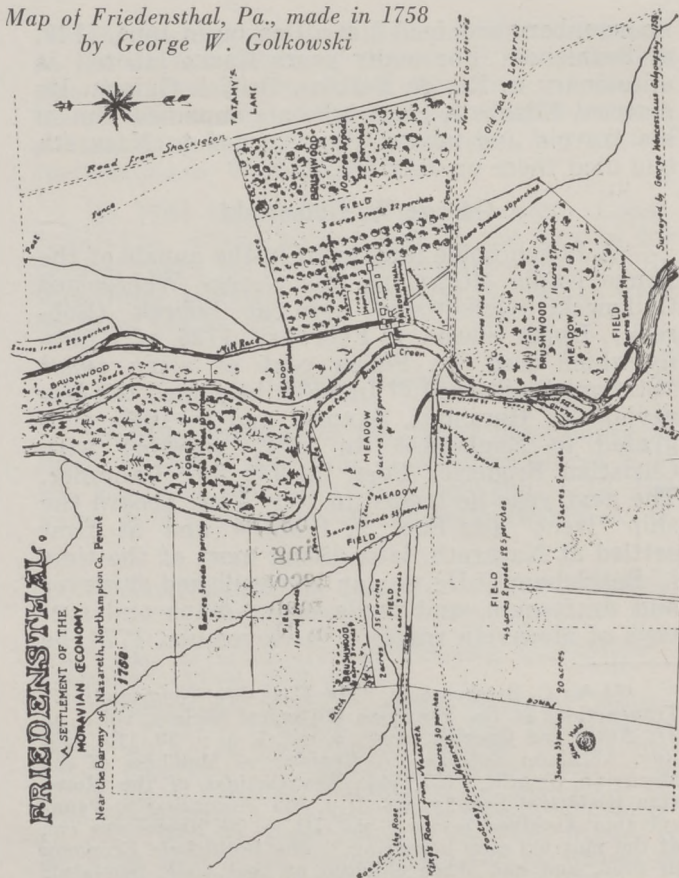
⁶⁸Bishop J. Taylor Hamilton, Bethlehem, letter of, to the author, of Nov. 24, 1930.

⁶⁹Notes and Queries, series 4, vol. I, p. 303; Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. XXXIII, 1909, p. 228.

⁷⁰Pennsylvania Archives, series 1, vol. III, p. 72.

⁷¹Bulletin of the Historical Society of Montgomery Co., Pa., Norristown, vol. I, 1936-39, (index); W. H. H. Davis, The History of Bucks County, Pa., Doylestown, 1876, p. 601. Many of his maps are preserved in the Moravian archives.

Map of Friedenthal, Pa., made in 1758
by George W. Golkowski



Courtesy of the Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, Pa.

laid out the town of Hope, N. J.⁷² Golkowski also filled the post of an accountant, and for some time was superior of the Brethren's Home at Christianbrunn, Pa.⁷³ Theophilus Cazenove, agent of the Holland Land Company, visiting Moravian settle-

⁷²Rev. Charles F. Kluge, "Sketch of the Settlement of Hope, N. J.," *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society*, vol. I, p. 53.

⁷³J. M. Levering, *A History of Bethlehem, Pa.*, Bethlehem, 1903, p. 214.

ments in Pennsylvania in 1794, also saw Christianbrunn and mentions Golkowski in the following words:

"Two miles from Nazareth, there is another settlement of Moravians called Christian Spring; it is a fine farm of 1500 acres in a beautiful valley, remarkably well cultivated by about sixty four Moravians who do the farm work under the direction of Count Gologoski, a Pole related to Zinzendorf."⁷⁴

Golkowski died at Nazareth on December 29, 1813, and is buried at the local Moravian cemetery. He never married.⁷⁵

Old Pennsylvania documents mention also: John Golkowski (Kolkowsky) of Chestnut Hill Township, County of Northampton, in 1785,⁷⁶ and Samuel Golkowski (Kokosky), an inhabitant of the Lowhill Township, in the above county, in 1788.⁷⁷

⁷⁴Rayner Wickersham Kelsey, ed., *Cazenove Journal*, 1794, Haverford, Pa., 1922, p. p. 21-2.

⁷⁵John Hill Martin, *Historical Sketch of Bethlehem, Pa.*, p. 15; *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 1, vol. III, p. 70. His gravestone contains an error giving Bobrek as in Upper Lusatia, instead of Upper Silesia (*Notes and Queries*, series 4, vol. I, p. 115). George Golkowski is mentioned as a warrantee of 70 acres of land in Northampton County, September 16, 1785, and of 124 acres in the same county on June 29, 1786 (*Pennsylvania Archives*, series 3, vol. XXVI, p. 82). His assessment for federal tax in 1785 and 1786 is given in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 3, vol. XIX, p. p. 138, 144, 206, 368.

⁷⁶*Pennsylvania Archives*, series 3, vol. XIX, p. 387.

