

# **Die evangelisch Kirche Oesterreichs in den deutsch-slavischen**

**(The Evangelical Church of Austria in German-Slavic Areas)**

**by Julius A. Kolatschek**

**Translation of Chapter 12 (Pages 146 to 191)**

**by Hieke Wolf**

## **Abbreviations:**

A. B.	Augsburg Denomination
D.	Diaspora
F.	Branch
fl.	Florin (also called a Gluden) (1 Florin = 60 Kreuzer)
G.A.V.	Gustav Adolf Association
Gr.	Foundation
H.B.	Helvetian Denomination
Kon.	Constitution
kr.	Kreutzer (1 Florin = 60 Kreuzer)
L.P.	Last Post
S.	School Community
Sel.	Number of Souls (inhabitants)
Statsp.	Government lump sum
Ter.	Territory

## **XII. Galicia**

We first want to give a few explanations in order to improve understanding for the special conditions of Galicia's protestant parishes.

The protestant parishes of Galicia are exclusively German parishes and have mainly emerged from the country's colonization carried out by Empress Maria Theresia and Emperor Josef II in the second half of the last century. Immigrants mainly came from South Germany. Protestant colonists received considerable rights and privileges through the patents of October 1, 1774 and September 17, 1781. One to mention before all others is the „*Freie Religions Exercitium*“ (free practice of religion), at first only in the cities Lemberg, Jaroslau, Brody, Zamosc and Zaleszyki, later „without any restriction to this or that location“ in the whole country, with the rights to build prayer houses and churches, as well as the appointing and employing of pastors. In the cities gratuitous bestowal of citizens' rights<sup>1</sup> and right to possession<sup>2</sup>. Furthermore exemption from all personal taxes and dues, at first for 6, then for

<sup>1</sup> Not every citizen automatically had citizens' rights (mainly rights to vote). They were bestowed under certain conditions.

<sup>2</sup> The German word is „Possessions-Fähigkeit“, which is an old legal term. I couldn't find an exact explanation, but the

10 years, and several other privileges. Colonists in „*Kameral-Herrschaften*“<sup>3</sup> received further privileges<sup>4</sup>.

The majority of the colonists were farmers and therefore settled in the country. They founded the *Kolonie-Dörfer* (colony villages), in contrast to the „*Nazionaldörfer*“ (national villages). The latter are villages inhabited by Galician natives, i.e. in West Galicia Polish, in Middle and East Galicia Rutenic farmers, regardless of whether German settlers have settled there lately. They have an irregular layout and consist of miserable huts scattered in disarray. The huts' grounds are of very irregular square measure.

The German colony villages are – almost without exception – laid out in the same pattern: a regular street with adjoining grounds. Larger colonies also have crossing roads. The grounds are all of the same size and can neither be divided nor combined. Therefore only one child of a colonist family can inherit the ground. The siblings are taken care of in other ways. If the parents are wealthy, they try to buy grounds for one or more of the children in a neighboring national village. This is how the colonist communities grow. Poorer parents let their other children learn a trade. This is how the latter move into the national villages as cloth makers, shoe makers, tailors, blacksmiths or carpenters, where they find a better income than at home, and where they have a meager existence in a rented mud hut without a smokestack among the still frugal Rutens and Poles. Only rarely does one of those settlers manage to gather enough money to buy an own hut with a small field. Usually, dire poverty remains a life companion and it needs no further explanation that these settlers, craftsmen or smallholders are not able to contribute to the maintenance costs of the church and school community. If they do manage to give a contribution if absolutely necessary, such as in the case of the construction of a church, school, vicarage et al., nobody can deny them genuine and warmest appreciation. The farmers with their own grounds in the colonies are doing better. But even in the comparatively most affluent communities, the means present are in no relation to the high demands made on an independent church and school system. The large burden of the communities' upkeep usually rests on just a few shoulders. The Gustav Adolf Association still has a major task to fulfill. In most cases, the communities have to be saved of complete degeneration, even threatened demise.

## 1. F. Augustdorf H.B.

(see Czernowitz in the Bukowina)

L.P. Sniatyn; Ter.: Augustdorf und Sniatyn; Sel. 401 (farmers and day laborers from Galicia); Gr. & Kon. Church Registers start in 1840.

The parish is partly taken care of by a pastor from Czernowitz and therefore could be seen as a branch of the latter parish. However, it does not form an integrated part of the latter. 263 of the 401 parishioners are of Helvetian denomination, 138 of Augsburg denomination. Church services are held by the teacher. The Czernowitz pastor holds a service four times a year.

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right to possessions seemed the most plausible English term.

<sup>3</sup> Crown lands

<sup>4</sup> Footnote in the book: „See also: Dr. Julius Albert Kolatschek, *Geschichte der evangelischen Gemeinde zu Biala in Galizien*, Teschen 1860, p. 234 f., where the patent of September 17, 1781 is printed in whole.“

School and prayer house are under one roof and were built in 1868. Building costs 3,000 fl., 4000 fl.<sup>5</sup> of which are debt (Febr. 1869). Dedication of the prayer house on October 31, 1868. The church was founded in 1840. 1 teacher, 100 children. Own cemetery. All adults pay annual apportionments of 3 – 5 fl. Raise hardly possible. - No funds. - 50 fl. support from G.A.-Association for church and school construction.

## **2. Baginsberg with Kolomea H.B.**

(see Czernowitz in the Bukowina)

L.P. Kolomea; Ter: larger half of the Kolomea district, furthest distance 6 miles; Sel. 703 (farmers, day laborers from Galicia); Gr. & Kon. as school community 1839.

The parish Baginsberg (Polish: Miencykowka) has been seeking constitution as an independent parish with the city of Kolomea as the seat of parish since 1866. The future pastor has been guaranteed an annual salary of 400 ft. Vicarage and schoolhouse are standing. The church is still missing, its costs can only partly be raised within the parish. The prayer hall in Baginsberg, probably built in 1839, is utterly decrepit. The pastor of Czernowitz is currently taking care of the parish. Two prayer services annually, apart from that the teacher holds reading services. The schoolhouse in Baginsberg was built only a few years ago, 130 pupils. - 428 of the 703 parishioners are H.B., 275 A.B.

All adults pay annual apportionments of 3 – 5 fl. Raise possible in an emergency. - No funds or support. - Continuing payment of 25 fl. promised by the township of Kolomea.

## **3. Bandrow A.B.**

with Makowa branch

L.P. Ustrzyki dolne; Ter. - (6 settlements: Bandrow, Makowa, Steinfeld, Siegenthal, Obersdorf, Prinzenthal, furthest distance 6 miles); Sel. ca. 900 mit Makowa branch (farmers, emigrated from Württemberg and Baden), 273 in Bandrow alone; Gr. & Kon. 1788 right after immigration.

A poor mountain parish, which hardly gets its daily bread from the infertile ground and is hardly able to raise the meager payments for pastor (126 fl. and natural produce worth 40 – 50 fl.) and teacher. Church services are held in a squalid wooden prayer house which is in danger of collapse. The situation of the school locations is just as sad, church and school have to be rebuilt. 47 children attend school. The construction of schools in Obersdorf, Prinzenthal, Siegenthal and Steinfeld is of utmost necessity. Unfortunately not enough land owners (10 at most) and therefore no means. 86 parties share the apportionment (2fl. 50 kr. each). Raise impossible due to poverty. No funds. Support of 1321 fl. 35 kr. from the G. A.-Association. Continuing payment 35 fl. (*fürstlich Schönburg-Waldenburg'sche* Foundation) for the teacher; 155 fl. over 3 years for pastor salary from Ärar.<sup>6</sup>

### **a) F. Makowa A.B.**

<sup>5</sup> These are the numbers given in the text although one might be a mistake as it makes no sense this way.

<sup>6</sup> This probably refers to the Austrian-Hungarian funds of the Emperor (*Hofärar*).

L.P. Dobromil; Ter. - ; Sel. 244 (Farmers, foremost from Württemberg); Gr. 1783 (?).

Makowa, 6 ½ miles from Bandrow, still suffers from the after-effects of three fires. The parish has built a wooden makeshift prayer house in 1868, which will be replaced by a solid building as soon as there are enough funds. 5 church services per year. The schoolhouse from the last century is decrepit. A new building is urgently necessary. Construction is planned to begin in August 1869. 50 pupils. The teacher, father of 12 living children, received 37 fl. 80 kr. from the parish and may use the parish-owned school grounds. Each land owner (24 together) pays a apportionment of 2 fl. 79 kr. A raise in the future is possible. 11 new protestant families have bought into the adjoining Rutenic village Makowa. - No funds and support.

#### **4. Biala A.B.**

with the school community Lipnik (Kunzendorf) and the diaspora Salmopol and Wiengerska-Gorka

Sources: Kolatschek, Jul., *Geschichte der evangelischen Gemeinde zu Biala in Galizien*

L.P. Biala; Ter. - (furthest distance 8 miles); Sel. 2500 (tradesmen/craftsmen, farmers); Gr. Founded in the Reformation period, but had to disappear as an organized parish for a whole century before being rehabilitated two months before issue of the *Toleranzpatent* (Patent of Toleration).

The parish is based on the Warsaw Treaty of 1768 and was able to build and establish itself as a fully entitled parish even after the partition of Poland, unswerved by the limiting regulations of Joseph II's Patent of Toleration. The construction of a church with tower and bell (granted by court decree of June 15, 1789) is proof of this advantaged legal status. The basic condition for a positive ecclesiastial development, a well-organized elementary and primary school, was furthered by a strongly pulsating German-protestant life from the beginning. The youngest generations kept their vital interest in the school. No less than 10,000 fl. have been collected in the parish in 1868 for the construction of a new schoolhouse, as the rooms in the old well-kept schoolhouse and vicarage are not sufficient anymore for the current schooling needs and accommodation of the teachers (5). Construction on the new building will begin in 1869. Recently, the expanding industrialization adds to the parish increase. Maintenance costs are mainly covered by voluntary contributions, 1435 fl. (from 30 kr. to 40 fl.) raise possible. - Funds 3000 fl. church fund, 16000 fl. school fund, 8000 fl. pastor and teacher widows fund, 8300 fl. mortuary house, 2500 fl. new school fund, 2600 fl. bell fund, 1100 fl. Christmas tree fund. - School fee 600 fl. (only from external children 5, 10 – 12 fl.). Support ca. 900 fl. annually from township.

##### **a) S. Lipnik (or Kunzendorf) A. B.**

L.P. Biala; Ter. - (1 settlement); Sel. 700 (farmers); Gr. 1845 as independent school community

The village Lipnik immediately borders the town Biala and is the actual foundation of the

current parish Biala. It dates from the Reformation period and was already overtaken by the parish Biala in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A schoolhouse was built in 1844 – 45 for children who lived too far away from the town school of Biala, and one teacher was hired. The latter has the right of usufruct for a plot of 3 Joch<sup>7</sup>. - Apportionment 177 fl. (from 35 kr. to 3 fl. 15 kr.). Unfortunately, the parish continuously impoverishes. - School fund 2100 fl. Annual support of 26 fl. by church parish Biala.

#### b) **D. Salmopol and Wiengerska-Gorka**

The colony Salmopol is situated in the mountains (Beskiden), 4 ½ miles from Biala, and has been founded by inhabitants of the Silesian village Weichsel in the beginning of this century. In total 127 protestant souls, without church community organization, who usually attend the Polish church service in Weichsel and just occasionally have a marriage service in Biala. They have an own cemetery since 1812.

A similar colony is forming in Wiengerska Gorka (Wiegierska G.). Ironworks located there draw a large number of young protestant men and workers from bordering k.k.<sup>8</sup> Silesia and make them settle. Wiengerska Gorka is an area for protestant life which is worth keeping an eye on.

#### **5. Brigidau A. B.**

with the branches Gaßendorf and Neudorf

L.P. Stryj; Ter. more than 4 miles (8 settlements: Brigidau, Gaßendorf, Neudorf, Drohobycz, Stebnik, Dobrohostow, Zawadow, Holobutow; furthest distance 3 miles); Sel. 1606 with branches, 966 in Brigidau (Farmers, craftsmen from Württemberg and the Pfalz, immigrated 1783-81); Kon. 1786, when the first pastor was hired.

The church, built in 1803 from solid materials, has a wooden turret, 2 bells and an organ, and is still in rather good shape. The schoolhouse has 2 school rooms for 221 children. 1 teacher and 1 teacher's assistant. Pastor and teacher salary is carried by single households (10 fl. each). Day laborers, servants do not contribute. Voluntary contributions ca. 15 fl. Raise impossible. Funds: small fund for the poor and 1150 ft. church fund. Support: none. Continuing support 42 fl. (*fürstlich Schönburg'sche* Foundation) for teacher salary.

#### a) **F. Gaßendorf A.B.**

L.P. Drohobycz, Ter. - (3 settlements: Gaßendorf, Ulyczno und Dobrohostow); Sel. 372 (Farmers, craftsmen, from the Pfalz and Württemberg); Gr. 1783 – 1784.

A poor mountain parish at the foot of the Carpathians, 1 ½ miles from the mother parish Brigidau, without road. Only has one building from the previous century which is in mediocre shape and serves for church as well as school purposes. The married teacher lives in the building's auxiliary chamber. The school room for the 66 school-age children – the protestant children of Dobrohostow attend the Greek-Catholic school – is sufficient as school attendance

<sup>7</sup> Old square measure. 3 Joch are equivalent to approx. 4.27 acres.

<sup>8</sup> kk stands for „*kaiserlich and königlich*“ = imperial and royal

is highly irregular, especially during summer. The prayer room in the same house, in which four church services a year are held, is far too small. The parish intends to build a small church and has collected 200 fl. (collection bag coins) in the parish. But own means are not sufficient. Help is urgently required. Once construction is finished, the current prayer room shall be used for school purposes and the teacher's accommodation (?) shall be improved. - The parish is funded by apportionments from land and house owners, which amount to approx. 7 fl. per party. A raise is hardly possible. Only tireless diligence gets a living from the infertile grounds. - Support none.

#### **b) F Reudorf A.B.**

L.P. Drohobycz; Ter. - (3 settlements: Neudorf, Bolechowce 1/8 mile and Stebnik ½ mile from Neudorf); Sel. 283 (Farmers, from the Pfalz); Gr. 1783 – 1784.

