

The Kopacz and Porucznik Families

**Lemko-Rusyns of Southeastern Poland
The Ancestors of Dorothy Kopach/Kopacz**



**Compiled by Richard (Sharp) Martin
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Introduction

Dorothy Kopach Piquet was born July 7, 1926, and died on October 26, 2020. She passed away at the age of ninety-four, outliving everyone else in her family. She had surprisingly good physical and mental health to near the end of her life.

Her heritage is that of the little-known ethnic group known as Lemkos or Lemko-Rusyn, who resided in today's southern Poland, along the border of Slovakia, and some western territories of Ukraine. (Some Lemkos still live in this region today, but in lesser numbers because of the major deportations that took place in 1947.) Much of this area once belonged to Austria. Dorothy's parents spoke the Lemko language at home and she learned it but had few opportunities to speak it after she married and moved from Pennsylvania to California and later to Idaho. It was only through the efforts of her daughter, my wife, Karen Piquet Martin, that this history exists. Dorothy didn't know where her parents were born, but her aunt knew the village that her grandparents belong to. The iron curtain fell in 1990, and the following year, with this small amount of information, Karen and I drove from Switzerland to Tylicz, Poland. Karen had made arrangements for a translator, Danuta Jamtolska, to meet us at the Slovakian border. From there it was only a short drive to Tylicz. Once there we looked at the church records and found many generations of Karen's family, all the way back to the early 1700s. She only knew who her grandparents were when we arrived in Tylicz, and before it was evening, she had found not just one line, but many lines of her people for five, six, and even seven generations. I've done genealogical research for many years, but I've never seen so much important family history discovered at one place and at one time (and all from primary sources). Since that fateful trip, Karen has gone back to Poland many times and visited more villages. She eventually gathered the records of every village where her family resided (along with other Lemko settlements) and compiled the family histories of tens of thousands of people, many related to her in one way or another. It is obvious to me that this is one of my wife's great missions in life—to gather the records of these long-suffering people and see that they are not lost. This book concentrates on the direct line (i.e. grandparents, aunts, and uncles) of Karen's mother, Dorothy Kopach/Kopacz.

The people of this region are humble and have endured much privation and injustice for hundreds of years. Possibly the greatest suffering began at the beginning of World War I. Two of Karen's great-grandparents were local leaders. They were both arrested for no other crime than for being Lemko and sent to the Thalerhof Concentration Camp where they both soon died from exposure and not enough food in early 1915. Fortunately, Karen's immediate relatives left Tylicz, Austria (later Poland), for America in 1910, thus avoiding the trials inflicted by the two world wars and the deportations of the Lemkos to other parts of Poland and Ukraine in 1947.

Southern Poland is one of the most beautiful areas of the country and, architecturally, the Lemko wooden churches are some of the most interesting anywhere. Unfortunately, except for the family of Karen's mother, not a single gravestone and only a few photographs survive today. Only a couple of identifiable family homes are still standing. Even the

Thalerhof Concentration Camp is now gone, being covered by the Graz Airport. (A mass grave of Thalerhof internees is located at Feldkirchen bei Graz, Austria, 5.6 miles away.) If the church records had not recorded the births, marriages, and deaths of their members, next to nothing would be known about these people today.

Exact relationships of direct line relatives are shown throughout this history. For example, on the first page, Nicolaus Kopacz (5th Great-Grandfather) is shown. This means that Nicholas is the 5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach/Kopacz (1926-2020). 5th Great means that there are five greats in front of grandfather, but instead of writing Nicolaus Kopacz (Great, Great, Great, Great, Great-Grandfather) it is abbreviated for obvious reasons. Children of Dorothy Kopach or one of her brothers will need to add a generation to the stated relationship so that Nicholas Kopacz becomes their 6th Great-Grandfather. Grandchildren of Dorothy will need to add two generations so that he becomes their 7th Great-Grandfather, and so forth.

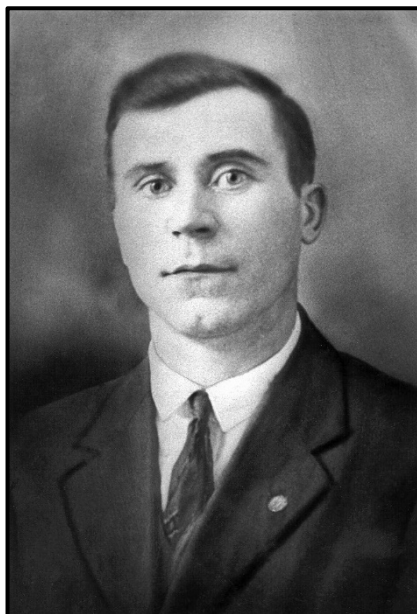
Visiting these family history sites is a wonderful experience. Most of the villages where the families lived are between sixty and seventy miles southeast of Krakow, Poland, one of the great cities in Europe. The roads are excellent and some of the villages are tourist destinations today. (My last visit to southern Poland was in June 2025. I went with my daughter, Rebecca Martin, who is the granddaughter of Dorothy Kopach, the daughter of Joannes Kopacz and Maria Porucznik, and visited most of the family towns and villages. We were blessed with near-perfect weather.)

As noted earlier, we are limited in what we know about the personal lives of most of the people recorded in this history. One thing I noted as I recorded the births and deaths of children within individual families, was how many did not live to be adults. In some cases, most children did not attain adulthood. For example, Jacobus Krynicki and Anna Kondrcik (2nd Great-Grandparents) had nine children, but only two survived to be adults. Two of their children died at the age of two, another was four, and one was five, another one six, and one was twelve. Only one child died as an infant, which means that they got to know their personalities and must have experienced incredible sadness at their passing. Only one, Iryna Krynicka (Great-Grandmother), married and had children. This is a poignant reminder of how difficult life can be.

Note to the LDS reader: All temple work has been completed for every family member recorded in this history. Karen Piquet Martin has submitted over thirty thousand names to the temple, a remarkable achievement.

Pedigree Charts

Pedigree charts serve as genealogical maps to show how families are linked together. On the first page of these pedigree charts, Dorothy Kopach/Kopacz (Mother) is listed as the first person, Joanne Kopacz, her father, is shown as the second person and so



1st generation, above: Dorothy Kopach (1926-2020). 2nd generation, right: Joannes Kopacz (1884-1939) and Maria Porucznik (1888-1969), Dorothy's parents. 3rd generation, far right: Joachimus Kopacz (1851-1915), Josepha Miejska (1857-1931), Onuphrius Porucznik (1854-1915), and Euphemia Baluc (1866-1920), Dorothy's grandparents. These inscriptions are not from their actual gravestones, which don't exist. Miejska means municipal in Polish (Straz means guard).

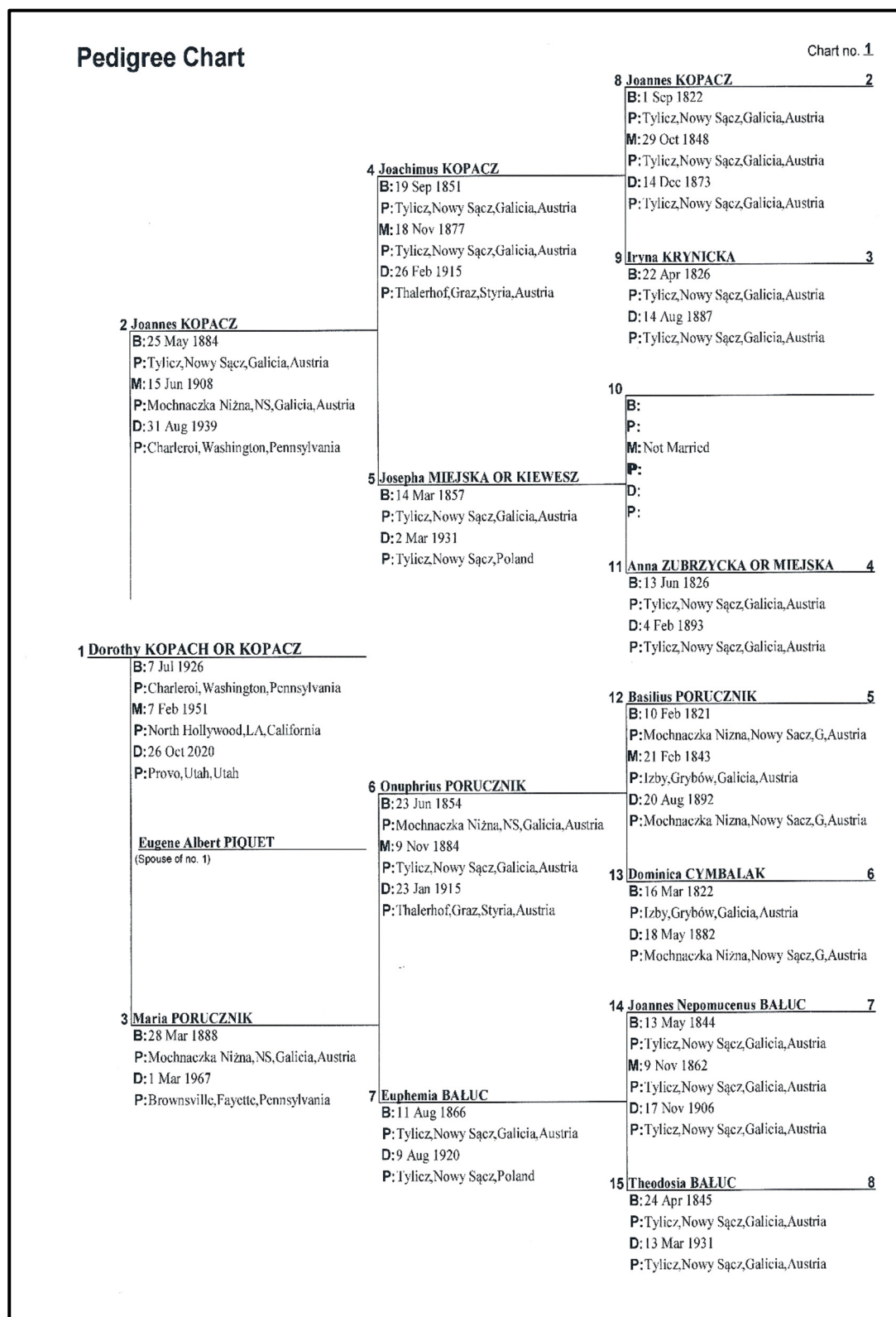


forth. These pedigree charts list parents, grandparents and great-grandparents only, no aunts or uncles are shown. Unfortunately, there are very few photographs in this family history because they were never taken or were lost. There are even fewer gravestones.

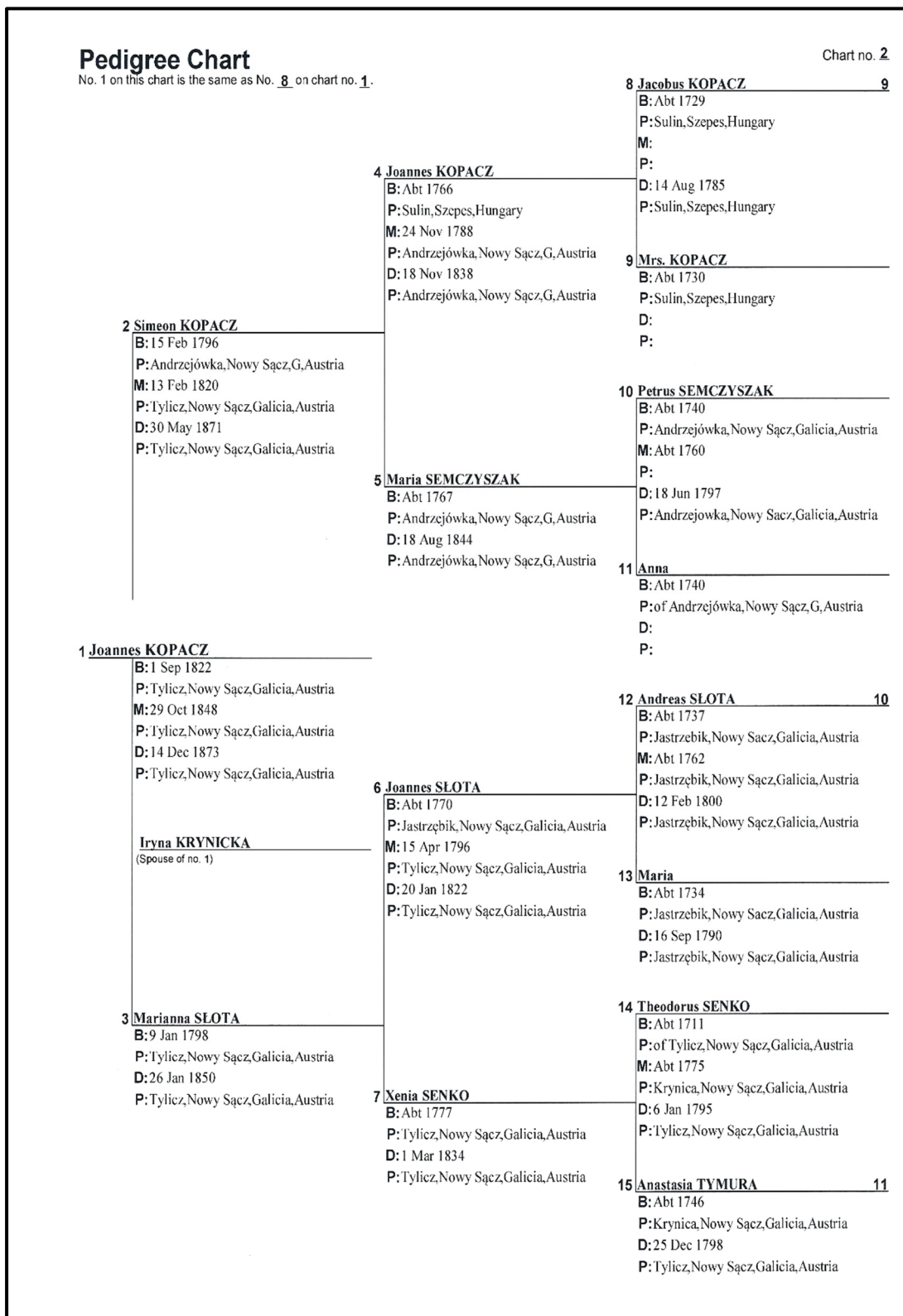
Surname Index of Pedigree Charts

Andreyko 7 Baluc 1, 7, 8, 17 Barna 7, 18 Barnowski 7, 18 Barylik 8 Baryla 8 Bielicka 8, 22 Bilicka 8, 22 Boguska 8 Cymbalak 1, 6 Cymbalowski 6, 15 Czyrnianski 6 Durkot 3 First 4 Firszt 4 Furszt 4 Hamernick 8, 21 Hoynak 5	Kiewesz 1, 8, 23 Klein 4 Kleiner 4 Kochan 6, 16 Kolar 8, 24 Kolarczyk 8, 24 Kondracik 3 Kopach 1 Kopacz 1, 2, 9 Krynicka 3 Krynicky 3, 12 Kwoka 6 Machnicz 4, 14 Madzelan 6 Michniewicz 20 Miejska 1 Miejski 1	Mieczysyn 5 Nowicka 5 Nowicki 5 Piquet 1 Pogrzeba 4, 13 Porucznik 1, 5 Raytar 3 Semczyszak 2 Senko 2 Slota 2 Steiner 4 Swiatkowska 5, 24 Swiatkowski 5, 24 Tymura 2, 11 Woytowicz 8 Zubrzycka 1 Zubrzycki 4
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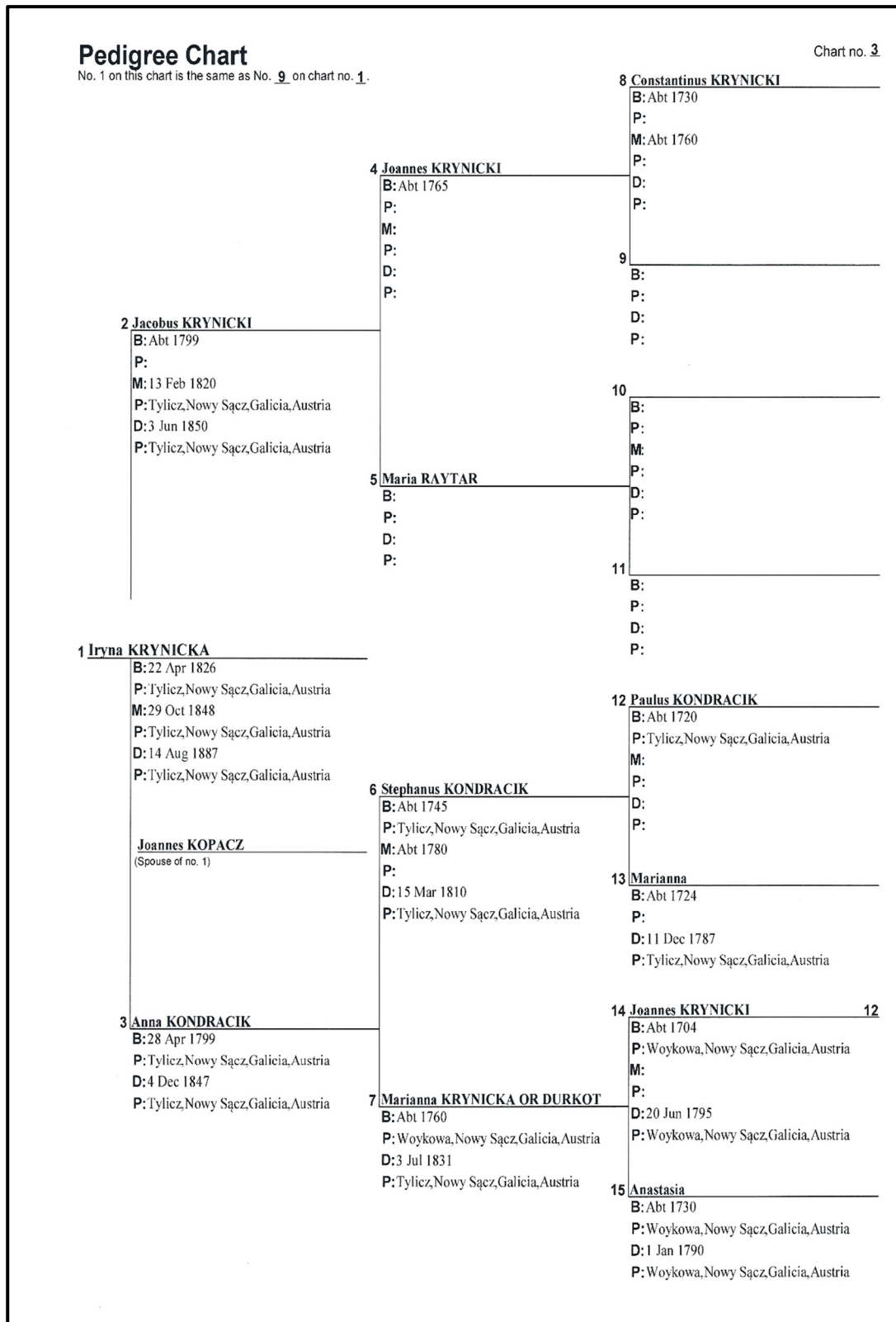
Pedigree Chart #1



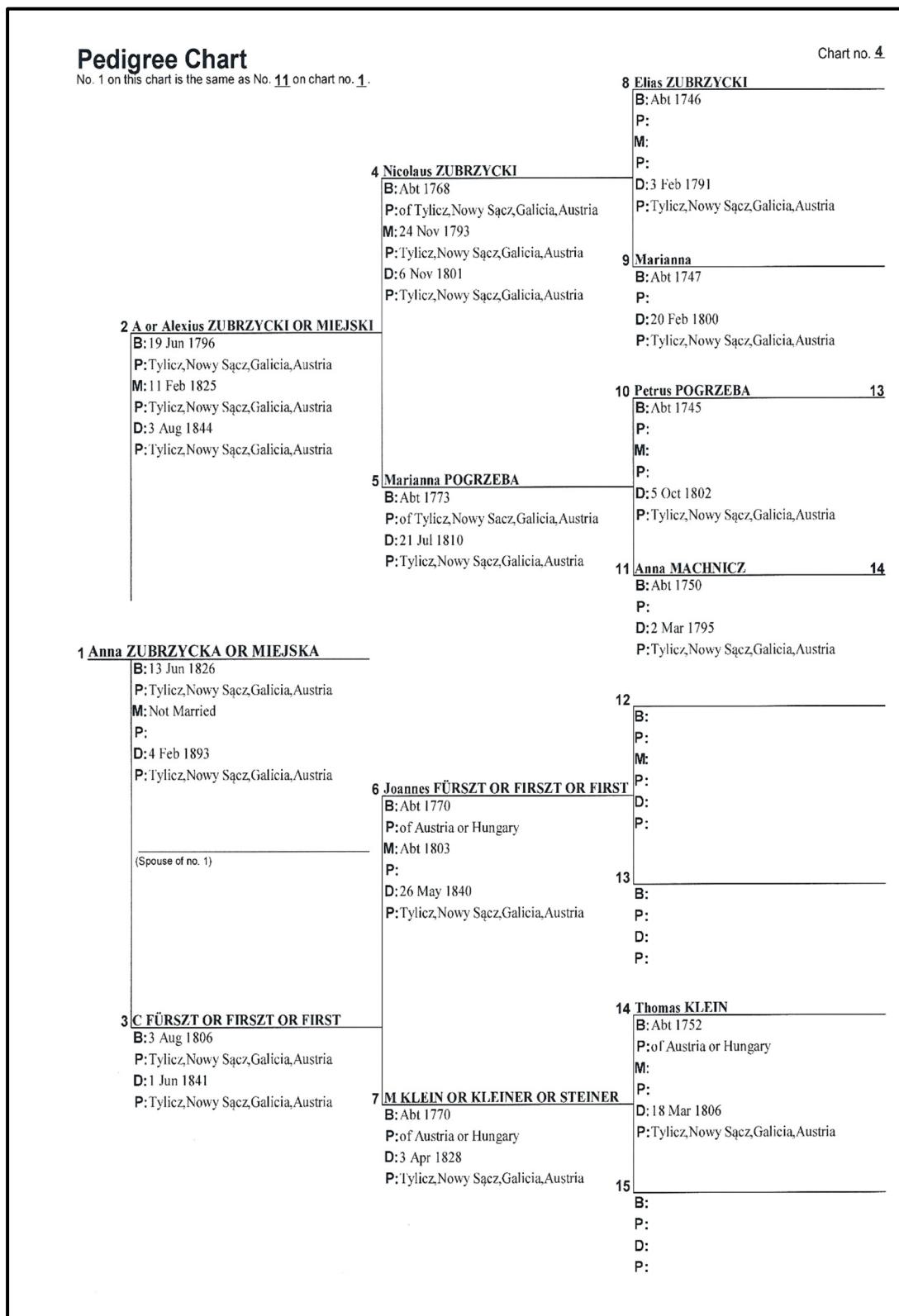
Pedigree Chart #2



Pedigree Chart #3



Pedigree Chart #4

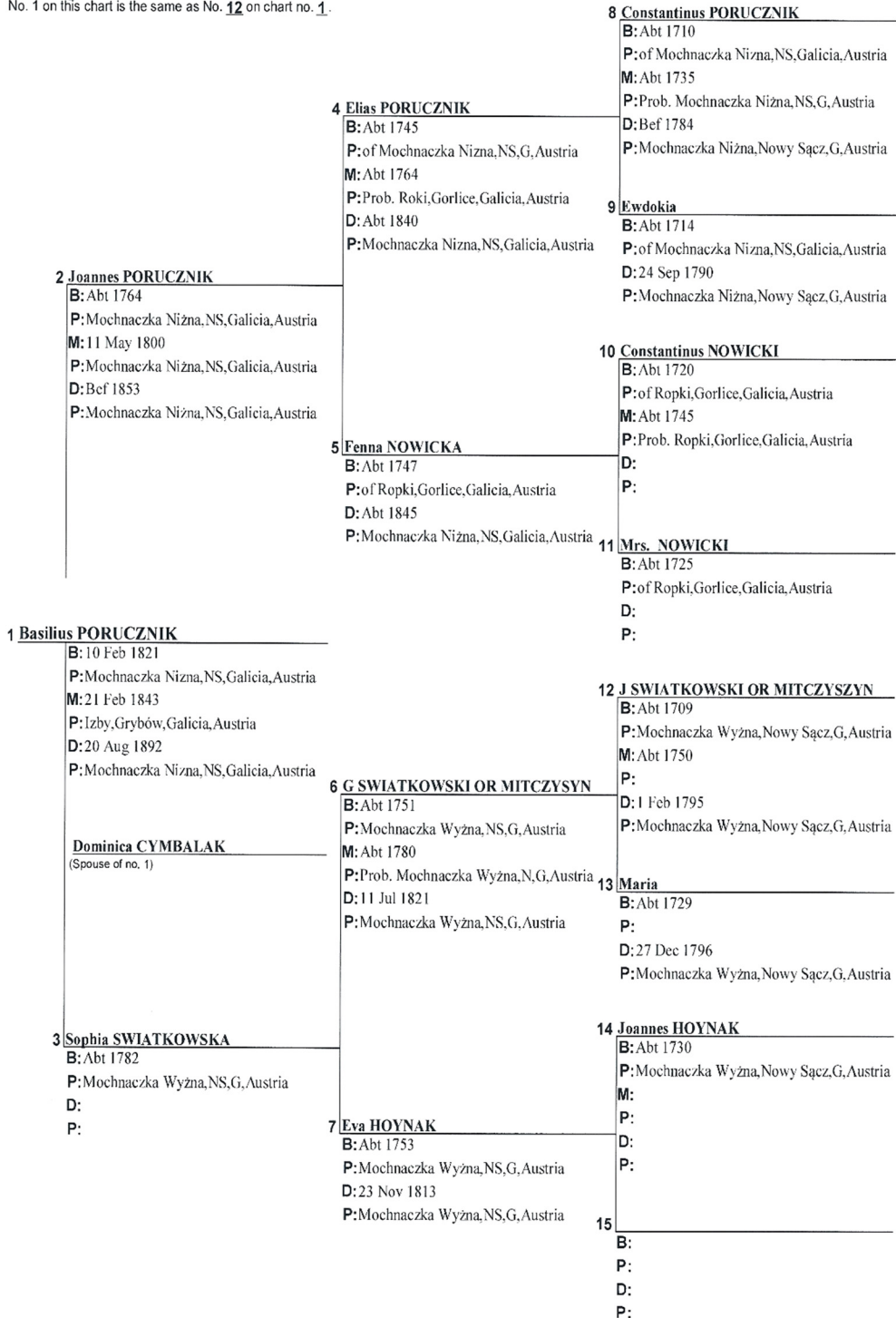


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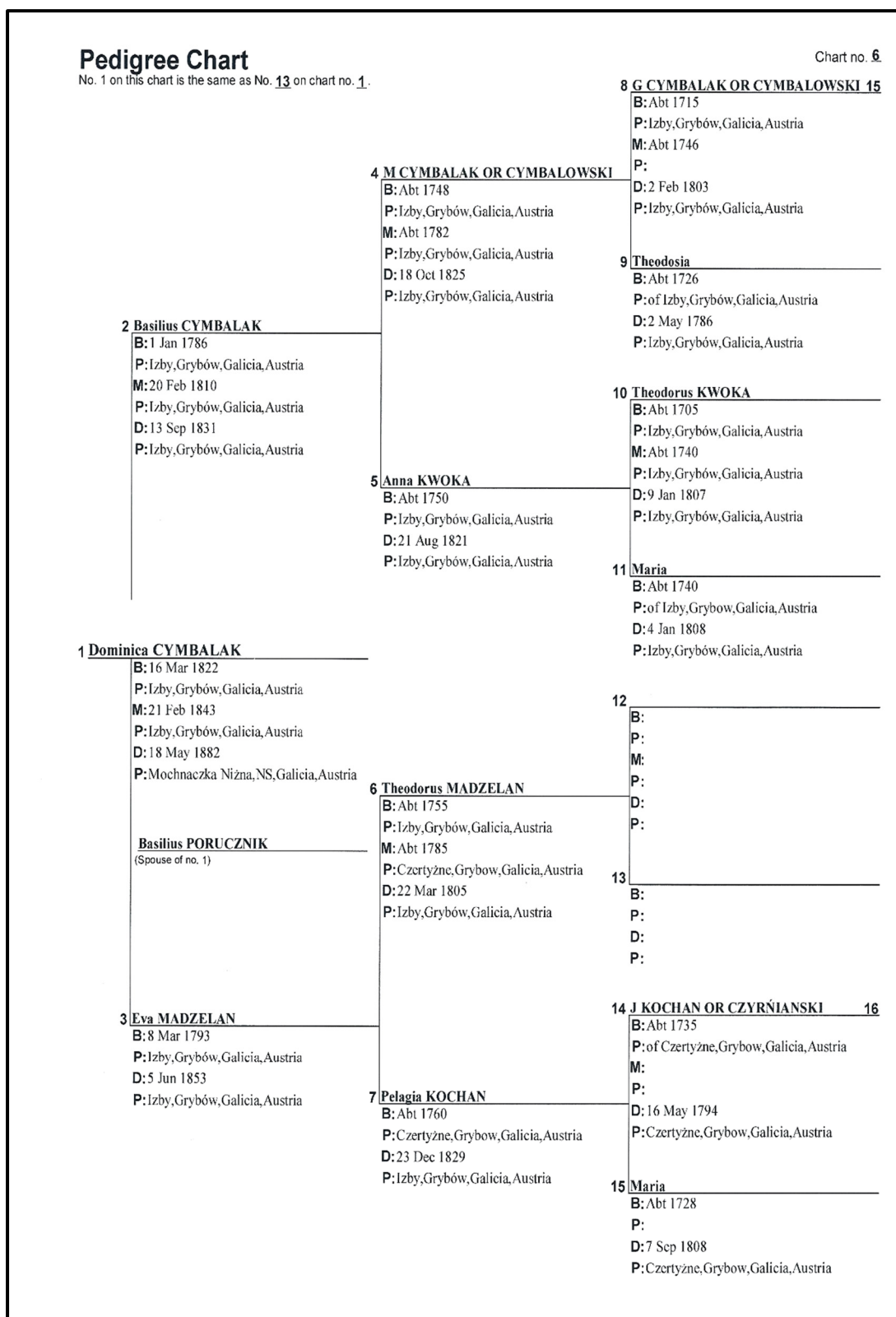
Pedigree Chart

No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. 12 on chart no. 1.

Chart no. 5



Pedigree Chart #6

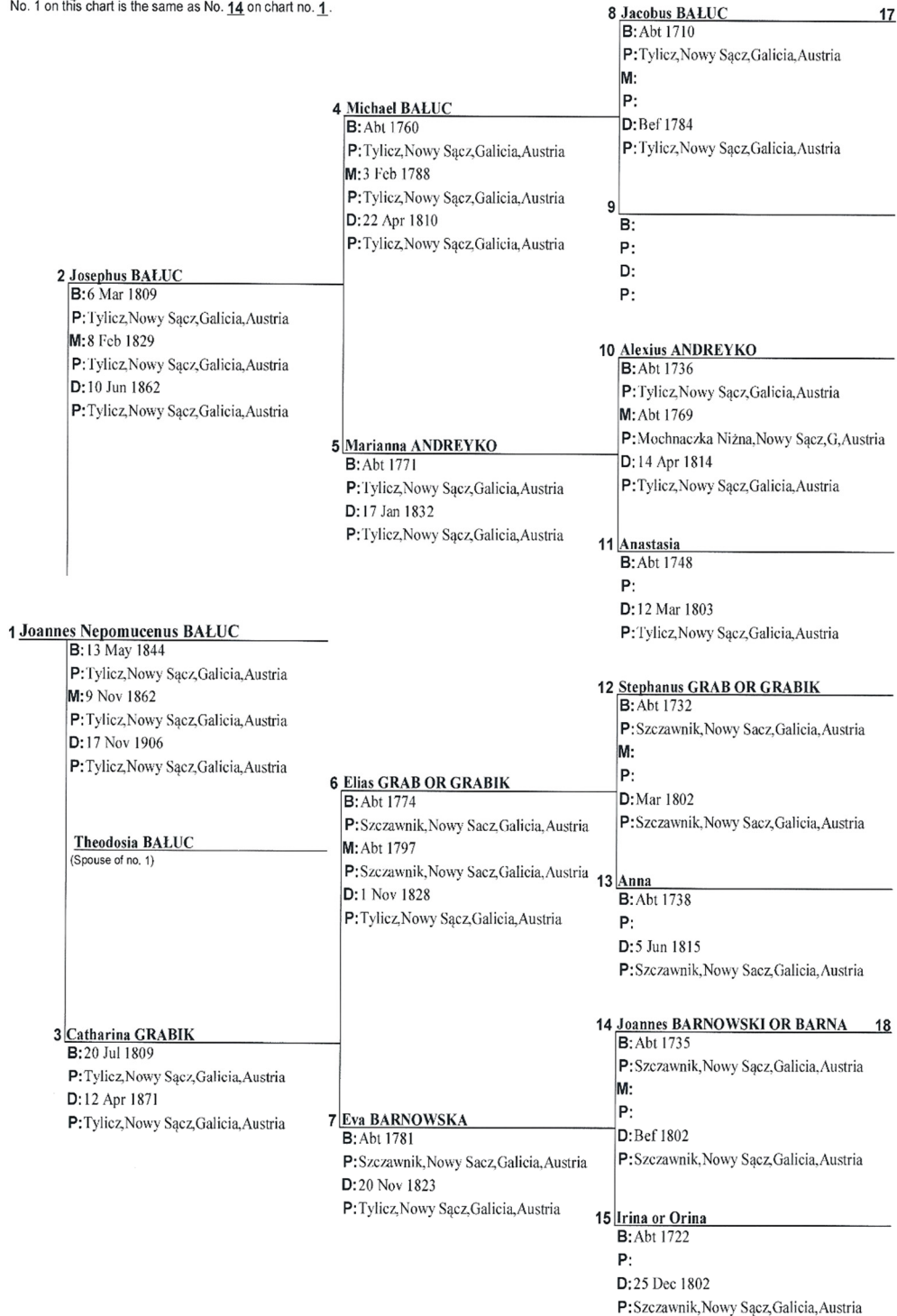


Pedigree Chart #7

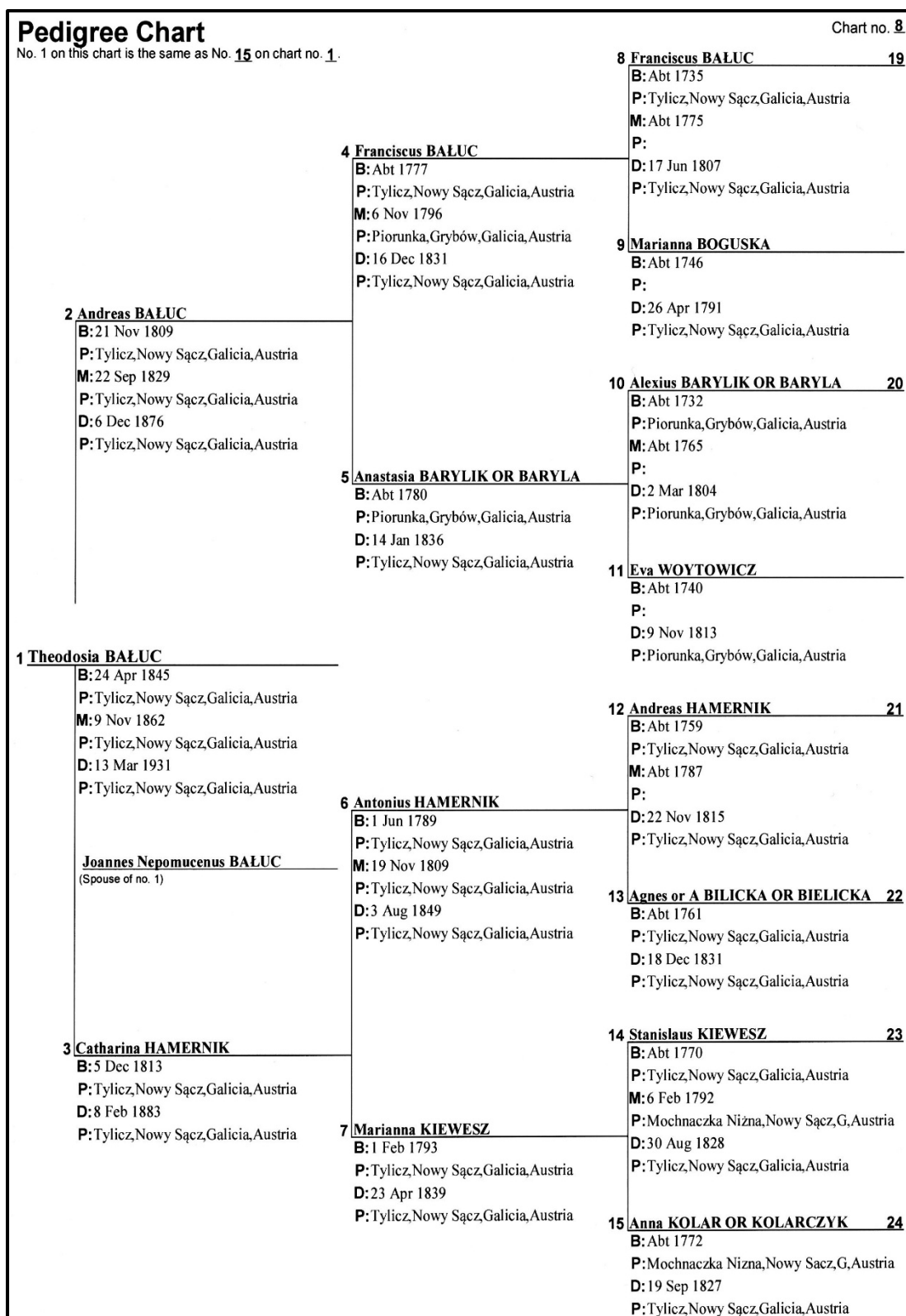
Pedigree Chart

No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. 14 on chart no. 1.