⁷⁷*Ibidem*, series 3, vol. XIX, p. 336. Rev. G. M. Shultz made the following remark which may be considered as authoritative: "I have never come across any other Golkowskys in any of the thousands of manuscripts which I have consulted, so I am doubtful that those mentioned were in connection with the Moravian Church. I rather think that the John Golkowski mentioned above is just one of those errors of entry of which many occur in the old time records. The Moravians had a large land holding in just that vicinity, where they had a flourishing Indian mission. This land was later disposed of, and some of it may have been owned by George, or at least held by him as agent. Both the men mentioned had their holdings in the present Monroe county, about twenty miles from here" (Nazareth).

John Valentine Haidt

Another Moravian, John Valentine Haidt gained prominence as portrait and religious painter. He was born on October 4th, 1700, in Danzig and studied in Dresden, Rome and other art centers. In 1740, he joined the *Unitas Fratrum* and on April 15, 1754, arrived in New York aboard the Moravian ship "Irene".⁷⁸ He resided at Bethlehem until his death, in January, 1780. He executed many oil paintings of religious subjects which adorn the Moravian churches in Europe and Bethlehem. He also painted portraits of prominent Moravians which are still preserved in the Moravian Archives at Bethlehem and in the Moravian Historical Society Library and Museum at Nazareth, Pa.⁷⁹

Sigismund Leszczynski

Sigismund Leszczynski (Leshinsky), for some time warden of the Brethren's House at Bethlehem, "supposedly belonged to that branch of his family that as lords of Leszno had protected the Brethren when they found a refuge in Poland."⁸⁰ For some time he lived at Herrnhut, Saxony, and immigrated to America with the Rev. David Zeisberger, jr. They landed at New York, then occupied by the English, on March 26th, 1779, and Joseph Reed, President of the Continental Congress, gave them permission to pass on to Beth-

⁷⁸Notes and Queries, series 4, vol. I, p. 303.

⁷⁹Dr. Hellmuth Erbe, *Bethlehem, Pa., Eine Kommunistische Herrnhutter Kolonie des 18. Jahrhunderts*, Stuttgart, 1929, p. 95; John W. Jordan, "The Pennsylvania-German as Artist", *The Pennsylvania-German*, Allentown, vol. VII, 1906, p. 160; Augustus Schultze, "Guide to the Old Moravian Cemetery of Bethlehem, Pa., 1742-1910", *Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings*, vol. XXI, 1912, p. 7. Mentioned as a married man living in Bethlehem in 1756: John Hill Martin, *Historical Sketch of Bethlehem*, p. 15.

⁸⁰Letter of Bishop J. Taylor Hamilton of Bethlehem, November 24, 1930, to the author.

lehem.⁸¹ He immediately occupied the post of the warden which he held till September of 1785. Dr. John Schopf, the German, who passed through Pennsylvania in 1783-4, left the following description of the brewery at Bethlehem remaining under the Leszczynski's supervision:

"Near the river is an ingeniously arranged brewery, erected under the superintendence of Sigismund Leshinsky. The water used in the brewery is pumped from the Lehigh. The boiler is at such an elevation, that the boiling water flows downward over the malt, and is thence pumped by hand into the vat which contains the hops, from here the infusion is drawn off in pipes leading to the cooling vat, and finally led by others into casks in the cellar immediately below; these arrangements, under one or two men, sufficed for all the necessary work. The malt is dried in the air. The beer is of superior quality."⁸² Most probably other American breweries also made superior beer, but without doubt it was the only instance of a master brewer coming from a royal family.

Leszczynski returned to Europe after relinquishing his post of wardenship at Bethlehem and his further fate is unknown.⁸³

Peter Wolle

Another immigrant from Poland whose descendants played an important part among the Pennsylvania Moravians, was Peter Wolle, born at Swarzędz (Schwersenz), in Great Poland, on November 6th, 1745. He was a missionary in Danish West Indies and died at Nazareth, on November 29th, 1814.⁸⁴ His son of the same name

⁸¹Joseph M. Levering, *A History of Bethlehem*, p. p. 506-7.

⁸²John Hill Martin, *Historical Sketch of Bethlehem, Pa.*, p. 39.

⁸³He is also mentioned in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, vol. XIII, p. 82; *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 3, vol. XIX, p. p. 159, 255; series 5, vol. VIII, p. 205; *Notes and Queries*, series 4, vol. II, p. 2.

⁸⁴Notes and Queries, series 4, vol. I, p. 116.

became a Bishop of the Moravian Church. He was a direct ancestor of the Rev. Sylvester and the Rev. Francis Wolle who were principals of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies at Bethlehem⁸⁵ in the middle decades of the past century, and of Dr. J. Fred Wolle, founder and director of the famous Bach choir of Bethlehem.⁸⁶

Other Poles and German Poles Among the Moravians.