The colony Neudorf consists of 20 protestant land owners and 10 Roman-Catholic ones. The ratio used to be the opposite. These few parties bear the burden of school and church upkeep. The ten protestant families in Bolechowce and Stebnik, whose children visit Catholic schools, do not contribute to the maintenance of the Brigidau vicarage and the Neudorf school. Two disastrous fires in 1834 and 1848 reduced the parish's capacities dramatically. The school building, which is also used for church services (4 annually), also fell victim to the flames in both years. The parish built a new schoolhouse in 1858-1859, but it is already in decrepit condition by now. The school was founded in 1812. The teacher's salary – apart from natural produce and accommodation – amounts to 42 fl. annually! Some domestic buildings belong to the schoolhouse. - The contribution of each party is ca. 8 fl. Raise hardly possible, in spite of better fields and meadows. The parish has raised 59 fl. 51 kr. from collection bag coins (Jan. 1869), which will be used for the prayer room's maintenance. Support none.

#### **6. Dornfeld A.B.**

with branch Falkenstein and school communities Neu-Chrusno, Einsiedel, Lindenfeld, Reichenbach, Rosenberg

L.P. Derewacz; Ter. c. 40 miles (33 settlements), furthest distance 5 ½ miles); Sel. 3048 with branch, alone 1342 (farmers, craftsmen from Baden, Württemberg and the Rhine Pfalz), Gr. & Kon. 1784.

Dornfeld is one of the few parishes of Galicia that does not have to fight with bitter poverty and can lead a toilsome existence. It has 86 land owners with 20 Joch<sup>9</sup> land each, and increases by approx. 50 souls a year. The church has room for 1,500 listeners and is build from solid material. Construction was started in 1811. Dedication on October 22, 1821. In 1859 the parish built a belfry from ashlar and started the successive purchase of 3 bells. There are two schoolhouses for 196 pupils, one from 1784, one from 1868. Even the older one is in good shape. 2 teachers. - Apportionments and voluntary contributions are noticeably low. One household pays only 2 fl. annually. The lowest voluntary contribution amounts to only 35 kr., the highest to 1 fl. Raise possible. Church fund 2072 fl. - Support none. - Continuing support 42 fl. Schönburg'sches grant for the second teacher.

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<sup>9</sup> Equivalent to 28.44 acres

a) **F. Falkenstein A.B.**

L.P. Szczerzec; Ter. - ; Sel. 324 (Farmers from Baden, Württemberg and Rhine Pfalz); Gr. & Kon. 1784.

There are 39 land owners in the parish, with 20 Joch<sup>10</sup> each. The praying house, built in 1846, has room for 280 listeners and will be restored this year (1869). Church service every third Sunday. The schoolhouse, built in 1784, was extended and restored in 1859. 1 teacher, 92 pupils. Own cemetery. - Contributions 200 – 240 fl.; 6 – 7 fl. per land owner. Raise possible. - Church fund 194 fl. - Support none.

b) **S. Ren-Chrusno A.B.**

L.P. Derewacz; Ter. - (2 settlements, Alt- und Neu-Chrusno); Sel. 164 in Neu-, 182 in Alt-Chrusno, together 346 (farmers from Baden, Württemberg and Rhine Pfalz); Gr. & Kon. 1784.

The parish Neu-Chrusno has 16 land owners (with 20 Joch<sup>11</sup> each), and until 1830 participated in the school system of Dornfeld. In 1830 they established an own school system by building a schoolhouse and hiring a teacher. The schoolhouse already is in mediocre condition. Currently 42 pupils. the parish has had its own cemetery since 1850. Before, they buried their dead in Dornfeld.

Apportionment 100 fl, 7 – 8 fl. per land owner. Raise possible. - Funds and support none.

c) **S. Einsiedel A.B.**

L.P. Szczerzec; Ter. - (20 farms with 20 Joch<sup>12</sup> fields and meadows each); Sel. 77 A.B. without the Mennonites (from Baden, Württemberg and Prussia); Gr. & Kon. 1784.

Einsiedel is ½ mile from Falkenstein, 1 mile from Dornfeld. The core parish consists of Mennonites from Frisia and Holstein, who have built their own church and are connected with the branch Falkenstein only by the primary school which they use together with the Augsburg fellow parishioners (7 land owners), and with the mother church Dornfeld only secondarily. The schoolhouse, built in 1840, restored in 1858, is in good condition. 1 teacher, 47 students, amongst them 18 Mennonites. Own cemetery.

All land owners contribute, the Mennonites only for school purposes. Each party contributes 10 – 12 fl. Raise possible. - Funds and support none.

d) **S. Lindenfeld A.B.**

L.P. Mikolajow; Ter. - (2 settlements, Lindenfeld and Lubiana, 16 farms with 20 Joch<sup>13</sup> fields and meadows each); Sel. 197 (152 in Lindenfeld, 45 in Lubiana; farmers from Württemberg, Baden Rhine Pfalz); Gr. & Kon. 1784.

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<sup>10</sup> Equivalent to 28.44 acres

<sup>11</sup> Equivalent to 28.44 acres

<sup>12</sup> Equivalent to 28.44 acres

<sup>13</sup> Equivalent to 28.44 acres

The schoolhouse is not fully sufficient anymore and will be enlarged and restored in the spring of 1869. 1 teacher, 41 pupils. Own cemetery.  
Each land owner's apportionment 6 – 7 fl. Raise possible. - Funds and support none.

**e) S. Reichenbach A.B.**

L.P. Derewacz; Ter. - (4 settlements: Reichenbach, Krasow, Nowoszulki, Rakowce, 24 farms with 20 Joch<sup>14</sup> fields and meadows each); Sel. 461 (304 in Reichenberg, 157 in the other three settlements; farmers from Württemberg, Baden, Rhine Pfalz); Gr. & Kon. 1784.

The school was founded in 1784. Schoolhouse in good condition. 1 teacher, 58 pupils. The teacher is father of 10 children himself. - Own cemetery.  
Each land owner's apportionment 5 – 6 fl. Raise possible. - Funds and support none.

**f) S. Rosenberg A.B.**

L.P. Szczerzec; Ter. - (2 settlements, Rosenberg and Szczerzec, 12 farms); Sel. 301 (farmers from Baden, Württemberg, Rhine Pfalz); Gr. & Kon. 1784.

The community built a new schoolhouse from solid materials in 1861. 1 teacher, 27 pupils. Own cemetery.  
Each land owner's apportionment 7 – 8 fl., raise possible, no funds. Continuing support 37 fl. 50 kr. Schönburg'sches grant for the second teacher.

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<sup>14</sup> Equivalent to 28.44 acres

## 7. Neu-Gawlow A.B.

with the branch Lednitz and the school communities Neu-Boguschitz, Neu-Maikowitz and Wojtowstwo.

L.P. Bochnia; Ter. - (9 settlements, apart from the ones mentioned above also Krzuzow, Trinitatis, Hiaznice und Bochnia; furthest distance from church settlement 2 ½ miles); Sel. 757 (farmers, foremost from Württemberg); Gr. & Kon. 1785 – 1790.

A steadily shrinking and dying parish, ground ownership steadily goes to Catholics. Unfortunately, a foundation deed (*Erectionsurkunde*), which would classify the parish's matinenance costs as land charge, is missing, unlike in other protestant colonist parishes of Galicia. The annual contribution to the pastor's salary has already decreased by 20 fl. due to property sales to Catholics. A further decrease will probably occur within the next days. The rectory has applied for intervention of a high *Oberkirchenrat*<sup>15</sup> in order to save the parish. The establishment of a new salary fund is urgently required. The poverty-stricken parish started building a new vicarage in 1868, but could not finish construction for lack of means. Building debts, 300 fl. (January 1869). The wooden church (dedicated on September 1819) is still in good condition and meets requirements. For lack of an own school, children attend school in Maikowitz.

All farmers partake in the apportionment (410 fl.), the lowest payment is 12 fl., the highest more than 30 fl., without work contributions. Raise nearly impossible. Support: 400 fl. from the state, 800 fl. from the G.A.-Association, 340 fl. collection.

### a) F. Lednitz (Lednice) A.B.

L.P. Wieliczka; Ter. 98 Joch<sup>16</sup> (1 settlement, 5 miles of Neu-Gawlow), Sel. 72 (farmers from Württemberg); Gr. & Kon. 1780 – 1785.

The small parish never was one of the flourishing ones, and lately has to be counted amongst the most miserable and needy. The rising poverty already shows its horrible immoral effect. The upkeep of the school (1 teacher, 22 pupils) has become a back-breaking burden for almost all, one they try to pass on. Each land owner pays a contribution in money and natural produce with a worth of 14 – 16 fl. With regard to church matters the parish is nearly orphaned as there are only two prayer services a year, and as all religious functions (christenings, funerals) are performed by Catholic (!) pastors from neighboring Wieliczka. If the parish is to be saved from the imminent dissolution, double help is needed – physical and spiritual. With regard to the latter it would be recommendable to join the parish with Krakau, which is only 5/4 miles away, and thereby provide it with thorough pastoral care. The schoolhouse, built in 1843 and also used for church services, is highly derelict and requires thorough repair work. A household building should also be constructed for the teacher. Unfortunately there are no means.

Support: 300 fl. from the state, 600 fl. from the G.A.-Association.

<sup>15</sup> No English equivalent. An Oberkirchenrat is the leading administration executive in some protestant churches

<sup>16</sup> Equivalent to 139.36 Acres

### **b) S. Neu-Boguschitz (Boguczice) A.B.**

L.P. Bochnia; Ter. 184 Joch<sup>17</sup> (1 settlement); Sel. 111 (farmers, craftsmen from the area around Mainz); Gr. & Kon. 1780 – 1785

The number of land owners is steadily decreasing. The small parish's performance capability is weakened critically. Several impoverished and indebted land owners are considering selling their grounds and emigrating. Until 1867 the parish received an annual gift of 5 fathoms of wood<sup>18</sup> for heating the school from the *Kameral-Herrschaft*<sup>19</sup> Niepolomice. Due to a high ministerial order, this support has been revoked permanently. The parish cannot compensate for this loss as their limits are already stretched to capacity. A fund of 5-600 fl. for buying firewood for the school and paying for building renovations is urgently necessary. Due to the lack of firewood, teaching for the 27 pupils had to be discontinued last winter. The schoolhouse, where the teacher lives in a living room adjoining the school room and getting heat only from there, is in miserable condition, dark, narrow and low. A new building is urgently necessary. The state has already contributed 200 fl. for this. Another 600 fl. are missing and can only be obtained by outside help.

Apportionment per land owner: 12 – 14 fl. Raise impossible, reduction desirable. Funds none. Support: the 200 fl. from the state for the schoolhouse mentioned above; timber worth 50 fl. from the *Kameralamt*<sup>20</sup> in Niepolomice.

### **c) S. Neu-Maikowitz (Majkowitz) A.B.**

L.P. Bochnia; Ter. 155 Joch<sup>21</sup> (2 settlements, Maikowitz and Neu-Gawlow); Sel. 172 (farmers from Württemberg); Gr. & Kon. 1785 – 1790.

Here also the hardships are many. Bitter poverty threatens not only the development<sup>22</sup> but the parish's existence. Help, immediate help, is needed to reawaken the parishioners' belief in their parish's continued existence and their trust in the future. The school serves the children of Maikowitz and Neu-Gawlow, 40 in total. The schoolhouse, built in 1817 from soft materials, is extremely decrepit and a new building is needed. No means.

Apportionment per party 6 – 8 fl. Raise impossible. Funds and support none.

### **D) S. Wojtowstwo A.B.**

L.P. Bochnia; Ter. -; Sel. -.

In spite of struggling for years, this small – counting only 11 land owners – colonist parish did not yet manage to provide an own school system for their 25 school-aged children. Until now (February 1869) they have collected by themselves and with outside help a sum of 300 fl. The

<sup>17</sup> Equivalent to 261.65 Acres

<sup>18</sup> 5 Fathoms = 1,080 cubic feet

<sup>19</sup> State financial institution

<sup>20</sup> State financial institution

<sup>21</sup> Equivalent to 220.41 Acres

<sup>22</sup> Footnote in book: „One pair of boots is often used by three or four children of one family, so that only one child can visit the school while the others have to stay at home.“

construction ground and the school acre for the future teacher are still missing. Without additional outside help this parish will not be able to reach their goal.

## 8. Gelsendorf A.B.

with the branches Bolechow and Stryi and the school communities Neu-Babilon and Grabowce.

Sources: Neue Protestantische Blätter 1867, Nr. 22, S. 174 f.

L.P. Stryi; Ter: 10 square miles (38 settlements<sup>23</sup>), furthest distance 3 miles); Sel. 1930 with branches, 335 in Gelsendorf alone (farmers, weavers, craftsmen); Gr. 1785 (since colony's existence; immigrated from Main and Rhine); Kon. 1812.

In spite of the many mixed marriages (50), the parish hopes for an increase of souls. The colony grounds can only be passed on to one child, and the parents then try to purchase land in the neighboring Rutenic national villages, depending on possibility and means. Some settle there as craftsmen. But the national villages are very small (usually 4 -6, at most 8 Joch<sup>24</sup>), the craftsmen can earn only a pittance amongst the Rutenic national farmers with their low needs: therefore the Germans scattered amongst the Rutenic villages belong to the poorest and neediest of the Gelsendorf parish. At least 2/3 of the parish are scattered amongst Rutenic villages, which explains why the parish Gelsendorf is mostly very poor and cannot build the necessary churches and schoolhouses with their own means. In 1868 it built its new vicarage. Costs 3,000 fl. The church construction shall be started in 1869. Construction costs 8,000 fl. without working costs. The current prayer house, built in 1790, is very decrepit. The schoolhouse was built in 1862 from soft materials and meets the requirements. Of 376 school-age children only 206 attend the various schools. 60 in Greek-Catholic schools. The foundation of new schools in Alt-Olexice, Stryi and Duliby would be desirable. No means at all. Pastor and teacher salary are covered by apportionments (1,050 fl., 9 – 10 fl. per party), other needs by voluntary contributions (600 fl. in the parish from 20 kr. to 10 fl.). Funds none. Support 200 fl. from the state, 472 fl. from G.A.-Association, 178 fl. from the parish Alt-Bielitz in Silesia, 134 fl. collection.

### a) F. Bolechow A.B.

L.P. Bolehow; Ter. ca. 2 miles (12 settlements<sup>25</sup>), furthest distane 1 ½ miles; Sel. 644; 620 A.B., 24 H.B. (farmers of 4 – 8 Joch<sup>26</sup>, tanners in jewish factories, craftsmen, day workers); Kon. 1815 as branch, begin of formation c. 1800.

The parish Bolechow is one of the poorest in the country. Foothills of the Carpathians. Part of

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<sup>23</sup> Footnote in book: „Apart from the ones mentioned above also the following: Neu-Olexice, Alt-Olexice, Jaroszyce, Komarow, Podhorce, Daszawa, Juzepczyce, Tatarsko, Zybaczow, Zurawno, Oblaznice, Stryhance. These settlements belong the the mother parish Gelsendorf. For settlements belonging to the branches Bolechow and Stryi, see these towns.“

<sup>24</sup> Equivalent to 5.68 – 8.53, at most 11.39 Acres

<sup>25</sup> Footnote in book: „Apart from the ones mentioned above also the following: Bolechow ruski, Woloska wieś, Solomona górka, Alt- und Neu-Huziejow, Lisowice, Gerinia, Hoszow, Morzyn, Niniow.