Chart no. 7



Pedigree Chart #8



on this chart is the same as No. 8 on chart no. 2.

2 Nicolaus KOPACZ
B: Abt 1705
P: Sulin, Szepes, Hungary
M:
P:
D:
P:

3 Elisabeth
B: Abt 1717
P:
D: 10 Nov 1807
P: Sulin, Szepes, Hungary

Mrs. KOPACZ
(Spouse of no. 1)

4
B:
P:
M:
P:
D:
P:

5
B:
P:
D:
P:

6
B:
P:
M:
P:
D:
P:

7
B:
P:
D:
P:

8
B:
P:
M:
P:
D:
P:

9
B:
P:
D:
P:

10
B:
P:
M:
P:
D:
P:

11
B:
P:
D:
P:

12
B:
P:
M:
P:
D:
P:

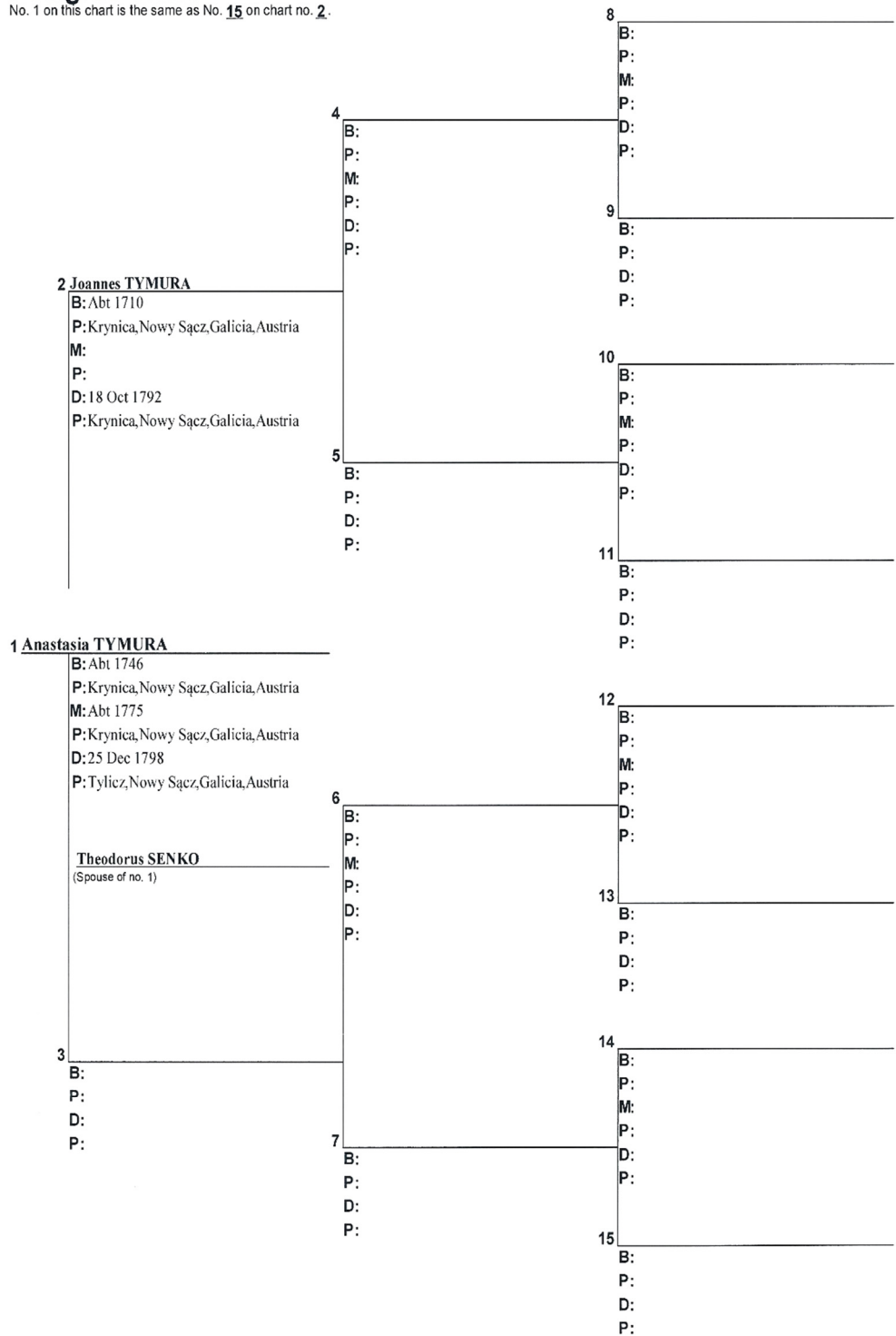
13
B:
P:
D:
P:

14
B:
P:
M:
P:
D:
P:

15
B:
P:
D:
P:

Pedigree Chart #10

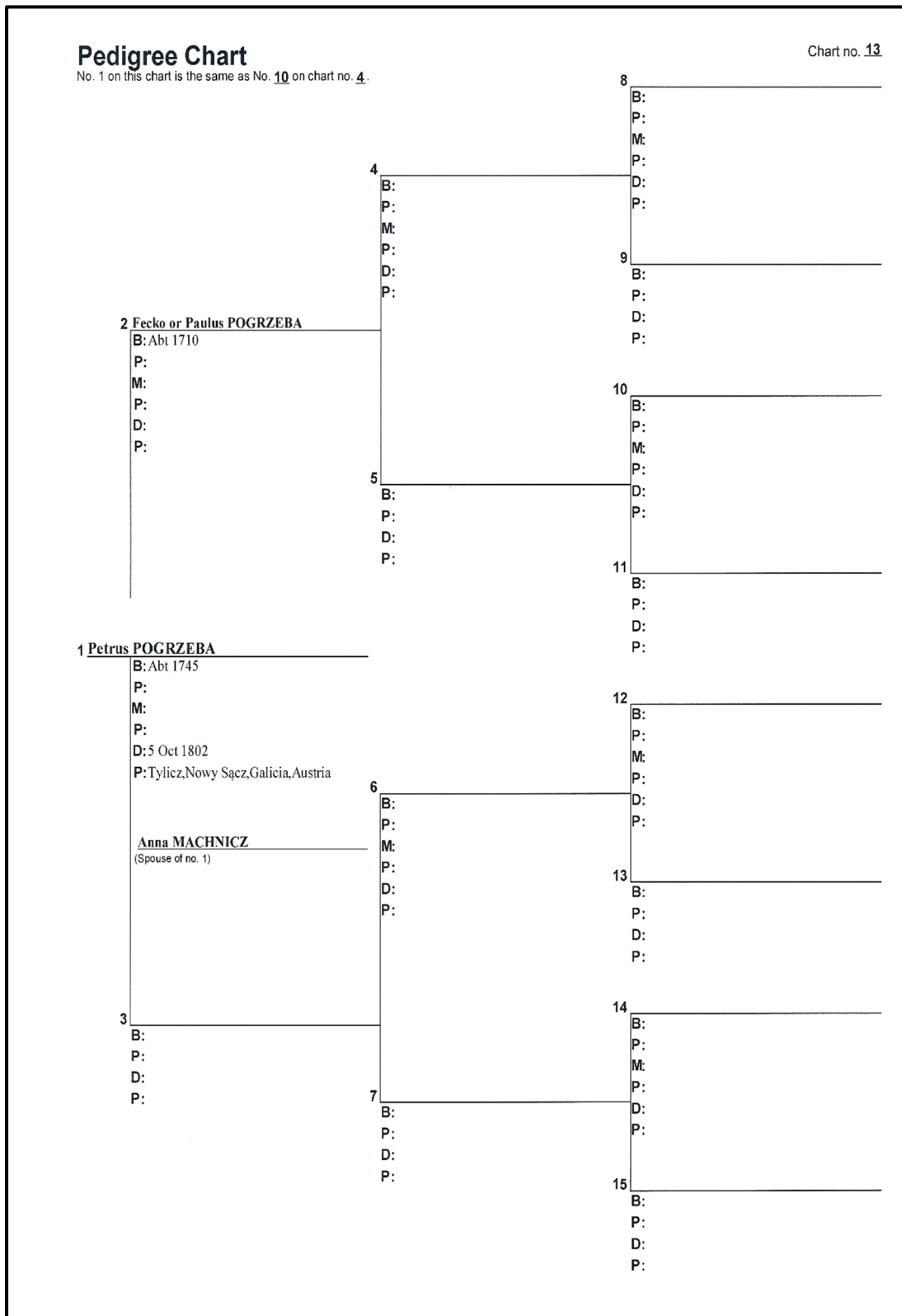
Pedigree Chart		Chart no. <u>10</u>
No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. <u>12</u> on chart no. <u>2</u> .		
2 Mr. SŁOTA B: Abt 1700 P: Jastrzębik, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: P:	4 B: P: M: P: D: P:	8 B: P: M: P: D: P:
	5 B: P: D: P:	9 B: P: D: P:
		10 B: P: M: P: D: P:
1 Andreas SŁOTA B: Abt 1737 P: Jastrzębik, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria M: Abt 1762 P: Jastrzębik, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria D: 12 Feb 1800 P: Jastrzębik, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria	6 B: P: M: P: D: P:	11 B: P: D: P:
Maria (Spouse of no. 1)		12 B: P: M: P: D: P:
	7 B: P: D: P:	13 B: P: D: P:
3 B: P: D: P:		14 B: P: M: P: D: P:
		15 B: P: D: P:



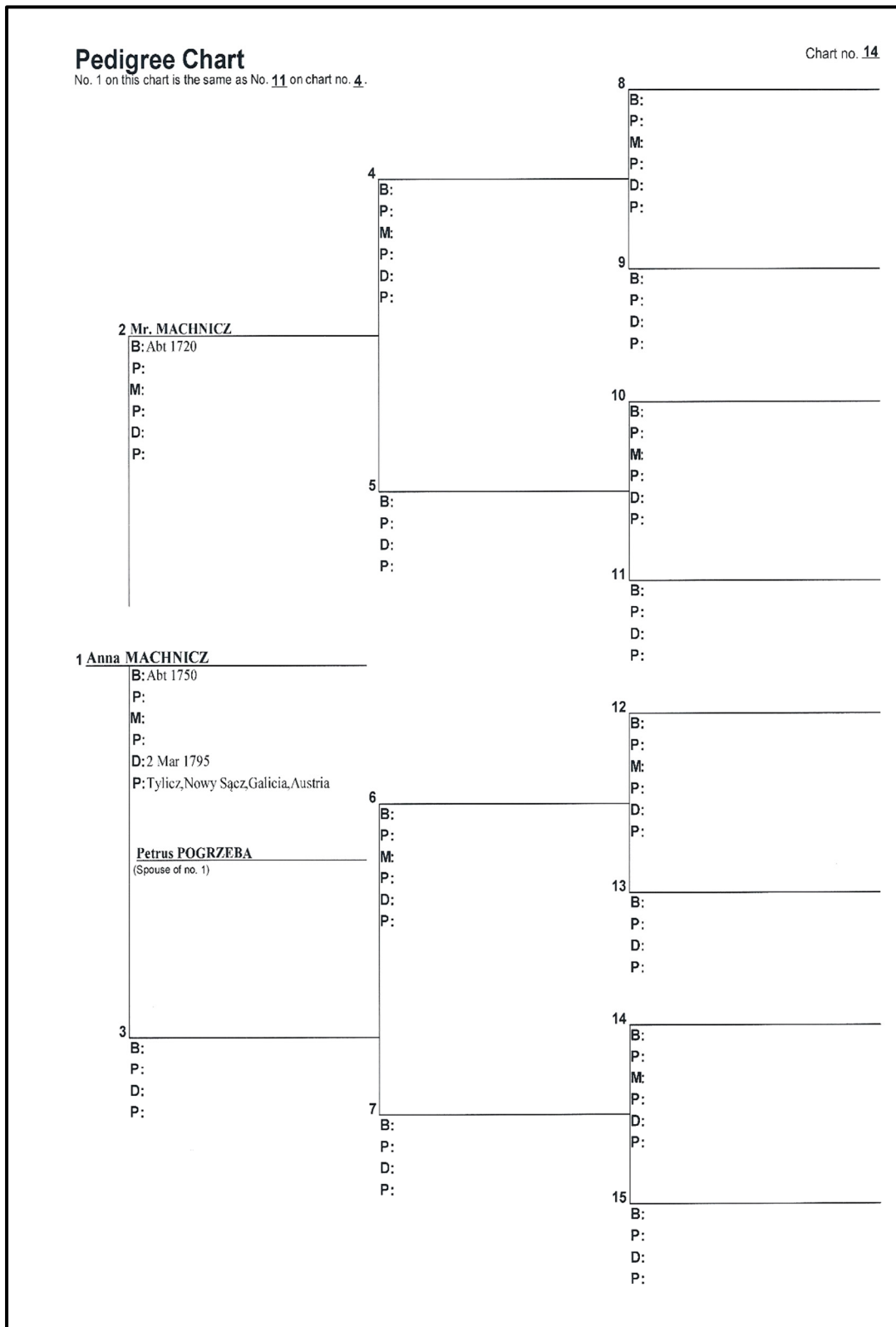
Pedigree Chart #12

Pedigree Chart		Chart no. <u>12</u>
No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. <u>14</u> on chart no. <u>3</u> .		
2 Mr. KRYNICKI B: Abt 1675 P: Woykowa, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: P:	4 B: P: M: P: D: P:	8 B: P: M: P: D: P:
	5 B: P: D: P:	9 B: P: D: P:
		10 B: P: M: P: D: P:
1 Joannes KRYNICKI B: Abt 1704 P: Woykowa, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: 20 Jun 1795 P: Woykowa, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria	6 B: P: M: P: D: P:	11 B: P: D: P:
Anastasia (Spouse of no. 1)		12 B: P: M: P: D: P:
	7 B: P: D: P:	13 B: P: D: P:
3 B: P: D: P:		14 B: P: M: P: D: P:
		15 B: P: D: P:

Pedigree Chart #13



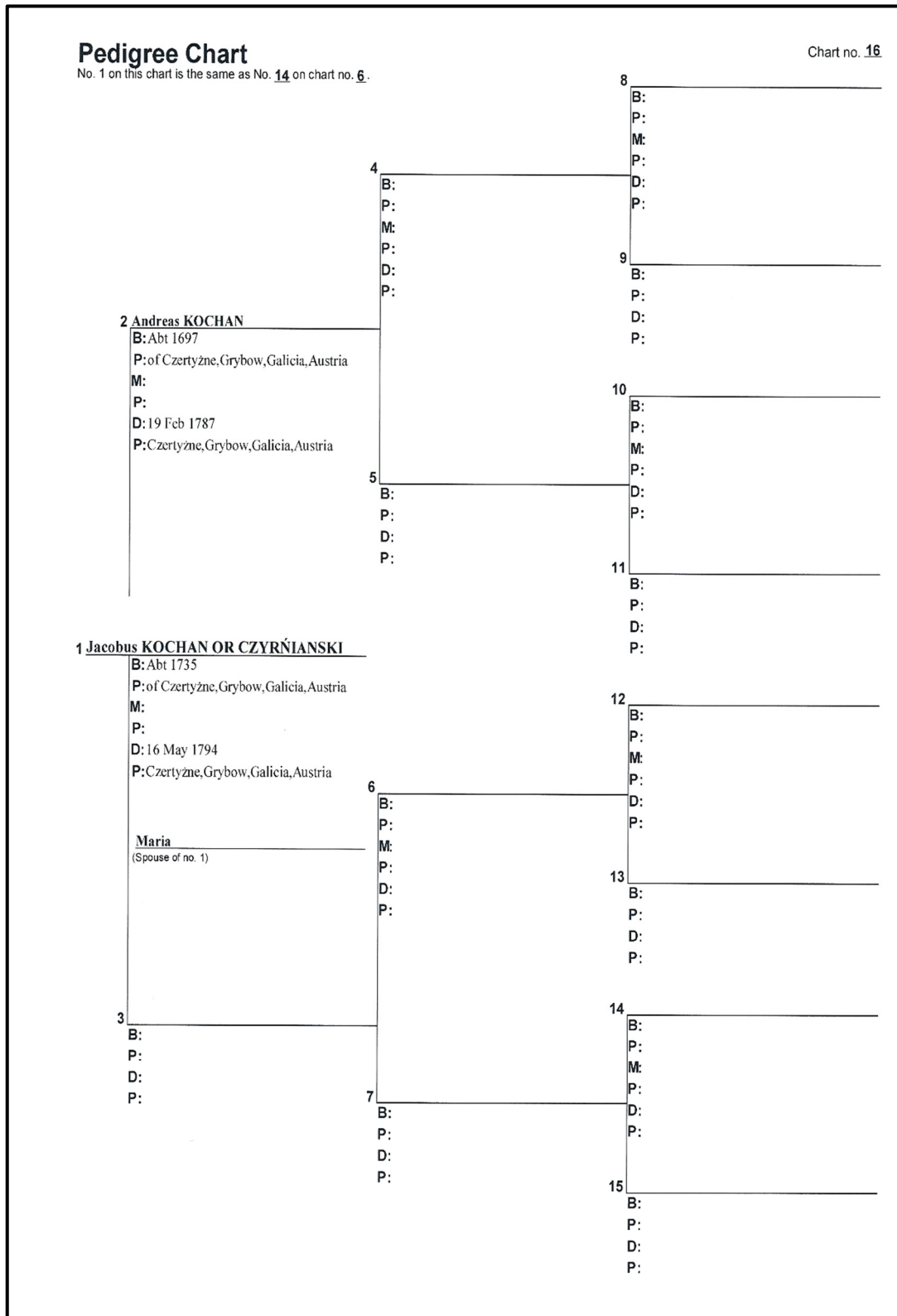
Pedigree Chart #14



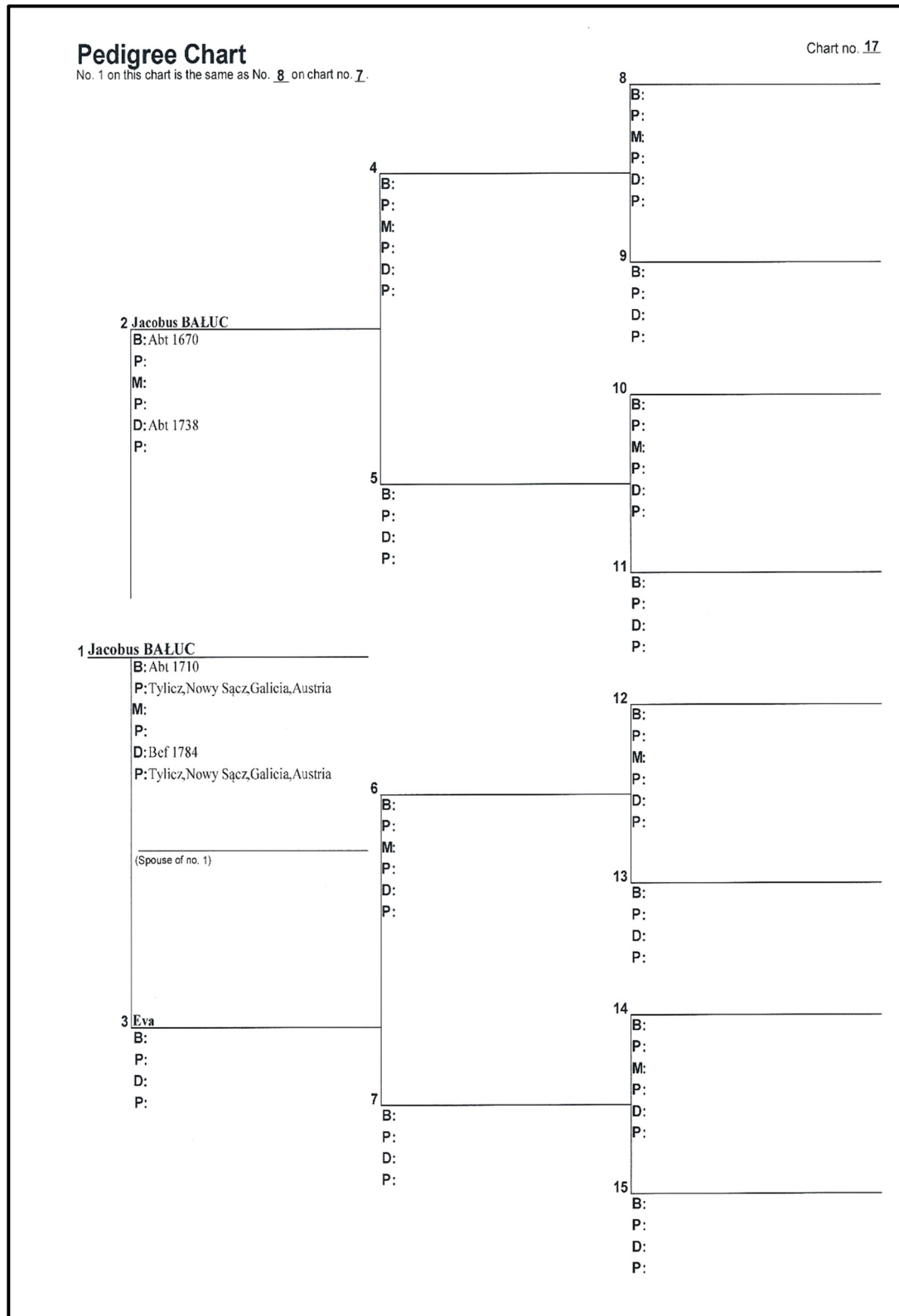
Pedigree Chart #15

Pedigree Chart		Chart no. <u>15</u>
No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. <u>8</u> on chart no. <u>6</u> .		
	4	8
	B:	B:
	P:	P:
	M:	M:
	P:	P:
	D:	D:
	P:	P:
2 <u>Mr. CYMBALAK OR CYMBALOWSKI</u>		9
B: Abt 1690		B:
P: Izby, Grybów, Galicia, Austria		P:
M:		D:
P:		P:
D:		
P:		10
	5	B:
	B:	P:
	P:	M:
	D:	P:
	P:	D:
		P:
1 <u>G CYMBALAK OR CYMBALOWSKI</u>		11
B: Abt 1715		B:
P: Izby, Grybów, Galicia, Austria		P:
M: Abt 1746		D:
P:		P:
D: 2 Feb 1803		
P: Izby, Grybów, Galicia, Austria		12
	6	B:
	B:	P:
	P:	M:
	M:	P:
	P:	D:
	D:	P:
	P:	
<u>Theodosia</u>		13
(Spouse of no. 1)		B:
		P:
		D:
		P:
3 <u>M CYMBALAK OR CYMBALOWSKA</u>		14
B: Abt 1695		B:
P: Izby, Grybów, Galicia, Austria		P:
D:		M:
P:		P:
	7	D:
	B:	P:
	P:	
	D:	15
	P:	B:
		P:
		D:
		P:

Pedigree Chart #16



Pedigree Chart #17



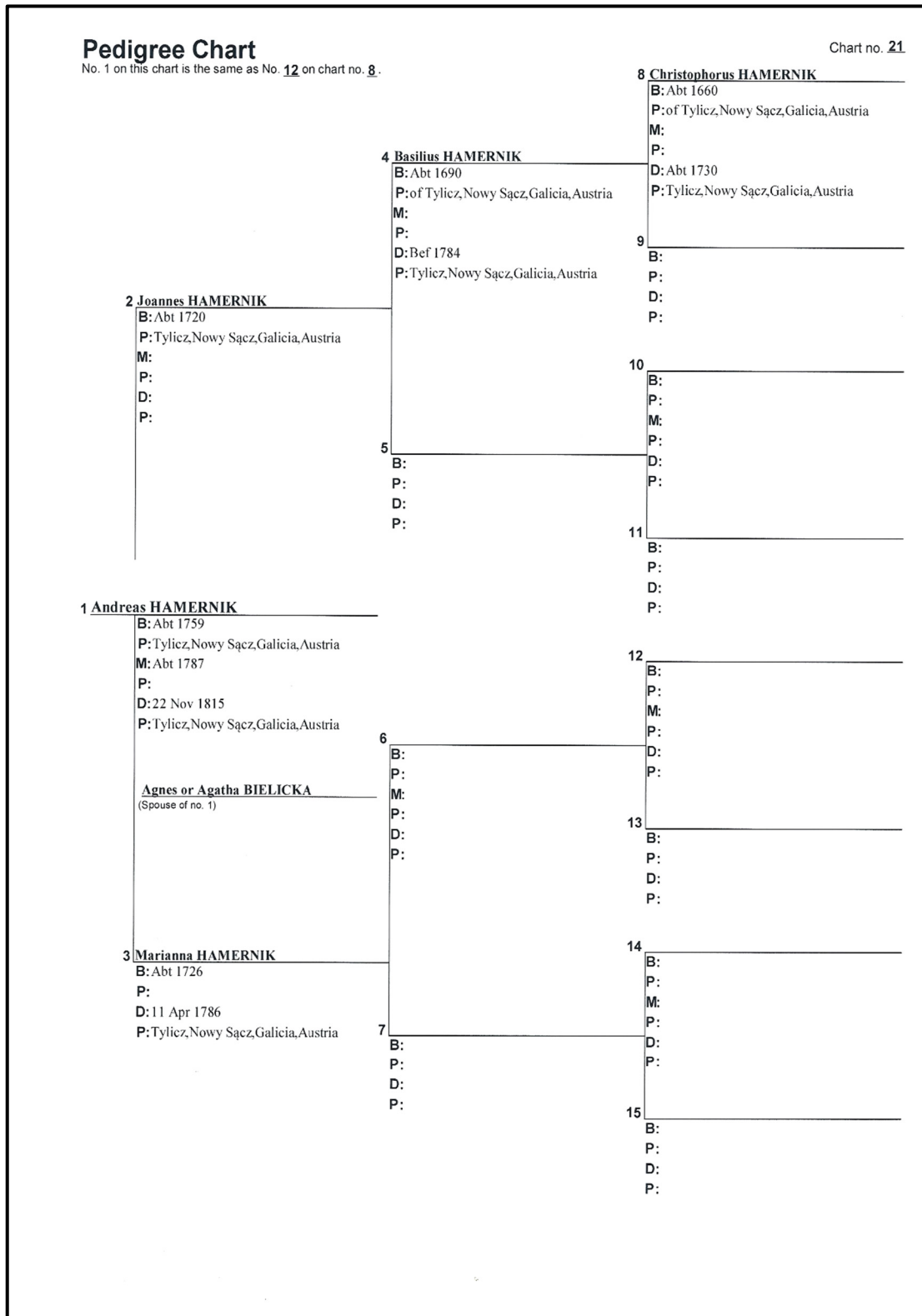
Pedigree Chart #18

Pedigree Chart		Chart no. <u>18</u>
No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. <u>14</u> on chart no. <u>7</u> .		
2 Mr. BARNOWSKI OR BARNA B: Abt 1700 P: Szczawnik, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: P:	4 B: P: M: P: D: P:	8 B: P: M: P: D: P:
	5 B: P: D: P:	9 B: P: D: P:
		10 B: P: M: P: D: P:
1 Joannes BARNOWSKI OR BARNA B: Abt 1735 P: Szczawnik, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: Bef 1802 P: Szczawnik, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria	6 B: P: M: P: D: P:	11 B: P: D: P:
Irina or Orina (Spouse of no. 1)		12 B: P: M: P: D: P:
	7 B: P: D: P:	13 B: P: D: P:
3 B: P: D: P:		14 B: P: M: P: D: P:
		15 B: P: D: P:

B:
P:
D:
P:

Pedigree Chart #20

Pedigree Chart		Chart no. <u>20</u>
No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. <u>10</u> on chart no. <u>8</u> .		
2 Jacobus MICHNIEWICZ OR BARYLA B: Abt 1715 P: of Piorunka, Grybów, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: 15 Jul 1798 P: Piorunka, Grybów, Galicia, Austria		8 B: P: M: P: D: P:
4 Mr. MICHNIEWICZ OR BARYLA B: Abt 1685 P: of Piorunka, Grybów, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: P:		9 B: P: D: P:
5 B: P: D: P:		10 B: P: M: P: D: P:
1 Alexius BARYLIK OR BARYLA B: Abt 1732 P: Piorunka, Grybów, Galicia, Austria M: Abt 1765 P: D: 2 Mar 1804 P: Piorunka, Grybów, Galicia, Austria		11 B: P: D: P:
Eva WOYTOWICZ (Spouse of no. 1)		12 B: P: M: P: D: P:
3 B: P: D: P:		13 B: P: D: P:
6 B: P: M: P: D: P:		14 B: P: M: P: D: P:
7 B: P: D: P:		15 B: P: D: P:



Pedigree Chart #22

Pedigree Chart		Chart no. 22
No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. 13 on chart no. 8 .		
2 Mathias BILICKI OR BIELICKI B: Abt 1715 P: Tylicz, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: Bef 1775 P: Tylicz, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria		8 B: P: M: P: D: P:
4 Mr. BILICKI OR BIELICKI B: Abt 1690 P: M: P: D: P:		9 B: P: D: P:
5 B: P: D: P:		10 B: P: M: P: D: P:
1 Agnes or Agatha BILICKA OR BIELICKA B: Abt 1761 P: Tylicz, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria M: Abt 1787 P: D: 18 Dec 1831 P: Tylicz, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria Andreas HAMERNIK (Spouse of no. 1)		11 B: P: D: P:
6 B: P: M: P: D: P:		12 B: P: M: P: D: P:
3 Marianna B: Abt 1720 P: D: Abt 1775 P: Tylicz, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria		13 B: P: D: P:
7 B: P: D: P:		14 B: P: M: P: D: P:
		15 B: P: D: P:

Pedigree Chart #23

Pedigree Chart		Chart no. <u>23</u>
No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. <u>14</u> on chart no. <u>8</u> .		
2 Michael KIEWESZ B: Abt 1735 P: Tylicz, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: P:	4 B: P: M: P: D: P:	8 B: P: M: P: D: P:
	5 B: P: D: P:	9 B: P: D: P:
		10 B: P: M: P: D: P:
1 Stanislaus KIEWESZ B: Abt 1770 P: Tylicz, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria M: 6 Feb 1792 P: Mochnaczka Niżna, NS, Galicia, Austria D: 30 Aug 1828 P: Tylicz, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria	6 B: P: M: P: D: P:	11 B: P: D: P:
		12 B: P: M: P: D: P:
	3 B: P: D: P:	13 B: P: D: P:
	7 B: P: D: P:	14 B: P: M: P: D: P:
		15 B: P: D: P:

Pedigree Chart #24

Pedigree Chart		Chart no. 24
No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. 15 on chart no. 8 .		
2 Michael KOLAR OR KOLARCZYK B: Abt 1750 P: Mochnaczka Niżna, NS, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: P:		8 B: P: M: P: D: P:
4 B: P: M: P: D: P:		9 B: P: D: P:
5 B: P: D: P:		10 B: P: M: P: D: P:
1 Anna KOLAR OR KOLARCZYK B: Abt 1772 P: Mochnaczka Niżna, NS, Galicia, Austria M: 6 Feb 1792 P: Mochnaczka Niżna, NS, Galicia, Austria D: 19 Sep 1827 P: Tylicz, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria		11 B: P: D: P:
Stanislaus KIEWESZ (Spouse of no. 1)		12 B: P: M: P: D: P:
3 Pelagia SWIATKOWSKA B: Abt 1755 P: of Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria D: P:		13 B: P: D: P:
6 Joannes SWIATKOWSKI B: Abt 1730 P: of Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria M: P: D: P:		14 B: P: M: P: D: P:
7 B: P: D: P:		15 B: P: D: P:

The Kopacz and Porucznik Families

Lemko-Rusyns of Southeastern Poland

Dorothy Kopach/Kopacz (mother of Karen, Mary Ellen, Leonard, Paulette, and Doreen Piquet) was born July 7, 1926, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died October 26, 2020, in Provo, Utah County, Utah. Her parents emigrated from Tylicz and Mochnaczka Nizna, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), to Pennsylvania, in 1910 and settled in Charleroi, which is 21 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her father's family lived in Tylicz for four generations after Dorothy's great great-grandfather, Simeon Kopacz (1796-1871), emigrated from nearby Andrzejowka, Austria (now Poland). His parents had immigrated to Andrzejowka from Sulin, Szepes, Hungary (now Slovakia), where the first known Kopacz, Nicolaus, Kopacz (5th Great-Grandfather), was born about 1705. Dorothy's mother was Maria Porucznik (1888-1967), whose family lived in Mochnaczka Nizna for at least six generations to Constantinus Porucznik (4th Great-Grandfather), who was born about 1710. Other important ancestors of Dorothy Kopacz include the Krynicka family of Tylicz, the Cymbalak/Cymbalowski family of Izby, Austria (now Poland), the Kwoka family of Izby, the Madzellan family of Izby, the Kochan family of Czertyzne, Austria (now Poland), the Baluc family of Tylicz, the Baryla family of Piorunka, Austria (now Poland), the Hamernik family of Tylicz, the Kiewesz family of Tylicz, the Kolar family of Mochnaczka Nizna, the Andreyko family of Tylicz, the Grabik family of Szczawnik, Austria (now Poland), the Barnowski family of Szczawnik, the Kondracik family of Tylicz, the Krynicki family of Wojkowa, Austria (now Poland), the the Zubrzycki family of Tylicz, the Pogrzeba family of Tylicz, the Machnicz family of Tylicz, the Furszt family of Tylicz, the Semczyszak family of Andrzejowka, the Slota family of Jastrzebik, Austria (now Poland), the Senko family of Tylicz, the Tymura family of Krynica, Austria (now Poland), the Nowicka family of Ropki, Austria (now Poland), the Swiatkowski family of Mochnaczka, Nizna, and the Hoynak family of Mochnaczka Nizna.

The Kopacz Name

Kopacz is a Polish “occupational name for someone who cleared land for cultivation; Polish kopacz, from kopac ‘to dig.’” It’s interesting to note that in the 1940 United States Census, “Laborer and Seamstress were the top reported jobs for men and women named Kopacz—31% of Kopacz men worked as a Laborer and 12% of Kopacz women worked as a Seamstress. Some less common occupations for Americans named Kopacz were Machinist and Bindery Work. Between 1954 and 2004, Kopacz life expectancy was at its lowest point in 1954, and highest in 2003. The average life expectancy for Kopacz in 1954 was 46, and 79 in 2004. “An unusually short lifespan might indicate that relatives with the Kopacz name lived in harsh conditions. A short lifespan might also indicate health problems that were once prevalent in the family.” (Ancestry.com the Kopacz Family History) The main cause of the short life span in 1954 was probably infant mortality, which was very high as can be seen in these family records.

The Kopacz Family of Sulin, Slovakia, and Andrzejowka, Poland

Nicholaus Kopacz (born circa 1705) to Simeon Kopacz (1796-1871)

Including the Semczyszak and Slota Families

The first known Kopacz, **Nicolaus Kopacz** (5th Great-Grandfather), was born about 1705

in Sulin, Szepes, Hungary (now Slovakia). Nicolaus married **Elizabeth** (surname un-



Above: The village of Sulin, Hungary (now Slovakia) where at least three generations of the Kopacz family lived. The first known Kopacz, Nicholaus Kopacz (5th Great-Grandfather), was born here about 1705. Right: St. Michael the Archangel Greek Catholic Church in Sulin.

known) and they had **Jacobus Kopacz** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1729 in Sulin, Hungary; died August 14, 1785, in Sulin). The name of Jacobus' wife is not known. Their son, **Joannes Kopacz** (3rd Great-Grandfather), was born about 1766 in Sulin, and died November 18, 1838, in Andrzejowka, Austria (now Poland). He married **Maria Senczyszak** (3rd Great-Grandmother) on November 24, 1788, in Andrzejowka. She was born in Andrzejowka. Maria was the daughter of **Petus Senczyszak** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1740 in Andrzejowka; died June 18, 1797, in Andrzejowka) and **Anna** (surname is unknown; born about 1740 of Andrzejowka). Their son, **Simeon Kopacz** (2nd Great-Grandfather; born February 15, 1796, in Andrzejowka, Austria, and died May 30, 1871, in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland), married **Marianna Slota** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born January 9, 1798, in Tylicz; died January 26, 1850, in Tylicz) on February 13, 1820, in Tylicz.



Sulin, Slovakia

We know that three generations of the Kopacz family lived in Sulin, Hungary (now Slovakia), in the 1700s, but beyond that we don't know if any of the family lived in the town in the 1600s or if they moved to Sulin from another town or village. The village is located on the Poprad River and was first mentioned in 1306. From 1412 to 1772 it was part of Poland. In 1828 there were 101 houses and 735 inhabitants in Sulin and the people worked in agriculture, bred cattle and labored in the forests. The present church in Sulin, St. Michael the Archangel Greek Catholic Church, was built in 1879, with an altar



Top: Town seal of Sulin, Slovakia. Above: Aerial view of Andrzejowka, one of the oldest settlements in southern Poland. Joannes Kopacz (3rd Great-Grandfather) moved from Sulin, Slovakia, to Andrzejowka in probably the late 1700s. The family of his wife, Maria Semczyszak, lived for several generations in Andrzejowka.

from 1837. This church replaced an earlier wooden church. "Poverty and starvation forced many of the inhabitants to immigrate to the United States and Canada," with the largest number immigrating before World War I. This turned out to be a providential move for most of these people because they avoided the terrible events that took place after 1914. Some relatives must have remained because the Kopac surname is still found in the town records.

Andrzejowka, Poland

Joannes Kopacz moved from Sulin, Hungary (now Slovakia), to Andrzejowka, Austria

(now Poland; distance of 10.7 miles), probably in the late 1700s. His wife's people, the



Above: Former Greek Catholic Church of Dormition of the Mother of God in Andrzejowka, Poland, that was built in 1864. Today it operates as a Roman Catholic Church. It replaced a much older building, which had a bell made in 1484.