Most probably to the Moravians belonged Casimir Wessel who arrived aboard the ship "Friendship" from Rotterdam on October 12th, 1741,⁸⁷ a year after the founding of the first Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania. Undoubtedly he was a member of the Polish noble family of that name, prominent in history and connected with the royal family of Sobieski. On his arrival in America he was only a boy of nineteen years.

The Second Sea Congregation which Count Zinzendorf gathered in England from among the Moravians also contained some Poles.⁸⁸ This expedition numbered over one hundred people and set sail from Cowes in the ship "The Little Strength" on September 27th, 1743, arriving in New York on November 26th.

⁸⁵W. C. Reichel, *Historical Sketch of the Nazareth Hall and the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies*, Bethlehem, Pa., 1876, p. p. 21-25.

⁸⁶Funk and Wagnalls *New Standard Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge*, New York and London, 1935, vol. XXV, p. 268; *The New York Times*, January, 13, 1933; etc.

⁸⁷Ralph B. Strassburger, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, vol. I, p. 307; vol. II, p. 317; I. Daniel Rupp, *A Collection of 30,000 Names*, p. 149. Strassburger committed an error in copying his name as "Weisell"; the facsimiles in vol. II show it plainly. Rupp copied the name correctly.

⁸⁸John C. Brickenstein, "The Second Sea Congregation, 1743", *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society*, vol. I, p. 120; "Moravian Headquarters, Old Bethlehem", *The Pennsylvania-German*, Lebanon, vol. V, 1904, p. 171. For a list of members of the Congregation see *Notes and Queries*, series 4, vol. I, p. p. 169-70.

Of unquestionable Polish or German-Polish origin were also Moravians: Carl Schultze, a mason, from Poznań (Posen), who arrived in Pennsylvania on July 15th, 1749;⁸⁹ Gottlieb Bernat, clothier, from Silesia, a passenger aboard the Moravian transport vessel "Irene", which reached New York May 12th, 1749;⁹⁰ and Renatus Lemsky (Lempky of Lamtsky) who served in the Militia of Bethlehem Township during the Revolution.⁹¹

Most of the other Moravians from Upper Silesia, and other parts of Silesia, frequently appearing in the colonial documents belong apparently to the German immigration. The same pertains to those from Pomerania. A mention, however, should be made of the Moravians from East Prussia and Livonia. Polish culture strongly radiated into these provinces; moreover both these provinces were bound to her politically during different periods of their history. These provinces gave the Moravian Church of Pennsylvania several prominent men, as Bishop Henry Loskiel of Angermuende, in the old Polish Livonia, (1740-1814), historian of the Moravian missions among the American Indians; John Jacob Schmick from Koenigsberg (1714-1778), a missionary among the Indians, especially in the Tuscarawas Valley, Ohio, and translator of religious works into the Mohegan language; John Peter Kluge (1768-1849) from Gąbin (Gumbinnen), East Prussia, pioneer missionary on White River, Ind., and others. There is a slight possibility that Matthew Stach and his cousin, Christian Stach, famous pioneer missionaries of Greenland, were of Polish origin;⁹² Polish

⁸⁹*Notes and Queries*, series 4, vol. I, p. 208.

⁹⁰*ibidem*, p. 175.

⁹¹*Pennsylvania Archives*, series 5, vol. VIII, p. p. 126, 151, 198; series 6, vol. III, p. 871.

⁹²Their origin is not exactly clear; it is only supposed that they originally came from Stachenwald, in Moravia (see: Dr. Felix Moeschler, *Alte Herrnhuter Familien*, Herrnhut, 1922, p. 150). Matthew was born at Maukendorf, Lusatia.

heraldry books list a Polish noble family of that name.

In any event Polish traditions were alive in the Moravian settlements of colonial Pennsylvania. Most probably there were quite many among these settlers who, even though born outside of her boundaries, knew her and her language. It was then quite natural for Pulaski to visit Bethlehem frequently and eagerly; he found there vivid memories of his country which he was destined never again to see.

VI.

PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

Undoubtedly Anthony Sadowski was not the only Polish inhabitant of Philadelphia in the first half of the 18th century. Now and then a Pole or two passed through the city into the interior of the province, and the fact alone suggests that some of them must have settled there. In the second half of the 18th century they become more numerous. Of course, proportionally their number was very insignificant and they were entirely lost among the English and German speaking multitude.

There was, however, an observable trend among them to group around the old Swedes' Church (Gloria Dei). The records of this church disclose several names of Polish inhabitants of the city in the second half of the 18th century. Often the names are much distorted, so that only the characteristically Polish ending with "ski", oftener transformed into "sky", suggests their origin.