<sup>26</sup> Equivalent to 5.68 – 11.39 Acres

the fields silted from mountain water, covered in debris. Due to its poverty, the parish doesn't have the slightest credit and therefore cannot continue the church construction begun in 1857. At the moment (January 1869) the following are still missing: the tower, inner and outer wall plaster, complete carpenter, glazier, locksmith and painter work, the vestry, the altar, the organ and the bells. The parish can raise only 150 fl. annually for the continuing of the construction. Another 4000 fl. are needed. The church construction needs to be completed soon, due to the utter inadequacy of the prayer room in the Neu-Babilon schoolhouse, where the branch's church services are currently held about 16 times a year. The Neu-Babilon prayer room holds at most 115 people. Doors and windows have to be taken out often. Benches and chairs for the churchgoers are brought from the houses and put into the street and the adjoining school garden for lack of room. In addition to the help received even more extensive support is needed. - No protestant school in Bolehow. 90 children attend the Neu-Babilon school, 18 children the Greek-Catholic school in Huziejow. The latter parish will soon require construction of a protestant school. - Contributions (360 fl.) and voluntary contributions were made only for the church construction. The contribution is carried by 73 parties, of which the wealthier pay 5 – 6 fl., the poorer half. Raise impossible. 29 families do not contribute due to obvious poverty. Those living a mile away cannot be asked to contribute. Funds none. - Support 100 fl. from the state, 1,564 fl. from the G.A.-Association, 148 fl. collection, 100 fl. from the municipality, 200 fl. from His Majesty the Emperor, 200 fl. from His Excellency Count Beust.

#### b) **S. Neu-Babilon A.B.**

L.P. Bolehow; Ter. 2 hours surroundings (5 settlements: Neu-Babilon, Bolechow, Bolechow ruski, Woloska wieś, Solomona górka, furthest distance ½ mile); Sel. 481, 457 A.B., 24 H.B. (small farmers of 4 – 5 Joch<sup>27</sup>, craftsmen, day laborers from the Pfalz); Kon. 1824. Begin of formation ca. 1800.

The schoolhouse – the only one in the branch Bolechow with 140 school-age children – is in very bad condition. It was built in 1824, partly from wood, partly from clay; with a straw roof; annual repairs are necessary but aren't of much use due to the house's frailty. The school room also serves (as already mentioned under Bolechow) for the branch's church services. The other part of the decrepit house houses the 71-year-old teacher, who received a salary of 165 fl. A new construction of the house seems urgently necessary and should be started right after the church in Bolechow is finished. - 63 families contribute (200 fl. total). The wealthier pay 2 fl. 55 kr. - 2 fl. 80 kr., the poorer pay half, 12 cannot pay anything. Raise impossible. Funds and support none.

#### c) **F. Stryi A.B.**

with the school community Grabowce

L.P. Stryi, Ter. 2 ½ miles (12 settlements<sup>28</sup>), furthest distance 1 ½ mile); Sel. 734, 606 A.B., 128 H.B. (farmer, craftsmen, day labourers, usually from neighboring colonial communities);

<sup>27</sup> Equivalent to 5.68 – 7.11 Acres

<sup>28</sup> Footnote in book: „Apart from the ones mentioned above also the following: Duliby, Uhersko, Falisz, Dobrzany, Pezany, Stankow, Wierczany, Zulin, Bratkowce, Skole.“

Kon. 1815

The first protestants settled in the town Stryi in the last decade of the previous century. Constitution as a branch in 1815. Currently, the parish owns a church with tower, built from 1854 to 1863 (construction costs 10,000 fl.), which was dedicated on October 11, 1863. Construction grounds were gifted by the town. Organ and bells still missing (estimated costs 2000 fl.). No religious education. Therefore, the children are brought to Gelsendorf after they complete their 14<sup>th</sup> year, in order to partake in the six weeks of confirmation classes there. One can imagine the outcome! Therefore the construction of a protestant school in Stryi is urgently necessary and must not be delayed. 5,000 fl. are needed, which can't possibly be raised in the parish. One hopes for more extensive outside help. Some children from Stryi surroundings are attending the Greek-Catholic village school in Duliby and in Uhersko, others are kept from school by their parents because of the Rutenic and Polish teaching language. The parish Stryi hopes for an increase of soul numbers as immigration is higher than emigration. Its upkeep is carried by voluntary contributions (50 kr. to 5 fl.) and by apportionment (2 fl. 24 kr. to 3 fl.). As the parish mainly consists of poor craftsmen and small farmers (owning 6 – 10 Joch<sup>29</sup> of land) and as they often have to take care of a large family, a raise of the apportionment will not be possible for most and will be considered a large burden by others. - Funds none. - Support 300 fl. from the state, 700 fl. 20 kr. from the G.A.-Association, 1,500 fl. from the municipality, 50 fl. from Archduke Karl Ludwig, 50 fl. from Prince Nafa.

d) Grabowce A.B.

L.P. Stryi; Ter. - (1 settlement); Sel. 196, 174 A.B., 22 H.B. (24 small farmers with 5 – 10 Joch<sup>30</sup>, craftsmen, day labourers, gathered from neighboring parishes); Kon. 1864. First beginnings in the 1830s.

The small poor parish started building its own school system in June 1868 with laudable sacrifice. Without the carts, which have been provided free by parish members, it has raised almost 1,000 fl. in the parish for the construction of a schoolhouse (2,500 fl.). Unfortunately, construction had to pause since fall for lack of means. Construction debt 150 fl. (Jan. 1869). Still, as only 300 fl. are missing, construction is likely to be finished in 1869. 66 school-age children are already eagerly awaiting their attending the new educational establishment. - 24 land owners (10 fl.) and 4 cottagers share the apportionment (250 fl.). 18 families, very poor craftsmen and day labourers, who just live from one day to the next, don't pay. - Funds none. - Support 300 fl. from the state, 560 fl. 90 kr. from the G.A.-Association, 10 fl. private gift.

## 9. Hartfeld A.B.

with the branches Neu-Burschitz, Alt-Bazow, Neu-Kupnowitz, Moosberg, Rottenhan, Schumlau, Walddorf and the school community Kuttenberg.

L.P. Grodek, Ter. - (11 settlements, apart from the ones mentioned above also Berbigau and Kleindorf; furthest distance to church settlement 5 miles); Sel. 2163 with branches and school

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<sup>29</sup> Equivalent to 8.53 – 14.22 Acres

<sup>30</sup> Equivalent to 7.11 – 14.22 Acres

community, alone 472 (farmers from Mainz and the Upper Pfalz). Gr. & Kon. Older origin.

The mother parish Hartfeld has 50, the complete parish 245 farms. There is a chance of an increase of soul numbers, as several parishioners have bought some farms in the national village Rzeczyzany, where family members will settle. Pastoral care of the branch is difficult due to long distance and inadequate transport and is therefore hardly existent, except for Schumlau. In Neu-Kupnowitz and Neu-Burschitz, which comprise of 80 farms together, the inauguration of an own church system is desirable, but made impossible by the parish's lack of means. The church, built in 1814, does not always provide sufficient space. An extension is necessary, but cannot even be thought about due to lack of means. The pastor with its especially large family (13 living children) lives in miserable conditions due to the low salary. The teacher is not doing better. The school was founded in 1786. The new schoolhouse dates from 1856, is built massively and meets requirements. - The apportionment per land owner is 5 fl. A raise would be possible in good harvest years. Craftsmen and *Inwohner*<sup>31</sup> usually pay nothing. Cottagers bear half of the teacher's salary. - Funds none. Support 240 fl. government lump sum for the pastor's salary.

**a) F. Neu-Burschitz (Neu-Burczye) A.B.**

L.P. Rudki; Ter. ¼ square mile (Alt-Burschitz, Neu-Burschitz and Wankowice); Sel. 196 (farmers, mostly from Württemberg); Gr. & Kon. 1783 – 1784.

The teacher holds reading church services each Sunday and holiday. The mother parish's pastor comes twice a year on weekdays and holds a church service with communion. Church with tower, 2 bells and organ, dedicated on October 26, 1859. Construction costs with construction ground 800 fl., 200 fl. still owed. New altar and benches shall be bought. The old schoolhouse became victim to a fire. The parish built a new schoolhouse in its place in 1859, from wood with a straw roof, one room serves as a schoolroom (50 pupils), a second room as the teacher's accommodation. Own cemetery. Upkeep costs are apportioned to all land owners. - Funds none. - Support 12 fl. 6 kr. government lump sum.

**b) F. Alt-Jazow A.B.**

L.P. Jaworow; Ter. - (2 settlements: Alt-Jazow and Nowiny, the latter ¼ mile from the church settlement); Sel. 170 (farmers from all areas of Galicia); Gr. & Kon. 1833

As the fields are very bad, the small parish can not hope for an increase but rather has to fear a decrease. The number of house owners has already decreased from 28 to 26. The few owning parties raise upkeep costs only with highest efforts. The parish can't even raise the rather low costs of a stable which the teacher urgently needs for his livestock. Prayer house and school house are under one roof. Built 1839 – 1844. The prayer house (dedication Nov. 3, 1844) only has room for 70 listeners. Only one prayer service annually (September 8) by the mother parish's pastor. Apart from that reading services by the school teacher. The school room is even smaller. Several children have to sit on the floor during writing lessons. Only 42 pupils in total. Extension of the school urgently necessary, but not manageable without outside help. - Funds none. - Support 140 fl. from the state for the purchase of one field.

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<sup>31</sup> Term for lodgers, servants and sometimes adult children living with their parents.

### c) Neu-Kupnowitz (Neu-Kupnowice) A.B.

L.P. Rudki; Ter. - (only Neu-Kupnowitz); Sel. 320 (farmers, mostly from Württemberg); Gr. & Kon. 1782.

The parish has a prayer house from 1825 (dedicated on Nov. 8, 1825) and a schoolhouse, but both are decrepit. The prayer house cost 600 fl. including construction grounds, and has room for 80 listeners. The mother parish's pastor holds a prayer service with communion twice a year on weekdays. 30 farmers contribute to the apportionment. 10 fl. per farmer. - Funds and Support none.

### d) F. Moosberg H.B.

L.P. Jaworow; Ter. 286 Joch<sup>32</sup> (1 settlement); Sel. 92 (farmers from Runkel in Nassau); Gr. & Kon. 1782.

As in other places in Galicia, the upkeep of the church and school system is a heavy burden resting on the shoulders of few fellow believers. The prayer house, with room for 90 listeners, was built in 1783 at the time of the parish's foundation and paid for by the *Ärar*<sup>33</sup>. In mediocre condition. The teacher holds reading services on all Sundays and holidays. The schoolhouse (also built in 1783) is in even worse condition and a new building with household buildings is required. No means. No funds. Support of 5 fathoms wood<sup>34</sup> annually from the *Staatsärar*<sup>35</sup>.

The two colonies Berdigau with 7 and Kleindorf with 5 farmers would like to join the school community Moosberg, if it weren't for the large distance and the insurmountable obstacles during winter time. To provide the children with at least some education, both colonies hold a so-called "winter school" with makeshift teachers. No means for an orderly independent school system.

### e) F. Rottenhau A.B.

L.P. Janow; Ter. - (3 settlements: Rottenhau, Porzycza, Stradcz); Sel. 238 (farmers from Hessia – Darmstadt and the Bavarian Pfalz); Gr. & Kon. 1785

In 1812 the parish built a new massive house which contains the school room, the teacher accommodation (1 room) and 1 prayer room. The school room has a size of only 3 ½ square fathoms<sup>36</sup> and isn't sufficient even for the few (42) pupils. Therefore, the somewhat bigger prayer room (room for about 50 listeners) shall be converted to a school room, the loss of a prayer room shall be compensated with the construction of a small church. In 1859 already stones for this construction were purchased. Due to lack of means the construction could not be started. Help is urgently needed. The mother parish's pastor holds church services twice a year (on Ascension Day and Michaelmas). Apart from that regular reading services by the

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<sup>32</sup> Equivalent to 406.69 Acres

<sup>33</sup> This probably refers to the Austrian-Hungarian funds of the Emperor (*Hofärar*) or state (*Staatsärar*).

<sup>34</sup> 5 Fathoms = 1,080 cubic feet

<sup>35</sup> This probably refers to the Austrian-Hungarian funds of the Emperor (*Hofärar*) or state (*Staatsärar*).

<sup>36</sup> In this case 3 ½ square fathoms = 441 square feet (1 fathom = 6 feet)

poorly paid teacher. Own cemetery. - Apportionment: from 1 fl. 25 kr. to 7 fl., from 29 parishioners. - Funds none. - Support 250 fl. from the state (200 fl. for purchase of a school field, 50 fl. for teacher's salary).

**f) F. Schumlau A.B.**

L.P. Jaworow; Ter. - (6 settlements: Schumlau, Ozomla, Jaworow, Sadowa, Wisznia, Roguzno); Sel. 265 (Farmers, from the Bavarian Pfalz); Gr. - (in the last century's 80s).

In 1865 a disastrous fire destroyed houses, church and school. The private residences could be reconstructed with much effort. Then, the schoolhouse was built. The reconstruction of the Lord's house was started in 1868. Construction debts 1000 fl. (January 1869). Another 600 fl. are required and due to immense poverty are hoped to be received by outside help. Church service by the mother parish's pastor every 3. Sunday and every 2<sup>nd</sup> holiday. 1 teacher, 50 pupils.

Funds none. - Support 358 fl. 9 kr. from the G.A.-Association, 20 fl. from the Hungarian Help Association (*Ungarischer Hilfsverein*), 36 fl. private.

**g) F. Walddorf A.B.**

L.P. Janow, Ter. - ; Sel. 148 (farmers from Germany); Gr. 1805

The schoolhouse (built in 1833) has two rooms, one is used as a school room, the other as the teacher's accommodation. In decrepit condition. Shall be reconstructed, as well as a prayer house. No means at all. Own cemetery.

Support 10 fl. from the G.A.-Association.

**h) S. Kuttenberg A.B.**

L.P. Jaworow; Ter. - (4 settlements: Kuttenberg, Czarnokonce, Tuczapy, Zbadyń); Sel. 202 (Farmers from the Pfalz, Principality Birkenfeld); Gr. -.

The parish consists of 20 farmers and has a three-class primary school, attended by 38 pupils, 1 teacher. The latter's low salary has been improved by a continuing schönburgian grant of 42 fl. The schoolhouse is stonewalled, bright and spacious. Own cemetery.