Semczyszak family, lived for generations in Andrzejowka, at least through much of the 1700s. It is an attractive village situated on top of a hill located sixty-three miles southeast of Krakow. It existed in the 1200s but was formally established under German law in 1352. The Church of St. Mary in Andrzejowka is a wooden church on the Polish Cultural Heritage Register that dates from 1864. (It is a former Greek Catholic Church, listed as a Lemko Church, but today operates as a Roman Catholic Church.) “An old bell that dates from 1484 was still here before World War II, but its present whereabouts is unknown.”

The Kopacz, Slota, Senko, Tymura, and Krynicka Families of Tylicz, Jastrzebik, and Krynica, Poland

Simeon Kopacz (1796-1871) to Joannes Kopacz (1822-1873)

Simeon Kopacz (2nd Great-Grandfather; 1796-1871) moved from Andrzejowka, Austria (now Poland), to Tylicz, Austria (now Poland), sometime before 1820, where he lived the rest of his life. (The distance from Andrzejowka to Tylicz is 12.6 miles.) He married **Marianna Slota** (2nd Great-Grandmother; 1798-1850) on February 13, 1820, in Tylicz. Their son, **Joannes Kopacz** (Great-Grandfather), was born September 1, 1822, in Tylicz where he lived the rest of his life, dying there on December 14, 1873. He married **Iryna Krynicka** (Great-Grandmother; born April 22, 1826, in Tylicz; died August 14, 1887,

in Tylicz) on October 29, 1848, in Tylicz. Her Krynicka/Krynicki ancestors are known back to about 1730, but where they resided in the 1700s is unknown.



Above: Southern Poland. The arrow points to the main area where the Kopacz family lived for many generations, which is located about 60 to 70 miles southeast of the great city of Krakow. The two most important villages, Tylicz and Mochnaczka Nizna, are next to Krynica near the border of Slovakia.

Marianna Slota (2nd Great-Grandmother) lived all her life in Tylicz. She was the daughter of **Joannes Slota** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born about 1770 in Jastrzebik, Austria, now Poland; died January 20, 1822, in Tylicz, Poland), who moved to Tylicz by 1796. He married **Xenia Senko** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1777 in Tylicz; died March 1, 1834, in Tylicz) on April 15, 1796, in Tylicz and they lived there for the rest of their lives. Xenia was the daughter of **Theodorus Senko** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1711 of Tylicz; died January 6, 1795, in Tylicz) and **Anastasia Tymura** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1746 in Krynica, Austria, now Poland; died December 25, 1798, in Tylicz). They married about 1775 in Krynica. Anastasia was the daughter of **Joannes Tymura** (5th Great-Grandfather) who was born about 1710 in Krynica and died there on October 18, 1792.

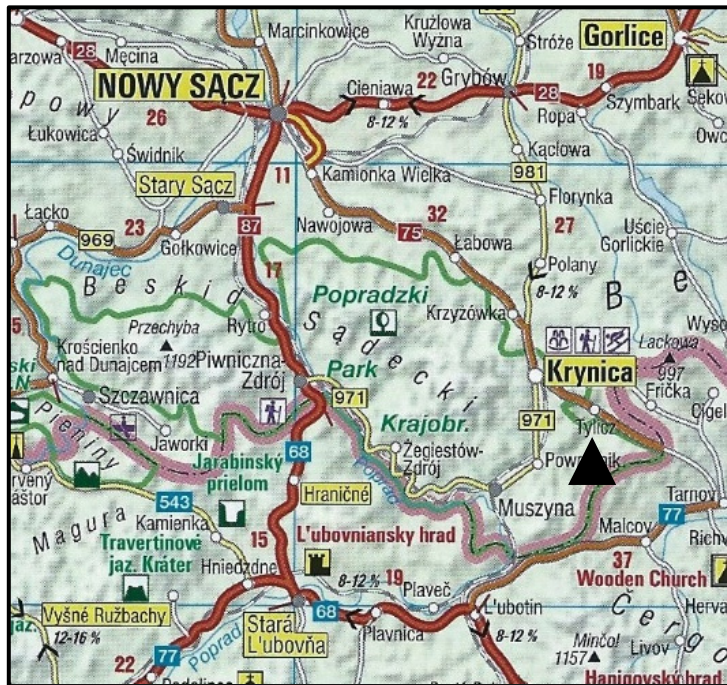


Joannes Slota was the son of **Andress Slota** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1737 in Jastrzebik, Austria; died February 12, 1800, in Jastrzebik) and **Maria** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1734 in Jastrzebik and died there on September 16, 1790). They married about 1762 in Jastrzebik.

Jastrzebik, Poland

Jastrzebik, Poland, is close to the border of Slovakia with a population of 490. It is

located 8.3 miles west of Tylicz, Poland. The town's main building is the Church of St. Luke, which is a handsome Greek Catholic church with three towers. It is a wooden church, which dates from the 19th century that probably replaced an earlier building.



Above: Road map of the area south of Nowy Sącz, Poland, where most of the known history of the Kopacz family took place over a 300-year period. Tylicz is located 4.1 miles southeast of Krynica, and Mochnaczka Nizna (not labeled) is located three miles north of Tylicz. Sulin, Slovakia, is located near the Polish border on the Poprad River west of the Polish town of Zegiestown, which is on Highway 971. Other important family villages are located nearby (see the map on page 34).

who speak an Eastern Slavic language called Rusyn.” Krynica is located 4.1 miles northwest of Tylicz, Poland.

The Tymura family lived in Krynica from before 1710 until at least 1792. After marrying in Krynica, Anastasia Tymura (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1746; died 1798) moved with her husband, Theodorus Senko, to Tylicz, Austria (now Poland), probably in the late 1700s. Her husband was much older than her.

Tylicz, Poland

Tylicz, Poland, is the most important village/town in Dorothy Kopacz's family history. Family members with at least 15 different surnames lived in Tylicz. The village is in southern Poland, close to the border with Slovakia. “It lies approximately four miles east of Krynica-Zdroj, 22 miles southeast of Nowy Sącz, and 67 miles southeast of the regional capital Krakow.” The village has a population of 1,800.

“The history of Tylicz dates back to the 13th century when a settlement called Orna-

The Slota family lived in Jastrzebik from before 1710 until at least 1800. Joannes Slota (3rd Great-Grandfather; died 1822) moved from Jastrzebik to Tylicz in probably the late 1700s

Krynica, Poland

Krynica, Poland, is located in southern Poland, and has a population of over 11,000. It is the biggest spa town in Poland and a popular tourist and winter sports destination. It was first recorded in official documents in 1547. Wikipedia's current article on Krynica notes that “part of the inhabitants of Krynica belong to the Lemko minority

mentum was founded along a merchant trail from Poland to Hungary. At that time, Tylicz was also called Oppidum Novum and Ornawa, and was an important garrison of the Polish royal army, which guarded the southern border of the kingdom. Furthermore, Ornamentum/Ornawa was home to the royal courts and councils of the local nobility.”

“In 1363, king Casimir III the Great, who promoted settlement in this sparsely populated corner of Poland, granted Magdeburg rights to Ornawa, changing its name into Miastko. Furthermore, the king founded a parish church together with a school. Soon afterwards, a defensive wall was built. Miastko had its own court, and the right to stock merchant products, which provided it with revenue.”

“In 1391, King Jogaila (Władysław II Jagiełło) handed Miastko together with nearby Muszyna to the bishop of Kraków, Jan Radlica. In a document, issued by Jogaila for this occasion, Tylicz/Miastko was named Ornamentum and Novum Oppidum, and the town remained part of the vast bishophoric Muszyna Estate until the first partition of Poland (1772). In 1474, Tylicz and all of southern Lesser Poland was affected by a disastrous Hungarian raid of King Matthias Corvinus. The destruction was so severe that in a 1529 document called Liber retaxationum, Tylicz/Miastko was called a village. A royal castle probably stood nearby.”

In 1612, Bishop of Kraków Piotr Tylicki, regranted a town charter to Miastko. He also



Above: Wooden Lemko Church in Jastrzębik, Poland, which today has a population of 490. At least three generations of the Slota family lived in Jastrzebik in the 1700s.

gave it a coat of arms and several privileges, also founding a new parish church and



Above: Map showing the location of most of the major (where great-grandparents resided) Kopacz family villages and towns in southern Poland. Left to right: Andrzejowka, Szczawnik, Jasatrzebiek, Krynica, Piorunka, Wojkowa, Mochnaczk, Nizna, Tylicz, and Izby. Six places are also shown where aunts, uncles, or cousins resided. Left to right: Milik, Muszyna, Czarna, Banica, Snielnica, and Muszynka. Note that the villages are very close to each other. For example: Tylicz is only 4.1 miles from Krynica and only three miles from Mochnaczk

school. To honor this, residents of Miastko changed the name of the town to Tylicz. Bishop Tylicki ordered construction of new homes, located at distances from each other, to prevent fires. Tylicz prospered, becoming the sixth largest town of Nowy Sącz County of Kraków Voivodeship (i.e. province), after Nowy Sacs, Stary Sącz, Muszyna, and Nowy Targ.”

“The period of relative prosperity ended in the mid-17th century when Nowy Sącz County suffered widespread destruction during the Swedish invasion of Poland. In Oc-



Above: Krynica in southern Poland. Joannes Tymura (2nd Great-Grandfather), and Anastasia Tymura (Great-Grandmother) were born here in the 1700s. Today it has a population of 11,000 and is one of the most prosperous cities in the region.

tober 1683, Crown Hetman Stanisław Jabłonowski camped with his army in Tylicz, after the victorious Battle of Vienna. In the 1760s, the area of Tylicz became a base of the Bar Confederation [Polish nobles who fought against Russia and the Polish king; they lost]. Several battles and skirmishes took place here, including the Battle of Lackowa (June 3/4, 1770), in which the Polish Army under Casimir Pulaski fought the Russians commanded by General Ivan Drevich.”

“Following the Partitions of Poland, Tylicz was annexed by the Habsburg Empire, and remained in Austrian Galicia until November 1918. During Austrian rule, the town declined and lost its importance, at the expense of the nearby spa of Krynica-Zdrój, which rapidly grew from the late 19th century. Furthermore, construction of railroads missed Tylicz, which contributed to its decline. In 1930, several houses in the market square burned.”

“After World War II, Tylicz was the seat of a separate gmina, but in 1952, it was moved to Krynica-Zdrój, where it still remains.”

“Notable natives include Rena Kornreich Gelissen author and survivor of Nazi concentration camps.” She was a Polish born Jew who turned herself in to the Nazi authorities to protect the people who had been hiding her. She was on the first transport of Jewish women into Auschwitz. “Three days later her sister, Danka, joined her where they forged an

incredibly strong bond of love and compassion that would help them survive the three years

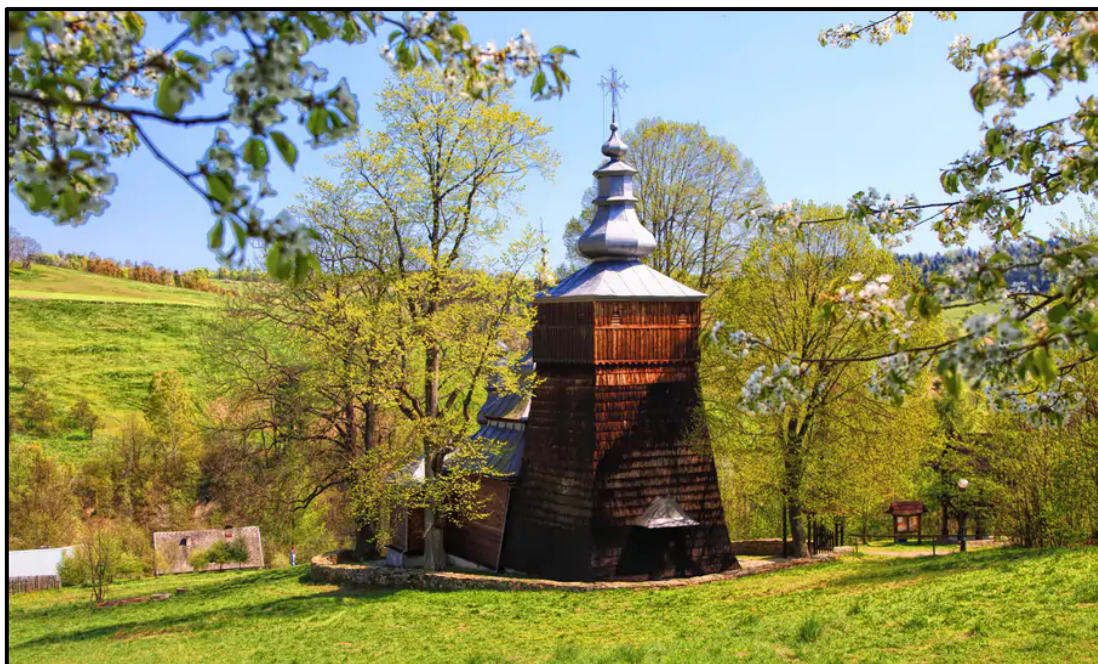


Top: Tylicz in southern Poland. **Above:** Saints Kosmas and Damian in Tylicz, which was built in 1743 entirely of wood. Later the roof was covered in sheet metal. Tylicz is the most important village in the Kopacz history. Part of the Kopacz, Krynicka, Kiewesz, Kondracik, Zubrzycki, Pogrzeba, Machnicz, Furszt, Senko, Porucznik, Baluc Grabic, Andreyko, Hamernik, Kiewesz, and Bielicka families lived in Tylicz from before 1660 until 1931. Today it has a population of 1,800 and is a popular tourist destination.

and forty-one days they would endure in the camp, undergoing hunger torment, and abuse.” She wrote, “I love because there is not enough room in my heart to hate. To hate is to let Hitler win.” (Wikipedia—Tylicz and Rena Kornreich Gelissena; see pages 279-282)

The Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul is a wooden church in Tylicz that was “originally built in 1612. The altars are from the later part of the 18th century, and the paintings over them are older, but much of the painting of the walls was done in two phases relatively recently, in 1950 and 1960.” Now a Catholic Church, it is on the Polish Cultural Heritage Register. (Photographs of the interior of the church are courtesy of Robert Prybyla, which were taken by him in 2021.)

“The Orthodox church in Tylicz was established in 1738-1744. Before that, there was an Orthodox church, but it was demolished in 1640, probably because of religious disputes.”



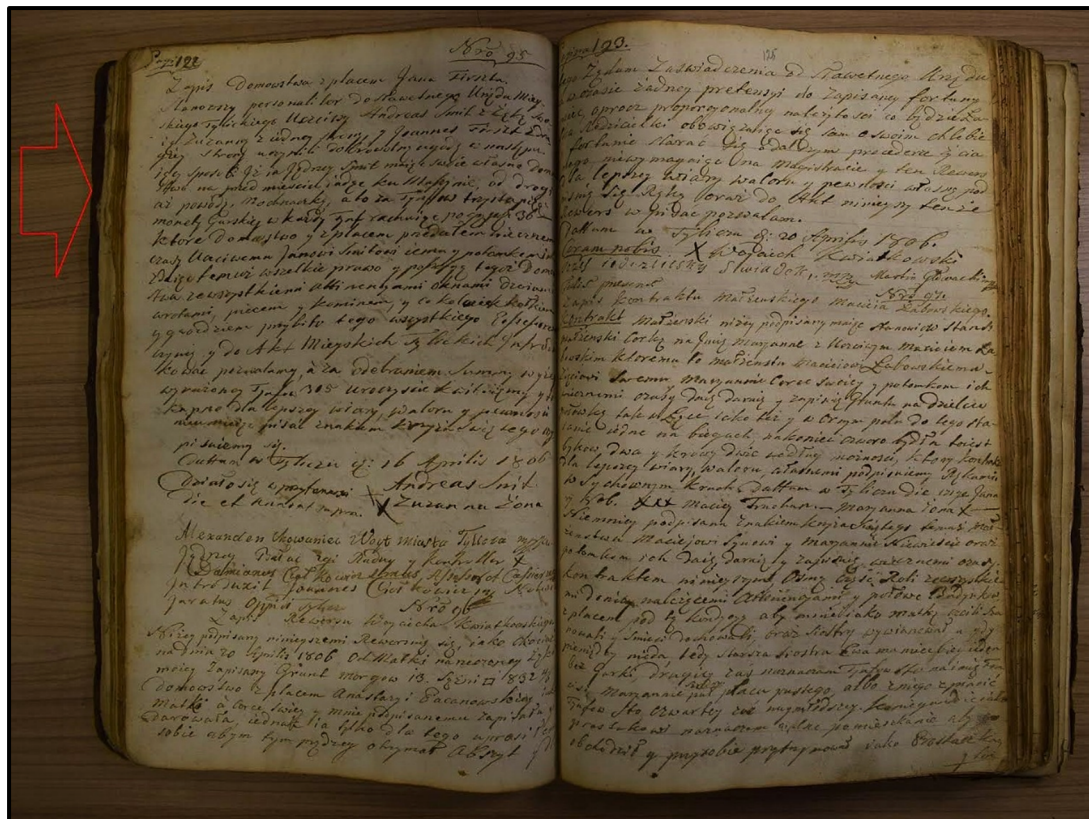
Top: Another view of Tylicz, Poland. Above: The Lemko wooden church in Wojkowa, Poland. The Krynicki family lived in Wojkowa from at about 1675 until about 1795. Marianna Krynicka/Krynicki or Durkot (3rd Great-Grandmother; died 1831) apparently moved from Wojkowa to Tylicz to be with her husband, Stephanus Kondracik.

Part of the Kopacz, Krynicka, Kiewesz, Kondracik, Zubrzycki, Pogrzeba, Machnicz, Furszt, and Senko families lived in Tylicz from at least 1720 until 1931. These are the relatives and ancestors of Dorothy Kopacz's father, Joannes Kopacz. On the side of her mother, Maria Porucznik, the Baluc Grabic, Andreyko, Hamernik, Kiewesz, and Bielicka families resided in Tylicz from possibly before 1660 until at least 1931. The Kiewesz family are represented on both sides of the family. As mentioned at the beginning of this article, out of approximately forty-known family surnames, fifteen resided at some time in Tylicz.

The Kopacz, Krynicki, Raytar, Kondracik, Miejska, Furszt, Klein, Zubrzycki, Pogrzeba, and Machnicz Families of Tylicz, and Wojkowa, Poland

Joannes Kopacz (1822-1873) to Joachimus Kopacz (1851-1915)

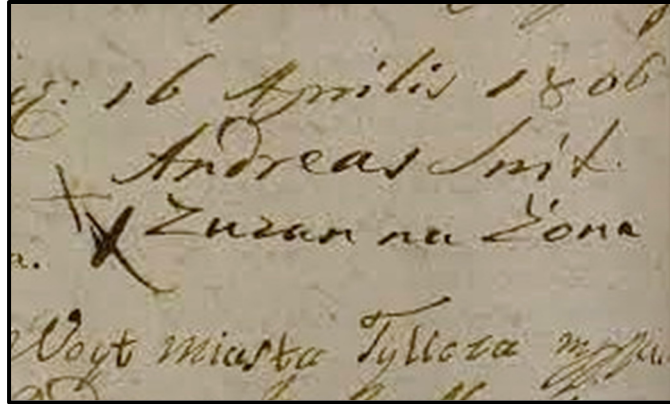
Joannes Kopacz (Great-Grandfather; 1822-1873) and **Iryna Krynicka** (Great-Grand-



Above: Jan Firszt (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) purchased a house and a yard on the outskirts of Tylicz on the road to Mochnaczka on April 16, 1806. "Tylicz - 1806 Apr 16 Jan Firszt / #95 / Sale of a house with a yard to Jan Firszt / In front of the Municipal Office of the town of Tylicz personally appeared, from one side: Uczciwy = / honest Andreas Smit together with his wife Zuzanna; and from the other side appeared Jan Firszt. / Both sides made a voluntary settlement as follows: I, Jędrzej Smit have my own house located in a / suburb, going towards the village of Muszyna, from the road up to Mochnaczka [creek?]. I sold this / house with a yard for the total of 305 Tynf 1 of the góriska moneta = mountain coins, each Tynf for 36 / grosz (cent). I sold the house and the yard for eternity to Uczciwy Jan Firszt and his inheritors. It was / sold with all possession rights together with all windows, doors, gates, stove and chimney with / everything that was nailed with a peg and a nail. I have allowed this text to be registered in the Tylicz / Municipal Records. I solemnly acknowledge receipt of the amount of 305 Tynf specified above in this / document. We sign this purchase for good faith, value and certainty, not knowing how to write, with / the sign of the Holy Cross. / Dated in Tylicz on 16 April 1806 / It happened in the consciousness of the above-mentioned people. / X Andreas Smit / X Zuzanna wife." (Full translation from Polish into English / Uczciwy – Latin title used for minor townsman and usually craftsman.)

mother; 1826-1887), both of Tylicz, had **Joachim's Kopacz** (Grandfather) who was

born September 19, 1851, in Tylicz and died February 26, 1915, in the internment camp at Thalerhof, Graz, Styria, Austria. At the beginning of World War I, Joannes was forced to go by train in a cattle car to the Thalerhof internment camp, where he died fifty days later. The detainees were treated harshly, without enough food, and exposed to the cold weather and rain. Unimaginably, there were no barracks built until the winter of 1915, which caused unnecessary suffering and death; see below.



Above: Marks of Andreas Smith and his wife, Zuzanna, on document for sale of their house to Jan Firszt (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach). See previous page.

Iryna Krynicka was the daughter of **Jacobus Krynicki** (2nd Great-Grandfather; born about 1799; died June 3, 1850, in Tylicz, Australia (later Poland)). He was the son of **Joannes Krynicki** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born about 1765—birthplace has not been identified) and **Maria Raytar** (3rd Great-Grandmother; parents unknown). Joannes Krynicki was the son of **Constantinus Krynicki** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1730).

Jacobus Krynicki married **Anna Kondracik** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born April 28, 1799, in Tylicz, Austria (later Poland); died December 4, 1847, in Tylicz). She was the daughter of **Stephanus Kondracik** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born about 1745 in Tylicz; died March 15, 1810, in Tylicz) and **Marianna Krynicki** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1760 in Wojkowa, Austria, now Poland; died July 3, 1831, in Tylicz). Seph-anus was the son of **Paulus Kondracik** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1720 in Tylicz).

Marianna Krynicki was the daughter of **Joannes Krynicki** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1704 in Wojkowa, Austria, now Poland; died June 20, 1795, in Wojkowa) and **Anastasia** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1730 in Wojkowa; died January 1, 1970, in Wojkowa).

Joachimus Kopacz (Grandfather; 1851-1915) married **Josepha Miejska or Kiewesz** (Grandmother; born March 15, 1857, in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland; died March 2, 1931, in Tylicz) on November 18, 1877, in Tylicz. Her father is unknown, but her mother was **Anna Zubrzycka or Miejska** (Great-Grandmother; born June 13, 1826, in Tylicz; died February 4, 1893, in Tylicz).

Anna Zubrzycka or Miejska was the daughter of **Alexius Zubrycki or Miejski** (2nd Great-Grandfather; born June 19, 1796, in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland; died August 1, 1844, in Tylicz) and **Catherine Furszt or Firszt or First** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born August 3, 1806, in Tylicz; died June 1, 1841, in Tylicz), who married on February 11, 1825, in Tylicz. Catherine Furszt/Firszt/First was the daughter of **Joannes Furszt/Firszt/First** (3rd Great-

Grandfather; born about 1770; died May 26, 1840, in Tylicz) and **Marianna Kelin/Kleiner/-Steiner** (born about 1770 in Austria or Hungary; died April 1, 1828, in Tylicz). Marianna Klein/Kleiner/Steiner was the daughter of **Thomas Klein** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1752 in Austria or Hungary; died March 18, 1806, in Tylicz).

Alexius Zubrycki or Miejski was the son of **Nicolaus Zubrzycki** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born about 1768 of Tylicz, Austria, now Poland; died November 6, 1801, in Tylicz) and **Marianne Pogrzeba** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1773 of Tylicz; died July 21, 1810, in Tylicz), who married on November 24, 1793, in Tylicz. Nicolaus Zubrzycki was the son of **Elias Zubrzycki**



Above: Another view of the wooden church in Wojkowa, Poland.

(4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1746 in an unknown place; died February 3, 1791, in Tylicz) and **Marianna** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1747 in an unknown place; died February 20, 1800, in Tylicz). Marianne Pogrzeba was the daughter of **Petrus Pogrzeba** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1745 in an unknown place; died October 5, 1802, in Tylicz) and **Anna Machnicz** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1750 in an unknown place; died March 2, 1795, in Tylicz). Petrus Pogrzeba was the son of **Fecko or Paulus Pogrzeba** (5th Great-Grandfather; born about 1710 in an unknown place).

Wojkowa, Poland

Wojkowa “is a village in the administrative district of Gmina Muszyna, within Nowy Sącz County, Lesser Poland Voivodeship, in southern Poland, close to the border with Slovakia. It lies approximately five miles east of Muszyna, 24 miles southeast of Nowy Sącz, and 68 miles southeast of the regional capital Kraków.” Today, its wooden Lemko church is still standing.

The Krynicki family lived in Wojkowa from about 1675 until about 1795. **Marianna Krynicka/Krynicki or Dukot** (3rd Great-Grandmother; died 1831) apparently moved from Wojkowa to Tylicz, Austria (now Poland), to live with her husband, **Stephanus Kondracik** (3rd Great-Grandfather). (The distance from Wojkowa to Telic is 5.2 miles.)

The Ancestors of Maria Porucznik

The Families of Porucznik, Baluc, Cymbalak, Swiatkowska, Nowicka, Kwoka, Madzelan, Kochan, Grabik, Barna, Baryla, Hamernick, Kiewesz, Boguska, Woytowicz, Bielicka, Kolar, and Swiatkowski are included, which resided in Mochnaczka Nizna, Izby, Tylicz, Ropki, Czertyzne, Szczwnik, and Piorunka, Poland

Maria Porucznik (1888-1967) to Constantinus Porucznik (c. 1710-before 1784)

Maria Porucznik (mother of Dorothy Kopacz/Kopach; 1888-1967) was the daughter



Above: Nighttime view of “the former Greek-Catholic Church of Saint Michael the Archangel” in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland, which dates from the 1700s. The wooden church has a roof covered with metal sheets. “The whole is crowned with three bulb-shaped turrets with blind tatarns.”

of **Oauphrius Porucznik** (Grandfather; born June 23, 1854, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria, now Poland; died January 23, 1915, in the internment camp in Thalerhof, Graz, Styria, Austria) and **Euphemia Baluc** (Grandmother; born August 11, 1866, in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland; died August 9, 1920, in Tylicz), who married on November 9, 1884, in Tylicz. Oauphrius was the son of **Basilus Porucznik** (Great-Grandfather; born February 10, 1821, in Mochnaczka Nizna; died August 20, 1892, in Mocmaczla) and **Dom-inica Cymbalak** (Great-Grandmother; born March 16, 1822, in Izby, Austria, now Poland; and died May 18, 1882, in Mochnaczka Nizna), who married on February 21, 1843, in Izby. Basilus was the son of **Joannes Porucznik** (2nd Great-Grandfather; born about 1764 in Mochnaczka Nizna; died before 1853 in Mochnaczka Nizna) and **Sophia Swiatkowska** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born about 1782 in Mochnaczka Nizna), who married on May 11, 1800, in Mochnaczka Nizna.

Joannes Porucznik was the son of **Elias Porucznik** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born about 1754 of Mochnaczka Nizna; died about 1840 in Mochnaczka Nizna) and **Fenna Nowicka**



Top: The church is the most prominent building in Mochnaczka Nizna, which is the second most important village in the Kopacz history. Dorothy's mother, Maria Porucznik (1888-1967), was born here and her Porucznik ancestors lived in Mochnaczka Nizna for at least six generations to about 1710. **Above:** Interesting bird's eye view of Mochnaczka Nizna. Today the village has a population of 500.

(3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1747 of Ropki, Austria, now Poland; died about 1845 in Mochnaczka Nizna). They married about 1765 in probably in Ropik. Fenna Nowicka was the daughter of **Constantinus Nowicki** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1720 of Ropki). Elias Porucznik was the son of **Constantinus Porucznik** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1710 of Mochnaczka Nizna; died before 1784 in Mochnaczka Nizna) and **Ewdokia** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown—born about 1714 of Mochnaczka Nizna; died September 24, 1790, in Mochnaczka Nizna).

Sophia Swiatkowska was the daughter of **Gabriel Swiatkowski or Mieczysyn** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born about 1751 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria, now Poland; died July 11, 1821, in Mochnaczka Nizna) and **Eva Hoynak** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1753

in Mochnaczka; died November 23, 1813, in Mochnaczka Nizna). She was the daughter of **Joannes Hoynak** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1730 in Mochnaczka Nizna).



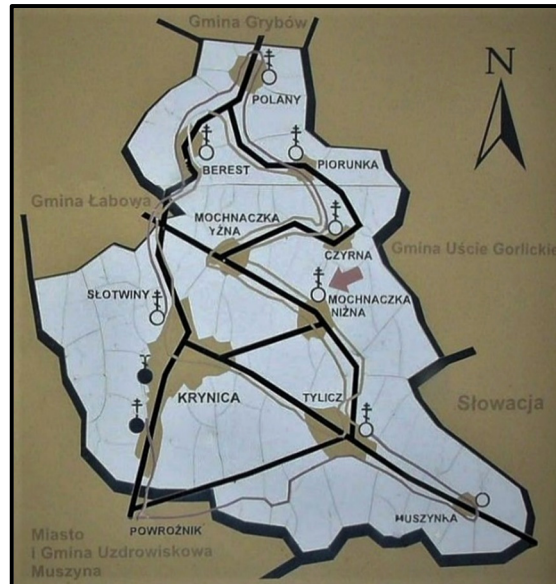
Top: The old wooden church in Mochnaczka Nizna, where Dorothy's parents, Joannes Kopacz (1884-1939) and Maria Porucznik (1888-1967), were married on June 15, 1908. After their marriage they resided in nearby Tylicz before immigrating to America in 1910.

Gabriel Swiatkowski or Mitczysyn was the son of **Jacobus Swiatkowski or Mitczysyn** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1709 in Mochnaczka Nizna; died February 1, 1795) and **Maria** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1729 of Mochnaczka Nizna; died December 27, 1796, in Mochnaczka Nizna).

Dominica Cymbalak (1822-1882) was the daughter of **Bastilius Cymbalak** (2nd Great-Grandfather; born January 1, 1786, in Izby, Austria, now Poland; died September 13, 1831, in Izby) and **Eva Madzelan** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born March 8, 1793, in Izby; died June 5, 1853, in Izby), who married on February 20, 1810, in Izby. Bastilius Cymbalak was the son of **Mathias Cymbalak or Cymbalowski** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born about 1748 in Izby; died October 18, 1825, in Izby) and **Anna Kwoka** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1750 in Izby; died August 21, 1821, in Izby). He was the son of **Georgius Cymbalak or Cymbalowski** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1715 in Izby; died February 2, 1803, in Izby) and **Theodosia** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1726 of Izby; died May 2, 1786, in Izby). Anna Kwoka was the daughter of **Theodorus Kwoka** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1705 in Izby; died January 9, 1807, in Izby) and **Maria** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1740; died January 4, 1808, in Izby).

Eva Madzelan (1793-1853) was the daughter of **Theodorus Madzelan** (3rd Great-

Grandfather; born about 1755 in Izby, Austria, now Poland; died March 22, 1805, in Izby) and **Pelagia Kochan** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1760 in Czertyzne, Austria; died



Above: Tourist map showing the location of Mochnaczka Nizna relative to Tylicz and Krynica, Poland, which all have old wooden churches as indicated by the church symbol. Left: Another view of the church in Mochnaczka Nizna, where many relatives were baptized and/or married.

December 23, 1829, in Izby). Pelagia Kochan

was the daughter of **Jacobus Kochan or Czyrniński** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1735 of Czertyzne; died May 16, 1794, in Czertyzne) and **Maria** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1728 of Czertyzne; died September 7, 1808, in Czertyzne), and granddaughter of **Andreas Kochan** (5th Great-Grandfather; born about 1697 of Czertyzne; died February 19, 1787, in Czertyzne).

Euphemia Baluc (1866-1920) was the daughter of **Joannes Nepomucenus Baluc** (Great-Grandfather; born May 13, 1844, in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland; died November 17, 1906) and **Theodosia Baluc** (Great-Grandmother; born April 24, 1845, in Tylicz; died May 13, 1931, in Tylicz). They married on November 9, 1862, in Tylicz. Joannes Baluc was the son of **Josephus Baluc** (2nd Great-Grandfather; born March 6, 1809, in Tylicz; died June 10, 1862, in Tylicz) and **Catharina Grabik** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born July 20, 1809, in Tylicz; died April 12, 1871, in Tylicz). They married on February 8, 1829, in Tylicz, where they lived all their lives. Josephus Baluc was the son of **Michael Baluc** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born about 1760 in Tylicz; died April 22, 1810, in Tylicz) and **Marianna Andreyko** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1771 in Tylicz; died January 17, 1832, in Tylicz). She was the daughter of **Alexius Andreyko** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1736 in Tylicz; died April 14, 1814, in Tylicz) and **Anastsia** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1748 of Tylicz; died March 12, 1803, in Tylicz). Michael Baluc was the son of **Jacobus Baluc** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1710 in Tylicz; died

before 1784 in Tylicz) and grandson of **Jacobus Baluc** (5th Great-Grandfather; born about 1670; died about 1738).



Above: The Lemko church in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland, and beautiful countryside.

Catharina Grabik was the daughter of **Elias Grab or Grabik** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born about 1774 in Szczawnik, Austria, now Poland; died November 1, 1828, in Tylicz) and **Eva Barnowska** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1781 in Szczawnik; died November 20, 1823, in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland). Elias Grab or Grabik was the son of **Stephanus Grab or Grabik** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1732 in Szczawnik, Austria; died in March 1802 in Szczawnik) and **Anna** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1738 of Szczawnik; died June 5, 1815, in Szczawnik). Eva Barnowska was the daughter of **Joannes Barnowski or Barna** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1735 in Szczawnik; died before 1802 in Szczawnik) and **Irina or Orina** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1722 of Szczawnik; died December 25, 1802, in Szczawnik).

Theodosia Baluc (1845-1931) was the daughter of **Andreas Baluc** (2nd Great-Grandfather; born November 21, 1809, in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland; died December 6, 1876, in Tylicz) and **Catharina Hamernik** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born December 5, 1813, in Tylicz; died February 8, 1883, in Tylicz). Andreas Baluc was the son of **Franciscus Baluc** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born about 1777 in Tylicz; died December 16, 1831, in Tylicz) and **Anatasia Barylik or Baryla** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1780 in Piorunka, Austria, now Poland; died January 14, 1836, in Tylicz). They were married on November 6, 1796, in Pionrunka, Austria, but resided in Tylicz. Franciscus Baluc was the son of **Franciscus Baluc** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1735 in Tylicz; died June 17, 1807, in Tylicz) and **Marianna Boguska** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1746 of Tylicz; died April 26, 1791, in Tylicz). Franciscus Baluc was the son of **Jacobus Baluc** (5th Great-Grandfather; born about 1710 in Tylicz; died before 1784 in Tylicz), who was also the great-grandfather of **Joannes Nepomucenus Baluc** (Great-Grandmother).

Anatasia Barylik or Baryla (about 1780-1836) was the daughter of **Alexius Barylik or Baryla** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1732 in Piorunka, Austria, now Poland; died March 2, 1804, in Piorunka) and **Eva Woytowicz** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1740 of Piorunka; died November 9, 1813, in Piorunka). Alexiua Barylik or Baryla was the son of **Jacobus Michniewicz or Baryla** (5th Great-Grandfather; born about 1715 of Piorunka; died July 15, 1798, in Piorunka).

Catharina Hamernik (1813-1883) was the daughter of **Antonius Hamernik** (3rd Great-Grandfather; born June 1, 1789, in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland; died August 3, 1849, in Tylicz) and **Marianna Kiewesz** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born February 1, 1793, in Tylicz; died April 23, 1839, in Tylicz. They were married on November 19, 1809, in Tylicz, where they lived all their lives. They had thirteen children: Anna, about 1811-1815, **Catharina** (1813-1883; married **Andreas Baluc** in 1829; 2nd Great-Grandparents), An-

tonius, 1815-1818, Antonius, 1816-1818, Andreas, 1818-1868, Mathias, 1821-1821, Joannes, 1823-1895, Anna, 1826-1828, Stanislaus, born 1829, Maria, born 1831 and married, Helena 1834-1834, Nicholas, 1835-1885, and Anna Hamernik, 1838-1843. Antonius Hamernik was the son of **Andreas Hamernik** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1759 in Tylicz; died November 22, 1815, in Tylicz; had two known children: Antonius and Franciscus Borgias



Above: The church in Izby, Poland, which is located 5.6 miles northeast of Tylicz. The Cymbalak, Madelan, Kwoka, Madzelan, and Swiatkowska families resided in Izby from about 1705 until at least 1831. It is perhaps the third most important village in the history of the Kopacz family.

Hamernick, 1793-1794) and **Agnes** or **Agatha Bielicka/Bielicka/Bilicki** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1761 of Tylicz; died December 18, 1831, in Tylicz; she was the



Above: women and children in Tylicz (right) walking to church on a Sunday morning in May 1991 as they have for generations. These photographs are from Karen Piauet's first visit to Poland.

daughter of **Mathias Bilicki** and **Marianna** [recorded will on May 20, 1775; see later], who had five children: Maria, about 1746-1813, Catharina,



Ewa, Agnes or Agatha, and Marianna Bilicki, about 1765-1812; Mathias Bilicki was the son of **Mr. Bilicki** or **Bielicki** and **Agatha**, born about 1716; died February 29, 1796, in Tylicz; had two known children: Franciscus born about 1712; died May 9, 1788, in Tylicz, and Mathias Bilicki or Bielicki). Andreas Hamernik was the son of **Joannes Hamernik** (5th Great-Grandfather; born about 1720 in Tylicz; had two known children: Andreas and Thomas Hamernik, 1764-1811) and **Marianna Hamernik** (5th Great-Grandmother; born about 1726 of Tylicz; died April 11, 1786, in Tylicz). Joannes Hamernik was the son of **Basilus Hamernik** (6th Great-Grandfather; born about 1690 of Tylicz; died before 1784 in Tylicz; had three known children: Martinus, 1713-1809, Joannes, and Mathias Hamernick). He was the son of **Christophorus Hamernik** (7th Great-Grandfather; born about 1660 of Tylicz; died about 1730 in Tylicz; had two known children: Basilus and Joannes Hamernik).