On February 24th, 1766, Daniel Janickey (most probably Janicki) married Barbara Cresson at this church.⁹³ George Wosky married Margaret Heuman (Heusmann) at the same church on May 7th, 1767,⁹⁴ and the pair repeated their vows at the St. Michael's and Zion Church on May 26th.⁹⁵ Joseph Adamofski (Adamowski) and Catherine Smith were married at the Swedes' Church on December 23rd, 1782.⁹⁶ Others on the records of the church are: Henry Lepky, married to Mary Col-

⁹³Pennsylvania Archives, series 2, vol. VIII, p. 428.

⁹⁴Ibidem, p. 571.

⁹⁵Ibidem, series 2, vol. IX, p. 341.

⁹⁶Ibidem, series 2, vol. VIII, p. 299. Thaddeus Adamousky, evidently connected with Joseph with some family ties, lived in Baltimore, Md., in 1790, with his family of two boys under sixteen and two "free white females" (Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Heads of the Families at the First Census, Maryland, p. 22).

lins in 1784,⁹⁷ and several others from the environs of the town.

The marriage records of the St. Michael's and Zion Church also contain some distorted Polish names, namely: Daniel Gosky, married to Catherine Dieterich on June 7th, 1775,⁹⁸ and Charles Gresky, cabinet maker, to Christine Weiss on September 10th, 1779.⁹⁹

Magdalena Yeskey, "late Magdalena Sumney, widow of Isaac Sumney", is mentioned in a deed dated Philadelphia, January 4th, 1782.¹⁰⁰ Godfrey Zeppanick (Szczepanik?) was an inhabitant of Mulberry Ward (West Part) of Philadelphia in 1782.¹⁰¹ John Strembek listed as shoemaker living at Water street, in the Philadelphia directory of 1785, and John Shembeek listed in 1796 as painter, were most probably identical; in any event, both names seem to be corrupted forms of the old Polish noble name of Szembek.^{101a}

Frederick Oblowskii

The earliest Polish businessman of Philadelphia proper seems to be Frederick Oblowskii (Obłowski), a "staymaker", whose shop was located on Race Street, "at the Sign of the Sassafrass tree, commonly called the Green Tree." In 1769, he "acquainted the public" through the local press

⁹⁷Pennsylvania Archives, series 2, vol. VIII, p. 441.

⁹⁸Ibidem, vol. IX, p. 371; she soon became a widow and in the next year was married to Elias Greisler and in 1794, to Daniel Leiks, in the same church (ibidem, p. p. 371 and 452.)

⁹⁹Ibidem, p. 383; a Charles Grisky is listed as Private of the Volunteer Company of Riflemen from Philadelphia in the war of 1812-14 (ib., series 6, vol. VIII, p. 677) and Lewis Griskey as Private of the Sixth Company of Militia from Philadelphia County in the same war (ib., series, 6 vol. VII, p. 77).

¹⁰⁰Historical and Natural Science Society of the Perkiomen Region, *The Perkiomen Region*, Pennsburg, vol. I, 1922, no. 2, p. 28.

¹⁰¹Pennsylvania Archives, series 3, vol. XVI, p. 461.

^{101a}Francis White, *The Philadelphia Directory etc.*, 1785; Thomas Stephen, *Philadelphia Directory for 1796*.

that he came lately from London and "that he makes all sorts of stays, negligees, young Ladies' slips, Gentlemen's Hussar cloaks, Brunswick dresses, Ladies' riding habits all in the newest and genteelest taste, and at the most remarkable prices".¹⁰²

About 1785, Philip Oellers conducted a tavern under the sign of the King of Poland, on Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.¹⁰³

Samuel Kokogai

Undoubtedly some of the Polish immigrants in Pennsylvania might be classed as political exiles if details of their lives were better known. The suppression of the Confederacy of Bar, and later the fall of Kosciuszko and the partitions of Poland were not without some influence in this regard. Sometime before the Revolution there settled in Philadelphia Samuel Kokogai who, according to family traditions, was a typical representative of this kind of Polish immigrants; he is said to have been obliged to leave Poland because of his patriotic activities. He enlisted in the Continental Army and served as a musician of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, but actually acted as a spy for the American cause. He died in Philadelphia on September 1st, 1828, at the age of 98 years.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰²The Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, Philadelphia, from Nov. 13, to Nov. 20, 1769, vol. III, 1769, No. 43.

¹⁰³Willis P. Hazard, *Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Times*, Philadelphia, 1884, vol. III, p. 345.

¹⁰⁴Pennsylvania Archives, series 5, vol. III, p. p. 983, 1012; Report from the Secretary of War in relation to the Pension Establishment, vol. III, Pennsylvania, p. 112; see also Haiman, *Poland and the American Revolutionary War*, p. p. 62-3. John and Andrew Kookagee (Kookagi, Kookagy) served in the militia in the war of 1812-4 (Pennsylvania Archives, series 6, vol. VIII, p. p. 425, 795; vol. IX, p. p. 88, 148).