Support 5 fathoms of wood<sup>37</sup> annually for the heating of the school from the *Staatsärar*<sup>38</sup>.

**10. Hohenbach A.B.**

with the branch Reichsheim and the school community Padew.

L.P. Mielec; Ter. - (4 settlements: Hohenbach, Reichsheim, Padew, Goleszów); Sel. 1027 with branch and school community, Hohenbach alone 420 (farmers from Baden, Rhine Pfalz, Hessa, Nassau); Gr. & Kon. 1783-84.

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<sup>37</sup> 5 Fathoms = 1,080 cubic feet

<sup>38</sup> Austrian-Hungarian state funds

One of the poorest and neediest parishes of Galicia. Until October 1867 the seat of the parish was in Reichsheim. However, each pastor who had the misfortune to find himself in Reichsheim had to think about moving on right from his first day there – this is how miserable and sad the position was. In a period of 10 years, the position was taken care of 9 years. Moving the seat of parish to Hohenbach and improving the pastor salary resulted in better conditions, and the appointment of a resolute pastor will strengthen the parish in its existence, despite poverty and misery. Construction of a vicarage with household buildings is highly necessary. In August 1868 the parish bought a private residence with grounds opposite the prayer house, but had to borrow money to pay the first installment. The parish – whose wealthiest parishioners own ground of 15 Joch<sup>39</sup> at most – is in danger of breaking under the immense debt (270 fl. annual interest). Outside help essential. The parish, of deep religious spirit, is more than willing to let the pastor have usufruct of the grounds when it's free of debt. After the vicarage, construction of a new church shall be started. The current makeshift wooden prayer house, built in 1802, without tower or bells, has room for only 150 people and is so decrepit that the walls can be pierced with a stick. If Goleszów parishioners attend church service, there is not enough room in the prayer house and many listeners have to stand in front of the prayer house. There are absolutely no means for a new building. The parish is able and willing to provide building materials and laborers. Not long, and the wooden schoolhouse from 1848 will require reconstruction as well. 1 badly-paid teacher and 89 pupils. The parish's upkeep is carried by 55 ground owners. Each pays an apportionment of 11 fl. Raise impossible. Adults who don't own ground pay nothing and can't pay anything as they can barely meet their own upkeep. - Funds none. Continuing payments: 142 fl. 99 kr. for pastor's salary from *Staatsära*<sup>40</sup>, 18 fathoms of wood<sup>41</sup> from the former *Kameralherrschaft*<sup>42</sup> Tuszów.

In Goleszów, (new colonist parish from 1853, 2 hours away from Hohenbach) the construction of a new school would be necessary, as there is not even a Catholic school there or in the surrounding area. Unfortunately, the few ground owners are still highly indebted from buying their grounds, and so this problem could only be solved with outside help.

#### a) **F. Reichsheim A.B.**

with school community Padew.

L.P. Mielec; Ter. - (1 settlement: Reichsheim); Sel. 212 (farmers, day laborers from Württemberg and Nassau); Gr. & Kon. 1784.

Mother parish until October 1867. Since then a branch of Hohenbach. This shift has caused the fellow believers in Reichsheim deep pain, but was absolutely necessary due to the absolute majority of parishioners residing in Hohenbach. The difficult paths and the often impassable Wisloka River which divides Reichsheim and Hohenbach, impeded pastoral care of the latter parish unacceptably. Now, that the pastor is not in Reichsheim anymore, the settlement has the task to improve the school. The vicarage with grounds and garden shall be dedicated to the school as soon as a new parish fund, the interest of which shall be for the

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<sup>39</sup> Equivalent to 21.33 Acres

<sup>40</sup> Austrian-Hungarian state funds

<sup>41</sup> 18 Fathoms = 3,888 cubic feet

<sup>42</sup> Crown land

use of the pastor in Hohenbach, has reached an amount of 600 fl. Unfortunately, not a single Kreuzer is yet in the fund, as the parish is not able to provide any money and there has been now outside help. Help is urgently needed. The small makeshift prayer house, dedicated in October 1834 (construction costs 3000 fl.) is in miserable condition. There is hardly any decoration inside. No altarpiece, no luster, miserable altar lamps, an even worse organ, not even a baptistery(!). The pastor holds church services every second, in winter every third, Sunday between Easter and Michaelmas. The schoolhouse, built in 1835, is already decrepit. 1 teacher, 42 pupils. A new cemetery is urgently required, the old one is situated on a sand hill on which even the dead can't rest in peace. A coffin put into the earth often reappears after a few days, as the Reichsheim sand is carried from one place to the other so easily. A grave is not dug out until the pastor and mourners have arrived at the cemetery, to avoid it filling up again before the burial. The parish is too poor to establish another cemetery. The grounds also often silt up so badly that farming becomes impossible and the hapless owner has to find their bread elsewhere.

The apportionment from 29 ground owners amounts to 211 fl. 7 kr. Each party pays 7 fl. 3 kr. Voluntary contributions 20 fl. Raise impossible. Funds none. Continuing support 42 fl. for teacher salary from the former Kameralherrschaft<sup>43</sup> Tuszów.

#### b) S. Padew H.B.

L.P. Baranow; Ter. - (2 hours from Reichsheim); Sel. 188 (farmers from Baden); Gr. & Kon. together with Reichsheim 1784.

A small, but steadily growing parish, which works hard for a better existence and is about to constitute itself as an independent school community. Until now, the German protestant colonists had no choice but to send their children to the Polish Catholic school. This resulted in a comparatively low education level in the parish. The parish felt this damage badly and tried to remedy the situation by building a *Winkelschule*<sup>44</sup>, but didn't achieve their goal and instead just had double costs (for the own and the Catholic school). This distress finally resulted in the plan to found an official protestant school. The 35 ground owners were pleased to pledge raising an annual salary of 210 fl. for the teacher in money, wood and goods. Part of the timber for the schoolhouse construction has been collected, but more than 600 fl. are still needed. The parish's strength is used up so much that they can't be expected to raise more.

Until the past year (1868) the dead had to be brought to the Reichsheim cemetery for burial, which usually was difficult and costly due to insufficient paths. In 1868 a field in Padew was finally purchased, enclosed and an own cemetery built. Unfortunately, there is still a debt of 100 fl. on the new property, which the exhausted parish cannot pay by itself.

It would also be highly desirable to build a chapel on the new cemetery, on the one hand to at least allow for a reading service each Sunday and holiday on which weather conditions make traveling to Reichsheim impossible, on the other hand to provide shelter to the pastor coming from Hohenbach and the mourners during funeral services. Unfortunately there are no means at all. The parish emits an emergency cry for help to fellow believers for quick and extensive help.

It is almost a miracle that the protestants in this and some other settlement of Galicia have held on to their fathers' belief in spite of living amongst the large bigoted Catholic and Polish

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<sup>43</sup> Crown lands

<sup>44</sup> A private school, not officially recognized, usually not free (fees could be paid in money or goods)

population.

The apportionment per ground owner is 8 fl. 35 kr., 292 fl. 25 kr. in total. - Raise impossible. - Funds and support none.

## 11. Jaroslau A.B.

with the branches Manasterz and Przemysl.

L.P. Jaroslau; Ter. 30 square miles, the whole Jaroslau district and almost half of the Lancuter district; Sel. 350 (craftsmen, farmers); Gr. ca. 1775.

Jaroslau, like Lemberg, Zamosc and Brody, is one of the four German-Protestant colonist parishes which were founded before the *Toleranzpatent* (Patent of Toleration) soon after the partition of Poland (1774 and 1775)<sup>45</sup> and appointed Efraim Gottlob Hoffmann as their first common pastor.

The mother's parish's core is the town of Jarowlau with its suburb Lazy. The parishioners are almost all very poor. Mixed marriages, hardly occurring in the protestant village communities of Galicia, were more frequent in the town Jaroslau and caused much damage with its ensuing *Reversewirtschaft*<sup>46</sup>. In addition, the poor parish was completely without a pastor in its most worrying time, from 1856 – 1865. There has never been a teacher, and just like its two branches, Jaroslau does not have an own school system.

The ecclesiastical buildings are in very bad condition. In 1797 the parish bought the Catholic "*Spitalkirche zum heiligen Geist*"<sup>47</sup> (for 2,800 Polish guilders, which is equivalent to 700 fl. CM); it is planned to replace its heavy and utterly damaged tiled roof with a new roof. The church has neither tower nor bells, but to the annoyance of the protestant parish there is a Catholic chapel with a "Mother of God painting" on the church's outer wall, which is illuminated and prayed in each Saturday and on all *Marientagen*<sup>48</sup>. The G.A.-Association provided funds to buy a vicarage in 1863, it is a decrepit narrow building, hardly inhabitable and requiring a reconstruction. The construction of a bigger room in the new vicarage, to be used for religious education and parish meetings, is desirable.

The appointment and remuneration of an organist is highly necessary. Unfortunately there are no means. The central executive board of the G.A.-Association bought a 16-Joch<sup>49</sup>-field in 1866 to improve the pastor's salary.

Apportionment 200 fl. carried by 49 parishioners of whole parish (lowest 1 fl. 20 kr. , highest 18 fl.). Raise absolutely impossible. - Funds none. - Support 1,700 fl. from the state; 4,062 fl. 48 kr. from the G.A.-Association; 1617 fl. 93 kr. collections. - Continuing payment 350 fl. for pastor's salary from *Staatsära*<sup>50</sup>.

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<sup>45</sup> Footnote in book: „Compare Kolatschek, Jul., Dr., *Geschichte der evangelischen Gemeinde zu Biala in Galizien*, Teschen 1860, p. 42 f. and especially on page 234 f. the imperial patent from September 17, 1781: „Regarding freedom of religion and privileges for immigrating specialists and farmers.“

<sup>46</sup> No translation found, but to my understanding this refers to the fact that Catholic parents must promise to raise their children in Catholic faith if they want to marry someone of a different confession. It could even mean that the spouse had to „revert“ to Catholicism, having to sign a so-called „Reverse“.

<sup>47</sup> A Spitalkirche is a church building belonging to a charitable establishment like a hospital or old people's home

<sup>48</sup> All religious holidays for the Virgin Mary

<sup>49</sup> Equivalent to 22.75 Acres

<sup>50</sup> Austrian-Hungarian state funds

**a) F. Manasterz A.B.**

A small village parish in the Laneut district with only twelve numbers, 3 ½ miles from Jarowlau. Has neither church nor school. During the winter months, the 21 school-age children are being taught reading, writing and the Catechism by retired k.k.<sup>51</sup> sergeant and farmer Michael Walter in return for heating of his living room. Foundation of an orderly school system would be very necessary, but there are no means. A prayer service with communion takes place once a year (in September). With regard to apportionment see Jaroslau.

**b) F. Przemysl (Prschemischl) A.B.**

Przemysl, a town on the right banks of the river San, is the location of a Latin- and a Greek-Catholic diocese, and also has a Catholic seminary and a Benedictine convent. 1 ½ hours by train from Jaroslau. One a month as well as on important holidays a church service is held for the few protestant parishioners. Unfortunately, there is neither church nor school.

**12. Josesow (Jozesow) H.B.**

with the branches Heinrichsdorf, Mierow, Sapiezanka and Sobolowka and the school communities Hanunin, Karolowka, Romanowka, Stanin, Suszno and Zboiska.

L.P. Radziechow; Ter. - (Settlements Josesow, Wulka, Radziechow, Antonin, Peratyn); Sel. 2507 with branches (355 in Josesow, 97 in Wulka, 38 in Radziechow, 30 in Antonin; farmers and some craftsmen from Württemberg, Baden, Hestia); Gr. 1786; Kon. 1805.

In total the parish Josesow contains the mother parish of the same name, 4 branches (all with schools) and 6 school communities with 31 settlements, 16 of which form larger complexes. Some settlements are 4 – 6 miles from the mother parish, which makes the pastor's work incredibly difficult, especially when paths are bad due to bad weather. The current church in Josesow was dedicated on November 15, 1846, a tower and bells were added later. The schoolhouse was built in 1867 from solid materials and accommodates the teacher as well as 102 studious young minds from Josesow and Wulka. The eight children from Radziechow and Antonin unfortunately don't visit any school at all. The cemetery shall be extended even though this has already been done in 1854. The parish owns church grounds and school grounds, the first of 5 Joch<sup>52</sup>, the latter of 6 Joch<sup>53</sup>.

Apportionment carried by 60 farmers ca. 500 fl., 7 fl. each. Raise not possible due to current difficult conditions. - Funds none. - Support 180 fl. from the state, 20 fl. from the G.A.-Association.

**a) F. Heinrichsdorf A.B.**

L.P. Radziechow; Ter. - ; Sel. 167 (134 in Heinrichsdorf, 26 in Zabana, 7 in Szczyglowka; farmers, mostly from Suszno); Gr. & Kon. 1810.

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<sup>51</sup> „Kaiserlich-königlich“ = „royal imperial“

<sup>52</sup> Equivalent to 7.11 Acres

<sup>53</sup> Equivalent to 8.53 Acres

The parish has 21 farmers, who can hardly get their own living from the infertile grounds. The schoolhouse was built in 1810. The adjoining stable has been converted to a church in 1851 and now requires extensive repairs. 4 prayer services annually, apart from that reading services by the teacher. The decrepit small schoolhouse requires complete reconstruction. Not manageable without outside help. The teacher only had a small living room which is heated together with the school by one oven. Own cemetery and 2-Joch<sup>54</sup>-school grounds. Apportionment 221 fl. 25 kr. 11 fl. per farmer. Raise hardly possible, funds and support none.

**b) F. Mierow A.B.**

L.P. Radziechow; Ter. - , Sel. 301 (168 in Mierow, 96 in Cholojow, 29 in Krzynie, 6 in Njestic, 2 in Nisanow; farmers from Württemberg, Baden, Hestia); Gr. 1786; Kon. 1805.

On November 15, 1868 the parish dedicated its new, friendly church with tower and 2 bells. Construction costs 6,000 fl. Prayer service each third Sunday and on Good Friday. The schoolhouse also is in good condition. 1 teacher, 47 pupils. The children in Cholojow and Njestic attend Catholic schools. The foundation of a protestant school would be needed in Cholojow, but there are no means.

Apportionment per farmer 15 fl., in total 300 fl. Apportionment has been raised to provide a better salary for the teacher. Further raise impossible. - Funds none. - Support 686 fl. from the G.A.-Association for church construction.

**c) F. Sapiezanka A.B.**

L.P. Kamionka-Strumilowa; Ter. - , Sel. 491 (357 in Sapiezanka, 86 in Rozanka, 48 in Kamionka with suburb Krzywalenka; farmers from Baden, Württemberg, Hestia, Rhine Prussia and Bavaria); Gr. 1786; Kon. 1805.