Marianna Kiewesz (1793-1839) was the daughter of **Stanislaus Kiewesz** (4th Great-Grandfather; born about 1770 in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland; died August 30, 1828, in Tylicz) and **Anna Kolar or Kolarczyk** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1772 in Mochnaczka, Austria, now Poland; died September 19, 1827, in Tylicz). They married on February 6, 1792, in Mochnaczka Nizna. **Stanislaus Kiewesz** was the son of Michael Kiewesz (5th Great-Grandfather; born about 1735 in Tylicz). Anna Kolar or Kolarczyk was the daughter of **Michael Kolar or Kolarczyk** (5th Great-Grandfather; born about 1750 in Mochnaczka Nizna) and **Pelagia Swiatkowska** (5th Great-Grandmother; born about 1755

of Izby, Austria, now Poland). She was the daughter of **Joannes Swiatkowski** (6th Great-Grandfather; born about 1730).

Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland

Mochnaczka Nizna is the second most important village/town in the family history of Dorothy Kopach. It is located near the border of Slovakia, three miles northeast of Krynica, and 65 miles southeast of the regional capital of Krakow.” It is four miles north of Tylicz. The village has a population of 500.

The Porucznik, Swiatkowska, Norwicka, Hoynak, Kolar or Kolarczyk families resided in Mochnaczka Nizna from at least 1730 until at least 1915.

Izby, Poland

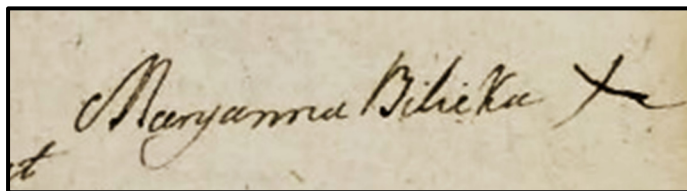
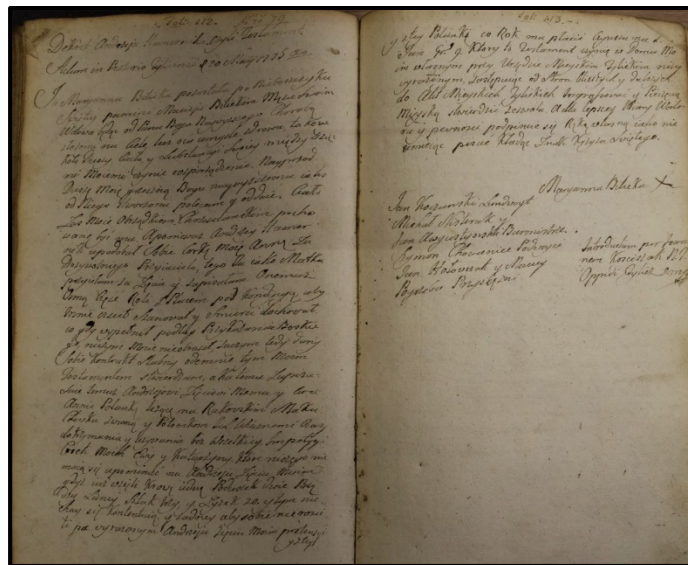
Izby is a village in the administrative district of Gmina Uście Gorlickie, within Gorlice County, Lesser Poland Voivodeship, in southern Poland, close to the border with Slovakia. It lies approximately six miles southwest of Uście Gorlickie, fifteen miles south of Gorlice, and sixty-six miles southeast of the regional capital of Kraków.

The Cymbalak, Madelan, Kwoka, Madzelan, and Swiatkowska families resided in Izby from about 1705 until at least 1831. It is perhaps the third most important village in the Kopach family history.

Tylicz, Poland

Tylicz was the most important village or town in the family history of Dorothy Kopach. (The second most important place was Mochnaczka Nizna, located four miles north of Tylicz.) See earlier for the history of Tylicz, which today is a popular ski destination.

The Baluc Grabic, Andreyko, Hamernik, Kiewesz, and Bielicka families resided in Tylicz from about 1660 until at least 1931. They are the ancestral families of Maria Porucznik, Dorothy Kopach’s mother. On the side of her father, Joannes Kopacz, are the Kopacz, Krynicka, Kiewesz, Andreyko, Kondracik, Zubrzycki, Pogrzeba, Machnicz, Furszt, and



Above: Mark of Marianna Bilicka (5th Great-Grandmother of Dorothy Kopach) on her will (top) dated May 20, 1775. She died in Tylicz, Austria.

Senko families, who lived in Tylicz from at least 1720 until 1931. The Kiewesz family are related to both sides of the family. In total, out of approximately forty known family surnames, fifteen or sixteen resided at some time in Tylicz.

Ropki, Poland

Ropki is located four miles south of the town of Uscie Gorlickie in southern Poland near



Above: The Lemko Church in Ropki, Poland, which is located 16.4 miles northeast of Tylicz, Poland, by road, but about half that distance by air. Fenna Nowicka (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1747 and lived in Ropki.

the border of Slovakia. Today twenty people live in the village. It once had a beautiful Lemko church, but this was moved to the open-air museum in Sanok, Poland (see pages 202-206).

The Nowicka family lived here from about 1720 until after 1764.

Czertyzne, Poland

Czertyzne is located a short distance southeast of Stawisza, Poland. Its inhabitants were forcibly resettled in 1947, and its fine Lemko church was torn down in 1952 (see pages 218-220).

The Kochan or Czyrniński family lived here from about 1697 until at least 1808.

Szczawnik, Poland

Szczawnik is a village in the administrative district of Gmina Muszyna, within Nowy Sącz County, Lesser Poland Voivodeship, in southern Poland, close to the border with Slovakia. It lies approximately two miles northwest of Muszyna, nineteen miles southeast of Nowy Sącz, and 63 miles southeast of the regional capital Kraków. The village has a population of 760.

The Kopacz and Porucznik Families

The Grabik and Barnowska families resided in Szczawnik from about 1732 until at least



Above: Ariel view of Seczawnik, Poland, and its wooden Lemko church. The Grabik and Barnowska families lived here from about 1732 until at least 1815.

1815. The village is located 11.4 miles southwest of Tylicz, Poland, but only 3.3 miles northwest of Muszyna, a nice spa town of over 5,000 people.

Piorunka, Poland

Piorunka is a “village in the administrative district of Gmina Krynica-Zdrój, within Nowy



Above: The former Greek Catholic Church of Saints Cosma and Damian in Piorunka, Poland, that dates from 1798. Legend has it that the church stands on the same site where a statue of the pagan god Perun once stood. Today it is a Roman Catholic Church. The Baryla and Michniewie families lived in Piorunka from at least 1715 until about 1813.

Sacz County, Lesser Poland Voivodeship, in southern Poland, close to the border of Slovakia. It lies approximately six miles north of Krynica-Zdroj, seventeen miles southeast of Nowy Sacz, and sixty-two miles southeast of the regional capital Krakow.”

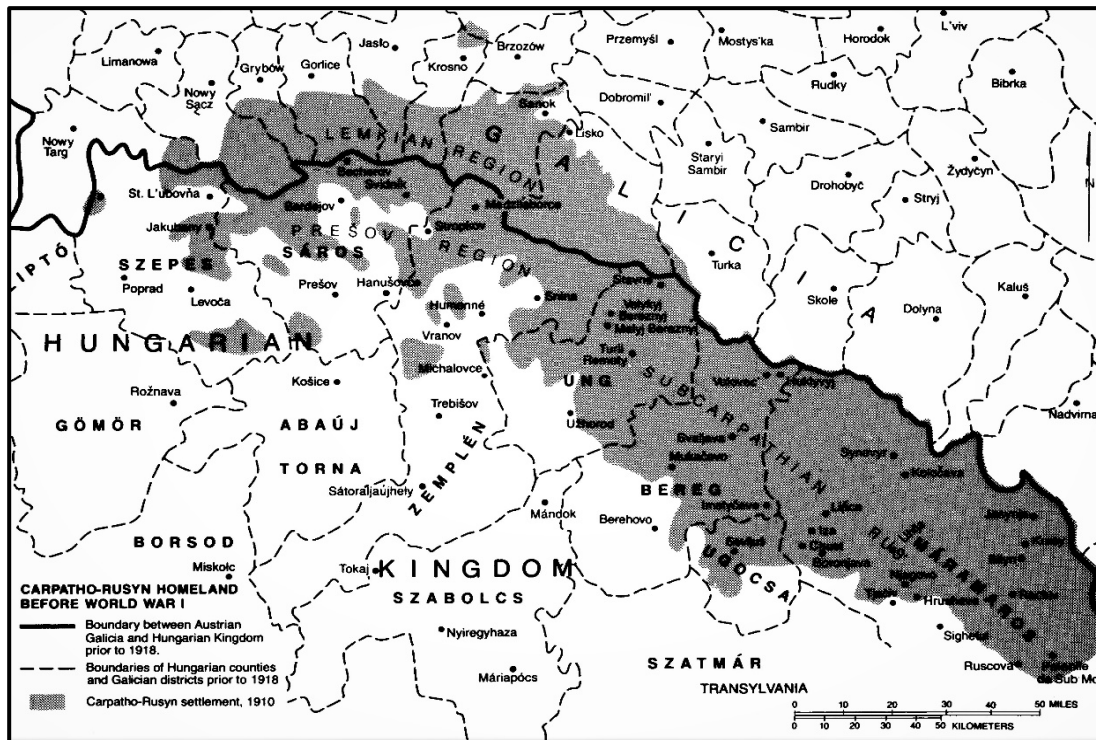
The Baryla or Barylik and Michniewiez families lived here from at least 1715 until about 1813.

The Lemkos

**Most of the People listed in this Kopacz History were
part of the Ethnic Group known as Lemkos**

The Lemkos “are an ethnic group who historically inhabited the mountain valleys and foothills of the Carpathians in a region (called Lemkovyna or Lemkivshchyna) that today stretches along the border between Poland and Slovakia, covering some western territories in Ukraine. The area that today belongs to Poland was a part of Galicia until WWI, before falling to Poland in the interwar period.”

“While the Lemkos are a distinct ethnic group, many consider themselves to be part of the



Top: The main region (dark grey area) of Eastern Europe where most of the Lemkos resided for hundreds of years until 1914. Today most of this area is in southern Poland, northern Slovakia and western Ukraine. **Above:** Old photograph of Lemko women exiting a log building.

broader Rusyn and/or Ukrainian communities. The Lemko dialect is considered by most

linguists to be most closely related to Ukrainian. Lemkos are primarily of Greek Catholic or Orthodox Christian religious background.”

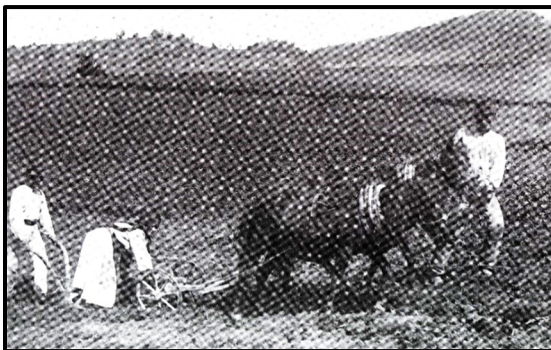


Top: A scene in a Lemko village in early 1900s. Above: A Lemko farmer with his oxen next to his home. Left: Polish musicians walking to an event in the 1960s.

“An estimated 130,000 to 140,000 Lemkos were living in the Polish part of Lemki-vshchyna in 1939. After WWII, as a result of Polish-Soviet population exchanges and

the 1947 Operation Vistula campaign, these Lemkos were forcibly resettled to the Soviet

Union (about 90,000 people) and to Poland's newly acquired western lands (about 35,000 people).”

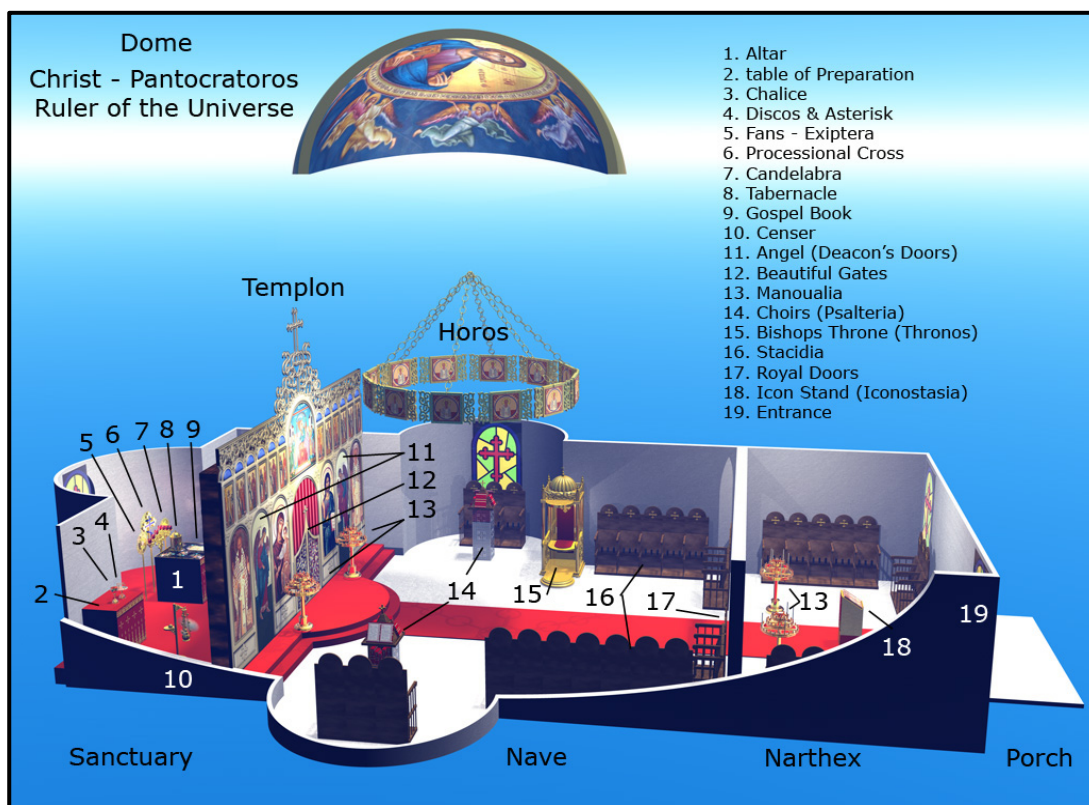


Above: Two gatherings of Lemkos in their native dress in the 1940s and/or 1950s. Left: A Lemko farmer planting his field. It took hard work to prosper in their part of Europe.

“Although a small number of Lemkos returned to their ancestral homeland in the late 1950s (some 5,000 families), the Lemko population in the Polish part of Lemkivschyna today numbers only around 10,000–15,000.” (Wikipedia)

History: “Several hypotheses account for the origin of the Lemkos, however, like all

Rusyns, they most probably have a diverse ethnogenetic origin. The Lemkos (and other



Top: An illustrated layout of the traditional interior of an Orthodox church (Wikipedia—Eastern Orthodox Church architecture). “An important aspect of Lemko culture is their deep commitment to Byzantine Christianity.” Most of the churches shown in this history have this interior layout. Right: A Christian roadside shrine between two Lemko villages. Above: Old photographs of a women in traditional Lemko dress, and a Lemko couple (possibly early 1900s).

Carpatho-Rusyns) are considered to be descendants of the medieval White Croats, affected by the migration of Rusyn-influenced Slovaks, and the Vlach/Romanian migrations in the 14th and 15th centuries.”

“The Lemko Region turn into part of Poland in the time of the medieval Piast dynasty but



Top and left: Locals in southern Poland dressed in traditional Lemko clothing. Above: Old picture of a Lemko farm and oxen.

was frequently disputed with the neighboring Rus, as can be seen by taking the town of Sanok as an example: In 981 CE Vladimir I of Kiev invaded the area and took it over from Poland. In 1018 it returned to Poland, in 1031 it went back to Rus, and in 1340 Casimir III of Poland recovered it for Poland. Lemkos

(or their progenitors) became an ethnic minority as part of the Austrian province of Galicia in



This page: Dressing in traditional Lemko clothing is popular among members of the Lemko culture of all ages. Above: Three models wearing different styles of Lemko clothing.



1772. Mass emigration from this territory to the Western hemisphere for economic reasons began in the late 19th century. After World War I, Lemkos founded two short-lived republics, the Lemko-Rusyn Re-public in the west of Galicia, which had a Russophile orientation, and the Komancza Republic, with a Ukrainophilic orientation.”

“It is estimated that about 130,000 to 140,000 Lemkos were living in the Polish part of the Lemko Region in 1939. Depopulation of these lands occurred during the forced resettlement,

initially to the Soviet Union (about 90,000 people) and later to Poland's newly acquired



Above: Wonderful old photograph of the congregation of a Lemko church in Austria (now southern Poland). It perfectly depicts the well-kept fields in the background, the classic Lemko wooden church design, and the native style of clothing. This picture dates from before 1914.

western lands (about 35,000) in the Operation Vistula campaign of the late 1940s. This action was a state ordered removal of the civilian population, in a counter-insurgency operation to remove potential support for guerrilla war being waged by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in southeastern Poland.”

“Some 5,000 Lemko families returned to their home regions in Poland between 1957 and



Top: “In this photo from 1923 you can see a group of pilgrims from Leluchow and Dubne—two villages located near Muszyna, right on the border with Czechoslovakia.” The outfits are different from Lemkos of some other regions. Above and right: Old photographs of Lemkos with friends and family. Exact dates are unknown.



1958 (they were officially granted the right to return in 1956); the Lemko pop-

ulation in the Polish section of Lemkivschyna only numbers around 10,000–15,000 today. Some 50,000 Lemkos live in the western and northern parts of Poland, where they were sent to populate former German villages in areas ceded to Poland. Among those, 5,863

people identified themselves as Lemko in the 2002 census. However, 60,000 ethnic



Above: Another special photograph of Lemkos, perhaps celebrating Easter in the early 1900s. Right: Lemkos being driven out of their homes for resettlement in 1947 by the military. This was called Operation Vistula and took place over three months beginning on April 28, 1947. With Soviet approval and aid, about 125,000 Lemkos were forcibly resettled to the Soviet Union (90,000) and to western Poland (35,000).



Lemkos may reside in Poland today. Within the Lemko Region, Lemkos live in the villages of Łosie, Krynica-Zdroj, Nowica Zdynia, Gładyszów, Hańczowa, Zyndranowa, Uscie Gorlickie, Bartne, Binczarowa,

and Bielanka. Additional populations can be found in Mokre, Szczawne, Kulaszne, Rzepedz, Turzansk, Komancza, Sanok, Nowy Sacz, and Gorlice.”



Above: Two older women and children being forcibly removed from their homes in Operation Vistula in 1947. By far the largest group that were forced to leave their ancestral homes were Lemkos Left: More scenes of this unhappy event that broke up so many communities.



“In 1968 an open-air museum dedicated to Lemko culture was opened in Zyndranowa. Additionally, a Lemko festival is held annually in Zdynia.”

Religion: “An important aspect of Lemko culture is their deep commitment to Byzantine Christianity which was introduced to the Eastern Slavs from Byzantium via Moravia through the efforts of Saints Cyril and Methodius in the 9th century. Originally the Lem-

kos adhered to Orthodoxy, but in order to avoid Latinization, directly entered into Union of Brest with the Roman Catholic Church in the 17th century.”

“Most Lemkos today are Eastern rite or Byzantine-rite Catholics. In Poland they belong to



the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church with a Roman Catholic minority, or to the Ruthenian Catholic Church in Slovakia. A substantial number belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church. Through the efforts of the martyred priest Father Maxim Sandovich (canonized by the Polish Orthodox Church in the 1990s) in the early 20th century, Eastern Orthodoxy was reintroduced to many Lemko areas which had accepted the Union of Brest centuries before.”

“The distinctive wooden architectural style of the Lemko churches is to place the highest cupola of the church building at the entrance to the church, with the roof sloping downward toward

This page: Scenes of Operation Vistula in 1947. Left: Sometimes Lemko homes and farms were burned by soldiers to force the removal of these generally peaceful people. In 1957-1958, about five thousand Lemko families returned to their homeland in southeastern Poland. It is estimated that 100,000 Lemkos live in Poland today.

the sanctuary as opposed to their neighboring sub-ethnic groups such as the Boykos who



Above: Old photograph of a gathering of Lemkos in (now) southern Poland in probably the early 1900s.

place the highest cupola in the middle. Both group's styles have three cupolas with numerous eaves." (Wikipedia—Lemkos)

Emigration: “The beginning of Lemko immigration to America dates from around 1865.”



Above: The SS *Amerika*, a ship owned by the Hamburg Amerika Line of Germany. Right: The *Amerika* in the Navy Yard in Boston on October 17, 1917. Joannes Kopacz (1884-1939) and Maria Porucznik (1888-1967), parents of Dorothy Kopach, who married in 1908, immigrated to the United States on the *Amerika* in 1910.

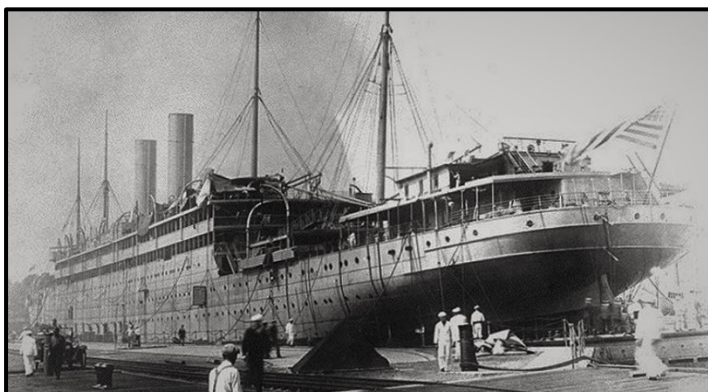


The peak of this flow from Galicia (mainly modern-day southern Poland) came between the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. From 1901-1905, 46,516 Rusyns and 173,997 Poles immigrated to America, and in 1907-1908, 12,298 Rusyns and 26,423 Poles did so. These statistics don't show how many were Lemkos, but the fact that most came from Lem-

kovyna belies the fact that many of these were Lemkos. Even those that stayed behind were affected by this mass migration.



Above: A post card of the SS *Amerika* before 1914. **Middle:** Opposite view of the *Amerika* (later USS *America*) in the Navy Yard in Boston on August 14, 1917. **Lower right:** The Promenade Deck on the *Amerika*. Joannes Kopacz and Maria Porucznik walked on this deck on their way to America in 1910.



At least initially, most Lemkos went to America with the idea of staying for a few years to earn money and then to return home. "On the average, half of the emigrates returned after three to four years."

Prior to World War I, Lemko immigration to America had grown to such proportions "that out of seven hundred Lemko villages there was not a single Lemko family that had not sent abroad at least one of its members. There were cottages from which all the residents had gone to America. They locked up the house, boarded up the windows, and gave their plots of land to relatives or neighbors." They usually sent back money



to help their relatives, which helped the economic situation of their families and the community.



Above: Joannes Kopacz and Maria Porucznik were processed through Ellis Island, the busiest immigrant inspection station in the United States. It is part of New York Harbor. Middle: Recent view of Ellis Island with the New York skyline. Lower left: The Statue of Liberty in 1910, the same year that the Joannes and Maria arrived in America.

“Returning emigrants brought not just money, but also new ideas about living. They knocked down their old smoke-blackened houses and built new ones that were nicer and more convenient. They also brought mineral fertilizers, and their land began to produce better. On the fertilized soil they sowed new species of grass, and so their oxen grew fatter, their cows gave more milk, and their material situation and living conditions improved.” (Lemkovyna, by Father Ioann Polianskii, pages 198-199.)

Two of these immigrants to America were Joannes Kopacz (1884-1939) and Maria Porucznik (1888-1967), parents of Dorothy Kopach, who married in 1908 and moved to Pennsylvania in 1910. (See their histories

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LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES											
Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved February 20, 1905, to be delivered to the collector of Customs at the port of arrival of the vessel.											
U. S. AMERICA											
Vessel		Sailing from		Sailing to		on the 1st January 1910					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME IN FULL	Sex	Age	Rank	Service	Country	Place of Birth	Last permanent residence	The name and complete address of nearest relative in the United States	Next kinship	Remarks	Signature of Agent
Family Name	Given Name	Full Name	Rank	Service	Country	Place of Birth	Last permanent residence	The name and complete address of nearest relative in the United States	Next kinship	Remarks	Signature of Agent
1	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
2	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
3	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
4	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
5	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
6	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
7	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
8	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
9	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
10	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
11	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		
12	Alphonse	Alphonse	27	1	France	Paris	Paris	Alphonse Alphonse	Wife		

16	Kopace	charya	20V f.m. wife	1	Sylvia	fell th. position Kopace	Charles
17	Michael	child no no	0		Sylvia	cherry Pysky	Debra



A black and white photograph of a busy street scene in New York City, likely Times Square, showing early 20th-century automobiles, horse-drawn carriages, and tall buildings. The street is filled with various vehicles, including a large motorcade car on the left with a sign that reads "MOTORCADE", several open-top automobiles, and horse-drawn carriages. Pedestrians in period clothing are walking on the sidewalks. The background features tall, ornate buildings, including one with a prominent clock tower and another with a tall, thin spire. The overall atmosphere is one of a bustling, early 20th-century urban environment.

“Name: Johann Kopacz; Gender: Male; Ethnicity/Nationality: Ruthenian (Russniak or Ruthenian); Marital status: Married; Age: 25; Birth Date: abt 1885; Birth Place: Austria; Other Birth

The Kopacz and Porucznik Families

Place: Tylicz; Last Known Residence: Tylicz, Austria; Departure Port: Hamburg; Arrival Date: February 1, 1910; Arrival Port: New York, New York, USA; Final Destination:



Above: Immigrants arriving at US customs at Ellis Island, New York, USA, in 1910 (Universal History Archive). This is the same year that Joannes and Marya Porucznik Kopacz arrived in New York. Left: The popular 1960s actress, Sandra Dee (1942-2005), was a Lemko, and is a cousin of Karen Piquet Martin, daughter of Dorothy Kopach.

Passaic, New Jersey; Height: 5 Feet, 8 Inches; Hair Color: Light Brown; Eye Color: Gray; Complexion: Fair; Money in Possession: \$30; Person in Old Country: Mary Kopacz; Person in Old Country Relationship: Wife; Person in Old Country Residence: Tylicz; Spouse: Mary Kopacz; Ship Name: Amerika.” (*List or Manifest of Alien Passengers for the United States*, February 1, 1910, page 57, number 7.)

“Name: Marya Kopacz; Gender: Female; Ethnicity/ Nationality: Ruthenian (Russniak or Ruthenian);

Marital status: Married; Age: 20; Birth date: about 1890; Birth Place: Austria; Other Birth Place: Tylier; Last Known Residence: Tylicz, Austria; Departure Port: Hamburg [sailed from Hamburg on June 22, 1910]; Arrival Date: July 2, 1910; Arrival Port: New York, New York, USA; Final Destination: Charleroi, Pennsylvania; Height: 5 Feet, 4 Inches; Hair Color: Light Brown; Eye Color: Gray; Complexion: Fair; Money in Possession: \$15; Person in Old Country: Joakim Kopacz; Person in Old Country Relationship: Father-in-Law; Person in Old Country Residence: Tylicz; Person in US: Jan Kopacz; Person in US Relationship: Husband; Spouse: Jan Kopacz.” (*List or Manifest of Alien Passengers for the United States*, June 22, 1910, List 12, number 16; son, Michal, number 17.)

The Kopacz Family

Each parent is listed here with their spouse and children. Their relationship to Dorothy Kopach is given next to a parent's name at the beginning of each household.

Daria “Dorothy” Kopacz/Kopach (Self)

Dorothy Kopach (1926-2020; baptized Daria Kopacz) “was born the youngest of eight



Top right: Dorothy Kopacz/Kopach (1926-2020) with her father, Jan Kopacz (1884-1939), and sister, Olga Kopach (1919-1972). Dorothy was close to her father and always good friends with her sister. Right: Olga and Dorothy about 1931. Olga was seven years older than her sister. Above: Dorothy when she was about twelve years old in 1938 with neighbor kids.



children to Jan Kopacz (1884-1939) and Maria Porucznik (1888-1967) on July 7, 1926, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Both Jan and Maria were Lemko-Rusyn immigrants to the rolling hills of southwestern Pennsylvania in 1910 from the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains in present day

The Kopacz and Porucznik Families

southeastern Poland. She has survived all her siblings: Michael (1909-1984), Peter



(1911-1972), John (1913-1983), William (1915-1970), Samuel (1917-1987), Olga (1919-1972), and Joseph Kopach (1923-1994).” (Note: Dorothy’s father changed the spelling of his name from Kopacz to Kopach after he arrived in America.)

Top left: Olga, Dorothy (about ten years old), with cousins. Top right: Dorothy grew up in this house in Charleroi, Pennsylvania. Above left: Dorothy when thirteen or fourteen. Middle: Dorothy when nine years old, and when she was eighteen years old. Dorothy’s dog in 1946 that was named “Boots.”

“Dorothy was especially close to her only sister, Olga, and father, who used to take her

everywhere with him—even to the local beer joint on Friday nights, where he would buy



This page: Dorothy at different ages of her life. Top right: Dorothy when she was about fourteen in 1940. Above and right: On the California coast when she was about twenty-two in 1948. Top left: Dorothy when she was eighteen.

miner. Berry picking (i.e. “a bit-at-a-time retrieval of coal”).”

her a soda while he socialized with his friends. He worked a tough job as a coal

“Dorothy was pleased to learn of her Lemko-Rusyn heritage and has made several trips to her parent’s homeland—Lemkovynia—to visit relatives in Tylicz and Mochnaczka Nizna, small

villages near Krynica, Nowy Sacz, Poland, and do genealogical research. Both of her



Dorothy Kopach learned to play the violin. This picture was taken of her music class when she was 13 years old in 1939. She is the third girl from the left on the back row. Left: Two pictures of Dorothy when she was about 19.

grandfathers died during WWI in Thalerhof concentration camp near Graz, Austria. In 1947, some relatives were deported to Sambor, Ukraine (146 miles east of Tylicz, Poland)."

"While growing up in Charleroi she had two favorite pets, a groundhog named Jerry and a dog named Boots. Some of her favorite activities were sledding in the winter and skating in the summer down the steeply graded hill next to her house located on the corner of 1101 Meadow Avenue. She played games, marbles, and flipped baseball cards against the steps."

"During her youth she studied the Russian language at her local Russian Orthodox parish church, Holy Trinity Orthodox Church (originally known as Saint John the Baptist Russian Orthodox Church, which was founded in 1901 by a group of emigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire). One of her favorite priests was the Very Rev. Gregory Soroka (1886-

1973), who conducted her father's funeral services in 1939, and baptized her daughter Karen as an infant in 1952."



Top left: Dorothy pictured with other members at a Russian Orthodox R Club Convention about 1950. She is the first girl on left of the second row. Left: Dorothy at a dinner part (second from the right). Above: Dorothy stylishly dressed in 1949.

"She was a member of her Russian Orthodox Church's R Club and attended R

Club conventions in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and New York. She loved to dance the polka and would travel for hours to the nearest dance with her fellow R Club members."

"She attended public schools in Charleroi, and was a member of her school orchestra, teaching herself how to play the violin, which her father loved to hear."

"During high school Dorothy worked at Woolworth's, and after graduation was as an accounting clerk for Corning Glass Works on 8th Street and McKean Avenue. Corning used

Charleroi to produce tempered soda lime opal glass, first used for military mess ware in



Left: Dorothy wearing a pearl necklace in 1949 at the age of 23. Close-up of Dorothy from the dinner party on the previous page. Lower left: Wedding photograph of Dorothy and Eugene Piquet on February 7, 1951, at her sister-in-law's house in Riverside, California. Five months earlier Dorothy met Gene at a dance in Venice, California. They first lived in Santa Monica before moving to Idaho in 1953. They were married for 56 years.



the 1940s. Charleroi was born as an industrial town that revolved around the manufacturing of glass. The town helped fuel the Industrial Era with its glass production. Just like many other counties bordering the Monongahela River, the town's community was a melt-

ing pot of nationalities. The diverse community came from the far corners of Europe to meet the demand for workers. Among the immigrants, were many Belgians, who brought with them their glass making skills. Therefore, it's no surprise that Charleroi, was named

after Charleroi, Belgium, which at the time was the glass manufacturing capitol of the world.”



Top right: Dorothy and Gene on their wedding day, February 7, 1951. Top left: Dorothy with Gene and their first child: Karen Piquet in 1952. They had five children, four that lived to be adults. Left: Karen Piquet when she was twenty years old in Morocco. Above: Dorothy with two of her children, Leonard Piquet, and her youngest, Paulette Piquet, in 1970.

“Charleroi is located just twenty-one miles south of Pittsburgh and sometimes Dorothy would take the trolley into the big city to see shows or go to a dance.”

“In September 1950 Dorothy traveled to Los Angeles, California, to visit her older brothers, Mike and Pete, who worked in the movie industry with Paramount Studios. While visiting a Lawrence Welk show at the Aragon Ballroom

on Lick Pier in Venice, she met Eugene ‘Gene’ Albert Piquet (born July 10, 1915, in



Top left: Doreen Piquet (1960-2018), third child of Dorothy Kopacz Piquet. Right: Portrait of Dorothy and Gene in 1999. Above: Dorothy in 2001.



Bates, Teton County, Idaho; died March 5, 2007, in Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho; son of Augustus Constant Piquet and Mary Martin), who had come to Los Angeles from Driggs, Idaho, to work in the music and sound business. Gene thought Dorothy was a ‘knockout’ and noticed that she didn’t smoke or drink. He was impressed and immediately asked her to dance. Their first dance together was to ‘Harbor Lights,’ which became their theme song.”

“Their courtship was short, marrying five months later in Riverside, California, on Feb-

ruary 7, 1951, at Ethel Harris' house (sister of Gene). They were later sealed in the Idaho Falls Idaho Temple on January 5, 1977.”



“Their first child, **Karen Piquet** (married Richard Thomas Martin on January 5, 1977, in Idaho Falls, Idaho, and had four children: Jonathan, Sarah, Michael, and Rebecca Martin), was born March 16, 1952, in Santa Monica, California, and the next year they moved to Idaho Falls, Idaho (Gene had



Top left: Dorothy when she was eleven years old in 1937 and at thirteen (top right). Above: Another wedding photo of the happy couple on February 11, 1951. Left: Dorothy's oldest daughter, Karen Piquet (born March 16, 1952) in 1973. She married Richard Martin, the luckiest man in the world, in 1977.

grew up in Idaho), where they lived the rest of their adult lives.

“Dorothy and Gene had four more children, all born in Idaho Falls, Idaho: **Mary Ellen Piquet** (born September 15, 1955; died September 16, 1955), **Leonard Eugene Piquet** (born March 24, 1957; has never married), **Doreen Renae Piquet** (born Mary 6, 1960;

died November 14, 2018; married Kevin Dale Burke on February 14, 1982, in Idaho Falls, Idaho, and had five children: Megan, Kayleen, Aaron, Emily, and Austin Burke), and



This page: Dorothy Kopach at the FROC (Federated Russian Orthodox Clubs) Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, 1946, which was founded in 1927 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She is on the third row from top, second from the left. Left: Close-up of Dorothy when she was twenty years old.

Paulette Piquet (born October 18, 1961; married Hilton Earl Campbell on June 13, 1980, in Idaho Falls, Idaho, and had five children: Hilton, Heather, William, Felicia, and Colin Campbell.).”

“They have fourteen grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren, many of whom they have taken care of in their home. Dorothy has always insisted on treating all her grandchildren equally.”

“In 1954 Dorothy was baptized into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and

has since served as a visiting teacher, nursery leader, in the Bishop's Storehouse, and has rendered compassionate service."



Top left: Dorothy is standing below a hilltop castle in France in 2001. On this trip she visited many of the places where her Lemko ancestors resided in the 1700s and 1800s in Europe. Above: Dorothy and Gene at the Colorado Renaissance Festival in 2003. Left: Dorothy with grandchildren (left to right): Rebecca, Sarah, Jonathan, and Michael Martin, who is holding his son, Houston Martin, in July 2019. Below: Gathering of her family at her funeral. Dorothy died on October 26, 2020.



"Dorothy has many homemaking skills, which she learned from her mother, and is

an excellent seamstress, chef, and chocolatier. She first started grocery shopping for her

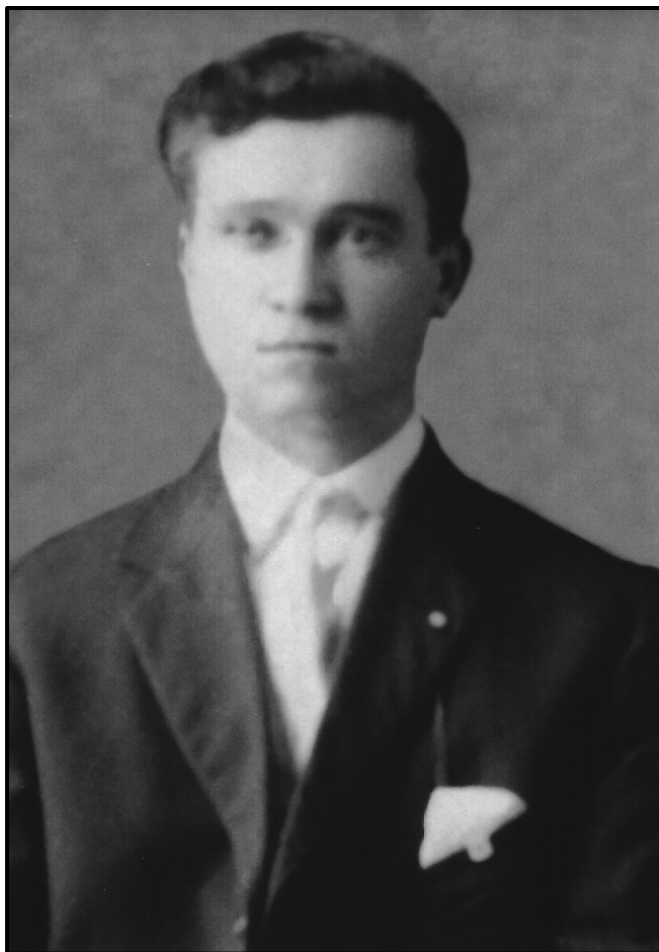


Top: Dorothy Kopach (1926-2020) (2nd row from front, 6th person from the right, standing behind the priest) in 1945. Above: Dorothy's sister, Olga Kopach (1919-1972; standing in the back on the left; i.e. fourth row, fourth person from the left), wearing a mink stole and a white hat, after a meeting of the Holy Trinity Russian Church in Charleroi, Pennsylvania. Right: Close-ups of Olga wearing a mink stole and Dorothy wearing a ribbon.



mother at ten years of age. She would walk seven blocks just to buy a pound of yeast even in the deep snow of winter. During

WWII, it was nothing for her to bake over one hundred dozen cookies a month to send to her four brothers and their military units.”