P. Stagi, "Statuary to the Polish King"

Peter Stagi, "Italian Carver and Statuary to His Majesty the King of Poland", also was a victim, to some extent, of the misfortunes of Poland. He came to Philadelphia sometime in 1795, bringing along a large collection of his sculptures and exhibited them "next door to the store of J. Swanwick, Esq., in Penn-Street". It contained "a large assortment of superfine marble of Carrara, worked in the true Roman taste . . . several Statues, Busts and Portraits of the most illustrious persons of ancient and modern Times . . . likewise Chimney Pieces carved and ornamented in the utmost variety of taste and fancy, Tables of various kinds and precious Stones — many species of Animals, and other beautiful curiosities, fit to embellish the finest apartments and gardens in modern Italian grandeur. As the greatest part of these valuable pieces were by express orders destined for the Varsavian Court (where they would have been received but for the commotions in that quarter)", Stagi "flattered himself that the curious and others at this Exhibition will be both astonished and delighted, as no similar collection was ever presented to public view in America."¹⁰⁵

Charles Polaski

Charles Polaski (Paleske), a merchant from Danzig, also deserves a brief mention. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1783, and a year later took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania.¹⁰⁶ For the next several years his name appears on the rolls of the Philadelphia Militia.¹⁰⁷ He evidently was a well-to-do merchant, doing a grocery

¹⁰⁵Dunlap and Claypoole's *American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, October 17th, 1795.

¹⁰⁶Thompson Westcott, *Names of Persons who took the Oath of Allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania between the years 1777 and 1789*. Philadelphia, 1865, p. 105.

¹⁰⁷Pennsylvania Archives, series 6, vol. III, p. p. 980, 1043, 1092, 1164.

business on a large scale.¹⁰⁸ About 1790, he returned to Europe, and in April of 1791 came back.¹⁰⁹ Polaski was a subscriber to the "American Museum," an early magazine published by Mathew Carey,¹¹⁰ and also one of the subscribers to the building fund of a "Dancing Assembly Room," an early exclusive club of Philadelphia.¹¹¹ On May 12th, 1792, he was married to Miss Hannah Elmslie of Philadelphia.¹¹² In 1793, he became a warrantee of four hundred acres of land in the County of Northampton.¹¹³ Polaski is said to have been President of the Union Canal Company, with offices in Philadelphia, where he spent the rest of his life. He also occupied the position of Consul General of Prussia.¹¹⁴

Capt. Joseph Baldeski

In the immediate vicinity of the city the most important person of Polish origin was Captain Joseph Baldeski (Baldeskie, Balduskie, Baldesqui), former paymaster of the Pulaski Legion, who after the Revolution settled at Germantown. He occupied "a small and queer looking" house on Main street and conducted a small factory of starch. He was known among his neighbors as

¹⁰⁸In 1788 he shipped 9 chests of tea to Charleston, S. C., (*Colonial Records of Pennsylvania*, vol. XV, p.p. 371-2).

¹⁰⁹Dunlap's *American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, April 25, 1791.

¹¹⁰*The American Museum, or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces*, Philadelphia, vol. I, 1787, p. XIII; vol. II, p. 9.

¹¹¹Thomas Willing Balch, *The Philadelphia Assemblies*, Philadelphia, 1916, p. 99.

¹¹²Charles Knowles Bolton, *Marriage Notices 1785-1794 for the Whole United States*, copied from the Massachusetts Centinel and the Columbian Centinel, Salem, 1900, p. 92.

¹¹³Pennsylvania Archives, series 3, vol. XXVI, p. 151.

¹¹⁴James Hardie, *The Philadelphia Directory and Register etc.*, 1793; James Hardie, *The Philadelphia Directory and Register etc.*, 1794. According to family tradition, Polaski before coming to America was a Colonel in the Polish army.

"Count Baldeski" and his modest dwelling was not deprived of some traces of his former aristocratic elegance.¹¹⁵ On August 2nd, 1782, Baldeski married Anne Bray at the Swedes' Church in Philadelphia,¹¹⁶ and in 1790 his household consisted of three white male persons of over sixteen years and three white females.¹¹⁷

Other residents of Germantown of probable Polish origin were George Borowy, listed there as in 1750, and deceased in 1762,¹¹⁸ and Finsenth Bardewisch, listed in the census of 1790.¹¹⁹

Sablocki

Northern Liberties had also their sprinkle of Poles. About 1768, a Sablocki (Zablocki),¹²⁰ of the firm Shriber and Sablocki, conducted a store "on the upper end of Second-Street". The firm advertised "Odontalgicum Probatum, a new invented and approved remedy against the Tooth-Ache, which without the least danger may be given even to children," at the price of one shilling per phial.¹²¹

In the same district lived also John Messuskey whose family numbered three persons: one free white male over sixteen, one free while male

¹¹⁵Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. VII, p. 267.

¹¹⁶Pennsylvania Archives, series 2, vol. VIII, p. 307.