Due to the long distance (4 miles) from the mother parish, the foundation of an own parish system in Sapiezanka, including Theodorshof and other communities currently belonging to the parish Lemberg, is a great need. The shortage of means delays this. The school was founded in 1805. The schoolhouse in good condition. 1 teacher, 90 pupils. Unfortunately, the 19 school-age children of Rozanka have to attend the local Greek-Catholic school. Due to the foreign language of instruction the results are very bad. Due to lack of means the need for a German-protestant school can not be fulfilled. The two annual prayer services (Ascencion Day and Michaelmas) and the reading services held by the teacher are currently taking place in the school room, which hardly fits 120 listeners. The parish is about to construct a church from solid materials and expects outside help. Own cemetery. School grounds 2 ½ Joch<sup>55</sup>. - Apportionment 350 fl. from 38 farmers, about 10 fl. per farmer. Small raise possible. - Funds and support none.

**d) F. Sobolówka A.B.**

L.P. Złoczow-Bialykamien; Ter. -; Sel. 155 (67 in Sobolówka, 64 in Busk, 24 in Stolpyn; farmers, mostly immigrated from surrounding German colonies); Gr. 1838; Kon. as branch

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<sup>54</sup> Equivalent to 2.84 Acres

<sup>55</sup> Equivalent to 3.55 Acres

1864.

The colony Sobolówka was founded by the Olesko Roman-Catholic pastor Herr Sobolowski. German protestants from surrounding colonies settled on church grounds. In total, there are only 10 farmers in the colony, of which 3 are Catholic, but participate in the protestant school system's upkeep. The remodeling of the decrepit schoolhouse from 1838 and the household buildings is urgently necessary. But there are no means. Poverty also prevents the parish from making the advantage and necessary purchase of a 2-Joch<sup>56</sup>-field, even though it would be available for the low price of 200 fl. Outside help is urgently requested. The prayer house is under one roof with the schoolhouse, was built when the colony was founded, but not expanded since 1864 and dedicated on June 5 of the same year. It has room for more than 100 listeners. Construction costs 400 fl. 2 prayer services annually (Candlemas and Trinity Sunday). The large distance from the mother parish (6 miles) makes pastoral care very difficult. The foundation of an independent parish would be an urgent need, but not in Sobolówka itself, but in the colony village Bronislawowka or Kazimirowka (both currently belonging to the Lemberg parish), which are more central and more populated. Unfortunately there are no means. In Busk, 1 ½ miles from Sobolówka, the construction of a protestant school would be desirable. All children there visit the local Catholic school. - Apportionment ca. 200 fl, 18 fl. 50 kr. per farmer. - Raise impossible. - Funds and support none.

**e) S. Hanunin A.B.**

L.P. Radziechow; Ter. - (1 settlement); Sel. 148 (farmers from Württemberg, Baden, Hestia, Rhine Bavaria and Prussia); Gr. & Kon. 1786

The school was founded in 1804. The schoolhouse, built in 1854, and the household buildings are in need of thorough repairs. The parish hopes to be able to cover costs with own means. 1 teacher, 27 pupils. As Hanunin is only ¼ mile from the church settlement Josesow, there is no need for own prayer services. The teacher reads a sermon to the parish on each third Sunday in the school room. - Own cemetery. School grounds 2 Joch<sup>57</sup>. - Apportionment 272 fl., 16 fl. per farmer. - Funds and support none.

**f) S. Karolowka A.B.**

A new colony of 92 souls, set up on Brody grounds by the land owner of Grzymalówka in 1865. The parish is still in constitution stage. Not all private residences have been finished yet. Many are still lacking household buildings. Still, construction of a schoolhouse is already underway, the land owner having gifted not only the construction grounds but a 3-Joch<sup>58</sup>-field. The parish also already has an own cemetery. There are still large forests to clear and grounds to reclaim. Most of the farmers own no more than 10 Joch<sup>59</sup>. For the foundation of an independent school system outside help is urgently required.

**g) S. Romanówka A.B.**

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<sup>56</sup> Equivalent to 2.84 Acres

<sup>57</sup> Equivalent to 2.84 Acres

<sup>58</sup> Equivalent to 4.27 Acres

<sup>59</sup> Equivalent to 14.22 Acres

L.P. Radziechow; Ter. -; Sel. 223 (67 in Romanówka, 96 in Sabinówka, 22 in Telewcyce, 38 in Stojanow, farmers from Württemberg, Baden, Hestia); Gr. & Kon. 1815.

In addition to the protestant farmers (14 in Romanówka, 23 in Sabinówka) there are also 7 Catholic land owners who contribute in the same manner to the school's upkeep and let their children attend the protestant lessons. The wooden schoolhouse, built in 1853 is in good condition but far too small for the 54 pupils. A complete reconstruction of the house is already planned. The means for that shall mostly be gathered within the parish. Own cemetery. School grounds 2 Joch<sup>60</sup>. Apportionment 230 fl., the highest 11 fl. Raise possible. - Funds and support none.

#### **h) S. Stanin A.B.**

L.P. Radziechow; Ter. - , Sel. 189 (185 in Stanin with Buskowe, 4 in Plowe, farmers from Württemberg, Baden, Hestia); Gr. & Kon. 1786.

The village Stanin is inhabited by Protestants, Catholics and Rutens. The school was founded in 1854 and is attended by 34 children. Soon, the parish will have to renovate the schoolbuilding. Parishioners attend church service in Josesow. - Apportionment 250 fl. - Funds none. - Support 200 fl. from the state for purchase of school grounds.

#### **i) S. Suszno A.B.**

L.P. Radziechow; Ter. - ; Sel. 168 (124 in Suszno, 12 in Felixowka, 22 in Witkow; farmers from Baden, Württemberg, Hestia), Gr. & Kon. ca. 1804.

The village Suszno is a national village, in which the protestant fellow believes live scattered. The meagre property unfortunately forces some into emigration. Some have chosen Russia as their new home, several moved to Karolowka. The schoolhouse was built in 1852 and is in good condition. 1 teacher, 26 pupils. In Witkow there are three school-age children which don't attend any school at all. As the school only has 1 Joch<sup>61</sup> of fields, an extension is desirable. No means. The dead are buried in Josesow. Church servies are attended there as well. - Apportionment 200 fl., highest 10 fl. Raise not possible. - Funds and support none.

#### **k) S. Zboiska A.B.**

L.P. Radziechow, Ter. -; Sel. 145 (in Zboiska and Swatkowce, farmers, craftsmen from the surrounding German colonies), Gr. & Kon. 1836.

A few years ago several protestant families have emigrated to Russia and therefore, several farms have passed into Catholic hands. The schoolhouse was built in 1850 from wood, with a straw roof. It has one school room and 2 living rooms for the teacher. 40 pupils. Own cemetery. School grounds 2 Joch<sup>62</sup>. All 22 farmers contribute to the apportionment. Lowest 6

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<sup>60</sup> Equivalent to 2.84 Acres

<sup>61</sup> Equivalent to 1.42 Acres

<sup>62</sup> Equivalent to 2.84 Acres

fl. Raise hardly possible due to poverty. - Funds and support none.

### **13. Josefsberg H.B.**

with the branch Ugartsberg.

L.P. Drohobycz; Ter. - (13 settlements<sup>63</sup>), furthest distance 3 miles); Sel. 1344 with branch, 796 alone in Josefsberg (farmers, craftsmen from the Pfalz, Nassau, Hestia, Baden, Württemberg, Alsatia); Gr. 1783 (on February 27, 1793 the first pastor Joh. Heinrich Fäsi from Zurich arrived).

The most important issue for the parish is the expansion of its school by extension (or reconstruction) of the schoolhouse and the appointment of a second teacher. 160 – 190 pupils. No means. Urgently required would be the construction of new schools in Krynzia, where there was a makeshift school for a while but could be kept up due to the parishioners' poverty, and Letnia, where the Rutens keep trying to convince parishioners to send their protestant children to the badly-kept Rutenic schools. Unfortunately no means can be raised due to poverty. The prayer house, built from 1802 – 1805, with a small roof tower and two bells, requires new roofing. The parish would like to build a tower. The vicarage, built in 1859 for 2,500 fl. is adequate. 87 parties. Each farmer pays 2 fl. for the school upkeep. Raise hardly possible. Funds and support none.

#### **a) F. Ugartsberg H.B.**

L.P. Drohobycz; Ter. - (2 settlements, Ugartsberg and Horuczko); Sel. 212 (175 in Ugartsberg, 37 in Horuczko; farmers, craftsmen from the Pfalz and Hestia); Gr. 1784.

Ugartsberg has 20 farmers, 3 cottagers, 3 *Inwohner*<sup>64</sup>. In the colony Horuczko, 1 hour from Ugartsberg, there are only 3 farmers and some craftsmen. The small and poor parish has been planning the construction of a small church for 9 years now, but has not yet raised the necessary means. The low and dark prayer room fits ca. 100 listeners, the situation is even sadder with regard to the school room and the teacher's apartment, which are both under one roof with the prayer house, built in 1836. In the spring of 1869 the house shall be extended, a new, larger school room built and the teacher's apartment shall get the current school room as a second room. The stones have to be gotten four miles away and that only applies to winter time, when a detour of ca. 2 miles isn't necessary. 1 teacher, ca. 50 pupils. After construction of the schoolhouse, the church construction shall be started. Outside help is asked for. - Apportionment per farmer 5 fl. 50 kr., but only in Ugartsberg. The three farmers in Horuczko contribute neither to the pastor's nor the teacher's salary. - Funds and support none.

### **14. Königsberg H.B.**

with the branches Baranówka and Gillershof.

<sup>63</sup> Footnote in book: „Apart from the ones mentioned above there are also the following settlements: Krynzia, Letnia, Königsau, Medenice, Bilcza, Kawsko, Rudniky, Derzow, Manasterzec, Torhanowice, Podhodec.

<sup>64</sup> Term for lodgers, servants and sometimes adult children living with their parents.

L.P. Lezaysk; Ter. - (5 settlements: Königsberg, Hučzisk, Brzuzakrólewska, Rakszawa and Henslawka, the latter 4 miles from Königsberg); Sel. 660 (243 in Königsberg, farmers, craftsmen, day laborers from Hussia); Gr. 1783; Kon. 1801.

Like most other parishes of Galicia, Königsberg presents a picture of hardship and misery. The upkeep of the church and school system rests on the shoulders of 28 farmers with 15 Joch<sup>65</sup> fields each. In spite of all industriousness, the sandy ground yields such meager crops that the own upkeep can barely be managed. In addition to poverty, the parish has seen much bad luck. From 1773, i.e. since foundation of the parish, until 1801 there was no pastor at all in Königsberg. From 1801 – 1809 Josef Janko was the pastor, but he left the miserably paid position. After a vacancy of more than eight years, the parish got a man who had to be removed from his post in 1842. A seven-year vacancy followed. These long vacancies and the filling of the position with a pastor who was not agreeable to God, often threatened the parish with dissolution, and it has to be praised as an act of grace by the Highest that the small group of fellow believers kept up its church and school system in spite of the difficult and fateful events.

The school was built right after the colony's foundation. The wooden schoolhouse is highly decrepit and shall be replaced by a new building. No means. 1 teacher, 55 pupils. The wooden vicarage also urgently requires a reconstruction. The wooden prayer house from 1817, spacious but unsightly, halfway meets requirements. Pastor and teacher live in miserable conditions. Getting a pastor's salary fund from the *Centralvorstand*<sup>66</sup> has been tried in vain so far<sup>67</sup>. - Apportionment 170 fl. and natural goods. Raise impossible. - Funds none. - Support 200 fl. from the state for the teacher. Continuing support of 150 fl. for pastor's salary; 31 fl. 50 kr. Schönburg'sches grant for the teacher.

#### a) **F. Baranówka H.B.**

L.P. Lezaysk; Ter. - (5 settlements: Baranówka, Lukowa, Jelna, Ruda and Szarzina); Sel. 187 (farmers, craftsmen, day laborers from the Rhine area); Gr. & Kon. 1801.

The colony Baranówka joined the mother parish Königsberg as a parish right after its foundation in 1801 and had 8 prayer services annually in a private residence. It was without a school until 1863. As there were no Catholic schools either, the children grew up without any schooling at all. When the current pastor came to Königsberg in 1859, he tried to awaken and strengthen the need for a school as often as he could. The low number of parishioners (11 farmers, 15 cottagers) and the immense poverty prevented the plan for a long time. Finally, in 1863, the parish decided to appoint a teacher and start schooling in a rented building. But the rental contract was terminated after only one year. The parish had to start school

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<sup>65</sup> Equivalent to 21.33 Acres

<sup>66</sup> No English translation, it is a term for the central board of directors, probably from the G.A.-Association.

<sup>67</sup> Footnote in book: „Since then – as the pastor writes in a letter – more than 4 years have passed and it has not been mentioned. and yet, Liphthal in Moravia for example is able to provide the pastor three times the remuneration Königsberg can give. I was the vicar there for six years, am familiar with the conditions in Moravia and Bohemia anyway as I come from there, and know that some pastor there earns more from his *Stolgebühren* (*Translator comment: fees for church services such as christening, marriages, burials etc.*) than I earn with my complete income. My *Stolgebühren* are 35 kr., 50 kr., 1 fl and the highest 2 fl. I have to drive to each function in the branches, early away from home and back late at night and that usually on my own expense.“

construction. In 1865 construction on the wooden building was advanced enough to allow teacher and pupils (ca. 42) to move in. But as of today (March 1869) the house is still incomplete in some areas due to lack of means. Help is urgently asked for. the pastor's eight annual prayer services and the teacher's reading services are held in one of the schoolhouse's rooms. The construction of a chapel is much desired, but the poor parish, already burdened above its strength with the pastor's and teacher's remuneration, cannot provide any means for the fulfillment of this wish. The cemetery requires extension. - Monetary apportionment per farmer – in addition to natural goods – 2 fl. 80 kr. for the pastor's salary, 2 fl. for the teacher's salary. Due to the miserable crop of the sandy ground a raise of the apportionment is impossible. - Funds none. - Support 200 fl. from the state for school construction, 180 fl. for teacher's salary.

#### **b) F. Gillershof H.B.**

L.P. Lezaysk; Ter. - (9 settlements: Gillersdorf, Lezasyk, Starymiasto, Wrczawice, Dornbach, Harluwka, Giedlerowa, Debno, Czeplice); Sel. 230 (farmers, craftsmen, day laborers from the County Solms-Braunfels), Gr. & Kon. 1783.

