

Kazuń Nowy/Niemiecki (Deutsch Kasan)

1832-1841

Marriage Records

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To the [Marriage Records File](#)

To the [Marriage Record Index](#)

To the [Kazuń Nowy/Niemiecki \(Deutsch Kasan\) 1832-1841 Civil Records](#)

Marriage Record Format & Content of Extractions:

This document is built on transcriptions of the indexes as they are in the original record books. All the years from 1832 to 1841 have the full entries in parallel duplicates: entry #1 in Polish, then German, entry #2 in Polish, then German, etc.. The 1832 index is in German, whereas the remaining years have indexes in Polish. The index of the first year contains: "name of the district & village [of residence?]", date of the marriage, first and last names of the groom and bride, and their ages. The next year, 1833, continues the same and adds the Akta number and page number. From the next year, 1834, on, the locations are no longer included in the Index.

The spelling of the first and last names in the Index can be slightly different from the forms found in either version of the full marriage record. Also, the terms used for the status of the groom is not always the same used in the record entries. And, finally, the name of the bride in the Index doesn't always include the bride's maiden name if she is a widow.

The extractions for each year begin with an introductory information box. It identifies the year, provides a link to the digital scan of the index, then gives some basic features of the year's records, such as who the recorder is, the language of the index, whether the signatures are authentic or not, etc., as well as any unique aspects of that year's records. Next, readers are reminded of how parentheses "()", **bold type**, *italic type* are used to signify different kinds of information. Finally, the most common abbreviations I use for villages are explained, and then links to the Village Gazetteer and list of Terminology & Abbreviations are given.

Next, most of the columns from the year's index are replicated with English translations in brackets "[]". Then the rows and columns are filled out almost exactly how they appear in the index.

After replicating the index for the year, I then extract from the records:

- the Groom's biographical information in Polish, with German versions or variants of facts in parentheses ().
 - this can include, though not always including all of the following: marital status, name, age, place of birth, place of residence, previous spouse, names of parents, occupational status of one or both parents, whether one or both are deceased, where they had lived if now deceased
- the Bride's biographical information in Polish, with German versions or variants of facts in parentheses ().
 - this can include the same information as described above for the Groom
- sometimes at this point it is stated where the new couple will live, and whether as owners or renters
- The overwhelming majority of record entries end with the following statements which I do not mention unless there is something out of the ordinary:
 - the announcement of the marriage was spoken in the church on three different days
 - the living parents gave verbal permission and good will toward the couple
 - no objections to the marriage had been raised
 - the new couple declare that they have not made any pre-nuptial agreement

Finally, since this document was created in conjunction with preparing and submitting the indexes with image links to the searchable database Genealodzy.PL, I have included links to the image scans.

The scans are hosted by metryki.GenBaza.pl, made from books extant in one of the Polish national archive repositories.

Aneksy: their background and content

The unique Polish Civil Record laws of the 19th century have provided a boon for historians & genealogists. These laws were a consequence, however, of a complex series of adverse events for Poland and its citizens. Austria, Prussia, and Russia each took bits of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1772, 1793, and lastly in 1795, after which Poland ceased to exist as an independent political entity. The Napoleonic Wars further complicated the territorial situation. Napoleon created a new Polish state in 1807, which was increased in size in 1809, and called the Duchy of Warsaw.

Napoleon's rule over central Poland was short-lived. He surrendered in May 1814 and was imprisoned. The huge number of countries who had formed a coalition against him convened a Congress in Vienna to deal with the aftermath and to try to establish a balance of power. Before any binding agreement was finalized, Napoleon was able to escape his prison and restart his efforts, only to be defeated at the Battle of Waterloo June 18th, 1815. This was just days after The Final Act of the Congress of Vienna was signed. By this Final Act, Russia gained nearly all of the Duchy of Warsaw, which set up as a relatively autonomous Kingdom of Poland (commonly called Congress Poland, or Russian Poland), with the Russian Tsar as King. A failed Polish uprising in 1831 began process reducing Poland's autonomy and deepening the integration into the Russian Empire.²

The Code of Napoleon had been implemented in the Duchy of Warsaw on May 1st, 1808. This Code involved a regulated system of civil registration for births, marriages, and deaths. From 1808 until 1825, all civil records were the responsibility of Catholic clergy³. As outlined above, Russia had in the meantime taken control of most of the Duchy. The members of Polish judicial arena had largely embraced the benefits of the Napoleonic Code, and when the local government in Poland began working for normalcy after the events of 1815, a Deputation was created in 1820 to collect findings from the judiciary and from French literature, as well as make comparisons with the Prussian and Austrian Civil Codes. In 1825, a fully Polish application of the Napoleonic Code was instituted.⁴From 1826, Jews, various Protestant denominations, and various Orthodox traditions, were allowed to maintain their own civil records, but still according to the Napoleonic Code.⁵