¹¹⁷For a biographical sketch of Baldeski see: M. Haiman's *Poland and the American Revolutionary War*, Chicago, 1932, p. p. 36-8. Baldeski assessed for federal tax in 1782: *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 3, vol. XVI, p. 95. In 1783, he had 9½ acres of land, 3 horses, 2 cattle and 1 negro (*ibidem*, p. 555).

¹¹⁸"Records of Moravian Church, York, Pa.," *Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, vol. I, 1895-8, p. p. 346-7. This family later moved to Lancaster and York Counties.

¹¹⁹Department of Commerce, etc., *Heads of Families*, Pennsylvania, p. 196.

¹²⁰A Polish noble name quite prominent in the history and literature of Poland.

¹²¹*Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, Philadelphia, December 5 to 12, 1768, vol. II, No. 46, p. 399.

under sixteen, and one female, in 1790.¹²² The Philadelphia Directory of 1791 lists him as Mastuskey, mariner, at 10 Margaretta st.¹²³

Lehman Dusky with a family of two females is listed as an inhabitant of Moyamensing and Passyunk Townships in 1790.¹²⁴ In 1788, he was married to Hannah Wetherby at the Swedes' Church in Philadelphia.¹²⁵



¹²²Department of Commerce, etc., *Heads of Families*, Pennsylvania, p. 202.

¹²³Clement Biddle, *The Philadelphia Directory*, 1791.

¹²⁴Department of Commerce, etc., *Heads of Families*, Pennsylvania, p. 199.

¹²⁵*Pennsylvania Archives*, series 2, vol. VIII, p. 369.

VII.
OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE

Outside of Philadelphia City and County Poles appear also in other parts of the State, usually among the Germans, before the end of the 18th century. Some may be found in Northampton County, besides the aforementioned Moravians, others mostly in Lancaster.

Northampton County

Michael Hisky ((Hiske, Hesky), listed in the census of 1790 as of Macunge Township,¹²⁶ was Private of the Fifth Company, Second Battalion of Militia of Northampton County in 1778,¹²⁷ and of the Sixth Company, First Battalion, in 1781-4.¹²⁸ Christian Sirprisky was an inhabitant of Forks Township where in 1785 he had a farm of 110 acres.¹²⁹

There lived also in the county: Adam Garny,¹³⁰ Henry Kracolo,¹³¹ and Bernados Kusky,¹³² all Revolutionary soldiers.

Lancaster County

A few Polish Lutherans appear in Lancaster County, mostly as members of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Lancaster. Two boys and two girls of Andreas and Maria Robinsky of Martic Township were baptized at this church in the years of 1780-1792.¹³³ At the first census this family consisted of one free white male over sixteen, two

¹²⁶Department of Commerce et., *Heads of the Families, Pa.*, p. 176.

¹²⁷*Pennsylvania Archives*, series 5, vol. VIII, p. 112.

¹²⁸*Ibidem*, p. p. 33, 58; series 6, vol. III, p. 778. In the war of 1812-4, John Hisky was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania (Pa. Arch., ser. 6, vol. VII, p. 556; vol. VIII, p. 662).

¹²⁹*Ibidem*, series 3, vol. XIX, p. 144.

¹³⁰*Ibidem*, series 5, vol. IV, p. 322; VII, p. 599.

¹³¹*Ibidem*, series 5, vol. VII, p. 232.

¹³²*Ibidem*, series 5, vol. VIII, p. 185. For records of Pennsylvania Poles in the Revolution see: M. Haiman, *Poland and the American Revolutionary War*, Chicago, 1932.

¹³³*The Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings*, vol. IV, 1894, p. p. 208, 242; vol. V, 1895, p. p. 199, 238.

free white males under sixteen and three females.¹³⁴ In 1796, Andrew Rewenskew is listed as Private of the Third Company, Second Battalion, Lancaster County Militia.¹³⁵

Henry Galosky (Koluskey) and his wife Barbara lived in Lancaster Borough about the same time. Their five children were baptized at the above church in 1785-1799.¹³⁶ In 1790, the family numbered five persons.¹³⁷

James Galesky of East Hanover Township, was among the signers of a memorial of 1784 to the Assembly of Pennsylvania protesting against the inconvenience of the seat of court at Harris's Ferry after a new County of Dauphin was formed from part of Lancaster.¹³⁸

Peter and Elizabeth Gracko (Grasko) were also members of the Trinity Church between 1784 and 1787.¹³⁹

Wendel Bodaschwa (Podeszwa) is on the list of subscribers to the support of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, pastor of the New Providence Lutheran congregation, in 1760.¹⁴⁰

There lived also in the county in the second half of the 18th century: John Maeskie (Majewski) of Hempfield Township with a family of six persons,¹⁴¹ and Frederick Yaneletz and Casimir Delwich (Delwick), Revolutionary soldiers.¹⁴²

¹³⁴Department of Commerce et., *Heads of the Families, Pa.*, p. 141.