Gillershof has 19 farmers who apparently own better fields than their fellow believers in Königsberg and Baranówka, but on the other hand completely lack meadows and keeper pastures. The school has been without a teacher and the village youth (43 children) without any schooling since June 1868. Several applicants withdrew their application in light of the miserable remuneration (ca. 140 fl. total). The poor parish is unable to raise its contributions. The wooden schoolhouse is small and highly decrepit. The small church with a small tower in the middle of the roof, but without bells, was built in 1838 from solid materials and only required repairs in the roof.

The children from Lezasyk and Giedlerowa also rely on the Gillershof school. The children of the other settlements mentioned above have to do without any schooling as there is not even a Catholic school. - Monetary apportionment per farmer in addition to natural goods 3 fl. 48 kr. for pastor's salary, 2 fl. 30 kr. for teacher's salary. - Funds none. - Support 160 fl. from the state for an improved teacher's salary.

#### **15. Krakau A.B.**

L.P. Krakau; Ter. 21 square miles, the area of the former free state Krakau, furthest distance 8 miles; Sel. 500 (merchants, craftsmen); Kon. 1816.

Krakau, the former capital of Poland with its many Catholics churches and convents, houses a small protestant parish which dates back to the Reformation period. The once blooming parish, consisting of Bohemian brothers, Lutherans and reformed Protestants, was threatened in its existence by the persecution of the protestants started with the Jesuit king Sigismund III. (1587-1632). It continued its existence in secret. After the area Krakau was elevated to a sanctuary, the parish constituted itself again (1816), supported by Prussia. Only lately has the parish been incorporated into the church regulated organism of the German-Slavic countries. The parish's numbers are rising continuously. Church (a former convent church, built in 1636) and vicarage have been gifted to the parish at the time of its constitution by the governing senate. Restoration costs 10,000 fl. No tower or bells. Excellent organ. The parish keeps a

primary school with 4 classes and 3 teachers. Schoolhouse in very good condition. Cemetery used together with other Christian confessions from times of the free state. - Voluntary contributions ca. 250 fl. by 80 parties, the highest 4 fl., the lowest 1 fl. Raise possible. Pastor and teacher salary of 1,000 fl. paid by the state in stipulation. - Funds 10,000 Polish fl., mortgaged in Thorn since 1836 and not terminable.

## 16. Lemberg A.B.

with the deaconry Uniow and the branches Bronislawówka, Schönthal, Theodorshof, Unterbergen, Weinbergen and the school community Kaltwasser.

L.P. Lemberg; Ter. of the whole parish: 4 miles north, 13 north-east, 18 east, 12 south-east, 2 miles each to south and west. Settlements belonging to mother parish. Kaltwasser with Zimnawoda, Zimnawódka and Rudno, Staresioto, Bóbrka); Sel. 3,700 with branches, more than 1,200 in the mother parish alone (all professions and from all countries); Gr. & Kon. The permission for the foundation of a pastorate in Lemberg was granted in 1775, the first pastor started work in 1779.

Lemberg (Galicia's capital) belong to the few protestant parishes who were granted freedom of religion with the patent of October 1, 1774, soon after the partition of Poland<sup>68</sup>. From the beginning the parish were granted rights with regard to marriage and religious raising of children which exceeded the framework of the *Toleranzpatent* (Patent of Toleration) from 1781. Protestant mothers in mixed marriages were always allowed to raise their daughters in the spirit of the right gospel.

The connection of three trains in Lemberg probably will lead to an increased number of souls, but the question of increase or decrease will be decided by the political conditions. The church was bought in 1787 and continuously brought to its current good condition. It has room for about 1,000 listeners. Tower and bells have been desired for a long time, but the necessary means are lacking. The parish's whole strength is currently directed at planning – and hopefully carrying out soon – the construction of an own schoolhouse. Under the current conditions, so threatening to the protestant school, this construction appears almost as a necessary condition for securing the school's existence. The rented rooms where the school-attending youth (ca. 90 children) is currently housed, leave much to be desired.

The construction of a branch school or a school with adequate assistance would be especially necessary in the suburb Gródek, but there are no means.

In Bobrka, the few protestant families attempt the foundation of an own school and branch church system. Currently, the small parish makes do with makeshift teachers. This is also the case in the settlement Staresiolo.

The pastor and vicar (deacon) are housed in two ground-level houses near the church. The teachers have to take care of their accommodation themselves.

There are three *Kommunalfriedhöfe*<sup>69</sup> in Lemberg. On one of them, a part is partitioned off from the protestant cemetery ever since the exasperating cemetery disturbance. on the other two however, protestants are still buried in sequence. The parish used to have its own

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<sup>68</sup> Footnote in the book: „Apart from Lemberg, the towns Jaroslau, Brody, Zamosc and Zaleszczyki were granted the same privilege in 1774.“

<sup>69</sup> A *Kommunalfriedhof* is a cemetery belonging to the municipality, not the church. Dead of all confessions are buried there.

cemetery. Emperor Joseph II. canceled it with the words: "My subjects shall live with each other in peace and so their dead shall also rest together in peace."

The parish supports itself with the gains from a share of the Kulparkow estate (100 Joch<sup>70</sup> grounds with living and household buildings), the interest of the church and school fund and by voluntary contributions. The latter (1,200 fl. on average) is asked from parishioners with sufficient means. Currently 225 of them pay 1 fl. to 25 fl. each. As the annual expenses are not covered by all these sources of income, a raise of the contributions is unavoidable.

Funds 25,000 fl. church and school fund, 3,615 fl. Lemberg pastor widows fund, 1,568 fl. bell tower construction fund, 774 fl. school construction fund, 1,406 fl. Gustaf Adolf-Schreter-grand fund. In addition a fund of 1.050 fl. as a grant for a son from a protestant Lemberg family who wants to study, managed by the k.k. Fin. L. Prokuratur<sup>71</sup>. - Support none. - Continuing payment 315 fl. from municipal means.

#### a) Diakonat (Pastorat) Uniow

with the branches Dobrzanica, Unterwalden and Askowitz

The deaconry Uniow, currently still connected with the deaconry Lemberg, got its name from the Uniow k.k. Kameral-Herrschaft<sup>72</sup> on which the deaconry parishes Unterwalden, Dobrzanica and Uskowitz were founded once, and which has been transferred into private ownership a while ago. There is no protestant parish in Uniow itself. The three parishes named before were planned to form an own parish system (Uniow deaconry or pastorate). But until now they are under the care of the Lemberg deaconry, as deacon of Uniow, and are under pastoral jurisdiction of the Lemberg protestant rectory. However, it is planned to carry out the inauguration of an own clerical position within those three parishes. This however, can not be done without outside help.

#### i. F. Dobrzanica (Dobrschanitz) A.B.

L.P. Przemyślany; Ter. Colony and national village Dobrzanica, Wojciechowice; distance from Lemberg 7 ½ miles); Sel. 228 (farmers from the Rhine lands); Gr. & Kon. 1785.

The colony parish Dobrzanica has 18 farmers. In the national village of the same name there are 4 smallholders and 2 craftsmen. These have to carry to complete upkeep for the parish, meaning the school upkeep, the school supplies, work on the school and prayer house, the household buildings, fees for the pastor from Lemberg who holds the prayer service, for school and other audits etc. The small parish would not be able to bear a raise of contributions. Communion services are held once a year. Reading services on the other Sundays and holidays. The prayer house was built in 1826, has room for 150 listeners and is under one roof with the school house. It is in mediocre condition. No tower or organ. A proper chapel would be needed, but there are no means. 1 teacher, 40 pupils. Teacher's accommodation in the school house very limited.

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<sup>70</sup> Equivalent to 142.20 Acres

<sup>71</sup> Austrian financial administration

<sup>72</sup> Crown lands

The colony parish as such owns 10 Joch<sup>73</sup> forest (from merging of privately owned ground). Funds 100 fl. national loan obligation. Support none. - There used to be a continuing payment of 20 fl. annually by the Kameral-Ärar<sup>74</sup>. Since the Kameral-Herrschaft has been sold, this allowance is reimbursed by the estate owners due to obligation from the sales contract. The parish used to receive 5 fathoms of wood annually<sup>75</sup> from the same source in order to heat the school room. But apparently this has ended here as elsewhere.

## ii. F. Unterwalden A.B.

L.P. Podhayczyki; Ter. district of the colony Unterwalden and the adjoining national parish Podhayczyki, distance from Lemberg 4 ½ miles); Sel. 360 (farmers, cottagers, craftsmen, day laborers from the Rhine Pfalz and Hestia); Gr. 1784

Unterwalden with its 34 farmers and 18 cottages shall be the center of the independent pastorate system which is to be founded. The parish already owns farming grounds of 10 Joch<sup>76</sup>, which shall be part of the pastorate grounds. Prayer service one or twice a year. Also reading services. The prayer house, built in 1798, has room for 206 listeners, has neither tower nor organ. Two bells. The roof requires repairs. The school house, also built in 1798 and extended about 10 years ago, is in good condition. 1 teacher, 50 pupils. Own cemetery. The parish, which is also an independent borough, owns 59 Joch<sup>77</sup> of pastures and 18 Joch<sup>78</sup> of fields and meadows.

The complete upkeep costs are on an annual average – minus larger construction costs and with all contributions calculated in money – 300 fl. A raise would be extremely difficult. Funds 1,050 fl. replacement obligations.

## iii. Uskowitz (Uszkowice) A.B.

L.P. Przemyslany; Ter. Colony and national community Uskowitz; distance from Lemberg 6 miles); Sel. 158 (farmers, cottagers from the Rhine Pfalz and Hestia); Gr. 1784.

The small colony Uskowitz consists of only 10 farms of 20 Joch<sup>79</sup> each. Two of those have been sold to non-protestant owners. The people having bought land in the national village, 8 in number, are smallholders. The parish's existence was threatened for quite a while, but the situation seems to improve. Still, it needs support. The school house with the prayer room is in the middle of reconstruction and the extended teacher apartment is already finished. School room and prayer house couldn't be completed due to lack of means. Outside help is urgently needed. Until then, the larger room of the teacher's apartment has to serve as a school and prayer room. Prayer service once a year. Apart from that reading services. 1 teacher, 28 pupils. Own cemetery. 85 Joch<sup>80</sup> pastures.

In 1868 the school system was organized, the school funds were raised to 200 fl., the school

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<sup>73</sup> Equivalent to 14.22 Acres

<sup>74</sup> State funds

<sup>75</sup> 5 Fathoms = 1,080 cubic feet

<sup>76</sup> Equivalent to 14.22 Acres

<sup>77</sup> Equivalent to 83.90 Acres

<sup>78</sup> Equivalent to 25.60 Acres

<sup>79</sup> Equivalent to 28.44 Acres

<sup>80</sup> Equivalent to 120.87 Acres

and prayer house was extended, which resulted in a raise of apportionments. Another raise would hardly be possible. - Funds none. - Support 40 fl. from the G.A.-Association for the school and prayer house construction.

**b. F. Bronislawówka A.B.**

L.P. Zborow; Ter. district of the parish, 10 miles from Lemberg; Sel. 100 (farmers from other Galician parishes); Gr. 1838; Kon. 1861

This small colony parish has the school in its center. The school house is humble, unfinished, the school room floor hasn't been laid yet. The teacher lives in a small room. The prayer room is not yet ready for use, therefore the holding of prayer services is not yet organized. Until now 1,200 fl. have been paid for this. The parish doesn't have many means. 1 teacher, 20 pupils. Own cemetery.

The parish's annual upkeep (133 fl.) is carried by 12 farmers and 4 cottagers. Five inhabitants don't contribute at all. 10 fl. annually per farmer. Higher contributions cannot be made. - Funds none. - Support 200 fl. from state funds for teacher salary and for the school and prayer house construction.

The construction of a new school in adjoining

Kazimirówka,

a colony parish with 131 souls and 37 school-aged children, founded almost at the same time as Bronislawówka, is in progress. The school house is not finished and in any case inadequate. The household buildings are also still missing. Unfortunately, there are no sufficient means.

**c) F. Schönthal A.B.**

L.P. Janow; Ter. 1 square mile (the three adjoining settlements Schönthal, Karaczynow, Wrocow; as well as some protestant families and persons in the surrounding area; 2 miles from Lemberg); Sel. 300 (farmers, day laborers from the Pfalz), Gr. 1786.

Reading services are held on all Sundays and holidays. Prayer service with communion once a year. Occasionally, especially on Good Friday, the first holiday of the three high holidays, and on Ascencion Day as confirmation day, the inhabitants of the Schönthal branch visit the prayer service in Lemberg and partake in communion there.

The prayer house is under one roof with the school. Built at the time of the colony's foundation, but extended and usefully reconstructed in 1855. Without tower or organ. The school house is in good condition. Teacher's accommodation suitable. 49 school-age children. Own cemetery.

The parish's upkeep is paid by a set apportionment. Each family pays the average of a monetary equivalent of 15 fl., unless bigger repairs or construction work is necessary. Funds and support none.

**d) F. Theodorshof A.B.**

L.P. Żółkiew; Ter. 1 square mile (settlements Theodorshof, Żeldec, Hendzychówka, Krasiczyn, Bojanec), Sel. ca. 350 (farmers, almost completely from other Galician colonies); Gr. 1824; Kon. 1835, pastoral care through Lemberg.

The foundation of a new pastoral system is an urgent need for the two branch and school communities Theodorshof and Sapiezanka (belonging to Josesow). The Theodorshof parish works hard on this goal. Funds are not yet present. The parish however counts on the indispensable help of the G.A.-Association. The church is new, dedicated on October 25, 1868. It has a tower and room for 300 listeners. No organ yet. Construction costs 8,000 fl, of which several hundred guilders are still owed and on which an interest of 10 % is charged. One prayer service annually from Lemberg. Apart from that reading services. Occasionally, the parishioners attend prayer service in Lemberg, where their catechumens<sup>81</sup> are confirmed on Ascension Day.

Construction of a vicarage with household buildings is still necessary. Construction is not possible without outside help. The school house was newly constructed in 1850 and is in good condition, as well as its household buildings. 1 teacher, 74 school-age children. Own cemetery.

The burden of the parish's upkeep rests almost exclusively on the 35 farmers in Theodorshof and Żeldec. The other's contributions are low. 1 farmer pays approximately 20 fl. per year. However, this sum will substantially increase in the future, especially due to the inauguration of an own pastoral system. Funds none. Church construction support: 400 fl. from the state; 579 fl. 76 k. from the G.A.-Association; 200 fl. from Mr. Julius Stettner in Triest.

#### e) **F. Unterbergen A.B.**

L.P. Winniki; Ter. Settlement Unterbergen; distance from Lemberg 1 ¾ miles; Sel. 73 (farmers from the grand duchy Baden), Gr. 1783, Kon. as school community 1820.