Top left: Jan Kopacz (1884-1939) when he was a young man (father of Dorothy Kopacz/Kopach and grandfather of Karen Piquet Martin). Top right: The Catholic Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, the oldest (1612) in Tylicz, Austria (now Poland). Some relatives were members of this church. Above: Countryside next to Tylicz where Jan was born and lived until he immigrated to America in 1910. Left: View of Tylicz from above in 2023. The church is on the left side of the upper middle part of this photograph.

“At age 78, she learned to quilt from her dear friend and neighbor, Virginia Rozack.”

“She has the gift of friendship and has had many friends throughout her life. She has the gift of gab and loves to talk to people, even to strangers. She is compassionate and loves to

serve others whenever she has the opportunity. She learned to be unselfish from a young



Above: The family of Joannes Kopacz, father of Dorothy Kopach. Left to right: Michael, Maria Porucznik (mother), Peter, John, Joannes (father), and William Kopacz/Kopach (baby) in 1915.

age. Every time her brother would give her five cents, she would go to the store with her

friend to buy candy. She always made sure she bought two of each kind of candy so it could be equally divided with her friend.”



“Since her brothers played in college and professional sports, she learned to have a love for sports. She especially loves baseball, basketball and football. Her favorite teams are of course the Pittsburgh Pirates and Steelers.”

“Dorothy is an avid collector of beautiful object d’art such as Lladro, Wedgewood, Swaworski crystal, Hummel, Russian black lacquer boxes, and Ukrainian Easter Eggs, which she has acquired while

Left: Joannes Kopacz (1884-1939), father of Dorothy Kopach, on the left with his brother-in-law, John Ehrlich (1898-1975), Below: Joannes (middle) again with John Ehrlich, in a garden. The girl may be John’s daughter.

traveling to many U.S. states and foreign countries—Mexico, Canada, England, France, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, Slovakia, Czech Republic, and Israel.”

“She moved to Provo, Utah, in June 2019, and spends time puzzling and playing Word Search.”



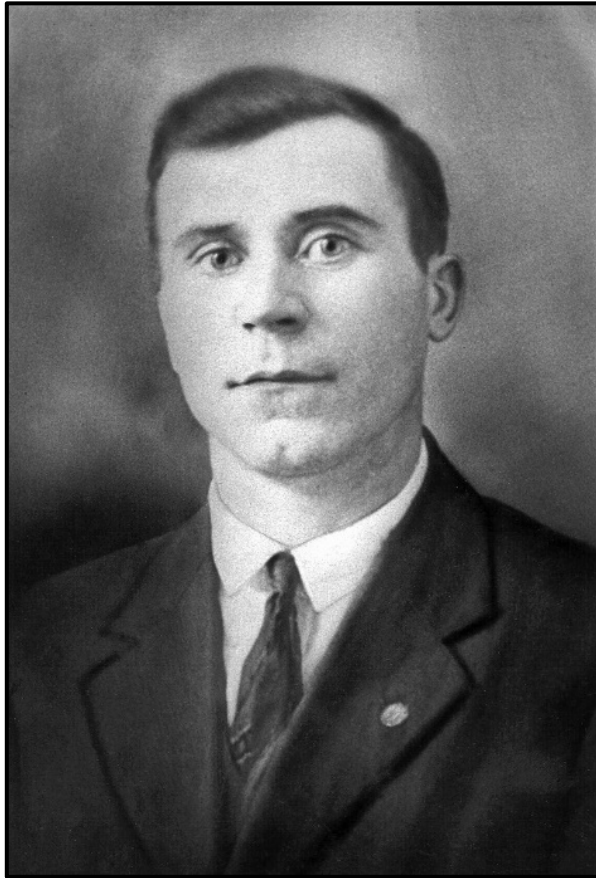
After Karen wrote this biography of her mother’s life, Dorothy lived just another year and died of natural causes on October 26, 2020, in Provo, Utah, at the age of 94. She had a thoughtful family funeral

in Idaho Falls and then was buried next to Gene and her daughters, Mary Ellen Piquet and Doreen Piquet Burke, in Bates Cemetery in Driggs, Idaho. This is the same cemetery

where some of her family (Karen, Jonathan, and Richard Martin) saw the total eclipse of the sun on August 21, 2017. This is a beautiful place to be buried and has views of the west side of the Grand Tetons, one of the greatest mountain ranges in America.

Joannes Kopacz (Father)

Joannes “Jan” Kopacz (1884-1939; father of Dorothy Kopacz—later spelled Kopach)



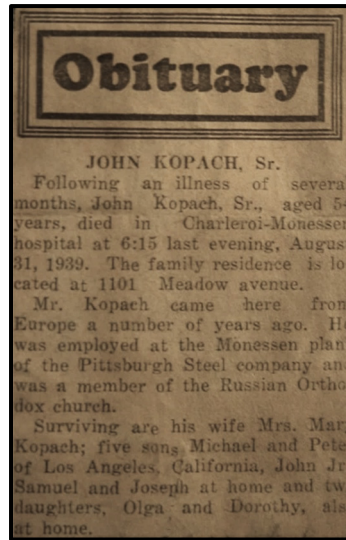
Left: Joannes “Jan” Kopacz, father of Dorothy Kopach when he was probably in his late 30s. Above: Jan (on the left) is talking in a garden with a friend or relative, probably in the 1920s.

was the son of Joachimus Kopacz and Josepha Miejska or Kiewesz. He was born on May 25, 1884, in Tylicz, Nowy

Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died on August 11, 1939, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he is buried in Charleroi Cemetery and has a monument. He married **Maria Porucznik** (mother of Dorothy Kopacz; born March 28, 1888, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Galicia, Austria, now Poland; died March 1, 1967, in Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania) on June 15, 1908, in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had eight children: Michael Kopacz (1909-1984), Peter Kopach/Kopacz (1911-1972), John Kopach (1913-1983), William Kopach (1915-1970), Samuel Kopach (1917-1987), Olga Kopach (1919-1972), Joseph Kopach (1923-1994), and **Dorothy Kopach** (1926-2020). All their children were born in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, except Michael, who was born in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland. Note that Joannes changed the spelling of Kopacz to Kopach after arriving in America.

As shown earlier, Jan immigrated to America on the ship, *GG Amerika* from Hamburg, Germany, and arrived at Ellis Island in the harbor of New York City on February 1, 1910.

He came six months before his wife to get things ready and to allow their newborn



son, Michael Kopacz, to get stronger for the journey. Michael (Michal) was seven months old when his mother arrived at Ellis Island on July 2, 1910. They soon boarded a train and were reunited with Jan in Charleroi, Pennsylvania, where they lived the rest of their lives (Michael moved as an adult to Los Angeles County, California). Their timing

for coming to America couldn't have been better. Four years later on July 28, 1914, World War I began, which resulted in much persecution and

Left: A photograph of Joannes "Jan" Kopacz (1884-1939), father of Dorothy Kopach, that was taken a short time before he died in 1939. Above: Jan's obituary in the local newspaper and his monument in Charleroi Cemetery in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Note: Joannes (Russian), Jan (Latin), and John (Anglo-Saxon), are all the same name. He was 55 years old when he died.

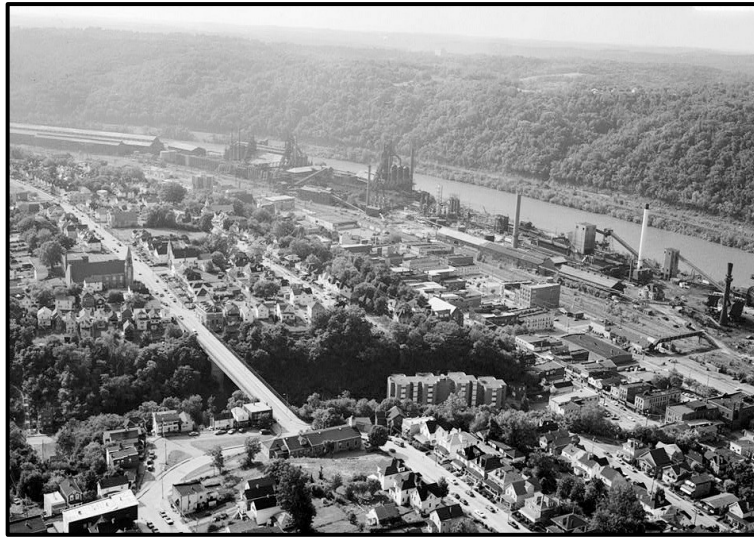
suffering for the Lemko people of Austria (later southern Poland).

Jan worked at the Monessen plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, which was located across the river from Charleroi. It was the area's largest employer until it closed in 1986.

"In a practice that is shocking by today's standards (and not limited to Monessen), pay was

determined by ethnic background. For example, a Welsh immigrant would be paid more than an Italian immigrant. A normal workweek was 84 hours (7 days times 12 hours). Employers did not adopt the eight-hour workday until the 1920s.” Monessen, Pennsylvania, had a population of over 20,000 people from 1930 to 1940, but because of the decline of the steel industry, has just over 7,000 today. Jan was a member of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Michael J. Kopacz (1909-1984) was born September 7, 1909, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died March 9, 1984, in Woodland Hills, Los Angeles County, California. As a member of the Neptune Society, he willed his body to be cremated, and the ashes scattered into the Pacific Ocean. He married Loretta Ann Popejoy before 1935; they had no children. He married second, Ruth N. Schreck (born June 28, 1907, in Los Angeles, California; died May 15, 1981, in Los Angeles; daughter of John Charles Schreck, 1878-1968, and Bertha Mary Noll, 1881-1949) on April 26, 1947, in Clark, Nevada (Family Search); they had no children. It is speculated that he had an illegitimate son, who lived in Charleroi and was a composer and singer.



Top: Jan Kopacz was working at the Monessen plant (located along the Monongahela River) of the Pittsburgh Steel Company when he died in 1939. Above: Another view of his home on 1101 Meadow Avenue in Charleroi, Pennsylvania.

Michael worked many years for Paramount Pictures in Los Angeles, working on the sets of many major film productions, including the *Ten Commandments*, where he helped set up the scene where the princess finds the baby Moses in a basket on the Nile River. In 1967 he played a one-line bit part as a deputy in Sonny and Cher's movie, *Good Times*. Michael served in the military during World War II as a radio operator in Greenland.

Peter William Kopach/Kopacz (1911-1972) was born July 7, 1911, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died September 29, 1972, in Los Angeles County,

California. He is buried in Eternal Valley Memorial Park in Newhall, Los Angeles County,



Above: Maria Porucznik (1888-1967; mother of Dorothy Kopacz) married Joannes Kopacz on June 15, 1908, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria (now Poland). She lived her adult life in Charleroi, Pennsylvania, and had eight children. She is pictured here possibly with her grandson, Samuel Kopach, Jr. Left: Peter Kopach (1911-1972), son of Maria (above) and brother of Dorothy Kopach.

California. Peter worked for many years with his brother Michael at Paramount Pictures in the props and lighting departments.

Peter married Stephanie Carter (1908-1985) on July 2, 1949, in Los Angeles County, California; they had no children. Peter and Stephanie were married for 23 years until

his death in 1972. On her gravestone are written the words: "LOVING WIFE & GOOD FRIEND."



Above: Wedding of Felix Ignatius Baluc (1875-1953) to Helena Kozubska in Austria, later Poland, in 1901. The young man, sitting in a chair on the left, is probably Jan Kopacz, age 17, his cousin. (Two relatives identified him as Jan, Dorothy's father.) Left: Maria Porucznik Kopach, who married Jan Kopach/Kopacz on June 15, 1908.



John Kopach (1913-1983) was born May 18, 1913, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died January 12, 1983, in Pittsburgh, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He married Anna Selinsky (born about 1922; died November 24, 2006, in Charleroi, Washington, Pennsylvania) on May 15, 1945, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and they had two daughters: Carlone Kay Kopach and Mary Ann Kopach.

William Kopach (1915-1970) was born June 2, 1915, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there on June 23, 1970. He took care of his mother and never married; worked for the steel mill. William is buried in Charleroi Cemetery

in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He served as a soldier during World War II (1942 to November 13, 1945) and has a veteran of WWII marker next to his gravestone.

“He loved to give to us kids nickels so we could go to the corner store and buy our ‘junk



Left: Michael Kopach (1909-1984; son of Jan and Maria Porucznik Kopach). He worked at Paramount Pictures in Hollywood, California, as a set designer. Above: Michael helped set up this scene in *The Ten Commandments*, where the princess finds the baby Moses in a basket on the Nile River.

food.’ He loved to sit on the front porch at night and watch Pirates baseball and Steelers football on television.”

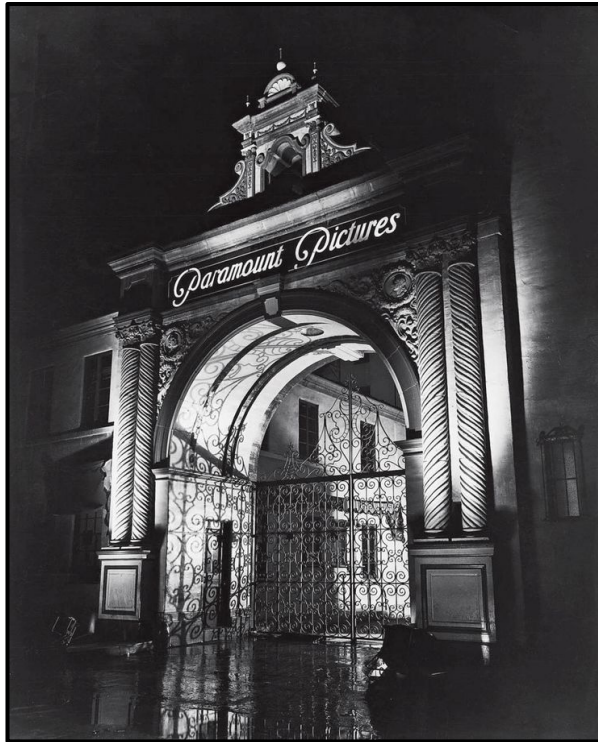
Samuel James Kopach, Sr. (1917-1987) was born April 29, 1917, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there on January 30, 1987. He is buried in Charleroi Cemetery, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Sam Kopach served as a Captain in the U.S. Army Air Corp during World War II. He married Margaret Cecelia Kravacik (1927-2021) on August 7, 1954, in Charleroi and they had a good marriage for 33 years until his

death in 1987. They had one son: Samuel James Kopach, Jr.

He played football for Pennsylvania State University and served in the Charleroi police force for over twenty years. (It is said that he played football for the Pittsburgh Steelers.)

His obituary was printed in the *The Valley Independent* on Saturday, January 31, 1987, in Monessen, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania: “KOPACH, RETIRED CHARLEROI POLICE OFFICE, DIES AT 69. Samuel J. Kopach Sr. of 1024 Oakland Ave., Charleroi, died January 30, 1987, at 2:14 p.m. of an apparent heart attack in the Emergency Room at Mon-Valley Hospital, Carroll Township. / Mr. Kopach, a retired Charleroi Borough policeman, was 69. / He was born April 29, 1917, in Charleroi, a son of the late John and Mary Porucznik Kopach. / A Charleroi resident his entire life, he was a member of Holy Trinity Orthodox Church in Charleroi. / In 1937, he graduated from Charleroi High School, where he was an outstanding halfback and full back on the undefeated football team of 1936. He performed three (can’t read) helped them win the WPIAL championship in 1936. He was also an outstanding basketball player. / Mr. Kopach entered the Pennsylvania State University on a football scholarship, graduating in

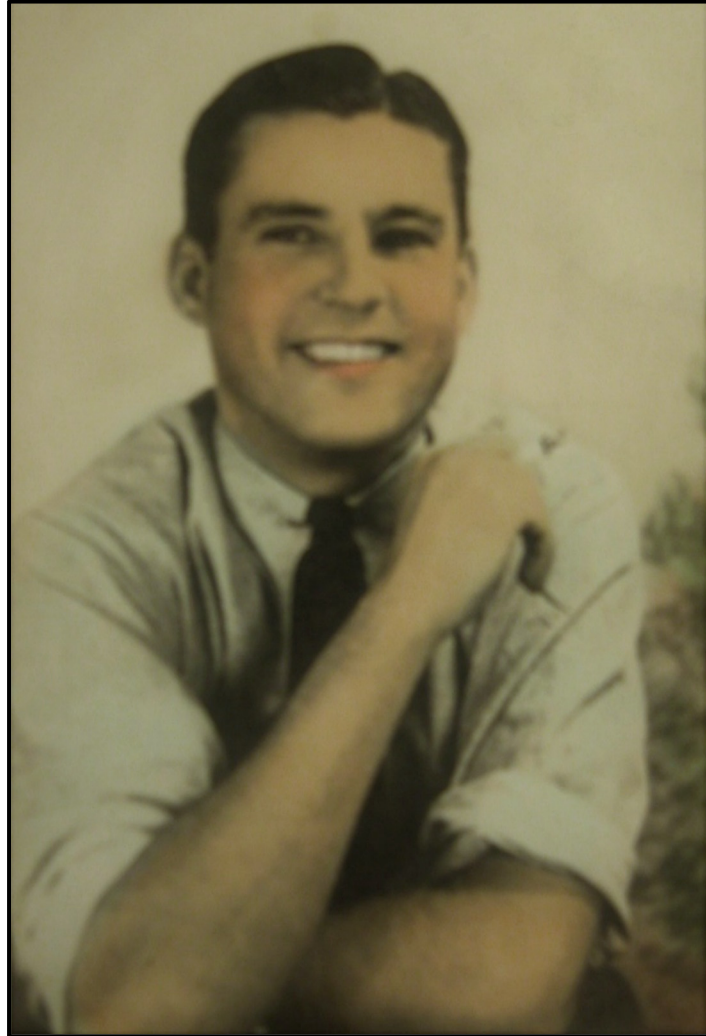


Right: Entrance to Paramount Pictures in the 1950s, where Dorothy Kopach Piquet’s brother, Michael Kopach (1909-1984), worked for most of his adult life. He designed the set for this scene in *The Ten Commandments*.



1941 with a degree in health and physical education. He was a starting halfback for the Nittany Lions in football as a sophomore but was sidelined for the final two years because of an injury. / He was inducted into the Charleroi Sports Hall of Fame. / Mr. Kopach joined the Charleroi Police Department in 1951 as a patrolman and held the positions of meter repairman and dispatcher before retirement on August 7, 1980. / He served as a captain in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II [enlisted on September 29, 1941]. He served for two years in Japan and Korea. Following his discharge from the Air Corps he returned to Penn State and was awarded a master’s degree in education. / Mr. Kopach was a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, Disabled American Veterans, and the U.S. Army Air Force Honorary Reserves. / In addition to his parents, he was preceded in death by four brothers, John, Peter, Michael, and William, and by a sister, Olga. / Survivors include his wife, Margaret Krivacek Kopach, one son, Samuel J. Kopach Jr. at home, one brother, Joseph Kopach of Stroll Acres, Stockdale, one sister, Dorothy Piquet of Idaho Falls, Idaho, and nieces and nephews.”

Obituary of Margaret Cecelia Kopach—Charleroi: “Margaret Cecelia Kopach, 94, of



Right: Peter William Kopach/Kopacz (1911-1972). He moved to California to work with his older brother, Michael, in the props and lighting departments at Paramount Pictures. **Top left:** Peter’s gravestone in Eternal Valley Memorial Park in Newhall, Los Angeles County, California. **Above:** Gravestone of William Kopach (1915-1970), Peter’s brother, in Charleroi Cemetery in Charleroi, Pennsylvania. William was a World War II soldier.

Charleroi, passed away peacefully on December 6, 2021, in Penn Highlands Mon Valley Hospital. Born in Stockdale, Pennsylvania, on April 29, 1927, Margaret is the daughter of the late Louis and Anna Sninchak Krivacek. Although born in Stockdale, Margaret was raised in Roscoe and was a member of many clubs and organizations, including Saint Cyril Methodius Travelers Club, Charleroi Golden Agers, Charleroi Band Boosters, and Mon Valley Super Stars as a Marching Mother. She enjoyed spending time with her beloved cat, Buddy, gardening, cooking, watching cooking shows and was very proud of her contest-winning recipes. Surviving to cherish Margaret’s memory are her son, Samuel James Kopach Jr. and his fiancée, Eva Nichols; sister, Catherine Martin; sister-in-law, Donna Krivacek; and numerous nieces and nephews. In addition to her parents, Mrs. Kopach was preceded in death by her husband, Samuel James Kopach Sr.; sister, Julia Brudnik; brother, Paul Krivacek; and her dear friends, Emma Pavlikowski, Sue Dolan and Ann Picinotti.” (*The Mon Valley Independent*)

Olga Kopach (1919-1972) was born April 4, 1919, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there on June 16, 1972. She was buried in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where she has a monument.

Olga married Frank George Greskovich (1916-1995; son of Frank Greskovich and Sophia



Plaski) on March 29, 1945, in Charleroi and she remained with him for the rest of her life.

Olga was a fashionista, always sending clothes to her niece, Karen Piquet, that she would buy on sale at Saks Fifth Avenue in Pittsburgh. She was also an advocate for education, encouraging Karen to travel and to get a university education before marriage because, “you are married for a long time.”

Top right: Samuel James Kopach, Sr. (1917-1987) and his bride, Margaret Cecelia Kravacik (1927-2021), on August 7, 1954. They had a happy marriage. **Top left:** Sam with his brother, Pete. **Left:** Sam was an officer in the Charleroi Police Department for over 20 years. **Above:** In 1936, Sam’s high school basketball team were champions of Section IV. He is on the first row, 4th from the left. He was also a star football player in high school and college.

Olga had an interesting dream while she was visiting her sister, Dorothy Kopach Piquet, in



Above: Samuel James Kopach, Sr. (1917-1987) served as a captain in the U.S. Army Air Corp during World War II. In this interesting photograph he is standing on the right. Right: Sam in his police officer uniform (middle) in downtown Charleroi, Pennsylvania, in the early 1950s.

October 1967, eight months after the death of their mother. Dorothy's daughter, and Olga's niece, wrote: "I remember in my mind's eye exactly how it was that late fall afternoon as Aunt Olga sat at the kitchen table talking to my mother as she prepared dinner. I clearly remember



her words, "Dorothy, I have been praying to know where Mother has gone. I had a dream

about her. She was standing in front of a large building, calling *Ta-Ta* after an old man



Top right: Samuel James Kopach, Sr. (1917-1987. Top left: Samuel is pictured in the middle of the 12 men of the Charleroi Police Department in 1952. Above right: Samuel's only child, Samuel James Kopach, Jr., about 2008 and with his girlfriend, about 2006. Above left: Samuel's wife, Margaret Cecelia Kravacik (1927-2021). After Samuel, Sr. died, she never remarried and lived in the same house in Charleroi for the rest of her long life. She died when she was 94 years old (see her obituary).

walking with a metal staff in his hand through an open field along a river towards a beautiful tree.' My ears pricked up and my eyes widened in amazement as I interrupted Aunt Olga exclaiming, 'I know your dream!'"

“Stunned, Aunt Olga asked me how I could possibly know her dream. I animatedly an-



Above right from top: Monuments of Samuel (1917-1987) and Margaret Krivacek Kopach (1927-2021); Olga Kopach Greskovich (1919-1972), and Joseph (1922-1994) and Margaret “Mini” Koval Kopach (1922-2020) in Charleroi Cemetery in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Above left: Olga (left) with her sister Dorothy Kopach.

swered that it was the same as the prophet Lehi’s Vision of the Tree of Life recorded in the Book of Mormon. I ran to my bedroom, retrieved my soft cover book and gave it to her, pointing out the red verses underlined in 1 Nephi 8. Aunt Olga slowly read the scripture passages. When she was finished, she exclaimed, ‘Yes, this is exactly my dream!’ After that, Aunt Olga tried to help me fill out family group charts based on what she could remember her parents had told her about their parents. Aunt Olga took home the Book of Mormon that I gave her, but it was to be returned to me five years later in a very unusual way.”

(“Encouraged and financially aided by my Aunt Olga, who was also my Russian Orthodox godmother responsible for my earthly welfare, I was able to go on my first of many trips

to Europe in 1972 with BYU to study abroad in Madrid, Spain, and Mexico. She wrote her last letter to me just before I left on my grand adventure.”)



Above: Graduation photograph of Olga Kopach (1919-1972) in 1938. Olga was godmother to Karen Piquet, her sister's daughter. Karen loved and respected her aunt and always followed her counsel. She had a remarkable dream in 1967 about her family (see pages 93-96).

“Just a few days before my return to the USA, I had a remarkable dream, which is still as clear to me as I am sitting here now writing this autobiography. I was standing alongside her hospital bed while she lay dressed and covered in white, handing back to me the same Book of Mormon that I had given her five years before. As I held out my hand to take the book from her hand, she repeated to me three times, ‘Karen, I believe. I believe. I believe.’ (Karen had not received word yet that Olga Kopacz Greskovich had died at the age of 53 on June 16, 1972.) Even to this very day I have no doubt that this was a real vision assuring me that the Gospel is true and that my precious Aunt Olga knew and accepted it as well.”

Aunt Olga was unable to have children and, interestingly, Karen looks more like her than she does her own mother. Karen always followed

her wise counsel, which has benefited her to this day.

Joseph Kopach (1923-1994) was born October 6, 1923, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died April 3, 1994, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He is buried in Charleroi Cemetery, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he and his wife have a joint monument.

Joe married Margaret Kowal (born January 28, 1922) on July 11, 1959, in Charleroi and



This page: Four photographs of Olga Kopach (1919-1972), older sister of Dorothy Kopach Piquet. Right: Olga holding a baby next to her sister Dorothy in front of their home in Charleroi, Pennsylvania (see closeup on the following page). “She was a fashionista.”

they were married for 35 years until his death in 1994. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, achieving the rank of T/5.

Obituary of Margaret B. Kopach (1922-2020): “Margaret B. ‘Mimi’ Kopach, 98, of Stroal Acres, passed away Sunday, April 26, 2020, at her home. Born January 28, 1922, in Roscoe, Pennsylvania, she was the daughter of John and Mary Kovalak Koval. Margaret

was the last surviving of her immediate family. Margaret was a member of Holy Trinity



Above: Olga Kopach (1919-1972), holding a baby next to her sister, Dorothy Kopach (1926-2020). Top right: Olga when she was about 12. Right: Olga with her niece, Dorothea Ehrlich (born 1931), and nephew, Robert Ehrlich, children of her aunt, Anna Porucznik (1901-1991). Below: Olga with longer hair.



Orthodox Church, Charleroi. She enjoyed watching all of the Pittsburgh professional teams, loved to watch golf on TV and figure skating. Her greatest love though was her two grandsons, watching them grow and spending time with them. Margaret is survived by her daughter and son-in-law, Mary Catherine and Charles I. Boyer, of Irwin, Pennsylvania; two grandsons, Charles A. Boyer and Joseph H. Boyer, both of Irwin; three nephews, George

Gross and John and Frank Koval; Mary Catherine's daughter-in-law, Kristen, and her loving grand



dog, Oscar. She was preceded in death by her husband, Joseph Kopach; a son, Joseph Kopach, Jr. (born November 10, 1964, in Charleroi;



Top left: Joseph Kopach (1923-1994), brother of Dorothy Kopach Piquet. Left: Joseph served in the U.S. Army during World War II, achieving the rank of T/5. Here he is pictured with friends (standing on the back row, third from left, with his hand on his hip). Above: Margaret B. "Mimi" Koval Kopach (1922-2020), wife of Joseph Kopach, who lived to be 98 years old. She was regarded as a sweet lady "who always had a smile on her face." Gravestone of Joseph Kopach, Jr. (1964-1967), son of Joseph and Mimi, in Charleroi Cemetery. His sister was Mary Catherine Kopach.

died August 17, 1967, in Charleroi); four brothers, John, Joseph, Frank and Martin (Teenie) Koval;

and three sisters, Mary Metz, Ann Gross and Pauline Kimmel. The family would like to

The Kopacz and Porucznik Families

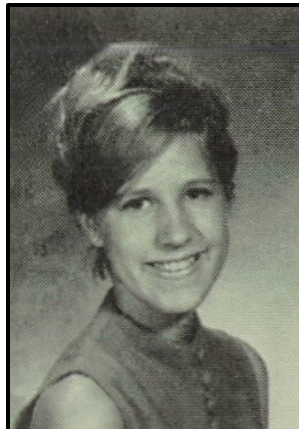
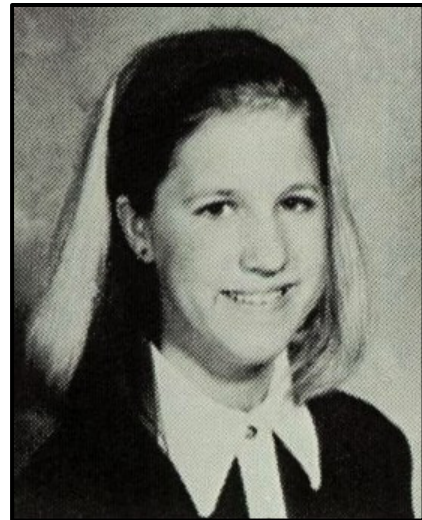
thank the wonderful at home caregivers. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, visitation and



Top: Joseph Kopach (1923-1994) was a professional minor league baseball pitcher (W66-L75) from 1947 to 1954. He's sixth from left on the front row, and the only player not wearing a hat. **Above:** Joe's high school photograph. **Middle:** Joe Kopach, his daughter, Mary Catherine Kopach, and wife, Margaret Koval Kopach. **Right:** Charles A., Charles L., Joseph H., and Catherine Kopach Boyer, with Margaret Kopach.

funeral services will be private. Interment will be at Charleroi Cemetery." (*Greensburg Tribune Review*)

Some of the condolences that were printed with Mimi's obituary: "I will never forget her



kindness to me as a youth. As I walked to St Joseph Church for 8:00 A.M. Mass and CCD. She would stop and

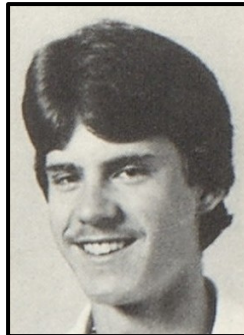
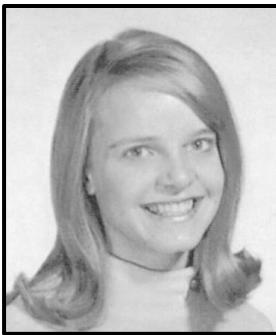
Top left: Charles L., Charles A., Joseph H., and Mary C. Kopach Boyer, with Margaret Kopach in the middle. Margaret is the mother of Mary Catherine Kopach Boyer. **Middle:** Sarah Daughtery (born May 23, 1930, in Donora, Pennsylvania; died December 1, 2023, in Centralia, Washington), girlfriend of Joseph Kopach. They had a daughter (top right), Luann Dietz Neal (born July 26, 1955, in Charleroi, Pennsylvania). **Above and right:** Two photographs of Luann Dietz Neal when she was younger. **Above left:** Kristen Neal, daughter of Luann Dietz Neal and granddaughter of Joseph Kopacz, brother of Dorothy Kopach. Kristen Neal decided to research her family history and found out that her mother was the daughter of Joseph Kopach, which none of them knew until 2024. Since then, she has been in contact with Karen Piquet Martin, daughter of Dorothy Kopach, and shared information and these photographs with her.

offer me a ride on many occasions. It was much appreciated on cold and windy days"-Safin George.

“Margaret was a very sweet lady; I have known her for a long time. She always had a smile



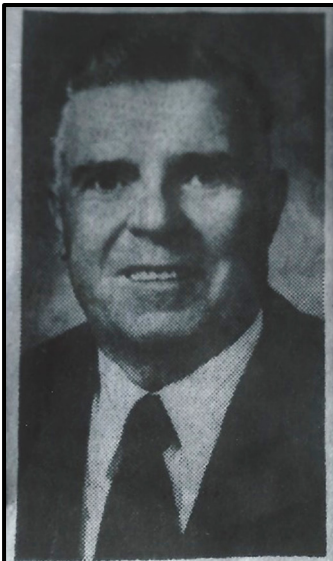
SERIAL NUMBER 2044	1. NAME (Print) PETER WILLIAM KOPACZ		ORDER NUMBER 4088
2. ADDRESS (Print) 244 So. OLIVE			
3. CITY, STATE, AND COUNTY Los Angeles, CALIF.			
4. TELEPHONE Trinity 0661	5. AGE IN YEARS 29	6. CLASS OF SERVICE Charlottesville	7. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP U.S.A.
8. DATE OF BIRTH July 7 1911			
9. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS (Mrs) Mary KOPACZ			
10. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON 1101 Meadow Ave. Charlottesville, PENNA.			
11. EMPLOYER'S NAME Paramount Pictures Inc.			
12. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Hollywood Calif.			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.			
REGISTRATION CARD D. R. S. FORM 1		Peter W. Kopacz	



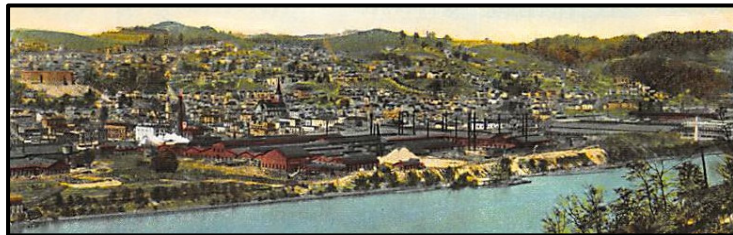
on her face”—Rene Zdravecky. “Aunt Margaret was a welcoming, loving, full of good stories and support; real wonderful person”—Bruce G. Baron, Esq. “I recall many a chat with Margaret when I would stop in to do alterations for her. She was always eager to share what her grandsons were up to. She was so very proud of her family. I remember the day she told me her story of backing her car down

Above left: William Kopach (1915-1970) on the porch of his parents’ home in Charleroi, Pennsylvania, and with friends (above right). He lived with his parents, and after his father died, continued to live with his mother until her death in 1967. He was a soldier in the U.S. Army during World War II from September 28, 1942, until November 13, 1945. William Kopach was an older brother of Dorothy Kopach Piquet. Left: Samuel James “Sammy” Kopacz, Jr. (see page 94), nephew of Dorothy Kopach and first cousin of Karen Piquet Martin. Also left: Carolynn Kay Kopacz, daughter of John Kopach, niece of Dorothy Kopach Piquet. Middle: Draft registration card dated October 16, 1940, in Los Angeles, California, for Peter William Kopacz (note that he kept the original spelling of the family name), brother of Dorothy Kopach. It reveals that he was 29 years old, six feet tall, weighted 185 pounds, and worked for Paramount Pictures in Hollywood. (There is also a back side to the card.)

her driveway and over the riverbank. She said once she realized what she did, she got



**JOHN KOPACH
CHARLEROI**
The Blow Room was his first assignment in 1929. During his 46 years of active service at the Charleroi Plant, Kopach became a tool room mechanic. In 1949 he was promoted to Blow Room maintenance man and held that job until his retirement in 1975. Mr. Kopach is remembered by the plant for his numerous suggestion awards.



Top: Charleroi, Pennsylvania (today) and on an old post card (middle). **Above:** Actress Shirley Jones (left) was born in Charleroi in 1934, and Demi Moore (born 1962; right) lived here for about a year. **Left:** Obituary of John Kopach (1913-1983). John married Anna Selinsky and had two daughters: Carlone Kay Kopach and Mary Ann Kopach. William was an older brother of Dorothy Kopach Piquet.

out of the car and walked back to her house and called for help! What a special

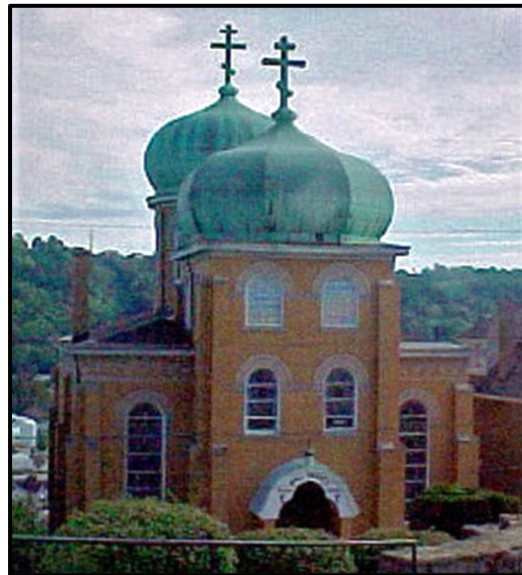
lady she was. I enjoyed my talks with her and will remember her fondly”—Barb Grismondi.