¹³⁵*Pennsylvania Archives*, series 6, vol. VII, p. 367.

¹³⁶*The Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings*, vol. IV, p. 243; vol. V, p. p. 176, 189, 199; vol. VI, p. p. 262, 279.

¹³⁷Department of Commerce et., *Heads of the Families, Pa.*, p. 137.

¹³⁸Luther Reily Kelker, *History of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania*, New York and Chicago, 1907, vol. I, p. 61.

¹³⁹*The Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings*, vol. IV, p. 238; vol. V, p. 175.

¹⁴⁰Henry S. Dotterer, ed. *The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present*, Philadelphia, 1895, vol. I, p. 96; *The Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings*, vol. VI, 1894, p. 237.

¹⁴¹Department of Commerce et., *Heads of the Families, Pa.*, p. 134.

¹⁴²For Yaneletz see: *Penna. Arch.*, series 5, vol. VII, p. 999; for Delwich: *ib.*, ser. 2, vol. XI, p. p. 38, 339; ser. 5, vol. II, p. p. 41, 651.

Other Counties

The family of John Boresch were members of the "Hill" Lutheran Church at Derry Township; three of his children were baptized at this church in the years of 1758-62.¹⁴³ Peter Borsh was a member of the militia company from Lower Salford, the present Montgomery County, in 1785.¹⁴⁴

Adam Hynicky, a Quaker of York, was naturalized in 1767.¹⁴⁵

Lyons (?) Mussina, born in Great Poland in 1768, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1786 and settled at Mifflinburg, Union County, where he conducted a store. He married Barbara Nass and had six children. He afterward's removed to Aaronsburg, Centre County, where he died in 1818.¹⁴⁶

Besides the aforementioned Polanders, John Bakeraskins with two other members of his family and one slave,¹⁴⁷ and William Frederick Jasensky¹⁴⁸ were inhabitants of the County of Northumberland in 1790, respectively in 1791.

¹⁴³Notes and Queries, series 4, vol. I, p. 43;

¹⁴⁴Pennsylvania Archives, series 6, vol. III, p. 1334.

¹⁴⁵M. S. Giuseppi, "Naturalizations of Foreign Protestants in American and West Indian Colonies," *The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, vol. XXIV, Manchester, 1921, p. 152. *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 2, vol. II, p. 400, refer to Adam Hynicky of Bethel Township, Berks County, naturalized in Philadelphia in 1767.

¹⁴⁶His son Jacob L. Mussina opened the first daguerrotype gallery in Williamsport, Pa., in 1842, and was the first telegraph operator there; Jacob's son, Joseph Wood Mussina, was manager of the first telegraph system of central Pennsylvania (Emerson Collins and John W. Jordan, *Genealogical and Personal History of Lycoming County, Pa.*, New York and Chicago, 1906, vol. I, p. p. 194-5; John F. Meginness, *The Historical Journal, A Monthly Record of Local History and Biography* devoted principally to Northwestern Pennsylvania, Williamsport, Pa., 1888, vol. I., p. 327).

¹⁴⁷Department of Commerce etc., *Heads of the Families, Pa.*, p. 191.

¹⁴⁸Pennsylvania Archives, series 3, vol. XXV, p. 193, (mentioned as a warrantee of 30 acres of land).

Other Immigrants From Poland

Some Pennsylvania Poles served in the provincial forces in the French and Indian War. Emanuel Minskey, Private of Captain Mercer's Company, is listed as missing at the capture of Kittanning in June, 1756;¹⁴⁹ George Tobehowez (most probably Tolchowicz, or perhaps Tobehowicz), was drummer of Captain Hambright's Company in garrison at Fort Bedford on January 24th, 1760.¹⁵⁰

Following are some Polish or supposedly Polish immigrants who landed at Philadelphia from Europe in the 18th century, but further details of whom are unknown. It is possible that some were transients only, passing into the other parts of the country:

Joseph Zwirsky (Zwirski), arrived aboard the "Edinburg" from Rotterdam on September 14th, 1753.¹⁵¹

Casimir Hembd, arrived aboard the "Minerva" from Rotterdam on October 10th, 1768.¹⁵²

Stanislaus Matter, arrived aboard the "Minerva" from Rotterdam on October 13th, 1769.¹⁵³

Bartel Metilmolske, arrived aboard the "Sally" from Rotterdam on August 23rd, 1773.¹⁵⁴

Christian Hallitschke (Halicki), arrived aboard the "Montague" from London on December 8th, 1773.¹⁵⁵

¹⁴⁹Pennsylvania Archives, series 5, vol. I, p. 45. One Minskee made improvement on a tract of land on the south side of Juniata River, in the then County of Cumberland, before 1765 (*ibidem*, series 3, vol. II, p. 308). Minski is a Polish noble name.

¹⁵⁰*ibidem*, series 1, vol. I, p. 302.