The Napoleonic Code required couples wishing to be married to prove that they were legally able to be married. The documents were generally of three types: copies or extracts of the official record of their birth, "Acts of Knowledge", and other documents verifying that the requirements of the Napoleonic Code had been met. The prospective bride & groom had to submit copies of their birth details.⁶ For the Kazun Niemiecki records, usually this was a complete copy of their birth record from the same parish. Other times they were copies from other parishes or even other territories. In the earliest years, only verified statements pulling their birth details from congregational records that were in row & column form.

When it was not possible to get a copy of a birth certificate or a verified extract, the bride or groom could present an "Akt Znanie", in English literally "Act

of Knowledge”, which contained the testimony of two witnesses who testified as to “the names, surname, way of life and place of residence of the future spouse and his parents (if known). In addition, the act was to contain information about the place and time of birth as well as the obstacles to submitting a birth certificate.” This document had to be certified and signed by the witnesses and the registrar.⁷

The last category were, if required, documents proving un-married status, proof of parental consent, proof of required announcements, or other more rare items.⁸ The only type from this category that have been found in the Kazun Niemiecki marriage records from 1832-1841 are copies of death records of previous spouses and copies of death records of one or both parents, presumably in order to demonstrate how many parents, if any, needed to give their permission.⁹

[SzukajWArchiwach.pl](#) agrees with GenBaza as to which years have surviving Aneksy. However, they are only available through GenBaza. As far as the Kazun Niemiecki Marriage records for 1832-1841 are concerned, Aneksy are only lacking for 1832 & 1833. The lengthy & critical report at the end of the 1833 record book indicates that Aneksy had not been compiled at all up to that point. The Civil Record Registrar, Henryk Bartel, corrected nearly all of the deficiencies in the next year, 1834, including compiling the Aneksy. It is quite disappointing that Aneksy from before 1834 don't exist. Also, Aneksy records are missing for the last marriage of 1835. There is no indication whether or not documentation had been gathered for this marriage.

In the presented extractions that follow, weblinks to the Aneksy for the groom, his parents, and previous spouses are located below the two columns for the groom & his parents. Likewise for the bride.

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1. The previous two paragraphs are based on the following English-language Wikipedia articles: “Partitions of Poland” https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partitions_of_Poland; “Congress of Vienna”, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_of_Vienna; and “Congress Poland”, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_Poland, all accessed September 2020.
 2. Russian Poland Civil Registration. (2020, August 25). *FamilySearch Wiki*. Retrieved 23:56, September 12, 2020 from <https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/index.php?title=Russian_Poland_Civil_Registration&oldid=4077319>
 3. Kodeks cywilny Królestwa Polskiego. (2020, August 1). *Wikipedia, wolna encyklopedia*. Retrieved 23:58, September 12, 2020, from <pl.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kodeks_cywilny_Kr%C3%B3lestwa_Polskiego&oldid=58398385>
 4. Russian Poland Civil Registration. op cit.
 5. Trafalski, Grzegorz. “Alegata - źródło do badań genealogicznych. Aneksy z łowickich urzędów stanu cywilnego z lat 1808-1815”, *Rocznik Lubelskiego: Towarzystwa Genealogicznego*, VI:2014, <<http://cejsh.icm.edu.pl/cejsh/element/bwmeta1.element.desklight-e369307c-94c2-4f8f-af33-e70188232de0/c/Trafalski.pdf>>, p. 108-9.
 6. *ibid.*, 113.
 7. *ibid.*, 115.
 8. For unsourced brief descriptions and examples, in English, see Alegata section at <https://www.sggee.org/research/parishes/lublin_records/record_types.html>, Question number 20 at <<https://www.jewishgen.org/InfoFiles/Poland/Q2.htm>>. For a more thorough discussion of examples, the first of four posts by a blogger in English can be found at <<https://mikeeliasz.wordpress.com/2018/05/17/alegata-are-genealogy-time-machines-genealogy-polish-churchrecords/>>

[Return to the
Mennonite Genealogy
Polish Mennonite Genealogical Resource Page](#)