Above: Old postcard, showing Meadow Avenue in Charleroi, Pennsylvania, at the time that Jan Kopacz and his family lived here at 1101 Meadow Avenue. Their house was larger than the average (see page 86). Right: They attended Holy Trinity Orthodox Church on 1000 Lookout Avenue, which was located just four blocks from their home.

Dorothy Kopach (1926-2020) was born July 7, 1926, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died October 26, 2020, in Provo, Utah County, Utah. She married Eugene Albert Piquet on February 7, 1951, in North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California, and had five children (see earlier).

Charleroi, Pennsylvania



As recorded earlier, Joannes “Jan” Kopacz (1884-1939) emigrated with his family from Tylicz, Austria (now southern Poland), to America in 1910 and settled in Charleroi, Pennsylvania, where he worked hard and prospered. Wikipedia has a brief article about the city, but a more insightful account was written by Judith Forian, entitled: *A Touch of Luck, A Little Magic, A Touch of Glass*. At least three of Jan’s children lived in Charleroi for their entire lives: William, Samuel, and Olga Kopach.

“Luck came two-fold in the beginnings of Charleroi, Pennsylvania. Three men were touched with the luck of arranging to sell what on the surface appeared to be useless hilly,

rocky land to farmers Robert McKean, Thomas Redd, and William McMahan. The decis-



Top: Old postcard, showing McKean Avenue in downtown Charleroi. **Left:** A 1908 postcard, showcasing the Title and Trust Building in Charleroi. **Above:** Charleroi is in southwest Pennsylvania, south of Pittsburgh. In its heyday, it was prosperous and nicknamed the “Magic City.”

ion to create a town with sale of lots on March 4, 1890, was soon followed by a second touch of luck: The discovery of

oil and natural gas, and the laying out of the railroad during this time. This once not-so-wanted piece of property along the Monongahela River was quickly transformed into a very productive industrial center. With the necessary ingredients in place, glass factories were lured from Pittsburgh, and the town was well on its way to prosperity. With many glass workers recruited from the famous Belgium glass-works city of the same name,

Charleroi shares an ethnicity, work ethic, and family values with the homeland of Charleroi, Belgium. Corning Glass came to Mon Valley as early as 1893.”



Top: Another view of downtown Charleroi, Pennsylvania, from an old postcard. Above: Streetcar barns and the Carnegie Coal Company in Charleroi. Right: The First National Bank in Charleroi. Many recently constructed buildings were present when the Jan Kopach family settled here after 1910.



“The Charleroi Mail newspaper documented life from across the county and for its own street. Fre-

quent references were made to the ‘foreign’ workers in the coal mines, glass works, and brick factories of the town. Like elsewhere in the county in the forty years between 1880 and 1920, handguns of various sizes were common in the pockets and coats of most anyone on the streets. A raucous and rowdy nature was frequently present in many localities. In contrast to tight family-oriented communities, there were often fights between ethnic groups. Stresses associated with employment and the dangers present in those workplaces, especially the mines, gas/oil fields, and on/near the railroads at the time, often

leaked over to the community. It was not uncommon to see reports in the Charleroi Mail



Above: Bird's eye view of Charleroi, Pennsylvania, in 1897. Jan Kopach/Kopacz moved here from Tylicz, Austria (now Poland), 13 years later. **Right:** Photograph from 1906 of the Coyle Theater in Charleroi. **Below:** The Redd Hotel, which was the premier hotel in Charleroi when it opened in 1890. Both are no longer standing.

about work accidents (mine roof falls; explosions in mine and homes; railroad deaths) as well as non-work accidents (train hits pedestrian; trolley/automobile accidents; and shootings during arguments). Editors of the local newspaper often submitted their own commentary on these local happenings. Through it all, the great people of Charleroi continued to move forward, ever mindful of their own and their children's future."

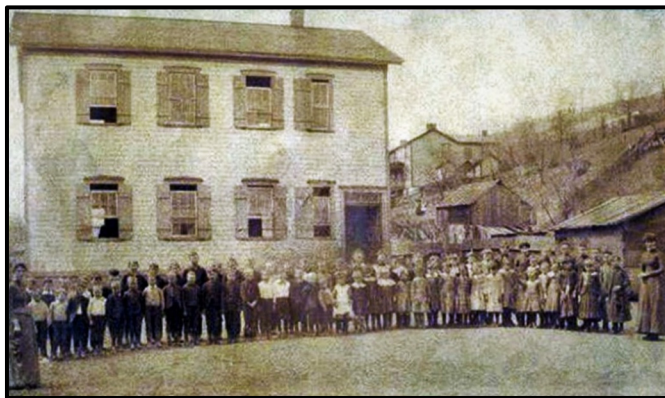
"Often coal seams could be seen jutting from the Monongahela River's sloping and sometimes steep banks, where individuals would cut (mine) out the coal. Some men opened small tunnels, called slope mines because they sloped downward from the outside. The men would load rafts to carry their coal, just as coal companies loaded their tonnage onto boats and barges to make the trip to the west and south. Rail cars were also used, bringing coal further from the river to also be added in for the trip to markets. Glass factories and new brick kilns added their products to the always-present need for river travel. Lock No. 4 on the river, built in 1844, was always busy. Winter months and dry weather was hard on all manufacturers, when either low water levels or ice prevented daily movement on 'The



Mon.’ During those periods, the daily newspaper kept track of the river conditions and whether or not ships could be moving soon.”



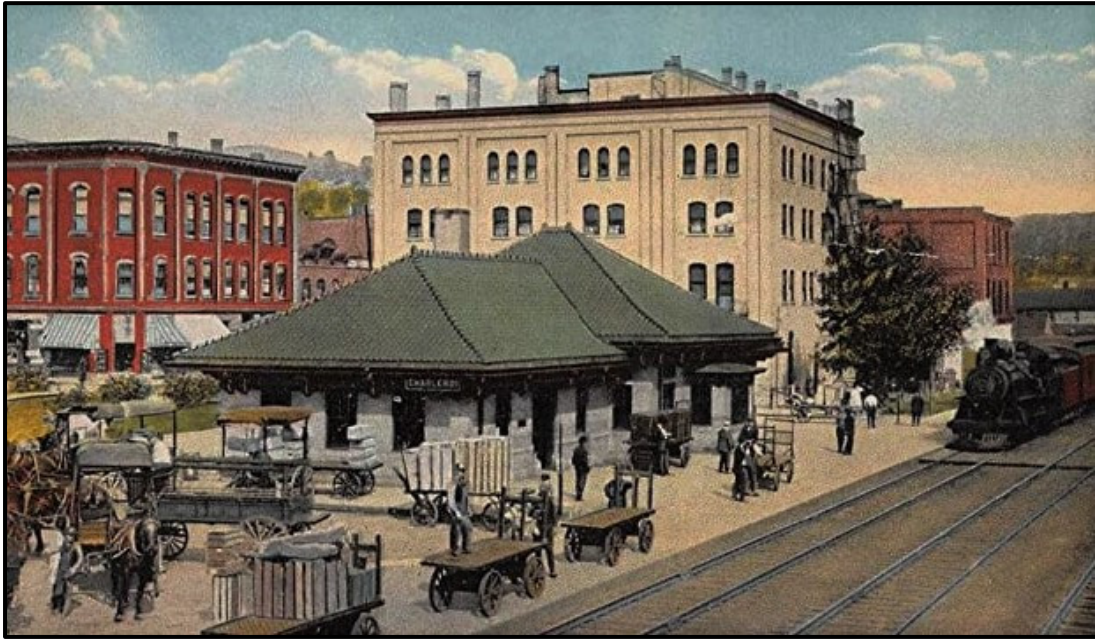
Above: “View of Charleroi, Pennsylvania, showing Athletic Field and Monongahela River.” Left: Fallowfield Avenue in downtown Charleroi. Below: First grade in 4th Lock School in Charleroi in the early 1900s.



“From humble beginnings of three farmers who would have undoubtedly failed in bringing forth crops on this hilly landscape, Charleroi turned into the ‘Magic City’ whose citizens dreamed a better life through their industries and hard-workers. Charleroi birthed many of the early leaders in the reformation of the coal industry, who strived for better pay and working conditions through unionization and creation of the United Mine Workers of America. Of the coal miner ranks, several UMWA presidents came from the Charleroi area, striving for safety and pay improvements

at the turn of the century that went on to provide some benefit to miners in later years. UMWA president John K. Tener went on to become a Pennsylvania governor from 1911 to 1915 on the Republican ticket.”

“Although Charleroi’s boom days with coal, natural gas, and oil have slowed, the town

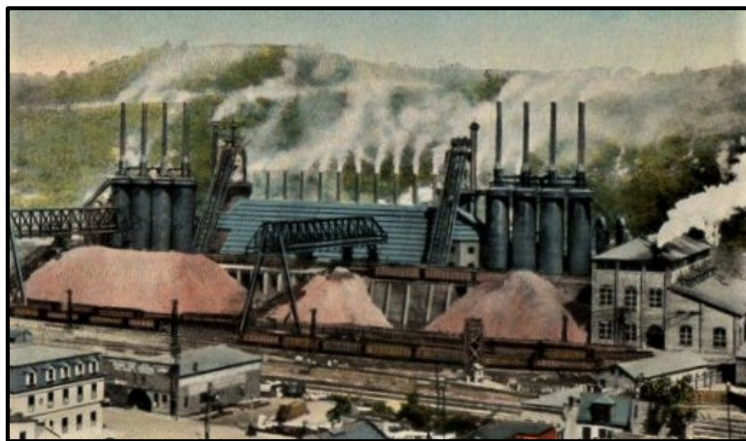


Top: Pennsylvania Station and Hotel in Charleroi, Pennsylvania. Above: Charleroi Interurban Train. Dorothy Kopach took this train to Pittsburgh when she went into the big city. Left: Olive Thomas (1894-1920), a major Hollywood star, who was born in Charleroi and lived there until after she was 12. Her father was a steel-worker. Her death by accidental poisoning while in France, made worldwide news.

remains prominent in the Mon Valley and in Washington County. The Monongahela River has been witness to the lives who have passed upon its waters or settled in homes on its banks, from the bather to the swimmer, from Indian canoe to coal barges and passenger ships, in good weather and bad. The Mon has given life and taken lives throughout its history...and will continue to support and challenge those who must rely on it.”

Charleroi had a population of over 10,000 from 1910 to 1950 but today it has about 4,000

people. In 1905 it had one of the first movie theatres in the nation, the Electric Theatre at 420 McKean Avenue, but this has since been demolished. The Kopacz family would



Above: Blast furnaces at Pittsburgh Steel Company in Monessen, Pennsylvania, which were located across the river from Charleroi. This is the company that Joannes “Jan” Kopacz/Kopach (Father) was working for when he died in 1939.

have gone to shows there many times. Olive Thomas (1894-1920) was born in Charleroi. She was a major Hollywood star and wife of Jack Pickford.

Joachimus Kopacz (Grandfather)

Joachimus Kopacz (Grandfather) was born September 19, 1851, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died February 26, 1915, in Thalerhof, Graz, Styria, Austria. He married

Josepha Miejska or Kiewesz (Grandmother; born March 14, 1857, in Tylicz; died March 2, 1931, in Tylicz; her father is unknown, but her mother was Anna Zubrzycka or Miejska) on November 18, 1877, in Tylicz and had nine children, all born in Tylicz. Only three of their children, which are listed below, lived to adulthood.

Marianna Kopacz was born May 24, 1879, and died June 24, 1879, in Tylicz.

Catharina Kopacz was born November 29, 1881, and died May 11, 1902, in Tylicz. She married Josephus Lorenz on September 13, 1897, in Tylicz.

Joannes Kopacz (Father) was born May 25, 1884, and died August 31, 1939, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania (of stomach cancer). He married **Maria Porucznik** (Mother) on June 15, 1908, in Mochnaczka, Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and had eight children (see above).

Petrus Kopacz was born June 30, 1886, and died August 16, 1888, in Tylicz when he was two years old.

Anna Kopacz was born February 5, 1889, and died November 10, 1890, in Tylicz. Anna was one and a half years old when she died.

Petrus Kopacz was born April 12, 1892, and died November 20, 1898, in Tylicz, when he was six and a half years old. He was named after his older brother who died in 1888.

Michael Kopacz was born September 15, 1894, and died March 25, 1895, in Tylicz, when he was six months old.

Josephus Kopacz was born January 6, 1898, and died November 22, 1898, in Tylicz, when he was 11 months old of Scarlet Fever.

Gregorius Kopacz was born January 17, 1901, and died September or November 20, 1923, in Tylicz. Gregorius died when he was 22 years old. He was 14 years old when his father died in Thalerhof concentration camp.

Thalerhof Internment Camp

Joachimus Kopacz (Grandfather; 1851-1915) and Onuphrius Porucznik (Grandfather; 1854-1915) died in Thalerhof.

Both of Dorothy Kopach's grandfathers died soon after being forcibly removed to the



Above: Thalerhof Internment Camp near Graz, Austria, where thousands of Lemkos suffered and died because of their Russian heritage. It was active from 1914 to 1917. The first barracks were built in the “winter of 1915,” so this photograph is probably from 1916. Joachimus Kopacz (1851-1915) and Onuphrius Porucznik (1854-1915), grandparents of Dorothy Kopach Piquet, died in this camp before or just after the barracks were built.

Thalerhof (sometimes spelled Talerhof) Internment Camp. Their only crime was for being Lemkos with historical ties to some Russian traditions. Thalerhof “was a concentration camp created by the Austro-Hungarian authorities active from 1914 to 1917, in a valley in the foothills of the Alps, near Graz, the main city of the province of Styria.”

“The Austro-Hungarian authorities imprisoned leaders of the Russophile movement among Carpatho-Rusyns, Lemkos, and Galicians; those who recognized the Russian language as the literary standard form of their own Slavic language varieties, and had sympathy for the Russian Empire.”

“Thalerhof had no barracks until the winter of 1915. Prisoners slept on the ground in the open air during both rain and frost. According to U.S. Congressman Medill McCormick, prisoners were regularly beaten and tortured. On November 9, 1914, an official report of Field Marshal Schleier said there were 5,700 Carpatho-Rusyns, Lemkos, and Ukrainians in

Thalerhof. The camp was closed by Emperor Charles I of Austria, six months into his reign (May 1917).”



Above: Map of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which was a country composed of many ethnic groups and nationalities. Some of the major groups are listed above. Most of the Lemkos lived in the gray area that is now part of southern Poland (labeled Poles—middle, north section—Galicia; top arrow). From 1914 to 1917, thousands of Lemkos were transported by train in cattle cars from this area to Thalerhof Internment Camp near Graz (left arrow). Like the Jews in World War II, their only crime was being Lemkos.

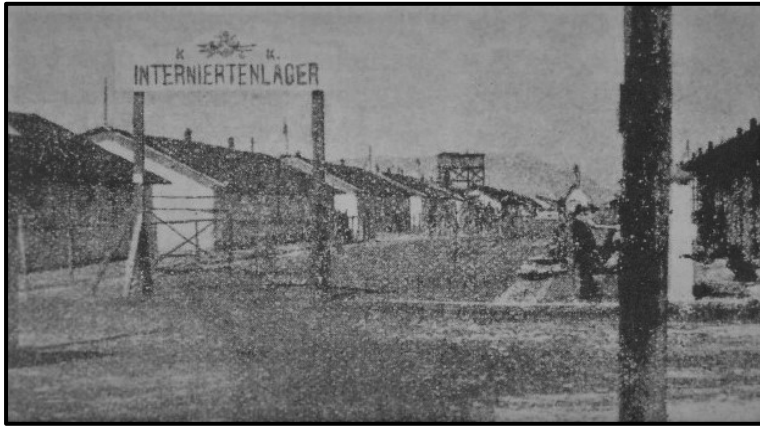
“In the first eighteen months of its existence, three thousand prisoners in Thalerhof died, including the Orthodox Saint Maxim Sandovich, who was martyred here (beatified August 29, 1996, by the Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia).”

“A mass grave of Thalerhof internees is located at Feldkirchen bei Graz” (Wikipedia—Thalerhof Internment Camp). This mass grave is located 5.6 miles from Graz Airport.

Another account of the camp is given in “The Thalerhof Internment Camp and its Legacy for the Rusyns of Eastern Europe,” by Starik Pollock, September 15, 2021.

“For young and old Lemko-Rusyns alike, the word Thalerhof still provokes a bitter feeling of resentment. It is the name of a concentration camp that no longer exists in a physical sense. It is a place where an untold number of the greatest thinkers and activists of the Rusyn people would die from disease, executions, and hypothermia. To add insult to injury

for those that survived, the events that unfolded inside the camp would end up being brushed aside and hidden. An airport now stands on the ground where the camp once stood.”



“The Thalerhof Internment Camp was opened in 1914 at the start of the First World War and created with the official purpose of imprisoning those sympathetic to the Russian Empire. Though no part of the Austrian Empire was unaffected, the historical region of Galicia was the primary victim of

Above: Entrance to Talerhof/Thalerhof Internment Camp. There are few photographs of the concentration camp. Right: Inscription of the Memorial to the memory of the Carpatho-Russians, i.e. Lemkos, who died in Talerhoff during World War I.



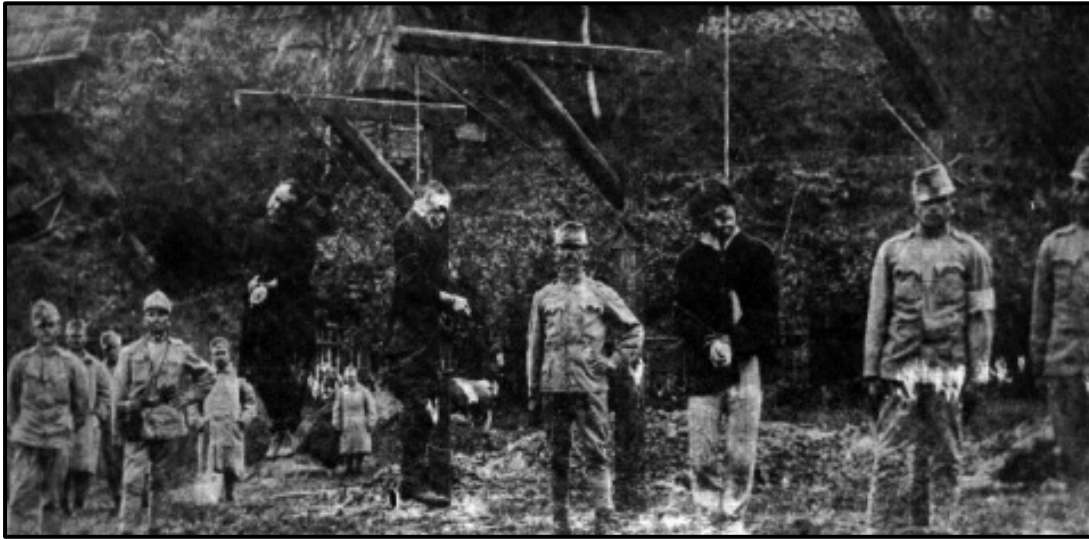
this effort. Now split between Poland and Ukraine, the area had historically been associated with Kievan Rus’ before its absorption into the Kingdom of Poland in the mid-1300s.

As the centuries passed, Galicia (or ‘Halychyna’ as Rusyns and Ukrainians call it) became a highly diverse region. Whilst Ruthenians were mainly peasants, a Polish aristocracy made up the majority of landowners and population in cities like Lviv.”

“To say the politics of this region were complex would be an understatement. Aside from interethnic tensions, the biggest issue at the turn of the 20th century was the identity of the Ruthenian peasantry. In this context, Ruthenian meant Eastern Slavs not from the Tsardom of Russia. Belarusians, Carpatho-Rusyns, and Ukrainians were all referred to by this name at one point. By the start of the First World War, two major sides emerged in this debate. On the one hand, there were those who sought cultural and ethnic unity with Russia, usually referred to as ‘Galician Russophiles.’ This group would come to dominate the intelligentsia of Galicia from the 1860s to the 1880s, and saw themselves and Russians as one people with a shared history from the time of the Kievan Rus.’”

“The other camp was made up of figures who could be described as ‘Ukrainophiles.’ This side drew inspiration from figures such as Taras Shevchenko from the Dnieper region of modern Ukraine. By 1914, the pro-Ukraine position had become the most popular of the

two movements by a considerable margin. Despite this, a sizeable Russophile population could still be found amongst the intelligentsia even during the interwar period.”



Three men that were hung at Thalerhof, above left to right: Roman Berezovskij (a Greek-Catholic priest from Protesy—born 1874, a widower and a father of three with no prior record), Lev Kobylanskyj (a clerk from Senechol, born 1857, single, with no prior record), and Pantaleimon Zhabiak (a peasant, born 1867 in Senechol, married, father of five with no prior record). These innocent men were executed without a trial as enemies of the state. Below: Colorized photograph of Austrian soldiers in World War I. Soldiers such as these forced Lemkos to Thalerhof, where many died from exposure, malnutrition, and disease.

“Bordering this region to the west (though officially part of Western Galicia) on the northern slopes of the Carpathians was an isolated ethnographic area known as Lem-



kovyna. This place did not have the same extensive history of Galicia nor the exact same population, as it had only begun to be colonized by Wallach-Rusyns from Carpathian Rus’ starting in the 1400s. This area was more homogenous and its population subsequently had a much different view on identity. Much like Subcarpathian Rusyns, Russophilia was dominant among the region’s intelligentsia, and they shared strong ties with those just across the

border in today’s Presov region. The memory of the Russian Army’s march through the Carpathians during the 1848 Hungarian Revolution is thought to have played a key role in encouraging this outlook.”

“This debate would prove to be of great consequence at the outbreak of the First World War. Since Galicia lay on the eastern edge of the empire bordering Russia, Austrian officials worried about losing the territory to separatism. Due to this, a draconian plan

designed to suppress any pro-Russian sentiment was enacted by Austrian authorities. Even though Lemkovyna was a remote region of villagers and shepherds that had no history of rebellions, it too would experience repression. Those sympathetic to the Russian Empire and prominent community leaders with no history of political action would suffer in equal measure, as if being Lemko-Rusyn was a crime.”

“That is not to say that Russia had no part in helping the area. Indeed, it funded institutions and churches within Lemkovyna and even the diaspora in North America. To state otherwise would be to omit the truth. However, the level of paranoia and outcry from the Austrian media and officials of the time was clearly disproportionate to what was actually happening in the area. Consequently, many of the region’s prominent figures, such as the famous priest Maxim Sandovich, were essentially executed without trial. Those who were only slightly more fortunate were sent to Thalerhof on the outskirts of Graz in modern day southeastern Austria.”



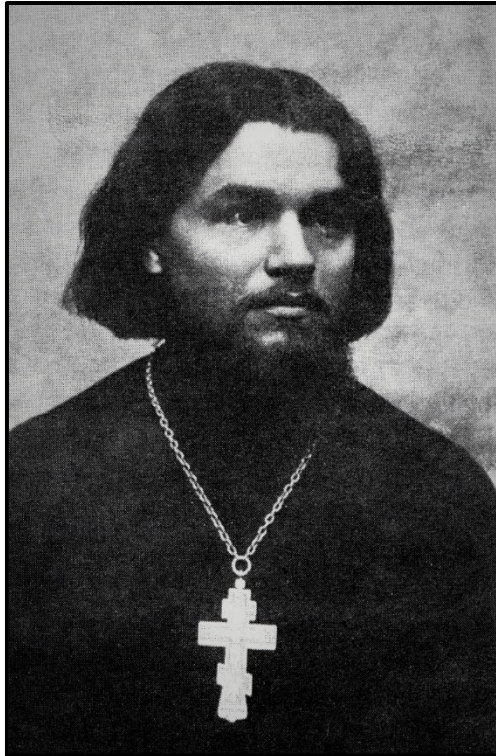
Above: Inscription on the gravestone of Archpriest Emilian Ioanasevych Venbrynovych of Tylicz, reads: “Here rests a victim of Talerhof, 1914-1917.” He baptized Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet.

“The conditions in the camp were nothing less than appalling in nature. During the first period of its existence from 1914 until the winter of 1915, prisoners did not have any shelter at all and were forced to sleep outside in all manner of conditions. Besides this, regular beatings, torture and murders were common everyday facts of life for those in the camp. The situation had become so bad by 1917 that it was even reported on in American newspapers such as the *New York Times*. It almost seems as if Thalerhof had been a trial run for the concentration camps that were established only twenty years later.”

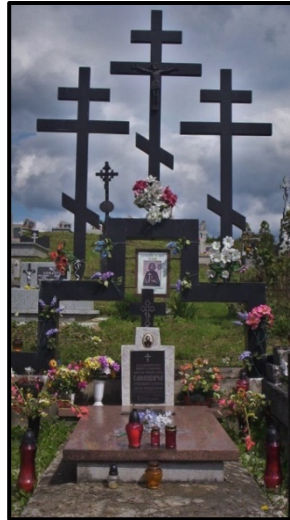
“An incredible number of Lemko-Rusyn intellectuals, Orthodox priests and community leaders would perish at the camp. Many of these figures would end up being buried in large, unmarked graves. By the time of its closing in 1917, what had been a budding culture of creativity and spirit was reduced to a shell of its former self. Much of the literature, music and a revived Orthodox religious life from before the war simply vanished into thin air. Political activism would quickly return with the declaration of the Lemko-Rusyn Republic

in December of 1918, but to say its chances of success were hampered by the events of the previous four years would be an understatement.”

“Whilst others might forget about what happened during those fateful three years in a camp



This is because the only way to truly honor the past and what could have been, is to make the most of what we have left today.”



on the outskirts of Graz, our people will always remember. This was a group not made up of traitors or rebels but of farmers and priests who were subjected to brutal imperialistic power. What was lost can never truly be regained, but our community still moves forward with each passing day.

Left: Maxim Timofeyevich Sandovich (February 1, 1888-August 6, 1914), who was trained as an Orthodox priest, and executed as a Russophile by Austro-Hungarian Empire. “He was the first Christian martyr of the Lemko people.” After his execution, his wife was imprisoned in Talerhof, where his son, also named Maxim Sandovich, was born. He was canonized by the Polish Orthodox Church on September 6, 1994. Above: Grave of Maxim Sandovich in Zdunya, Poland. He was shot by a firing squad without a trial at the whim of the commanding officer. Sandovich was 26 years old.

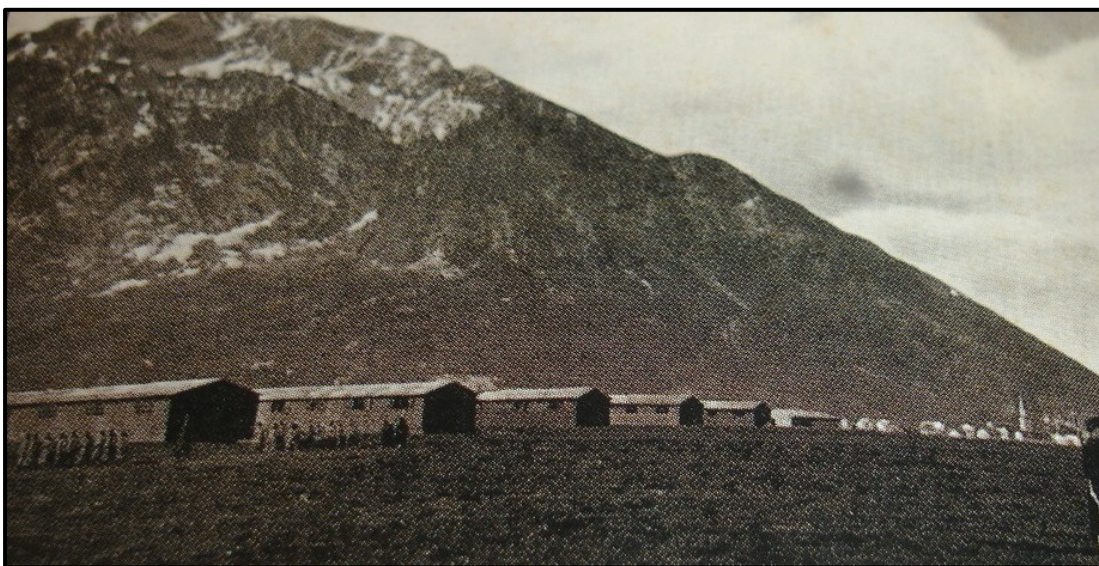
(“Starik Pollock is the founder and English language editor for the Rusyn Literature Society. In his spare time, he also writes on political issues pertaining to Rusyns and the countries of the former Soviet Union.”)

Joannes Kopacz (Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Kopacz (also spelled **Kipacz**) (Great-Grandfather) was born September 1, 1822, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died December 14, 1873, in Tylicz. He married **Iryna Krynicka** (Great-Grandmother; born April 22, 1826, in Tylicz; died August 14, 1887, in Tylicz) on October 29, 1848, in Tylicz and had six children, all born in Tylicz. Four of their children reached adulthood.

Joachimus Kopacz (Grandfather) was born September 19, 1851, and died February 26, 1915, in Thalerhof Concentration Camp in Thalerhof, Grax, Styria, Austria. He married **Josepha Milejska or Kiewesz** (Grandmother) on November 18, 1877, in Tylicz and had nine children (see above).

Barbara Kopacz was born December 13, 1856, and died August 2, 1927, in Tylicz. She married Victor



Above: Talerhof/Thalerhof Internment Camp in 1914-1917. Three thousand prisoners died in its first 18 months of existence. The site is now the Graz Airport near Graz, Austria.



Babey or Babey (born 1853 in Tylicz) on November 20, 1876, in Tylicz, and had six children (all born in Tylicz): Thecia (1887-1891), Alexandra (born 1889), Joannes (1891-1892), Stephanus (born 1893), Simeonus (1896-1917), and Anna (born 1900).

Nicolaus Kopacz was born December 16, 1858. He married Tatianna Augustynska (born 1852 in Tylicz) on November 17, 1883, in Tylicz and had one known child: Joannes Kopacz (1886-1886).



Above: Monument at Feldkirchen bei Graz, Austria, over the mass grave of 1,767 internees who died in the Thalerhof Concentration Camp, 1914-1917 (hundreds more died in the camp, but they could not be identified). The remains of at least eight relatives are buried here and listed in the ossuary on the right: Jakob Cymbalak (cousin), Ludwin Balik (cousin), Alex Kopacz (relative), Jakim (i.e. Jochimus) Kopacz (grandfather), Peter Krynicki (cousin), Jan Machnyk (probable cousin), Onufri Porusznik (grandfather; their spelling of Porucznik), and Pawel Swiatkowski (cousin). Another account of their suffering: Men were arrested for being “members of Russophile organizations” and some condemned by military courts to execution (including the priest Maksym Sandovyc). Others were lynched “based on verbal accusations.” They were labeled “Moscophile traitors” and sometimes “brutality treated.”

Sophrionius Kopacz was born March 13, 1862, and died May 30, 1862, in Tylicz. She was two months old when she died.

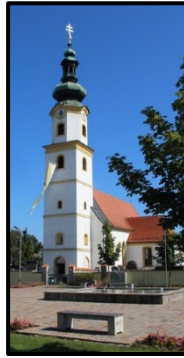
Andreas Kopacz was born December 5, 1863, and died January 5, 1924, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. He married Xenia Hawran (1868-1951; daughter of Jacobus Hawran and Ahaphia Chowaniec) about 1892 in Tylicz and had eight children: Julianna Kopacz (born 1893 in Pennsylvania; died 1973 in Pennsylvania; married Joseph George Kikoski and had five children), Katherine Kopacz (born 1895 in Pennsylvania; died 1971; married Michael Suchotsky, who was born 1893 in Russia), Hazel Anastasia Kopacz (born 1897 in Pennsylvania; died 1974 in Los Angeles, California), Porfidius Kopacz (1899-1899 in Pennsylvania), Eleanor Kopacz (born 1901 in Pennsylvania; died 1962), John Kopacz (1903-1903 in Pennsylvania), Alexandra Kopacz (born 1905 in Pennsylvania; died 1975 in Los Angeles, California), and Maxim Kopacz (1908-1908).

Joannes Kopacz was born January 19, 1870, and died August 29, 1873, in Tylicz. He died of cholera when he was 3 ½ years old.

Simeon Kopacz (2nd Great-Grandfather)

Simeon Kopacz (2nd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born February 15, 1796,

in Andrejowka, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died May 30, 1871,



Top: Graz, Austria, and its clock tower (middle). Above: Oldest church in Feldkirchen bei Graz (1144), Austria, and town seal. Above left: Heinrich Himler at Graz Airport in 1938, and Arnold Schwarzenegger at Graz in 1997 (right; Wiki).

in Tylicz,
Nowy Sacz,

Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Marianna Slota** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born January 9, 1798, in Tylicz; died January 26, 1850, in Tylicz; daughter of Joannes Slota and Xenia Senko) on February 13, 1820, in Tylicz and had five children, all born in Tylicz (listed below). Two children lived to be adults, the other three died as infants.

Joannes Kopacz (Great-Grandfather) was born September 1, 1822, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died December 14, 1873, in Tylicz. He married **Iryna Krynicka** (Great-Grandmother; born April 22, 1826, in Tylicz; died August 14, 1887, in Tylicz) on October 29, 1848, in Tylicz and had six children, all born in Tylicz. Four of their children reached adulthood. (See above.)

Anna Kopacz was born July 28, 1824, and married Andreas Hamernik (born 1818 in Tylicz; died 1866 in Tylicz; 2nd Great-Granduncle; his father was Antonius Hamernik, 3rd Great-Grandfather) on February 13, 1841, in Tylicz and had twelve children, all born in Tylicz: Justina Hamernik (born 1842), Theodora Hamernik (1845-1845), Maria Hamernik (born 1846; married Vicentius Wawkowska, died 1906, and had three children), Mathias Hamernik (1851-1851), Antonius Hamernik (born 1852), Rosalia Hamernik (born 1854; married Theodorus Nesterak and had son: Gregorius Nesterak, born 1875), Antonius Hamernik (born 1852), Rosalia Hamernik (born 1854), Alexandra Hamernik (1857-1861), Casimirus Alexander Hamernik (1859-1859), Helena Hamernik (1860-1860), Petrus Hamernik (1862-1862), Joannes Nepomucenus Hamernik (1863-1865), and Michaela Hamernik (1865-1866).

Eudokia Kopacz was born March 4, 1827, and died August 2, 1827, in Tylicz. She died of dysentery.



Top: Sulin, Szepes, Slovakia (once part of Hungary). Joannes Kopacz (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1766 in Sulin, but moved to Andrzejowka, Austria (now Poland), where he died. Above: The Lemko Church of St. Mary in Andrzejowka.

Lucas Kopacz was born October 29, 1828, and died February 8, 1829, in Tylicz. He died of tussis (the technical name for a cough).

Andreas Kopacz was born November 30, 1829, and died January 8, 1831, in Tylicz. He died of tussis.



Above: Andreas “Andrew” Kopacz (1863-1924; son of Joanne Kopacz, Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) on a porch in Detroit, Michigan. He married Xenia Hawran, 1868-1951, and had eight children: Julianna, Katherine, Hazel, Porfidius, Eleanor, John, Alexandra, and Maxim Kopacz. Right: Julianna “Julia” Kopacz (daughter of Andreas Kopacz, above) and her husband, Joseph Kikoski or Kokoski, on their wedding day, July 23, 1910/1911, probably in Pennsylvania.



Joannes Kopacz (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Kopacz (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1766 in Sulin, Szepes, Hungary (now Slovakia), and died November 18, 1838, in Andrzejowka, Nowy Sacz, Galacia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Maria Semezyszak** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1767 in Andrzejowka and died August 18, 1844, in Andrzejowka; daughter of Petrus Semezyszak and Anna) on November 24, 1788, in Andrzejowka, and they had eight children, all born in Andrzejowka (listed below). Seven lived to adulthood.

Gregorius Kopacz was born November 27, 1788, and died June 23, 1847, in Andrzejowka. He married Anna Chomiak (born 1797 in Milik, Austria; died 1831 in Andrzejowka, Austria) on March 2, 1823, in Milik, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and had three children: Anna Kopacz (born 1819 in Milik; died 1853 in Andrzejowka), Elias Kopacz (1823-1824), and Julianna Kopacz (born 1829 in Andrzejowka).

Joannes Kopacz was born April 1, 1792, and died April 17, 1792, in Andrzejowka,

Michael Kopacz was born June 8, 1793. He married Anna Brzezinska (born 1784 in Andrzejowka; died 1829 in Andrzejowka) on February 28, 1816, in Andrzejowka, and had three children, all born in Andrzejowka: Nicolaus Kopacz (born 1816; married Eva Holowacz, 1824-1860, and had six children), Gregorius Kopacz (born 1821; married Catharina Magera and had five children) and Julianna Kopacz (about 1825-1826).

Simeon Kopacz (2nd Great-Grandfather) was born February 15, 1796, in and died May 30, 1871, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Mariana Slota** (2nd Great-Grandmother) on February 13, 1820, in Tylicz and had five children (see above).

Maria Kopacz was born July 13, 1800. She married Stephanus Magera (born 1803 in Andrzejowka; died 1847 in Andrzejowka) on February 17, 1833, in Andrzejowka and had three children, all born in Andrzejowka: Anastasia Magera (born 1833), Joannes Magera (born 1837), and Andreas Magera (1842-1842).

Julianna Kopacz was born about 1805. Nothing else is known about her.

Joannes Kopacz was born about 1807 and died May 30, 1847, in Andrzejowka. He married



Above: Katherine (1895-1971), Hazel (1897-1974), and Eleanor Kopacz (1901-1962) (daughters of Andreas Kopacz, 1863-1924, son of Joanne Kopacz, Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopacz) who were all born in Pennsylvania where this photograph was probably taken about 1925.

Helena Krynicka (born about 1819 in Milik, Austria; died 1847 in Andrzejowka; daughter of Theodorus Krynicki and Maria Cichanska) on February 24, 1846, in Andrzejowka.