¹⁵¹R. B. Strassburger, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, vol. I, p. 521; vol. II, p. 624.

¹⁵²*ibidem*, vol. I, p. 721; vol. II, p. 831; I. Daniel Rupp, *A Collection of 30,000 Names*, p. 384.

¹⁵³Strassburger, vol. I, p. 727; vol. II, p. 840; Rupp, p. 389.

¹⁵⁴Strassburger, vol. I, p. 748; vol. II, p. 868; Rupp, p. 407; *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 2, vol. XVII, p. 507.

¹⁵⁵Strassburger, vol. I, p. 757; *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 2, vol. XVII, p. 514.

George Strupsky (Strupski), born near Danzig, came to America about 1783.¹⁵⁶

John Kepsy, arrived aboard the "Candide" from Amsterdam on August 19th, 1786.¹⁵⁷

Frederic Loosky (or Coosky) arrived together with Kepsy.¹⁵⁸

Philip Stubenitzke (Stobnicki), arrived aboard the "Pallas" from Amsterdam on September 27th, 1791.¹⁵⁹

Mathias Dembrouiskie (Dąbrowski), arrived aboard the "America" from Hamburg on October 24th, 1796.¹⁶⁰

Michael Sensowke arrived aboard the "Columbia" on December 19th, 1798.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁶Edward W. Hocker, *Genealogical Data*, p. 193.

¹⁵⁷Strassburger, vol. III, p. 16.

¹⁵⁸Strassburger, vol. III, p. 16; *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 2, vol. XVII, p. 524. Nicholas Luesky was Private, 8th Co., 25th Regt., and Edward Luskey, Private, 1st Co. of Junior Artillerists, Pennsylvania Militia in the War of 1812-14 (*Pennsylvania Archives*, series 6, vol. VII, p. 96; vol. VIII, p. 344).

¹⁵⁹Strassburger, vol. III, p. 47.

¹⁶⁰*Ibidem*, vol. III, p. 91; *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 2, vol. XVII, p. 567 (gives 1791 as the year of Dembrouiskie's arrival).

¹⁶¹*Pennsylvania Archives*, series 2, vol. XVII, p. 577. There also arrived in the early years of the 19th century: Andreas Zemba (or Zimba) and Carl Ludwig Wischneske (Wiśniewski) aboard "Devotion" from Amsterdam, Oct. 6, 1802 (Strassburger vol. III, p. p. 118-9; *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 2, vol. XVII, p. 591); Joseph Brocheck (Brozek), aboard the "Favorite" from Amsterdam, Nov. 15, 1803 (Strassburger, vol. III, p. 135; *Pennsylvania Archives*, series 2, vol. XVII, p. 605); Abraham Reimer, 27 years old, and Jacob Reimer, his brother, 28 years old, millrights from Danzig, and John Roy, 18 years old, from Elbing, aboard the "Aeolus" from Bremen, Nov. 30, 1805 (Strassburger, vol. III, p. 182); Michael F. Strasinsky (Strasiński), born in Elbing, 26 years old, with his wife and little son, aboard the "Verny" from Rotterdam, Sept. 5, 1805 (Strassburger, vol. III, p. 170). John Cummuskey was a warrantee of 20 acres of land in the County of Bedford in 1804 (*Penn. Arch.*, series 3, vol. XXV, p. 489). Mariga Profciossy was married to Franz Schmidt in the Lehigh County by the Rev. J. H. Helffrich on Oct. 12, 1805. (*Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, vol. V, 1912-4, p. 15).

CONCLUSION

It may be stated in conclusion that, however small was their number in comparison with the total population, Pennsylvania had the largest number of Polish settlers from among all the American colonies. The presence of a German population, their neighbors in Europe, attracted them, above all, to the province.

The Pennsylvania Poles gave the American Revolution about twenty five soldiers, and in the first federal census of 1790, there were about thirty two families whose heads were of Polish origin or descent; these families numbered altogether over one and a half hundred persons.

Some of these early settlers from Poland reached local, some even national prominence, as Sadowski and Post. Undoubtedly future researchers will add other interesting details to this modest tale of the beginnings of Polish influx into the State now containing one of the largest Polish population in the American Union. Even if we omit to mention Kosciuszko and Pulaski who so long and often trod the Pennsylvania soil, it may be said, on the whole, that the Poles were not only a useful and loyal, but also a constructive part of colonial Pennsylvania.

It is worthwhile to add that beside these two famous men two other distinguished Poles visited Pennsylvania before the end of the 18th century and interestingly described it. They were Thomas Cajetan Wengierski and Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, poets, who traveled in America in 1783, respectively in 1797-8.¹⁶²

THE END

¹⁶²For their memoirs see: Haiman, *Poland and the American Revolution*, p. 149 and fol.

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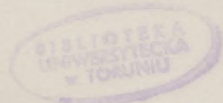
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