The poor small parish consists of 10 adjoining farms. In 1821 a school house was built from solid materials, which – together with the household buildings – cost 1,400 fl. Teacher accommodation in the school house damp and unhealthy. 12 pupils. The school room is also prayer room. Fits 36 – 40 listeners. Only reading services on Sundays and holidays. Occasionally the parishioners attend prayer services in Lemberg. Own cemetery.

All upkeep costs are borne by the 10 farmers. These costs are the teacher's salary, payments for repairs, purchase of school supplies and teaching materials, school audits and an amount of 10 fl. 50 kr. into the Lemberg church funds. They are hardly bearable for the poor small parish.

School funds 250 fl. Support none. Until now the parish received 5 fathoms of wood<sup>82</sup> annually from the kamental-herrschaftlich<sup>83</sup> forests to heat the school room. Unfortunately, even this small contribution to the school's upkeep is denied now.

Under the current conditions the school's continued existence is not secure unless the parish received outside help.

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<sup>81</sup> One receiving instruction in the principles of the Catholic religion

<sup>82</sup> 1080 cubic feet

<sup>83</sup> Crown lands

#### f) **F. Weinbergen A.B.**

L.P. Winniki; Ter. ½ square mile (settlement Weinbergen with the adjoining national village Winniki, distance from Lemberg 1 ¼ mile); Sel. 435 (farmers, some craftsmen from the Rhine lands); Gr. & Kon. 1783.

The constitution of the branch Weinberg into an independent pastoral parish would be an urgent need. The better people in the parish have set their eyes on this goal already. The biggest obstacle are unpleasant factionalisms. The parish has a chance of increase through the possibility of buying grounds in the Rutenic national village Winniki.

A regular prayer service with communion takes place once a year, usually before Easter. Apart from that regular reading services. Occasionally, some of the parishioners attend prayer services in Lemberg. The services are held in the school house, which has room for 120 – 130 listeners. The construction of a church would be desirable. The appointment and hiring of an assistant teacher is of even bigger importance. The parish has been bequeathed a rental building, the income of which shall be used for the assistant teacher's salary. However, the income is not sufficient, especially as construction work, such as a division of the spacious school room and construction of a new teacher's apartment would be necessary. The school house was built in 1802 and is in good condition, as well as the household buildings. 75 school-age children.

As a borough, Weinbergen owns a blacksmith's, a bull pasture of 12 Joch<sup>84</sup> and forests of 10 Joch<sup>85</sup> (from merging of privately owned ground). - Funds: 1,109 fl. 35 kr. church and school fund; 1,350 fl. parish fund. The parish's upkeep is borne by fund interest and apportionments according to the financial situation of each family father. Highest amount ca. 12 fl. The parish also pays 31 fl. annually into the Lemberg church fund.

The colony farms have small fields. There are almost no meadows. A large part of the farms is more or less in debt. A possible raise of apportionments would depend on circumstances which are not realistic. - Support none.

#### g) **S. Kaltwasser A.B.**

L.P. Lemberg; Ter. ½ square mile (settlements Kaltwasser, Zimnawoda, Zimnawódka, Rudno; distance from Lemberg 1 ¼ mile); Sel. 142 (farmers from Württemberg and Baden); Gr. 1784, Kon. as school community 1825.

The school, built 15 years ago, is still indebted with 200 fl. for the purchase of house and garden grounds. The teacher's accommodation in the school house is suitable. 24 school-age children. The annual upkeep is borne by 15 parishioners and amounts to annually ca. 200 fl. , including regular repairs. Depending on the raise of costs, apportionments with have to be increased. - Funds none. - Support by the state 60 fl.

### **17. Ranischau A.B.**

with the branch Steinau.

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<sup>84</sup> Equivalent to 17.06 Acres

<sup>85</sup> Equivalent to 14.22 Acres

L.P. Sokolow; Ter. 3 settlements (apart from Ranischau also Theodora Sulichow and Mazury, the latter settlements one mile, the first 5 miles from Radischau); Sel. 1080, 420 in Radischau (farmers, craftsmen from Württemberg); Gr. & Kon. 1782.

Ranischau has 33 farmers, which are leading a difficult life on hardly fertile grounds. Many emigrations. The parish has a prayer house, which was dedicated on the last Trinity Sunday of 1834 and has room for 160 listeners. Construction costs with ground 2,000 fl. The school was founded in 1789. The school house, constructed in 1823 from wood, is too small and very decrepit. A new construction or at least an extension and renovation are urgently necessary. No means. The teacher's income has suffered greatly from a partly sanding-up of the school grounds. 50 pupils. In Theodora Sulichow, 5 miles away, the construction of a school would be an urgent need, but there are no means.

Apportionment 576 fl., 16 fl. per farmer. Raise impossible. - Funds none. - Support 50 fl. from the state for the teacher. - Continuing payment 150 fl. by the state for the pastor's salary.

#### a) **F. Steinau A.B.**

L.P. Nikso; Ter. -, furthest distance 4 miles; Sel. 660 (350 in Steinau, 310 in the surrounding area; farmers, craftsmen from the Pfalz and Baden); Gr. & Kon. (under Emperor Joseph II.).

On October 27, 1867 the parish dedicated its beautiful church with room for 450 listeners, tower, bells and organ, but currently (March 1869) still is in debt with 400 fl. from the construction. The mother parish's pastor holds a prayer service every third Sunday, apart from that reading services held by the poorly paid but highly regarded teacher. The latter also hold the confirmation lessons. The school house, built in 1814, is still in good condition. 70 pupils. The cemetery is planned to be extended by half and newly enclosed in 1869, costs 100 fl., which the parish will hardly be able to raise. All 42 farmers contribute to the apportionment. - Funds none. - Church construction supports: 1,365 fl. from the G.A.-Association; 500 fl. from parishioners from the surrounding area of Steinau.

#### **18. Reichau A.B.**

with the branches Deutschbach, Einsingen, Felsendorf, Lindenau, Deutsch-Smolín and the school community Rehberg.

L.P. Lubaczow; Ter. -; Sel. 1,200 (farmers); Gr. & Kon. 1787.

In spite of repeated requests and urging, no information was received from the vicarage of Reichau, which is even more unfortunate as there are no other sources.

#### **19. Neu-Sandez (Neu-Sandec) A.B.**

with the branches Sirzeszyce and Zbikowice.

L.P. Neu-Sandez; Ter. - (18 settlements<sup>86</sup>), furthest distance 8 miles; Sel. 716 with branch,

<sup>86</sup> Footnote in book: „Apart from the ones mentioned above also: Golombkowic, Mystkow, Zalubince, Chelmiec, Biczycze, Hutweide, Dombrowka, Laufendorf, Zawada, Nawojowa, Jamnica, Cziniawa, Wielopolc, Starawieś-Weber, DzyKowa.“

156 in Sandec alone (farmers, craftsmen, day laborers from Baden, Pfalz, Hestia, Frankfurt a.M., Nassau); Gr. & Kon. 1802 as independent parish, before that part of Stadlo.

Neu-Sandez is one of the poorest and already dying parishes. It doesn't have any of the benefits that all other German parishes settling on state domains (religious fund lands). It received neither vicarage nor school grounds from the state and does not receive any firewood for vicarage and school. In addition, the parishes prosperity has steadily decreased since its foundation (1802). The parish already lost almost half of its members, partly through death, partly through emigrations (to Russia), mixed marriages and conversions to the Roman church. The Jesuit order has a college in Neu-Sandez, which has experienced a significant increase due to Jesuits expelled from Italy. Especially the more affluent families send their children to the Catholic schools in Neu-Sandez. A consequence of this is that the children become polishified, are embarrassed of and deny their German heritage, and as adults often turn away from their father's faith. Already, the parish worries about its future. Only extensive physical and moral help can save the parish from dissolution.

In February 1868 it finally, with enormous effort, appointed a new young help for the current teacher, an infirm old man, an hopes to improve the school (ca. 100 pupils) again. Unfortunately, the second teacher's salary (300 fl.) could only be secured for three years. If no outside help is given by then, the arrangement would have to end again. The municipal commune in Neu-Sandez, which pays 6,000 fl. annually for the Roman-Catholic schools, has refused – in spite of several pleadings and reminders – to do what it just and to support the protestant school with public means as well. If the parish's future is to be secured, the foundation and upkeep of a fund for pastor and teacher salary is absolutely necessary in light of the increasing impoverishment and decrease of the small parish. The parish already collected 598 fl. 86 kr. for the teacher salary fund.

The small church, vicarage and school house are remains of a Franciscan friary, built in 1296 by King Wenzeslaus on the steep rocky bank of the Dunajez, which have been purchased by the state for about 2,200 fl. All buildings require extensive repairs. The church shall receive a new roof and a new ante hall. Not realizable without help from outside (costs 4,000 fl.). An asylum needs to be founded in New-Sandez for catechumens<sup>87</sup> from outside. Catechumens from outside are usually confirmed without any lessons beforehand, some don't receive confirmation at all. One room of the vicarage could easily be set up as an asylum for 200 – 300 fl. Apportionment from 113 parties according to means: 600 fl. (from 1 fl. to 44 fl.). 300 adults unfortunately can't pay anything (farm hands receive an annual salary of 8 – 12 fl., cottagers and craftsmen barely get by). Only some parishioners in the town Neu-Sandez can contribute more. - Support 550 fl. 86 kr. from the G.A.-Association.

#### a) **F. Strzeszyce (Strscheschitze) und Zbikowice A.B.**

L.P. Limanow; Ter. ca. 1 square mile (4 settlements: Strzeszyce, Zbikowice, Ujanowice, LoBozina); Sel. 121, 49 in Zbikowice, 56 in Strzeszyce (farmers, shoe makers, tailors from Hestia, Nassau, Frankfurt a. M.); Gr. & Kon. 1802 as branch of Neu-Sandez. Used to belong to Stadlo.

Two of the poorest colonies, 3 miles away from the mother parish, once living in better circumstances, but then degenerating and only recently picking themselves up to not only

<sup>87</sup> One receiving instruction in the principles of the Catholic religion

keep but solidify their existence. Zbikowice used to have 72, Strzeszyce 82 souls. Due to persecution and oppression several colonists sold their belongings and settled closer to the town of Sandez. Others perished morally due to the lack of any spiritual care. At the time of settling, Emperor Joseph II. gave the protestant colonists of Strzeszyce a school ground of the size of a colonist farm, but due to irresponsibility it went into the hands of the Roman-Catholic teacher in Ujanowice, who still uses it. Until now, attempts have been made to regain this property that was unjustly given away and accepted. If the poor parish could retrieve the ground, it would quickly be able to fulfill its wishes, the construction of a school and the appointment of a teacher. For two years, every colonist has been contributing an annual 2 fl. for the foundation of a school fund. Until now (March 1869) 340 fl. have already been collected. 3000 fl. are needed. Without extensive outside help, the school founding won't be possible in the next decades. The parishioners are also willing to contribute natural produce if a teacher was appointed. Of the 20 – 30 school-aged children, a part attends the Roman-Catholic school in Ujanowice, where the language of teaching is Polish exclusively. A smaller part grows up without any schooling. Religious education is completely in the parents' hands. The confirmation is held without any preparatory ecclesiastical teaching. A room for the accommodation of catechumens<sup>88</sup> from other towns could be set up in the Neu-Sandez vicarage for 200 fl. Unfortunately there are no means. Prayer service with communion is held in Strzeszyce in the spring, in Zbikowice in the fall in a colonist home. The pastor also has to be the cantor. There are 50 – 60 listeners on average. The colonists can only rarely attend church services in Neu Sandez due to the distance and the bad roads leading over mountains and rapid, deep rivers. The Zbikowice protestants bury their dead on the Roman-Catholic cemetery in Jakóbkowice, the Strzeszyce protestants bury their dead on the Roman-Catholic cemetery in Ujanowice.

Both colonies contribute 16 fl. annually to the pastor's salary. - Support 300 fl. from the G.A.-Association.

## 20. **Stadlo A.B.**

with the school community Golkowice.

L.P. Alt-Sandez; Ter. ca. 3 square miles (15 settlements<sup>89</sup>), furthest distance 2 miles); Sel. 810 with Golkowice (farmers, craftsmen, from Nassau and the Pfalz); Gr. & Kon. 1786.

The high taxes on the colony grounds (usually 12 Joch<sup>90</sup>), the tremendous efforts for the upkeep of church and school, the many family members living off one farm's gains, are the reasons for a rising impoverishment and urge emigration. The means for the parish's upkeep are raised partly by apportionment, partly by voluntary contributions. The apportionment (4 fl. for the church, 3 fl. for the school per person, together ca. 700 fl) is a land charge on 104 colony farms (of which 29 have already passed into Catholic hands, but still have to contribute). 93 parties, who are not colony ground owners pay voluntary contributions (from 10 kr. to 2 fl.), 90 fl. in total. The school fees are set at 1 fl. per child for these parties who don't own ground. In spite of the comparatively large sacrifices, the parish is not able to take

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<sup>88</sup> One receiving instruction in the principles of the Catholic religion

<sup>89</sup> Footnote in book: „Apart from the ones mentioned above there are also the following settlements: Podrzyce, Swiniarsko, Swierkla, Mokrawieś, Juraszowa, Naszacowice, Olszonka, Gabon, Kadcza, Alt-Sandez, Neudörfel, Barczyce, Rytro.“

<sup>90</sup> Equivalent to 17.06 Acres

care even of the most urgent necessities. It would gladly provide a refuge in Stadlo for those children who live further away, grow up without any schooling at all and are estranged from their fathers' tradition and faith by the imbruting influence of the Polish-Catholic surroundings, but it cannot start this endeavor for lack of means. Help is urgently requested. The school house, also serving as the teacher's accommodation, is in comparatively good shape. The wooden prayer house (built in 1806 for 2500 fl. in Vienna currency<sup>91</sup>) requires repairs. Small, very bad organ. - Funds: 1300 fl. church fund, 39 fl. school fund. - Support none.

a) **S. Golkowice A.B.**

L.P. Alt-Sandez; Ter. ¼ square mile (4 settlements: Golkowice, Gabon, Kadcza, Olszonka); Sel. 242 (farmers from Nassau); Gr. & Kon. 1824.

A very poor and degenerated parish. In the past 50 years, no less than 16 farms have passed into Polish (Catholic) hands. The parish renovated the wooden school house – built in 1850 and very decrepit – the damaged straw roof as well as doors and windows by using the school fund which has been collected painstakingly for school purposes. But these repairs will be sufficient for 2 years at most and then the necessity of reconstruction cannot be avoided anymore. 1 teacher, 43 pupils. - Apportionment per farmer 8 fl. Raise impossible. - Funds 106 fl. school fund. - Support none.