Helena Kopacz was born was born June 1, 1809, and died June 10, 1847, in Andrejowka. She mar-

Left: Rebecca Martin (born 1995; daughter of Karen Martin, daughter of Dorothy Kopach, daughter of Jan Kopacz, and fifth great-granddaughter of Joannes Kopacz, who lived in Andrzejowka, Austria [now Poland] in the 1700s and 1800s) next to the Church of St. Mary in Andrzejowka on July 18, 2025. It has a beautiful, golden interior. Joannes married Maria Semczyszak, whose family lived in Andrejowka back to the 1600s, and had eight children.

ried Joannes Krayniak or Zyriak (born 1803 in Andrzejowka; died 1847 in Andrzejowka) on No-

vember 18, 1827, in Andrzejowka and had seven children, all born in Andrzejowka: Basilius Krayniak (born 1829), Bartholomeus Krayniak (1831-1843), Maria Magdalena Krayniak (born 1835; not married; had daughter: Joanna Krayniak, born 1862 in Tylicz, Austria, later Poland), Rosalia Krayniak (1839-1847), Domicella Krayniak (1842-1845), Stephanus Krayniak (1846-1846), and Alexius Krayniak (1847-1847).

Jacobus Kopacz (4th Great-Grandfather)

Jacobus Kopacz (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1729 in Sulin, Szepes, Hungary (now Slovakia) and died August 14, 1795, in Sulin. He married, but her name is unknown, and had seven children, all born in Sulin (listed below). All seven lived to be adults.

Tatianna Kopacz was born about 1756 and died September 25, 1831, in Sulin.

Ignatius Kopacz was born about 1760. He married Anna (surname unknown) about 1780

and had two children, both born in Sulin: Eva Kopacz (born February 2, 1782) and Nastasia Kopach (born February 22, 1785).



Above: Sulin, Szepes, Slovakia (once part of Hungary). At least three generations of the Kopacz family lived in Sulin. The first known Kopacz, Nicholas Kopacz (5th Great-Grandfather), was born here about 1705, but there may have been other Kopacz's here in the 1600s.

Ignatius Kopacz was born about 1760. He married Anna (surname unknown) about 1780 known) and had one known child: Anna Kopacz (born September 8, 1784, in Sulin).

Michael Kopacz was born about 1762 and died February 23, 1810, in Sulin. He married Maria (surname unknown).

Joannes Kopacz (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1766 and died November 18, 1838, in Andrzejowka, Nowy Sacz, Galacia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Maria Semczyszak** (3rd Great-Grandmother) on November 24, 1788, in Andrzejowka, and they had eight children (see above).

Maria Kopacz was born about 1768, and married Petrus (surname unknown) on January 20, 1788, in Sulin.

Josephus or Joannes Kopacz was born about 1770 and married Anna (surname unknown) and had two known children, both born in Sulin: Maria Kopacz (born 1790) and Catharina Kopacz (born 1792).

Paulus Kopacz was born about 1772, and married Maria Burdelik on February 10, 1796, in Sulin and had nine children, all born in Sulin: Georgius Kopacz (born 1797), Michael Kopacz (born 1799; married Maria Hutnik, about 1802-1842, on February 7, 1825, in Sulin and had six children, all born in Sulin), Anna Kopach (born 1802), Catharina Kopacz (1805-1809), Maria Kopacz (1807-1809), Catharina Kopacz (born 1810), Maria Kopacz (born 1812), Joannes Kopacz (born 1815), and Andreas Kopacz (born 1818).

Nicholaus Kopacz (5th Great-Grandfather)

Nicholaus Kopacz (5th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1705 in Sulin, Szepes, Hungary

(now Slovakia). He married **Elizabeth** (5th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1717; died November 10, 1807, in Sulin) and had four children, all born in Sulin (listed below).



Above: Former Greek Catholic Church of Dormition of the Mother of God in Andrzejowka (Andriyivka), Poland, which was built in 1864. Today it operates as St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Founded in 1352, Andrzejowka is one of the oldest settlements in the area. Joannes Kopacz (3rd Great-Grandfather) resided in Andrejowka, Austria (now Poland), for most of his adult life. He married, Maria Semczyszak (3rd Great-Grandmother), in Andrzejowka, her native town. The Semczyszak family lived in Andrzejowka for several generations.

Jacobus Kopacz (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1729 and died August 14, 1795, in Sulin. He married, but her name is unknown and had seven children (see above).

Basilius Kopacz was born about 1730 and died March 30, 1808, in Milik, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married Anna Semaniczak (born about 1732 in Milik, Austria; died 1802 in Milik) about 1760, and had five children, all born in Milik: Maria Kopacz (born about 1765; married Josephus Szostik and had one known daughter: Catharina Szostik, born October 6, 1790, in Milik), Tatianna Kopacz (born about 1773; married Joannes Kostura or Kosturyk on November 10, 1793, in Milik and had two known children, both born in Milik: Anna Kostura, born 1793, and Eva Kostura, born 1800), Theodora Kopacz (born about 1775; married Jacobus Cichanski on June 30, 1801, in Milik, and had four children, all born in Milik: Maria Cichanska, born 1802, Joannes Cichanski, born 1805, Simeon Cichanski, born 1808, and Alexius Cichanski, born 1812), Eva Kopacz (born about 1780; married Timotheus Cichanski, and had three children, all born in Milik: Maria Cichanska, born 1805, Joannes Cichanski, born 1807, and Theodorus Cichanski, born 1810), and Catharina Kopacz (born May 9, 1785; died March 29, 1818, in Milik; married Gregorius Medwedyk on November 7, 1801, in Milik and had four children, all born in Milik: Theodorus

Medwedyk, born 1803, Joannes Medwedyk, born about 1807, Eva Medwedyk, born 1816, and Lucas Medwedyk, born 1817).



Above: Another view of the former Greek Catholic Church of Dormition of the Mother of God, St. Mary's, in Andrzejowka (Andriyivka), Poland.

Petrus Kopacz was born about 1740. Nothing else is known about him.

Nicolaus Kopacz was born about 1743 and died April 23, 1833, in Sulin. He married Maria Filjak (born about 1765 of Sulin) about 1783 possibly in Sulin and had eight children, all born in Sulin: Anna Kopacz (born 1784), Pantelemon Kopacz (born 1790; died before 1793), Pantelemon Kopacz (born 1793; married Catharina Hutnik and had two known children: Anna Kopacz, 1827-1827, and Joannes Kopacz, 1831-1840), Joannes Kopacz (born 1796), Catharina Kopacz (born 1797), Maria Kopacz (born 1800), Andreas Kopacz (born 1804), and Georgius Kopacz (born 1807).

The Semczyszak Family

Petrus Semczyszak (4th Great-Grandfather)

Petrus Semczyszak (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1740 in Andrzejowka, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died June 18, 1797, in Andrzejowka. He married **Anna** (4th Great-Grandmother) surname unknown) about 1760 and had three children, all born in Andrzejowka (listed below).

Maria Semczyszak was born about 1761 and died before 1802. She married Joannes

Holowacz or Holowaczyk (born about 1770 of Milik, Austria; died October 9, 1837, in



Above: Andrzejówka, Poland, which is situated in a valley on the Poprad River. “Andrzejówka, is a town on the Wooden Architecture Trail. The village was founded in 1352. There is a former Greek Catholic church dedicated to the Dormition of the Theotokos, dating from 1864. It is a tripartite church, with a log structure, with walls covered with shingles. Inside there is an ornamental polychrome, as well as a valuable iconostasis from the nineteenth century. Currently, it is a Roman Catholic church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Located in a very picturesque place, it is surrounded by three-hundred-year-old lime trees, recognized as natural monuments. In the village there are also other monuments of Lemko architecture, e.g. eighteenth-century wooden granaries of the Lemkos. In addition, in Andrzejówka and its surroundings there are sources of mineral waters. Andrzejówka is a small town, but despite this it has a fairly good accommodation base. In addition to private accommodation, there is a campsite in Andrzejówka, near the Poprad River.” (*Tourist service of Muszyna*, population 5,100, located 4.5 miles east of Andrzejówka. Also, on the Poprad River, Muszyna is 8.3 miles southwest of Tylicz, and three miles from the border of Slovakia.)

Andrzejówka; son of Alexius Holowacz or Holowaczyk and Maria) on February 20, 1791, in Andrzejówka and had four children, all born in Andrzejówka: Timotheus Holowacz (born 1791; married Tatianna about 1816 and had one known child: Eva Holowacz, born 1817 in Andrzejówka), Anna Holowacz (born 1792; died before 1794), Anna Holowacz (born 1794), and Eustaphius Holowacz (born 1800).

Maria Semczyszak (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1767 and died August 18, 1844, in Andrzejówka. She married Joannes Kopacz on November 24, 1788, in Andrzejówka (3rd Great-Grandfather) and had eight children. Note that Maria had the same name as her older sister. (See above.)

Paulus Semczyszak was born about 1770 and died February 11, 1842, in Andrzejowka. He married Catharina Jacosz (born in Matysova, Saros, Hungary; daughter of Joannes Jacosz) about 1803 and had one known child: Joannes Semczyszak (born January 5, 1804, in Andrzejowka; married Anna Magera, born 1800, on February 22, 1829, in Andrzejowka and had five children, all born in Andrzejowka: Maria Semczyszak (born 1830), Theodorus Semczyszak (born 1833; married Catharina Zegestowska on November 21, 1865, and had seven children, all born in Andrzejowka), Anna Semczyszak (1834-1854), Catharina Semczyszak (1837-1837), and Catharina Semczyszak (1842-1854).

The Slota Family

Joannes Slota (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Slota (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1770 in Jas-trzebig, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died January 20, 1822, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Xenia Senko** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1777 in Tylicz; died March 1, 1834, in Tylicz; daughter of Theodorus Senko and Anastasia Tymura) on April 12, 1796, in Tylicz and had nine children, all born in Tylicz (listed below). Only three of their children survived to be adults.

Marianna Slota (2nd Great-Grandmother) was born January 9, 1798, and died January 26, 1850, in Tylicz. She married **Simeon Kopacz** (2nd Great-Grandfather) on February 13, 1820, in Tylicz and had five children (see above).

Pelagia Slota was born on October 16, 1800. She married Petrus Wafkowski (born June 14, 1797, in Tylicz) on February 16, 1823, in Tylicz, and had seven children, all born in Tylicz: Marianna Wafkowska (born 1824), Eudoxia Wafkowska (born 1826), Joannes Wafkowski (born 1828), Anna Wafkowska (1830-1830), Andreas Wafkowski (born 1831), Anna Wafkowska (born 1834), and Basilius Wafkowski (born 1838).

Theodorus Slota was born February 20, 1803, and died July 14, 1812, in Tylicz.

Demetrius Slota was born December 7, 1805, and died October 17, 1806, in Tylicz.

Anna Slota was born January 31, 1808, and died the same day in Tylicz.

Maria Slota was born September 16, 1810. She married Joannes Kieblesz (1788-1835; born and died in Tylicz; son of Joannes Kieblesz) on July 22, 1833, in Tylicz and had one son: Antonius Joannes Kieblesz (born September 7, 1834, in Tylicz; died October 15, 1902, in Tylicz; married Joannes Kieblesz on November 14, 1858, in Tylicz).

Anastasia Slota was born March 31, 1812, and died February 20, 1814, in Tylicz.

Tatianna Slota was born and died on January 28, 1816, in Tylicz.

Anastasia Slota was born January 4, 1821, and died January 5, 1821, in Tylicz.

Andreas Slota (4th Great-Grandfather)

Andreas Slota (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1737 in Jastrzebik, Nowy Sacz,



Above: The Greek Catholic Church of St. Luke in Jastrzebik, Austria, now Poland, where the Slota family lived from before 1710 until the early 1800s. The church dates from the first half of the 19th century and is now being used by the Roman Catholic Church. It was erected in the type of Western Lemko church architecture. Roofs broken stepped up, topped with bubble turrets with blind lanterns. The nave and chancel are covered with tent domes broken stepped down. Inside (below) are ornamental murals from 1801 and a baroque-folk image of Christ the Good Shepherd from 1775. On the choir stall are seven icons from the mid-seventeenth century.

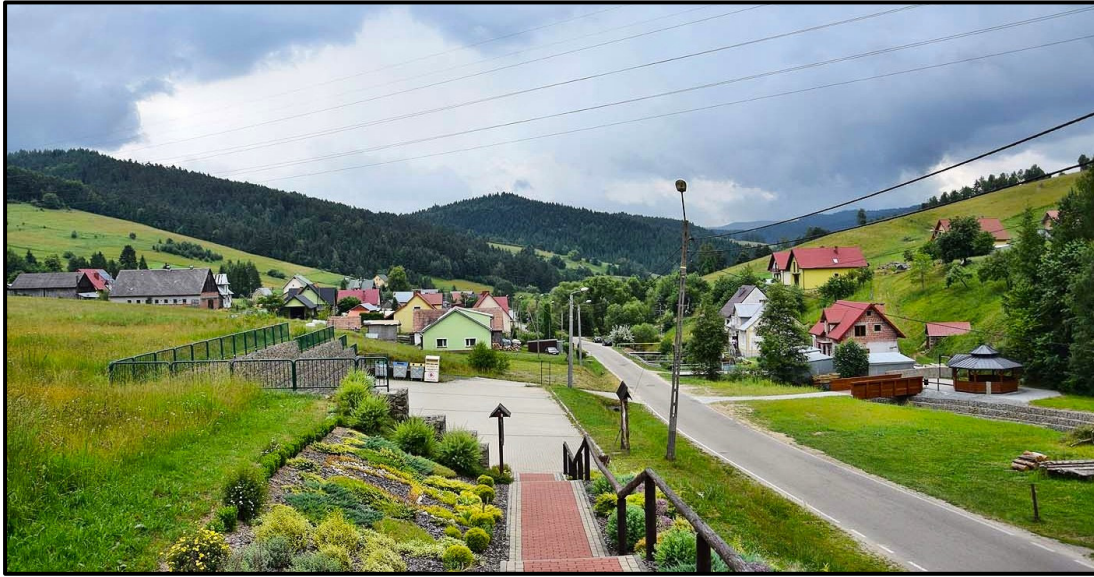


Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died February 12, 1800, in Jastrzebik. He married **Maria** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1734 in Jastrzebik; died September 16, 1790, in Jastrzebik) and had two known children, both born in Jastrzebik (listed below).

Joannes Slota (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1770 and died January 20, 1822, in Tylicz,

Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Xenia Senko** (3rd Great-Grandmother)

on April 12, 1796, in Tylicz and had nine children (see above for their entire family).



Above: Jastrzebiek, Poland (population 490), where the Slota family lived from before 1710 until the early 1800s. Joannes Slota (3rd Great-Grandfather; died 1822) moved from Jastrzebiek to Tylicz, Austria, now Poland, in probably the late 1700s. His father, Andreas Slota (4th Great-Grandfather), was born about 1737 in Jastrzebiek and died there in 1800. Andreas' father and his siblings were also born in Jastrzebiek and additional generations may have lived there, but the records do not exist to confirm this one way or another.

Damianus Slota was born about 1781 and died May 16, 1790, in Jastrzebiek.

Mr. Slota (5th Great-Grandfather)

Mr. Slota (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1700 in Jastrzebiek, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He had four known children, all born in Jastrzebiek (listed below).

Semion Slota was born about 1728 and died December 11, 1784, in Jastrzebiek. He married Eva (surname unknown) and had four children, all born in Jastrzebiek: Basilius Slota (born about 1752; died 1799 in Jastrzebiek; married Anna Drowniak and had five children, all born in Jastrzebiek), Theophilus or Philippus Slota (born about 1755; died 1835 in Jastrzebiek; married Eva Knysz, 1764-1793, and had two children, both born in Jastrzebiek), Theodorus Slota (born about 1770; died 1847 in Jastrzebiek; married Eva and had four children, all born in Jastrzebiek), and Josephus Slota (about 1775-1784).

Alexius Slota was born about 1733 and died March 15, 1797, in Jastrzebiek. He married Maria Kostura (born about 1741 in Jastrzebiek; died December 24, 1793, in Jastrzebiek) and had four children, all born in Jastrzebiek: Anna Slota (about 1767-1818; married Josephus Teliszcak, 1761-1833, on November 18, 1787, in Jastrzebiek, and had nine children, all born in Jastrzebiek), Petrus Slota (about 1771-1843; married Pelagia Paranicz, 1775-1804, on November 20, 1791), Parascovia Slota (born about 1782; married Joannes Cichanski or Tychanski on February 8, 1801, in Jastrzebiek, and had three children, all born in Woykowa, Austria), and Eva Slota (1786-1788).

Andreas Slota (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1737 and died February 12, 1800,



Above: Bird's eye view of Krynica-Zdrój, Poland, and a walking street alongside of some of the towns historic hotels. Today Krynica is one of the most popular and prosperous cities in Poland. The Tymura family lived here when it was part of Austria in the 1700s and 1800s.

in Jastrzebik. He married **Maria** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown) about 1762 in Jastrzebik and had two known children, both born in Jastrzebik. (See above.)

Joannes Slota was born about 1742 and died July 28, 1817, in Jastrzebik. He married Eva Teliszczak (born about 1750 in Jastrzebik; died March 27, 1811, in Jastrzebik; daughter of Josephus Teliszczak) about 1775 in Jastrzebik and had seven children, all born in

Jastrzebik: Semion Slota (born about 1778; died 1789), Joachimus Slota (born 1785), Marja Slota (born 1788), Pelagia Slota (born 1791; married Simeon Szkwarla and had five



Above: Central Krynica-Zdroj, Poland. Anastasia Tymura (4th Great-Grandmother) was born in Krynica about 1746 and lived here until she married Theodorus Senko (4th Great-Grandfather) about 1775. They then moved to the nearby village of Tylicz. Her father, Joannes Tymura (5th Great-Grandfather), was born in Krynica about 1710 and died here in 1792. Four of his five children married and had families that continued to live in Krynica.

children, all born in Jastrzebik), Paraskievia Slota (1794-1847; had child: Conradus Slota, 1818-1836), Jacobus Slota (1797-1797), and Maria Slota (about 1797-1847; married Eliseus Lochnik, 1793-1819, on November 16, 1817, in Jastrzebik, and had one known daughter: Eva Lochnik, 1818-1818).

The Senko Family

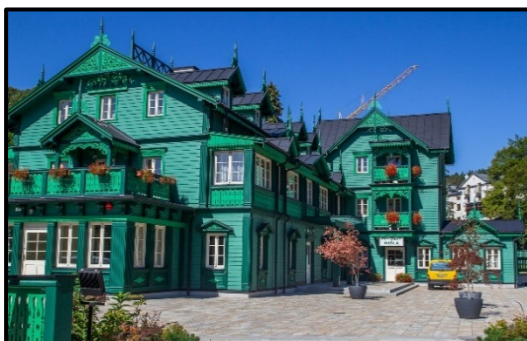
Theodorus Senko (4th Great-Grandfather)

Theodorus Senko (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1711 of Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria, and died January 6, 1795, in Tylicz. He married **Anastasia Tymura** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1746 in Krynica, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria; died December 25, 1798, in Tylicz; daughter of Joannes Tymura) about 1775 in Krynica and had two known children, both born in Tylicz (listed below).

Xenia Senko (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1777 and died March 1, 1834, in Tylicz. She married **Joannes Slota** (3rd Great-Grandfather) on April 15, 1796, in Tylicz and had nine children (see above for her family).

Michael Senko was born November 6, 1792, and married Francisca Juryszczak (born about 1800; died April 15, 1833, in Tylicz) on February 10, 1828, in Tylicz, and had two

children: Barbara Senko (born December 15, 1829, in Tylicz; died January 15, 1830, in



Top: Krynica-Zdroj, Poland, and the Krynica River. Middle and above: Since the early 1800's, Krynica has been noted for its water. (Zdroj means mineral spring in Polish.) Middle and above: It is now the biggest spa town in Poland, and a popular tourist and winter sports destination.

Tylicz) and Daniel Senko (born December 27, 1830, in Tylicz; died April 17, 1833, in Tylicz).

The Tymura Family

Joannes Tymura (5th Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Tymura (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1710 in

Krynica, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria, and died October 18, 1792, in Krynica. His wife's name is unknown, but he had five children, all born in Krynica (listed below).



This page: Former Greek Orthodox (Lemko) Church (now Roman Catholic) located about 2.5 miles northwest from the center of Krynica-Zdroj, Poland. Krynica was home to the Tymura family from at least 1710, but earlier generations may have also lived here, but the records don't exist to confirm this.

Anastasia Tymura (4th Great-Grandmother) was born about 1746 in Krynica, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria, and died December 25, 1798, in Tylicz. She married Theodor Senko (4th Great-Grandfather)

about 1775 in Krynica and had two known children. (See above.)

Gregorius Tymura was born about 1750 and died February 8, 1804, in Krynica. He married Anna Smetana (born about 1755 in Jastrzebik, Austria; died October 24, 1814, in Krynica) about 1777 in Jastrzebik, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and had nine children, all born in Krynica: Nicaetus Tymura (about 1778-1847; married Eva Figiel, 1785-1826, on November 11, 1804, in Krynica and had nine children, all born in Krynica), Maria Tymura (about 1779-1804; married Mattheus Sandera and had one known child: Andrea s Sandera, born 1803), Magdalena Tymura (1784), Domicella Tymura (born about 1787; married Constantinus Drabiak on February 5, 1812, in Krynica and had one known child: Alexius Drabiak, born 1819), Joannes Tymura (born 1791), Theodosia Tymura

(1792-1798), Basilius Tymura (born 1795), Simeon Tymura (1797-1797), and Antonius Tymura (born 1799).

Anna Tymura was born about 1752 and died August 14, 1812, in Krynica; She married



Above: Map showing how Krynica and Tylicz are very close to each other (4.1 miles). Anastasia Tymura (4th Great-Grandmother 1746-1798) married Theodorus Senko (4th Great-Grandfather; 1711-1795) about 1775 in Krynica, Austria (Poland), and then moved to Tylicz, Austria (Poland), where their two children were born and where they lived the rest of their lives.

Basilius Cichon (about 1739-1819) about 1775 in Krynica and had eight children, all born in Krynica: Eva Cichon (about 1776-1826; married Josephus Gromosiak on February 25, 1793, in Krynica and had three children, all born in Krynica), Tatianna Cichon (born about 1777; married Joannes Worona on November 15, 1795, in Krynica and had nine children, all born in Krynica), Joannes Cichon (about 1781-1838; married Anna Petryszak on February 5, 1809, in Krynica and had six children, all born in Krynica), Agaphia Cichon (born about 1783; married Gregorius Gromosiak and had four children, all born in Krynica), Basilius Cichon (born March 17, 1785), Stephanus Cichon (1788-1834; married Martha Hurey on November 21, 1819, in Krynica, and had four children, all born in Krynica), Athanasius Cichon (born February 12, 1791), and Justinus Cichon (1793-before 1866; married Anastasia Krayniak, 1795-1821, on February 2, 1817, in Krynica and had three children, all born in Krynica).

Josephus Tymura was born about 1753 and died July 17, 1830, in Krynica. He married Anna Cap about 1777 and had five children, all born in Krynica: Thomas Tymura (born about 1778; married Maria Malarczyk on October 26, 1806, in Jastrzebik, Austria, and had six children, all born in Krynica), Helena Tymura (born about 1779; married Joannes Wasylak on February 13, 1810, in Krynica), Theodorus Tymura (1789-1847; married Maria Tymura on February 16, 1814, in Krynica, and had eight children, all born in Krynica), Ignatius Tymura (born 1792), and Moyses Tymura (1795-1796).

Catharina Tymura was born about 1764, and married Gabriel Panyk (born about 1757 in

Krynica; died 1835 in Krynica) on February 20, 1785, in Krynica and had five children, all born in Krynica: Basilus Panyk (born March 17, 1790), Barbara Panyk (born December 12, 1792; married Joannes Artym on February 5, 1809, in Krynica and had three children, all born in Krynica), Daniel Paynk (born December 27, 1795), Elias Panyk (born June 28, 1799), and Anna Panyk (born December 5, 1801, in Krynica; married Basilius Drabiak and had one known son: Michael Drabiak).

The Krynicki/Krynicka Family

Jacobus Krynicki (2nd Great-Grandfather)

Jacobus Krynicki (2nd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1799 of Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and died June 3, 1850, in Tylicz. He married **Anna Kondracik** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born April 28, 1799, in Tylicz; died December 4, 1847, in Tylicz; daughter of Stephanus Kondracik and Marianna Krynicka or Durkot) on February 13, 1820, in Tylicz and had nine children, all born in Tylicz (listed below). Only two of their children survived to be adults. (Note that Krynicki is sometimes spelled Krynicka, even in this list of children.)

Anna Krynicka was born December 27, 1820, and died in February 1823 in Tylicz. She was two years old when she died.

Maria Krynicka was born August 29, 1823, and died in November 1823 in Tylicz.

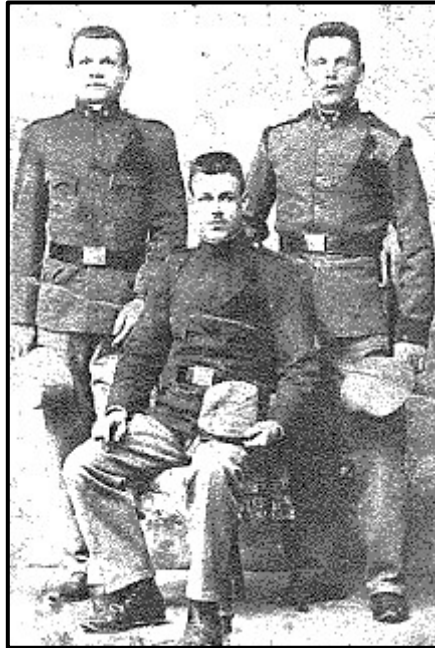
Daniel Krynicki was born December 24, 1824, and died January 11, 1849, in Tylicz. Daniel was 24 years old when he died.

Iryna Krynicka (Great-Grandmother) was born April 22, 1826, and died August 14, 1887, in Tylicz. She married **Joannes Kopacz** (Great-Grandfather) on October 29, 1848, in Tylicz and had six children, all born in Tylicz: Joachimus Kopacz (1851-1915; married Josepha Miejska or Kiewesz on November 18, 1877, in Tylicz and had nine children, all born in Tylicz), Barbara Kopacz (1856-1927; married Victor Babej or Babey on November 20, 1876, in Tylicz and had six children, all born in Tylicz), Nicholas Kopacz (born 1858; married Titianna Augustynska on November 17, 1883, in Tylicz and had one child: Joannes Kopacz, 1886-1886), Sophronius Kopacz (1862-1862), Andreas Kopacz (1863-1924; died in Detroit, Michigan; married Xenia Hawran about 1892 and had eight children, all born in the United States), and Joannes Kopacz (1870-1873).

Gregorius Krynicki was born February 5, 1830, and died March 30, 1834, in Tylicz. Gregorius was four years old when he died.

Stephanus Krynicki was born August 16, 1832, and died February 24, 1835, in Tylicz. He was two and a half years old when he died.

Joannes Krynicki was born June 15, 1835, and died September 10, 1847, in Tylicz. He was 12 years old when he died.



Above: Ivan Tymura (left) from Krynica, Austria (now Poland), an Austrian soldier with two comrades in 1903. Born about 1875/1880, he is certainly a distant cousin.

Maria Krynicka was born July 26, 1839, and died September 5, 1844, in Tylicz. Maria was five years old when she died.

Juda Krynicki was born July 10, 1842, and died July 27, 1848, in Tylicz. Juda was six years old when he died.

Jacobus Krynicki was about 51 years old when he died in 1850, but he lived long enough to see all but one of his children die. Only one child died as an infant, so he and his wife got to know the personalities of eight of their nine children and must have experienced incredible sadness at their passing. Only one, Iryna, as shown, married and had children.

Joannes Krynicki (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Krynicki (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1765 in probably Austria. He married **Maria Raytar** (3rd Great-Grandmother) and had one known son (listed below).

Jacobus Krynicki (2nd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1799 of Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and died June 3, 1850, in Tylicz. He married **Anna Kondracik** (2nd Great-Grandmother) on February 13, 1820, in Tylicz and had nine children, all born in Tylicz. Only two of their children survived to be adults.

Constantinus Krynicki (4th Great-Grandfather)

Constantinus Krynicki (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1730 in probably Austria. He married about 1760, but his wife is unknown. He had at least two children (listed below).

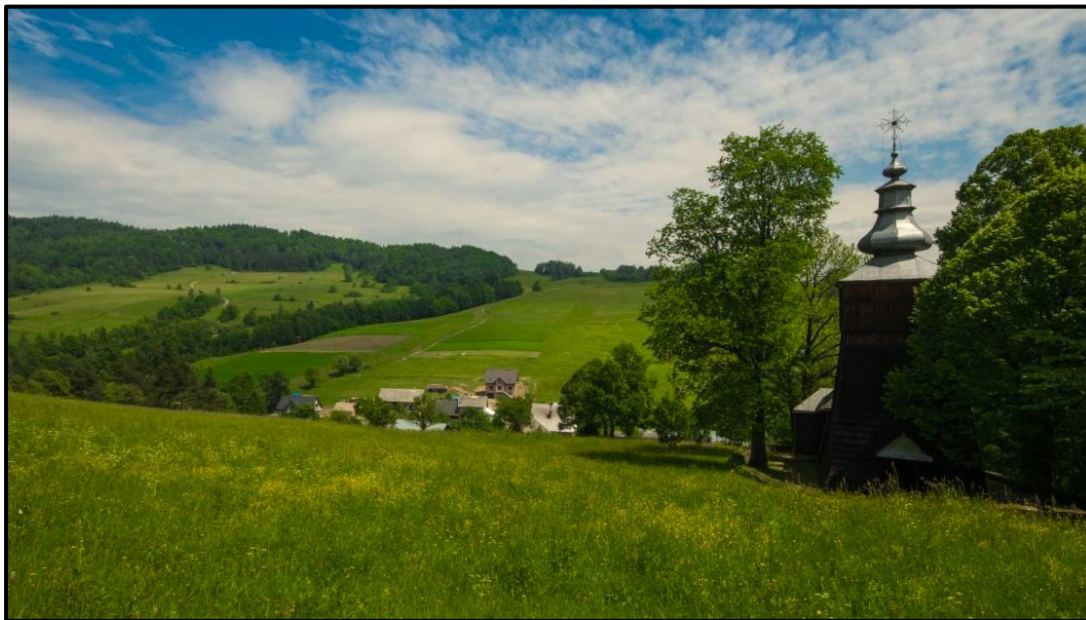
Joannes Krynicki (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1765 in probably Austria. He married **Maria Raytar** (3rd Great-Grandmother) and had one known son.

Timotheus Krynicki was born about 1778 and died March 1, 1842, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married Pelagia Kahalec on February 24, 1791, in Tylicz and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz (note some surnames are spelled Krynicki and others Krynicka): Marianna Krynicka (1792-1792), Gabriel Krynicki (1794-1811), Augustinus Krynicki (born 1796), Joannes Krynicki (born 1800), Andreas Krynicki (born 1802), Alexius Krynicki (1805-1814), Evdokia or Eudoxia Krynicka (1807-1814), Tatianna Krynicka (1810-1815), Basilius Krynicki (1814-1814), Barbara Krynicka (1815-1815), and Andreas Krynicki (1817-1819). Note that all the eight children with known death dates died as infants or young.

Joannes Krynicki (4th Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Krynicki (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1704 in Wojkowa, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died June 20, 1795, in Wojkowa. He married **Anastasia** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1730 in Wojkowa and died there on January 1, 1790) and had three known children, all born in Wojkowa (listed below). (Note that there are two Krynicki lines.)

Gregorius Krynicki was born about 1753 and died November 2, 1820, in Wojkowa. He married Anastasia Dudik about 1782 and had ten children, all born in Wojkowa (note some



This page: Wojkowa, Poland (once part of Austria). Joannes Krynicki (4th Great-Grandfather) was born in Wojkowa about 1704 and died here in 1795. All his children were also born here. Anastasia Porucznik (2nd Great-Grandaunt; born about 1772 in Mochnaczka Nizna) married Georgius Cichanski or Tychanski, who was born in Wojkowa. After their marriage, she moved to Wojkowa and had five children, all born in Wojkowa. (Photograph below taken in 2021.)

surnames are spelled Krynicki and others Krynicka): Joannes Krynicki (about 1783-1847; married Marianna Parylowicz on November 23, 1806, in Wojkowa), Marianna Krynicka (born 1785), Eudocia Krynicka (born 1789), Dominica Krynicki (1791-1799), Anna



Krynicka (1793-1799), Georgius Krynicki (born 1795), Anastasia Krynicka (born 1798), Joannes Krynicki (1801-1805), Michael Krynicki (1803-1804), and Anna Krynicka (born 1806).

Marianna Krynicka or Durkot (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1760 and died July 3, 1831,

in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). She married **Stephanus Kondracik** (3rd Great-Grandfather) about 1780 and had five children.

Michael Krynicki was born about 1765 and died February 14, 1839, in Wojkowa. He married Eva Klinkowska on November 22, 1790, in Wojkowa, and had eleven children: Marianna Krynicka (1792-1802), Simeon Krynicki (1794-1801), Andreas Krynicki (1796-1798), Athanasius Krynicki (born 1798), Anastasia Krynicka (born 1803), Demetrius Krynicki (born 1805; married Matrona Krynicka on November 12, 1827, in Wojkowa, Austria, and had six children, all born in Wojkowa), Joannes Krynicki (1808-1808), Elena

or Helena Krynicka (born 1809; married Joannes Krynicki on November 12, 1827, in



This page: Two views of the Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Wojkowa, Poland. It was originally a Greek Orthodox Church and dates from 1790 or 1792.

Wojkowa and had eight children, three listed here, all born in Wojkowa), Eva Krynicka (1812-1814), Theodosia Krynicka (1815-1828), and Anna Krynicka (born 1819).

Mr. Krynicki (5th Great-Grandfather)

Mr. Krynicki (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1675 in Wojkowa, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). His wife's name is unknown, but he had at least two children (listed below).

Stephanus Krynicki was born about 1700 in Wojkowa and died March 13, 1786, in Woj-



This page: Two more views of the church in Wojkowa, Poland. Photograph on right taken by Para Wedrowna.

kowa. He married and had four children, all born in Wojkowa: Mathias Krynicki (born about 1728; died December 29, 1789; married Fevronella and had one daughter: Marianna Krynicka, born about 1754), Petrus Krynicki (born about 1730; died March 11, 1806; married Anna and had



four children, all born in Wojkowa), Basilius Krynicki (born about 1733; died December 3, 1805; married Maria and had two children, both born in Wojkowa), and Eva Krynicka (born about 1748; died February 8, 1816; married Stephanus Nesterak about 1775 and had three children, all born in Tylicz, Austria).

Joannes Krynicki (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1704 in Wojkowa and died June 20, 1795, in Wojkowa. He married **Anastasia** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown) and had three known children, all born in Wojkowa. (Note that there are two Krynicki lines.)

The Kondracik Family

Stephanus Kondracik (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Stephanus Kondracik (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1745, in

Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and died March 15, 1810, in Tylicz. He married **Marianna Krynicka or Durkot** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1760 in Wojkowa, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria; died July 3, 1831, in Tylicz; daughter of Joannes Krynicki and Anastasia) about 1780 (place unknown) and had five children, four who attained adulthood.



Above: Interior of the Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Wojkowa, Poland. The Krynicki family once lived in Wojkowa.

Nicolaus Kondracik was born about 1781 in probably Tylicz and died January 14, 1839, in Tylicz. He married Anna Dudzinska or Dudka on February 2, 1806, in Tylicz, and had five children, all born in Tylicz: Stephanus Kondracik (1818-1844; married Anna Wafkowska and had one

daughter: Rosalia Kondracik, 1844-1845), Joannes Kondracik (1820-1821), Basilius Kondracik (1824-1825), Iryna Kondracik (1830-1830), and Pelagia Kondracik (1830-1846).

Theodosia Kondracik was born about 1782 in probably Tylicz and died April 13, 1843, in Tylicz. She married Simeon Hamernik on February 3, 1799, in Tylicz and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz: Simeon Hamernik (1803-1812), Anna Hamernik (born 1805; married Hiacinthus Mika on November 24, 1822, in Tylicz and had eight children, all born in Tylicz), Joannes Hamernik (born 1807), Marianna Hamernik (born 1808; married Theodosia Kondracik on February 9, 1828, in Tylicz and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz), Anastasia Hamernik (1811-1812), Anastasia Hamernik (1813-1871; married Joannes Truchan or Truchanik on November 1, 1835, in Tylicz and had nine children, all born in Tylicz), Demetrius Hamernik (1815-1817), Catharina Hamernik (1817-1818), Joannes Hamernik (born 1819; married Anna Nesterak on November 11, 1838, in Tylicz and had six children, all born in Tylicz, Andreas Hamernik (1824-1825), and Theodorus Hamernik (1826-1827).

Marianna Kondracik was born January 1, 1786, in Tylicz and died March 10, 1787, in Tylicz.

Marianna Kondracik was born June 26, 1795, in Tylicz and died March 14, 1848, in Tylicz. She married Joannes Klinkowski on November 10, 1811, in Tylicz, and had five children, all born in Tylicz: Stephanus Klinkowski (1813-1815), Helena Klinkowska (1816-1817), Stephanus Klinkowski (1818-1848), Catharina Klinkowska (1820-1894; never married; had child: Theodorus Klinkowski, 1843-1843, in Tylicz), and Joannes

Klinkowski (born 1823; married Barbara Hamernik on February 14, 1853 in Tylicz and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz). Note that Marianna was named after her deceased older sister, a common custom in past centuries.

Anna Kondracik (2nd Great-Grandmother) was born April 28, 1799, in Tylicz and died December 4, 1847, in Tylicz. She married **Jacobus Krynicki** (2nd Great-Grandfather) on February 13, 1820, in Tylicz and had nine children, all born in Tylicz. Only two of their children survived to be adults.

Paulus Kondracik (4th Great-Grandfather)

Paulus Kondracik (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1720 in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Marianna** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1724 and died December 11, 1787, in Tylicz) and had three children, all born in Tylicz (listed below).

Stephanus Kondracik (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1745, and died March 15, 1810, in Tylicz. He married **Marianna Krynicka or Durkot** (3rd Great-Grandmother; about 1780 (place unknown) and had five children, four who attained adulthood.