21. **Ugartsthal A.B.**

with the branches Broczkow-Dolina, Debolówka, Engelsberg, Horochosina, Konstantówka, Landestreu, Neudorf, Stanislaw and the school community Mikulsdorf

L.P. Kalusz; Ter. the whole district of Stanislaw and a part of the district of Stryi; furthest distance more than 12 miles. The settlements Kalusz, Mosciska and Siwka belong to the mother parish; Sel. 3300 with the branches (farmers from Württemberg, Baden); Gr. & Kon. 1784.

The church was built in 1788, has room for 400 – 450 listeners and a tower and organ. The bell is in a separate belfry. Condition already mediocre. About 26 prayer services annually. Apart from that, reading services held by the teacher. Vicarage adequate. The school house was built from soft materials in 1848 and is in mediocre condition. 1 teacher, 102 pupils. In Kalusz, ca. 6 children attend the Catholic school.

53 families participate in the apportionment. Per person (including natural goods) 2 fl. 60 kr. to 7 fl. 50 kr. Raise hardly possible. Fund 700 fl, vicarage grounds 9 Joch<sup>92</sup>, school grounds 6 Joch<sup>93</sup>. - Support none.

a) **F. Broczkow (Brotschkow)-Dolina A.B.**

L.P. Dolina; Ter. more than 2 square miles. The settlements Broczkow and Dolina:Broczkow

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<sup>91</sup> Vienna currency= Wiener Währung, a paper-based currency introduced in 1811 after the state bankruptcy of Austria. It rapidly lost value and was only used until 1858.

<sup>92</sup> Equivalent to 12.80 Acres

<sup>93</sup> Equivalent to 8.53 Acres

are 3 ½ miles from Ugartsthal. Sel. 436, 180 of them in Broczkow alone (most of them farmers, some craftsmen and civil servant families from the Galician colonies Ugartsthal, Landestreu, Bolechow, Engelsberg, Brigidau, Dornfeld, Hartfeld, Gelsendorf); Gr. & Kon. 1840.

Currently, the parishioners still attend the church services in Debolówka, but they hope to soon leave this dependency behind. From 1866 – 1868 they constructed a school house from solid materials, with a large prayer room for about 300 listeners. Construction costs 1744 fl., debt 200 fl. (April 1869). Once the inside of the prayer room is finished, the church services will be held within the parish. The school house is still lacking household buildings. The 85 school-aged children (34 alone in Broczkow) are currently taught temporarily by a common private teacher. The hiring of a public teacher is pending. Construction of a second school would be very desirable for the Dolina parish people living further away, but there are no means. - Due to the lack of their own cemetery, the dead are buried on the communal cemetery in Dolina.

28 families participate in the apportionment (105 fl.), from 1 fl. 50 kr. to 4 fl. 9 families pledged voluntary contributions, 20 fl. in total. Raises would only be possible with a very few. - Funds none. - School construction support: 200 fl. from His Majesty the Emperor Franz Joseph; 589 fl. 79 kr. from the G.A.-Association; 111 fl. from single benefactors.

**b) F. Debolówka A. B.**

L.P. Dolina; Ter. the settlements Debolówka (4 miles from Ugartsthal) and Kniazoluka; Sel. ca. 130 (farmers from Ugartsthal and Landestreu); Gr. & Kon. 1817.

The small wooden schoolhouse also houses the prayer room and is already in decrepit condition. Expansion necessary. Annually 2 prayer services, held by the mother parish's pastor. Reading services on the other Sundays and holidays. 1 teacher, 30 pupils. Own cemetery.

Apportionment 118 fl. from 24 heads of families. Raise not possible.

**c) F. Engelsberg A. B.**

L.P. Weldzisz; Ter. 6 square miles with the settlements Engelsberg, Lolin, Ludwikówka, Mizun, Niagrin, Teresówka, Weldzisz; Sel. 230, 185 alone in Engelsberg (farmers, craftsmen from the Grand Duchy Baden and the parishes Ugartsthal and Brigidau); Gr. & Kon. 1811.

The foundation of an independent church system, as desirable as it would be, cannot be carried out due to lack of means. The small church was dedicated on October 30, 1864. Construction costs 3206 fl. 77 kr., ca. 100 fl. of which are still a debt (April 1869). The organ is still missing. 2 prayer services annually, apart from that reading services. The schoolhouse is a new building from the year 1868 from soft materials. Construction debt 500 fl. (April 1869). The household buildings for the teacher are yet to be constructed. 38 school-aged children. Own cemetery.

Apportionment in money and natural goods 151 fl. 80 kr. from 26 heads of families, 5 – 6 fl. each. Raise hardly possible. - Funds none. Support 200 fl. from the state, 468 fl. from the G.A.-Association, 278 fl. collections.

#### d) **F. Horocholina A.B.**

with Bohorodczany, Solotwina-Rosulna, Nadworna

L.P. Bohorodczany; Ter. 2/3 square miles; the settlements Horocholina and Grabowice; Sel. 130 (usually farmers from Landestreu, Ugartsthal, Dolina); Gr. & Kon. by and by since 1802

7 ½ miles from the mother parish Ugartsthal. - In 1830 the parish built a schoolhouse with prayer room from soft materials, it is already in mediocre condition. Construction costs 500 fl. Until now it is a mere makeshift school with one interim teacher for the 28 pupils. The conversion into an officially approved parish school is aspired. The prayer room houses 80 – 100 listeners and is not sufficient. The parish plans to build a small church or a chapel from hard materials for ca. 300 listeners, and has already started a construction fund with periodic contributions and collections (pledged: 608 fl., already gathered: 168 fl.), as well as started to purchase construction materials. It hopes for outside support to carry this desired construction out. The mother parish's pastor holds two prayer services per year. The dead are buried on the Ruthenic cemetery. School grounds 6 Joch<sup>94</sup>.

25 families participate in the apportionment, from 3 fl. to 5 fl. 30 kr. including natural goods. A raise of 150 fl. is only possible with some individuals.

The following small parishes keep with Horocholina and the prayer services there:

1. **Bohorodczany**, a market town on the Bistrica River with 2,000 inhabitants, Dominican monastery and Greek-Uniate pilgrimage church. 1 mile from Horocholina, with 36 Protestant souls. Mostly craftsmen, some farmers, which do not contribute regularly towards church and school purposes. 8 school-aged children.
2. **Solotwina** (small town on the Small Bistrica) and Rosulna, 2 miles from Horocholina. 96 souls (farmers, craftsmen). Of the 20 school-aged children, some visit the Catholic school.
3. **Nadworna**, market town by the Carpathian mountains, 3 miles from Horocholina, with 44 Protestant souls. Mostly farmers and craftsmen, also 8 – 10 stately civil servants (mostly foreigners). 10 school-aged children.

All these small parishes only have small real estate property. The children are taught privately or sent to Catholic schools.

#### e) **F. Konstantówka A.B.**

L.P. Otynia; Ter. the settlements Konstantówka, Hostów and Mogila; Sel. 206, 147 alone in Konstantówka (farmers, some weavers from the parishes Landestreu, Ugartsthal, Brigidau and Dolina); Gr. & Kon. 1820.

The foundation of an independent church system is urgently necessary, but fails due to the parishioners lack of means. The schoolhouse was constructed from soft materials in 1843,

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<sup>94</sup> Equivalent to 8.53 Acres

under one roof with the prayer room. In mediocre condition. Construction costs 500 fl. 1 teacher, 45 pupils. 2 prayer services annually, apart from that reading services held by the teacher on all Sundays and holidays. Own cemetery.

Apportionment in money and natural goods 158 fl. from 30 families. Raise partly possible. – Funds and support none.

**f) F. Landestreu A.B.**

L.P. Kalusz; Ter. 1 ½ square mile (settlements Landestreu, Nowica, Petranka); Sel. 477 (farmers from Württemberg, Baden, Hestia); Gr. & Kon. around 1790.

2 miles from Ugartsthal. The parish owns a church with small tower and an organ, built in 1822. 2 bells on a separate belfry. Prayer services alternating with the mother parish, ca. 26 annually. Apart from that reading services held by the teacher. The schoolhouse is in good condition, spacious enough, also teacher accommodation, built from solid materials in 1847. 1 teacher, 104 pupils. In Nowica, some children attend the Greek-Catholic schools. Own cemetery. School grounds 6 Joch<sup>95</sup>.

Apportionment in money and natural goods 412 fl. 50 kr. from 50 families (from 2 fl. 60 kr. to 8 fl. 53 kr.). Raise hardly possible. - Funds 1265 fl. church fund, 361 fl. 82 kr. school fund. - Support none.

**g) F. Neudorf A.B.**

L.P. Ottynia; Ter. the settlements Neudorf, Strupkow and Molodylow; Sel. 150 (farmers, some craftsmen from the settlements Landestreu, Bolechow, Kolomea, Konstantówka); Gr. & Kon. 1842.

Foundation of an independent church system is an urgent need, but there are no means. 2 prayer services annually, apart from that reading services. The prayer room is under one roof with the schoolhouse, built in 1846 from soft materials, in mediocre condition. 1 teacher, 45 pupils. Own cemetery. School ground 6 Joch<sup>96</sup>.

Apportionment in money and natural goods 140 fl. from 26 families (from 3 fl. to 6 fl. 50 kr). Raise impossible. - Funds 80 fl. - Support none.

**h) F. Stanislau A.B.**

L.P. Stanislau; Ter. ½ square mile, the settlements Stanislau, Knihinin and Krechowce; Sel. 160, 138 of them A.B., and 22 H.B. (farmers, craftsmen, civil servants and railroad employees, from Württemberg, Bavaria and from Ugartsthal, Landestreu); Gr. & Kon. by and by since 1800.

Stanislau, important trade city with 12,000 inhabitants and a high school, 5 miles from Ugartsthal. Aspires the foundation of an independent church and school system, but the means are lacking. The 2 annual prayer services are held in a class room of the high school. Of the 38 school-aged children, the larger part is insufficiently and temporarily educated

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<sup>95</sup> Equivalent to 8.53 Acres

<sup>96</sup> Equivalent to 8.53 Acres

privately, a few visit the Catholic city schools. The construction of their own protestant school is an urgent need. A chapel or at least a prayer room could be constructed for prayer gatherings. The dead are buried on the communal city cemetery.

Voluntary contributions 36 fl. from 22 parties (from 1 – 2 fl.). Raise possible. - Funds and support none.

#### i) **S. Mikulsdorf A.B.**

with Ladzkie and Weleśnica

L.P. Otynia; Ter. 2/3 square miles. The settlement Mikulsdorf; Sel. 140 (mostly farmers from Ugartsthal, Landestreu, Dolina); Gr. & Kon. 1848.

The parish, 8 ½ miles from Ugartsthal, has been aspiring a more solid and secure organization. However, the low number of souls and the lack of means have always hindered this. One hopes for the joining of the few Protestant families living in the nearby market town Otynia. The schoolhouse was built from soft materials in 1859. The parish appointed a private teacher for the 36 school-aged children. The appointment of a certified teacher and the raise of the school to a public parish school is aspired. Prayer services have not been held in the parish so far, instead the church services in Neudorf or Konstantówka have been attended. However, the parish plans to extend the school room so it can also be used as a prayer room. Own cemetery. School grounds 4 Joch<sup>97</sup>.

In small distance from Mikulsdorf there are also the following smaller protestant parishes:

1. **Ladzkie**, one mile from Mikulsdorf, with 100 souls, all A.B. Grounds about 200 Joch<sup>98</sup>. 22 school-aged children, which are temporarily taught by a private teacher. The parish attends the prayer services in Konstantówka.

2. **Weleśnica** (that is Górna Weleśnica and Dolna Weleśnica) in the district of Nadworna, 1 mile from Mikulsdorf, with 40 souls (all farmers), among them 37 A.B., 3 H.B. Ground about 100 Joch<sup>99</sup>. The 12 school-aged children usually don't get any education at all. The parish attends the prayer services in Neudorf. Own cemetery. As soon as there is an orderly church and school system in Mikulsdorf, these small parishes will depend on joining it due to their location, and will probably be willing to contribute to the teacher salary and church purposes.

#### 22. **Zalesczyk (Zalestschik) A.B.**

with the branches Konopkówka and Polowce

L.P. Zalesczyk; Ter. the eastern half of the previous Czortkow district (4 settlements: Zalesczyk, Czermakowka, Bedrikowce and Nivra, furthest distance 7 miles); Sel. 480 with branches, 60 in Zalesczyk, farmers day laborers from Prussia (Breslau); Gr. & Kon. The church seal carries the date 1759. The church registers go back to the year 1766.

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<sup>97</sup> Equivalent to 5.69 Acres

<sup>98</sup> Equivalent to 284.40 Acres

<sup>99</sup> Equivalent to 142.20 Acres

The poor parish, one of the oldest of Galicia, has been in existence for 8 years (1861) already without a pastor, and it cannot be anticipated when it will finally be freed from this plight. The church, with tower and bells, was probably built around the year 1760. The construction of a new vicarage is urgently necessary, no means. There is no school and due to the small number of children there is no need. Own cemetery. As the post of the pastor is vacant, no apportionments are made. - Support 400 fl. from the state for the pastor salary, 78 fl. from the G.A.-Association.

a) **F. Konopkówka A.B.**

L.P. Mikulince; Ter. the whole district of Tarnopol, furthest distance from Konopkówka 8 miles, 15 miles from the mother parish Zalesczyk; Sel. ca. 200 (farmers from other areas of Galicia); Gr. & Kon. The parish's church records go back to 1839.

The parish has 14 farmers, which carry most of the upkeep costs. Unfortunately, there is strong impoverishment here, just as in some other colonies of Galicia. 1 or 2 prayer services annually. The school was founded in 1839. 1 teacher, 30 children. School room rather good. Own cemetery. Apportionment per person 4 – 6 fl. Also natural goods for the teacher. Raise impossible. - Funds and support none.

b) **F. Polowce A.B.**

L.P. Dzurin; Ter: the western half of the Czortkow district and more, furthest distance from Polowce 5 miles, 11 miles from Zalesczyk; Sel. 220 (farmers, day laborers from other areas of Galicia); Gr. & Kon. The church records go back to 1840.

The parish, situated in the middle of Podolia like an oasis in the desert, is foremost recommendable in interest of the school support. The burden of upkeep rests on the shoulders of only 15 farmers. Due to several mishaps, especially the large fire in 1866, the poor parish's capacities have been greatly diminished. The school was founded in 1853. 1 teacher, 30 pupils. School room rather good, also teacher accommodation. Is also used for the 2 annual prayer services. Own cemetery.

Apportionment per ground owner 4 – 6 fl. in money, natural goods in addition. Raise impossible. - Funds and support none.