Anna Kondracik was born about 1752 and died April 7, 1797, in Tylicz. She married Stephanus Ilczyszak about 1772 and had seven children, all born in Tylicz: Anastasia Ilczyszak (born about 1775; died July 5, 1829; married Joannes Kapiec and had nine children, all born in Tylicz), Elizabeth Ilczyszak (born about 1786; died August 16, 1852; married Theodorus Pastyrnak or Pasternak on October 10, 1810, in Tylicz and had six children, all born in Tylicz), Marianna Ilczyszak (1786-1787), Iryna Ilczyszak (1788-1790), Julianna Ilczyszak (1790-1994), Eva Ilczyszak (1793-1846; married Joannes Lohaza on February 8, 1818, in Tylicz and had seven children, all born in Tylicz), and Jacobus Ilczyszak (1795-1797).

Maria Kondracik was born about 1764 and died January 29, 1824, in Tylicz. She married Franciscus Boguski about 1785 and had nine children, all born in Tylicz: Marianna Boguska (1787-1787), Martianna Boguska (1788-1794), Stephanus Boguski (1791-1795), Gasparus Antonius Boguski (1794-1794), Joannes Boguski (1795-1851; married Maria Lohaza on November 23, 1817, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz), Theresia Boguski (1797-1797), Petrus Boguski (1799-1800), Maria Boguska (1801-1871; married Dionisus Choroszczak on February 2, 1819, in Tylicz and had seven children, all born in Tylicz), and Anna Boguska (1803-1856; married Petrus Augustynski on September 6, 1824, in Tylicz and had seven children, all born in Tylicz).

The Zubrzycka or Miejska Family

Anna Zubrzycka or Miejska (Great-Grandmother)

Anna Zubrzycka or Miejska (Great-Grandmother of Dorothy Kopach) was born June 13, 1826, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died February 4, 1893, in Tylicz. She had one daughter Josepha (listed below).

Josepha Miejska or Kiewesz (Grandmother) was born March 14, 1857, in Tylicz and died March 2, 1931, in Tylicz. She married **Joachimus Kopacz** (Grandfather) on November 18, 1877, in Tylicz and had children.

Alexander or Alexius Zubrzycka or Miejska (2nd Great-Grandfather)

Alexander or Alexius Zubrzycka or Miejska (2nd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born June 19, 1796, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died August 3, 1844, in Tylicz. He married **Catherine Furszt or Firszt or First** (2nd Great-Grand-mother; born August 3, 1806, in Tylicz; died June 1, 1841, in Tylicz; daughter of Joannes Furszt or Firszt or First and Marianna Kelein or Kleiner or Steiner) on February 11, 1825, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz (listed below).

Anna Zubrzycka or Miejska (Great-Grandmother) was born June 13, 1826, and died February 4, 1893, in Tylicz. She married Josephus Kiewesz on January 23, 1841, in Tylicz. She had one daughter, **Josepha**, who married **Joachimus Kopacz**.

Andreas Miejski was born November 8, 1829. Nothing more is known about him.

Antonius Miejski was born May 25, 1834, and died January 26, 1846, in Tylicz. He was 11 years old when he died.

Nicolaus Zubrzycki (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Nicholaus Zubrzycki (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1768 of Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died November 6, 1801, in Tylicz. He married **Marianna Pogrzeba** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about of Tylicz; died July 21, 1810, in Tylicz; daughter of Petrus Pogrzeba and Anna Machnicz) on November 24, 1793, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz (listed below).

Alexander or Alexius Zubrzycka or Miejska (2nd Great-Grandfather) was born June 19, 1796, and died August 3, 1844, in Tylicz. He married **Catherine Furszt or Firszt or First** (2nd Great-Grandmother) on February 11, 1825, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz.

Stephanus Zubrzycki was born August 13, 1798, and died March 30, 1800, in Tylicz. He was one and half years old when he died.

Joannes Zubrzycki was born June 17, 1801. Nothing more is known about him.

Elias Zubrzycki (4th Great-Grandfather)

Elias Zubrzycki (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1746 and died February 3, 1791, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Marianna** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1747; died February 20, 1800, in Tylicz) and had one known child (listed below).

Nicholaus Zubrzycki (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1768 of Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died November 6, 1801, in Tylicz. He married **Marianna Pogrzeba** (3rd Great-Grandmother) on November 24, 1793, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz.

The Pogrzeba Family

Petrus Pogrzeba (4th Great-Grandfather)

Petrus Pogrzeba (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1745 and died October 5, 1802, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Anna Machnicz** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1750; died March 2, 1795, in Tylicz) and had five children, all born in Tylicz (listed below). Possibly only one child lived to be an adult.

Marianna Pogrzeba (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1773 of Tylicz and died July 21, 1810, in Tylicz. She married **Nicolaus Zubrzycki** (3rd Great-Grandfather) on November 24, 1793, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz.

Catharina Pogrzeba was born about 1780 in Tylicz. She never married, but had a daughter: Domicella Pogrzeba, who was born May 1, 1808, in Tylicz and died June 14, 1808, in Tylicz.

Cajetannus Pogrzeba was born July 30, 1785, in Tylicz and died there on June 3, 1787.

Joannes Nepomucenus Pogrzeba was born May 12, 1791, in Tylicz and died May 26, 1791, in Tylicz.

Barbara Victoria Pogrzeba was born November 28, 1793, in Tylicz.

Fecho or Paulus Pogrzeba (5th Great-Grandfather)

Fecho or Paulus Pogrzeba (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1710. His wife's name is not known, but he had three children, who all died in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) (listed below).

Mathias Pogrzeba was born about 1738, and died November 9, 1796, in Tylicz. He married Xenia Frycka about 1768 and had six children, all born in Tylicz: Joannes Pogrzeba (born about 1769; died August 31, 1838, in Tylicz; married Maria Duranska on February 12, 1794, in Tylicz and had six children, all born in Tylicz), Cunegunda Pogrzeba (born about 1771; died January 14, 1836, in Tylicz; married Petrus Augustynski on February 5, 1786, in Tylicz and had six children, all born in Tylicz), Adalbertus Pogrzeba (born about 1778; died 1846 in Tylicz; married Marianna Ciolkowicz on November 16, 1802, in Tylicz and had eight children, all born in Tylicz), Stephanus Pogrzeba (born about 1785; married Christina Holowczak on February 15, 1806, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz), Franciscus Pogrzeba (born about 1786; died January 21, 1811, in Tylicz; married Theodosia Hamernick on January 21, 1811, in Tylicz and had one daughter: Franciscus Pogrzeba, born 1811 in Tylicz; died 1815 in Tylicz), and Mathias

Pogrzeba (born 1789; died 1847; married Thecla Stawiska on January 30, 1820, in Tylicz and had twelve children, all born in Tylicz).

Petrus Pogrzeba (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1745, and died October 5, 1802, in Tylicz. He married **Anna Machnicz** (4th Great-Grandmother) and had five children, all born in Tylicz. Possibly only one child lived to be an adult.

Georgius Pogrzeba was born about 1748, and died December 11, 1811, in Tylicz. He married Anna (surname unknown) and had one child: Casimirus Pogrzeba, born about 1771 in Tylicz and died February 24, 1836, in Tylicz, who married Catharina Kudas on January 13, 1793, in Tylicz and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz.

The Furszt or Fibszt or First Family

Joannes Furszt or Fibszt or First (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Furszt or Fibszt or First (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1770 of Austria or Hungary and died May 26, 1840, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Marianna Klein or Kleiner or Steiner** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1770 of Austria or Hungary and died April 3, 1828, in Tylicz) about 1803 and had seven children, all born in Tylicz (listed below).

Joannes Furszt or Fibszt or First was born May 22, 1804, in Tylicz and married Anna Holowczak on November 12, 1826, in Tylicz and had four children, all born in Tylicz: Marianna (born 1828; died 1829 in Tylicz), Michael (born 1830; died 1835 in Tylicz), Alexandra (born 1831; died 1848 in Tylicz), and Catharina (born 1834).

Catherine Furszt or Fibszt or First (2nd Great-Grandmother) was born August 3, 1806, in Tylicz and died June 1, 1841, in Tylicz. She married **Alexander or Alexius Zubrzycka or Miejska** (2nd Great-Grandfather) on February 11, 1825, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz.

Victoria Furszt or Fibszt or First was born May 7, 1809, in Tylicz.

Theresia Furszt or Fibszt or First was born December 15, 1811, in Tylicz and died there April 6, 1815.

Anna Furszt or Fibszt or First was born June 28, 1814, in Tylicz, and died there May 18, 1815.

Anna Furszt or Fibszt or First was born March 25, 1817, in Tylicz. She married Petrus Barylówicz on February 3, 1839, in Tylicz. She was named after her older sister.

Theresia Furszt or Fibszt or First was born October 17, 1819, in Tylicz and died there on May 9, 1902. She was named after her older sister.

The Klein Family

Thomas Klein (4th Great-Grandfather)

Thomas Klein (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1752 of Austria or Hungary and died March 18, 1806, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married but his wife's name is unknown. He had at least three children, who all died in Tylicz: Marianna, Thecia, and Antonius Klein (listed below).

Thomas Klein was a master stone mason and of German descent. He may have learned this trade from his father, which would have been a meaningful skill and placed him at the upper end of the working class.

Marianna Klein or Kleiner or Steiner (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1770 of Austria or Hungary and died April 3, 1828, in Tylicz. She married **Joannes Furszt or Fibsz or First** (3rd Great-Grandfather) about 1803 and had seven children, all born in Tylicz.

Thecia Klein was born about 1776 of Austria or Hungary and died February 24, 1812, in Tylicz. She married Michael Krokus about 1794 and had seven children, all born in Tylicz, except for Jacobus, who was born in Twierdza, Hungary: Jacobus Krokus (born about 1795; died 1847 in Tylicz; married Maria Hamernick on November 16, 1817, in Tylicz and had seven children, all born in Tylicz), Josephus Krokus (born 1798; married Anna Ciolkowicz on February 2, 1817, in Tylicz and had eight children, all born in Tylicz), Marianna Krokus (1800-1800), Felicianus Jeremias Krokus (born June 7, 1801), Antonina Krokus (born June 2, 1803; died March 24, 1804, in Tylicz), Matheus Michael Krokus (born September 20, 1805; died October 28, 1806, in Tylicz), and Petrus Krokus (born July 5, 1807; died November 2, 1847, in Tylicz; married Marianna Beszczakiewicz on November 13, 1831, in Tylicz and had two children, born in Tylicz).

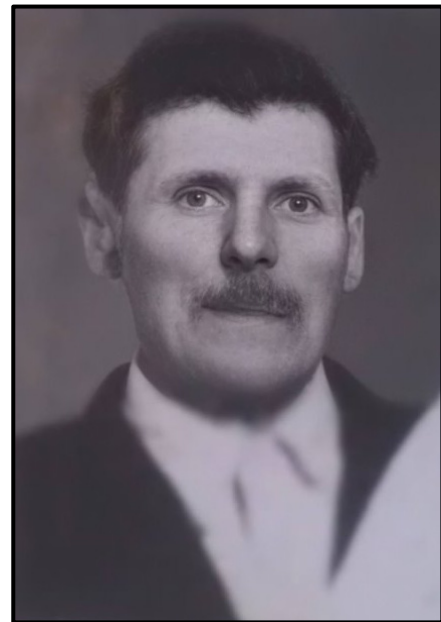
Antonius Klein was born about 1787 of Austria or Hungary and died March 9, 1854, in Tylicz. He married Anastasia Hamernik on November 10, 1811, in Tylicz and had seven children, all born in Tylicz: Michael Klein (1813-1813), Rosalia or Rosa Klein (born 1815; married Josephus Geczy on February 25, 1835, in Tylicz), Joannes Klein (born 1818; married Catharina MacKanicz or Mackowicz on February 18, 1849, in Tylicz), Fridericus Klein (1821-1824), Michael Klein (born 1824), Marianna Klein (born 1830; married Fridericus Polakiewicz on July 10, 1853, in Tylicz and had seven children, all born in Tylicz), and Victoria Klein (born December 16, 1832).

The Porucznik Family

Onuphrius Porucznik (Grandfather)

Onuphrius Porucznik (Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born June 23, 1854, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died January 23, 1915, in the Thalerhof Internment Camp, Thalerhof, Graz, Styria, Austria. He married **Eu-**

phemia Baluc (Grandmother; born August 11, 1866, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia,



This page: Photographs of Michael Porucznik (1886-1969; uncle of Dorothy Kopach; son of Onuphrius Porucznik, Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach). Above: Michael is standing on the left with two friends or relatives (Erail, center, and Pere on right). Top right: Portrait of Michael when he was a young man. Right: Michael later in life.

Austria, now Poland; died August 9, 1920, in Tylicz; daughter of Joannes Baluc and Theodosia Baluc) on November 9, 1884, in Tylicz, and had thirteen children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: Michael Porucznik (1886-1969), **Maria Porucznik** (1888-1967; mother of Dorothy Kopach), Anna Porucznik (1889-1890), Antonius Porucznik (1891-1957), Justyna Porucznik (1893-1942), Demetrius Porucznik (1895-1950), Stephania Porucznik (1897-1898), Theodosia Porucznik (1899-1985), Anna Porucznik (1901-1991), Alexander Porucznik (1902-1976), Petrus Porucznik (1905-1907), Josephus Porucznik (1907-1983), and Joannes Porucznik (1910-1910) (listed below). Nine lived to maturity.

Official government record of Onuphrius Porucznik: "6302. Lieutenant Onufriy, born in 1853, baptized, / 10 children / member of the parish council, Mokhnachka / Novy Sanch, / arrested. 12/9 1914 in the area of the Krakow Police Directorate and by telegraphic order of the Ministry of Military Control / KIA / from 6 / XI 1914 sent to Thalerhof, where (page 571) died 28 / I 1915 from jade. Grave No. 602. Er Report of the Government Commis-

ioner Красневского, Тылич September 12, 1914, № 1 / пр.и спис. дирекции полиции краков № 77290. Офиц.спис. list. М. pos. 831. ТА III. 106.”



Top: The green house was the home of Onuphrius Porucznik (grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Poland; 2000. It was a family compound, with his barn behind the cream-colored house, which was owned by his son, Demetrius or Michael Porucznik. **Above:** The family of Michael Porucznik (1886-1969; uncle of Dorothy Kopach, and son of Onuphrius Porucznik) about 1938-1939. Left to right: Nikolaj “Nicholas” Porucznik (born 1921), Lucjan “Luka” Porucznik (born 1918; sitting on ground), Piotr “Peter” Porucznik (born 1926), Anna Porucznik (born 1921; daughter of Anthony Porucznik, brother of Michael), Stefan Porucznik (born 1924; in center), Maria Porucznik Zuk (born 1912; Artem’s wife, daughter of Michael), Artem Zuk (born 1912; Michael’s son-in-law, with his son, Ljubomir or Petro, in his arms), and Michael Porucznik (son of Onufrius Porucznik; he has his arms crossed). Artem Zuk was the cousin of Sandra Dee (see page 68), a.k.a. Alexandra Zuk.

Note that in this record, Onuphrius “Onufriy,” is listed under his family name Porucznik, which means Lieutenant. It notes that he was a member of the parish council, and probably

for this reason, was arrested on December 9, 1914, and sent to Thalerhof, where he died



Above: Maria Porucznik's (1912-1984) "whole family" (she is the oldest child of Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach) in Sambir, Ukraine. Maria is standing in the middle wearing a headscarf (behind second child from right). Left: Maria Porucznik (1912-1984) with her husband, Artem Zuk or Zhuk (1912-1985). They married in 1932 and had eight children: Basilius, Ljubomir, Petro, Ivanna, Maria, Volodimir, Michael, and Jaroslav Zuk.

fifty days later, January 28, 1915. It was winter and cold, and there were no barracks at this time in Thalerhof,

which means that he was exposed to the elements and probably suffered greatly before he died. He was buried in a numbered grave, but his body was moved later with many hundreds of others to the mass grave at Feldkirchen bei Graz, Austria, located approximately five miles from the old camp.

Michael Porucznik (Mychailo Onyfriyovych Poruchnyk—in Polish—son of Onuphrius Porucznik, Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born October 12, 1886, in Mochnaczka Nizna and died January 25, 1969, in Sambir, L'viv, Ukraine, where he was buried. He married Alexandra Rejda (born 1894 in Grybow, Galicia, Austria; died February 22, 1962, in Sosedovicy, L'viv, Ukraine, where she is buried; daughter of Daniel Rejda, born 1860,

and Sofia Chylak, born 1865) in 1910, in Charleroi, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of six sons and two daughters: **Maria Porucznik** (born August



Above: Jan Porucznik (born 1913/1914 in Charleroi, Pennsylvania; died 1998 in New Jersey; son of Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach), with his wife, Anna Warwaricz, and daughters: Lorraine Porucznik (left) and Joyce Porucznik (baby). Left: Three photographs of Lucjan "Luka" Porucznik (1918-1989), son of Michael Porucznik.

12, 1912, in Charleroi, Washington, Pennsylvania; died December 12, 1984, in Ternopil, Sambir, Ukraine, where she is buried; married Artem Zuk or Zhuk, 1912-1985, in 1932 in Kamianna, Nowy Sacz, Malopolska, Poland, and had eight children, all born in Poland or Ukraine: Basilius Zuk, Ljubomir or Lyubomur Zuk ["lived in Terebovlya or Kuzova, Ukraine—had daughter, Ivanna, who lived in the United States, but had a home in Ukraine"], Petro Zuk ["died as a child"], Ivanna Zuk [born in 1919 and lived in the United States"], Maria Zuk, Volodimir Zuk, Michael Zuk ["lived in Ternopil, Ukraine where he

was assistant director in some government position—had sons: Yaroslav Zuk, who lived in Pidgaitsi, Ternopil, Ukraine, and Volodymyr, who lived in Ternopil, Ukraine, and was a professional musician"], and Jaroslav Zuk), **Jan Porucznik** (born 1913/1914 in Charleroi,

Washington, Pennsylvania; died January 9, 1998, in Clifton, Passaic, New Jersey; married Anna Wawaricz and had two children: Lorraine Porucznik and Joyce Porucznik), **Lucjan**



Above: Nikolaj “Nicholaus” Porucznik, 1st on left, (born December 19, 1921, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria, now Poland; died 2002 in Sambir, L’viv, Ukraine), fifth child of Michael Porucznik, who was the son of Onuphrius Porucznik, grandfather of Dorothy Kopach Piquet). His first cousin, Maria Porucznik (1930-2009; daughter of Demetrius Porucznik, brother of Michael Porucznik), is standing next to him. His brother, Piotr “Peter” Porucznik (1926-2011), is standing on the far right. Right: Nicholaus Porucznik is standing next to his first cousin, Maria Porucznik, holding flowers.

Porucznik (born October 27, 1918, in Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria; died August 10, 1989, in Ternopil, Ukraine; married Roza Golovtchak on June 18, 1950, in Llovajsk, Ukraine), **Nikolaj “Nicholaus” Porucznik** (born December 19, 1921, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Malopolska, Poland; died 2002 in Sambir, Lviv, Ukraine; married Katarina Gnatychak in 1949 in Susidovyczi, Ukraine, and had three children: Lubomir Porucznik [“born 1952; was living in Sambir, Ukraine”], Nadia or Nadiya Porucznik [“born 1955; lived in Italy with her daughter who married an Italian”], and Jaroslav or Yaroslav Porucznik



[“born 1957, was living in Sambir Ukraine—his ex-wife, Maria, was living in Chicago,



Above: Man standing on the right is Nicholasu/Nicholas Porucznik (1921-2002; son of Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet). Top right: Photograph of Nicholas Porucznik on his monument (right) where he is buried in Sambir, Lviv, Ukraine (overview of this cemetery, above).

Illinois”]), **Stefan Porucznik** (born February 8, 1924, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Poland; married Anna Fedoszczak on June 26, 1947, in Binczarowa, Nowy Sacz, Poland; and had one known son: Walter Porucznik—Stefan died in 2005/2007 in probably Germany; he was in the USSR military and living in Poland, but “they didn’t ask him to move during the Visla operation because he was a serviceman and he came back to Poland after the whole family was moved; then he moved to Germany”—Stephan had five children: Ivan Porucznik [“born 1952 in Poland”], Volodymyr Porucznik [“born 1954 in USA; married, lives in New York City and has tons of kids”], Mychailo Porucznik [“born 1956 in Poland; not married”], Yaroslav Porucznik [“born 1960 in USA; married”], and Gregory Porucznik [“born 1965 in Poland; not married”]), **Piotr Porucznik** (born August 4, 1926, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Poland; died February 21, 2011, in Sambir, Ukraine;

married Ljba Kusajlo on February 15, 1956, in in Susidovyczi, Ukraine; had one known



son: Jaroslav Porucznik, who was born August 5, 1959, in Sambir, Lvov, Ukraine—Jaroslav had two children, both born in Sambir, Ukraine: Tatjana Porucznik



This page: Stephan Porucznik (born 1924; son of Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach) and his wife, Anna Fedoszczak, whom he married on June 26, 1947. **Right:** Stephan (Stefen) and Anna at a carnival with their heads and hands showing on a photo board. They had one known child: Walter Porucznik (born about 1949), who married Stephanie (surname unknown).

(born 1982) and Oleg Porucznik (born 1986). Oleg had a son: Oleksandr Olegovych Poruchnyk, who was born April 19, 2012, in Sambir, Ukraine), **Antonius Porucznik** (born March 14, 1933, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacs, Poland; died December 23, 1933, in Tylicz), and **Anna Porucznik** born August 27, 1938, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Poland; died two days later on August 29, 1938, in Mochnaczka Nizna).

Michael Porucznik's wife, Alexandra Rejda Porucznik (1894-1962), became pregnant while he was "still in the United States, so she gave her illegitimate son a patriotic name as his grandfather: **Luka Onufriyovych Poruchnyk.**" Luka had two children: Lusya ("Lyudmila is her full name") and Igor ("lived in Burshtyn, Lviv, Ukraine"). This information about Michael's wife, and some of the quotes above, came from a cousin living in Ukraine in 1999.



Michael Porucznik's extended family. Karen Piquet Martin (born 1952 in Santa Monica, California; daughter of Dorothy Kopach Piquet; 1926-2020) visited Tylicz and Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland, for the first time in May 1992 with her husband, Richard Thomas Martin (see Introduction, pages i and ii). She wrote: "Before

Top right, left to right: Tatianna Porucznik (born 1982 in Sambir, Ukraine; daughter of Jaroslove Porucznik), Peter Porucznik (1926-2011; son of Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet), Irina Stroguch (born 1961), wife of Jaroslove Porucznik (born 1961), Dorothy Kopach Piquet (1927-2020; first cousin of Peter Porucznik, 1926-2011), and Jaroslove Porucznik (born 1959 in Sambir, Ukraine; son of Peter Porucznik. Right: Family of Teodor "Theodore" Porucznik. Left to right (adults): Theodore (born 1945 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; lives in Sambir, Ukraine; son of Josephus Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet), his wife, Maria Govryljak, Oksana Banan (wife of Sergij), Olena Porucznik (born 1979 in Sambir, Ukraine; holding baby), and Sergij Porucznik (born 1969 in Sambir, Ukraine). Photographs were taken in Sambir, Ukraine, in summer 2000.



leaving the area, I was inspired to leave my name and address with someone whose name is now forgotten. The following year I was surprised to be contacted by my first cousin once removed, Evlampiya Zerilyk née Porucznik (born June 9, 1920, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died in January 2005 in Sambir, Ukraine who was the illegitimate daughter of Theodosia Porucznik, daughter of Onuphrius, Porucznik, grandfather of Dorothy Kopach Piquet). This special person had sent news to Evlampiya about my visit and gave her my address. Afterward, I received a simple letter from Evlampiya containing an old photo of my mother, Dorothy Kopach Piquet, when she was three years

old, with a one sentence question asking, ‘Is this you?’ I immediately responded, which led to many years of regular correspondence between us, and led to my taking three

trips to Ukraine to meet my extended Porucznik family, who were expelled from their homes in



Top left: The family of Teodor “Theodore” Porucznik (son of Josephus Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet) with his first cousin, Dorothy Piquet (second adult from right), in the summer of 2000. Pictured are his daughter (Olena), son (Sergij), wife (Maria), daughter-in-law (Oksana), and five grandchildren. Lower left: Presentation, by Ofenab Porucznik (daughter of Theodore Porucznik) of a special cake made by Irina Stroguch Porucznik, daughter-in-law, of Peter Porucznik, first cousin of Dorothy Kopach Piquet.



1947 to the Sambir area. I was able to visit cemeteries, collect important genealogical information, and take photographs.”

“In a trip I took to Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland, in 1994/1995, I was able to meet my cousin, Jaroslav Porucznik (son of Peter Porucznik, who was the son of Michael Porucznik, my mother’s uncle) and his wife, Irina. I also met Nicholas

Porucznik (born 1921—brother of Peter Porucznik), who made a special journey from Sambir, Ukraine, at their own expense to meet me. (Jaroslav was a Civil Engineer making only \$25.00 a month.) Nicholas confirmed a family lore that his father, Onuphrius Porucznik, had hid important documents in the ground before he was arrested by the Austrian government as a ‘Russophile’ and taken to Talerhof internment camp (now located under the Graz, Austria Airport tarmac). Both Jaroslav and Nicholas started digging into the hard, dirt floor

of the barn next to Onuphrius' house, which was confiscated by the Polish government



Above: Special Porucznik family gathering in Sambir, Ukraine, in 2000. Right: Sarah Martin (age 15; fourth from left), granddaughter of Dorothy Kopach Piquet, in Sambir, Ukraine, with her Porucznik cousins in 2000. It was her first time to visit Ukraine.



in 1947, and given to a Roman Catholic, Polish family, who was resettled from Limanowa. The two men toiled for over an hour, totally tearing up the barn's floor before giving up. When I asked them if they were going to restore the floor, they said they were not obligated to since the property had been stolen from their family, which they said with a hint of vengeful glee in their eyes."

"Five years later I traveled to Sambir, Ukraine, for a big family reunion organized by Evlampiya, where I got to meet more family members such as Peter Porucznik (1926-2011; son of Michael Porucznik, the son of Onuphrius Porucznik), who was then living in Ivano-

Frankivsk, Ukraine, and Theodore Porucznik (born 1945; son of Josephus Porucznik, the brother of Michael Porucznik) and their families. Almost 75 members of the family attended the Sambir reunion, some



Left: Porucznik relatives in Ukraine that Dorothy Kopach Piquet visited in 2000. Lower left: Dorothy on the main square of Krakow, Poland, with her cousin, Mariusz Walczak (born 1983 in Krynica, Poland; son of Maria Baluc, daughter of Jan Baluc, son of Stanislaus Baluc, son of Felix Baluc, son of Petrus Baluc, son of Andreas Baluc, who is the second great-grandfather of Dorothy Kopach Piquet), in 2000. Below: Julia Porucznik, a cousin.



traveling from as far away as Ternopil, Ukraine. The total cost of the dinner, which was truly a great feast, was \$700. Most of this was for alcohol that Evlampiya, who was a quite a character, was very fond of.”

“Jaroslav Porucanik picked me up along with my mother, and oldest daughter, Sarah Martin, then age 15, and Danuta Jampolska, a family friend and our translator from Warsaw, from the Hotel

Marko in Medyka, Poland, which is on the Polish and Ukrainian border. On our return trip back to Poland, we got stuck at the border in a line of cars that went on for many miles. Each car was being inspected by the border guards. After waiting for a long time, Jaroslav walked to the front and told the guards that he had important American people with him and that we would be writing a negative report about Ukraine tourism if they did not allow us to go ahead. Reluctantly, they complied. It is then when we learned that the delay had been caused by a bus load of pantyhose factory workers who had ‘borrowed’ a lot of cases to sell in Poland.”

“Everyone enjoyed meeting their American cousins, along with great food and entertainment. I had fun conducting a quiz game where I gave away prize money and gifts to those who



Above: Lucjan “Luka” Porucznik, in center (1918-1989; son of Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet), with two friends or relatives. (See page 150 for three photographs of Luka when he was older.) Top left: Piotr “Peter” Porucznik (born August 4, 1926, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria, now Poland; died February 15, 1956, in Susidovyczi, Ukraine; son of Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet). He married Ljba Kusajlo on February 15, 1956, in Susidovyczi, Ukraine, and had one son: Jaroslav Porucznik (born August 5, 1959, in Sambir, Lvov, Ukraine; married Irina Stroguch in 1981 and had two children, both born in Sambir, Ukraine: Tatjana Porucznik and Oleg Porucznik). Left: Jaroslav Porucznik, son of Peter.

could correctly answer my questions about our family. I made a point of giving away at least 50 prizes. See photographs of this reunion on pages 143-145. One photograph was taken of Evlampiya proudly wearing an oversized purple dress that I gave her.” (Unfortunately, this picture has been lost.)

Onuphrius Porucznik’s arrest. “Anna Porcinis (born April 5, 1901), who was the sister of Maria Porucznik, my mother’s mother, and the only siblings living in the United States,

told me a story at her home in Oceanside, California, in 1986. The Austrian government



Above: Peter “Ivan” Porucznik (1926-1956) with his first cousin, Maria Porucznik (1930-2009; daughter of Demetrius Porucznik, brother of Michael Porucznik). Top right: Maria Porucznik, holding flowers, with her first cousin: Nicholas Porucznik, son of Michael Porucznik. Right: Maria Dmytrivna Hrohoznyk Porucznik (1930-2009), daughter of Demetrius Porucznik (Uncle).

believed that the ‘Russophiles’ might be a political threat in their war with Russia. So, in 1914, they sent soldiers to Mochnaczka Niza to arrest her father, Onuphrius Porucznik, because he was a village leader and a Greek Catholic. (In fact, he was the caretaker of the village reading room, which was in his home. This is where men could go for newspapers and books.) They not only took Onuphrius prisoner, but also conscripted his son, Demetrius, into the Austrian Army, later sending him to the Eastern Front. They also took their food and animals, leaving the family with nothing. They even threatened to kill them all, lining them up to shoot the family on the spot. Grandmother Domicella raised her arms into the air, crying, ‘Oh God, Oh God, help us!’ According to Aunt Anna, the soldiers shot their guns into the air, sparing the entire family.”

Maria Porucznik (Mother of Dorothy Kopacz Piquet—daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik)

was born March 25, 1888, in Mochnaczka Nizna and died March 1, 1967, in Brownsville,



Top right: Maria “Mary” Porucznik Kopacz/Kopach (1888-1967; daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik and mother of Dorothy Kopach Piquet), about 1917. Above: Her gravestone in Charlari Cemetery in Charleroi, Pennsylvania (top left). She is buried next to her husband, Joannes Kopacz (1884-1939), and three of her children. Above and right: Jan Porucznik (born 1913 in Charleroi; died 1998 in New Jersey; son of Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach), with his wife, Anna Warwaricz.

Fayette County, Pennsylvania. She married **Joannes Kopacz** (1884-1939; father of Dorothy Kopacz Piquet;) on June 15, 1908, in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had eight children: Michael, Peter, John, William, Samuel, Olga, Joseph and **Dorothy Kopacz/Kopach** (self—mother of Karen, Ellen, Doreen, Leonard, and Paulette Piquet). They immigrated to America in 1910. (See earlier for more information about her family.)

Anna Porucznik (daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born December 21, 1889, and died October 12, 1890, in Mochnazka Nizna.



Left: Maria Porucznik (1912-1984; daughter of Michael Porucznik) with her husband, Artem Zuk or Zhuk (1912-1985). They married in 1932 and had eight children: Basilus, Ljubomir, Petro, Ivanna, Maria, Volodimir, Michael, and Jaroslav Zuk. Above: Maria (first left) and her husband, Artem (4th adult from left) at the viewing of possibly her father. Her father, Michael Porucznik died in 1969.

Antonius Porucznik (son of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born July 18, 1891, and died September 27, 1957, in Wroclaw, Poland. He married Anna Klinkowska and had a son: **Pawel Porucznik**, who was born September 19, 1935, and died March 3, 2017. He married Janina Ciolka and had four children: Piotr, Irena, Jolanta, and Anna Porucznik.

Justyna Porucznik (daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born October 12, 1893, and died October 1, 1942, in Mochnazka Nizna.

Demetrius Porucznik (son of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born November 6, 1895, in



Above: Demetrius Porucznik (Uncle of Dorothy Kopacz; 1895-1950: son of Onuphrius Porucznik, Grandfather), his wife, Parascevia Gajdicz, daughter, Maren Porucznik (born 1930; standing in the back), and niece, Lubnn Porucznik (daughter of Josephus Porucznik; born 1940, standing in the middle).

Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Austria, later Poland, and died in April 1950 in Tiumen,

Ukraine. He married Parascevia Gojdicz (born 1903 in Wojkowa, Neusandez, Galicia,



Above: Mykhayil "Michal" Dmytrovych Porucznik (1st left on back row; born January 23, 1924, in Mochnaczka Nizna; married Emilija Warzel and had three children). He is the grandson of Onuphrius, Grandfather, and son of Demetrius Porucznik, Uncle; see previous page. His anglicized name is Michael. Third from left on back row is Maria Porucznik, daughter of Demetrius and sister of Mykhayil. Siting on far right of the first row is Peter Porucznik (born 1926; son of Michael Porucznik, Uncle). Michal or Peter is also pictured below.

Austria; died 1973 in Monastiriska, Ternopil, Ukraine; daughter of Kiryl Gojdicz and Anna



Szczawinska) in 1920 in Mochnaczka Nizna and had six boys and four girls, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: **Onufry Porucznik** (born July 31, 1922; died October 10, 1922, in Tylicz, Poland), **Michal Porucznik** (born January 23, 1924; married Emilija Warzel on February 17, 1946, in Krastvoe, Ukraine, and had three children: Demetrius Porucznik [born September 27, 1947, in Sosedovicy, Ukraine], Wladimir Porucznik [born March 6, 1953, in Sosedovicy, Ukraine], and Olga Porucznik [born September 25, 1960, in Kamjanke, Ukraine]), **Bazyli Porucznik** (born November 19, 1925, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; married Ivanna in 1958 in Berezanka, Ukraine, and had two sons: Wladimir Porucznik (born 1959 in Berezanka, Nikolajew, USSR) and Igor Porucznik (born 1965 in Berezanka, Nikolajew, USSR), **Wlodzimierz Porucznik** (born February 17, 1928, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died 1946 in Boshykiw, Ukraine), **Maria Porucznik** (born January 31, 1930, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died October 25, 2009; married Teodor Grogoznik [born 1924 in Muchnicks Nizna] in 1953 in Boshykiw, Ternopol, Ukraine,

The Kopacz and Porucznik Families

and had three children: Anna Grogoznik [born 1950], Michail Grogoznik, and Ivan Grogoznik),



Top: Maria Porucznik (third from left), daughter of Demetrius Porucznik, Uncle, and Mykhayil “Michael” Dmytrovych Porucznik brother of Maria and son of Demetrius Porucznik (on the far right). **Above:** Demetrius Porucznik (Uncle of Dorothy Kopacz; 1895-1950: son of Onuphrius Porucznik, Grandfather) later in life and on the left of another man. **Above right:** Stefan Zerilyk, son of Maria Porucznik (1930-2009), daughter of Demetrius Porucznik.

Olga Porucznik (born January 3, 1932, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died 1952 at the age of 19 in Tiumen, Ukraine), **Joannes Porucznik** (born November 15, 1933, in Mochna-

czka Nizna, Poland; died November 16, 1933), **Joanna Porucznik** (born September 24,



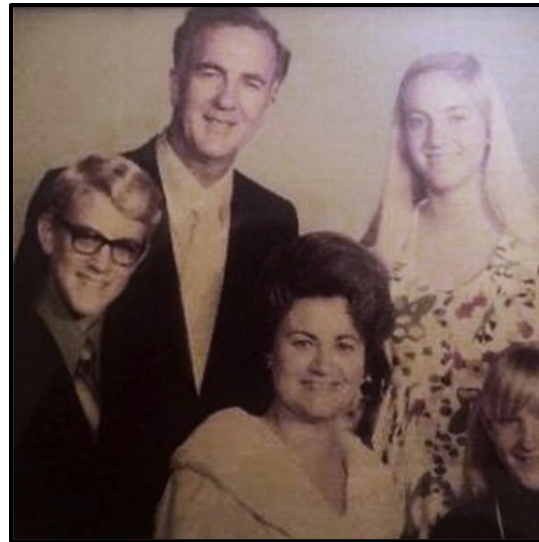
Top: Theodosia Porucznik (1899-1985; aunt of Dorothy Kopach Piquet; daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik), second from left, and her husband, Basilius Zerilyk (1897-1981). They both died in Sosodovicy, L'viv, Ukraine. They had six children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland: Evlampiya Porucznik (illegitimate), Maria Zerilyk (born 1923), Michael Zerilyk (born 1924), Anna Zerilyk, Stefan Zerilyk (1926-2008), and Lubomirus Zerilyk. Above: Family of Demetrius Porucznik (son of Onuphrius Porucznik and Euphemia Baluc, Grandparents of Dorothy Kopach Piquet). Vasyl Porucznik (1st on left), Onufry Porucznik (1939-1965; holding cup in middle, male, fifth from right), Demetrius Porucznik (second adult from right), and possibly Demetrius' wife, Parascewia Gojdicz (1903-1973; second adult from left).

1937, in Muchnicks Nizna, Poland; died 1952 in Tiumen, Ukraine, at the age of 14),

Onufry Porucznik (born June 29, 1939, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died 1965 in Otinja,



Above: Vasyi Porucznik (on right), son of Demetrius Porucznik (Uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet and son of Onuphrius Porucznik, Grandfather). Right: Dorothea Anna Ehrlich (born October 2, 1931, in Detroit, Michigan; died November 10, 1995; daughter of Anna Porucznik [Aunt of Dorothy Kopach Piquet] and John David Ehrlich) with her husband, Albert Joseph Steichen (born February 25, 1928, in Anaheim, Los Angeles, California; died January 14, 2020, in South Carolina). They had three children (from oldest): Jolene, John, and Cynthia Steichen. (Dorothea's grave marker.)



Ivano-Frankivs'k, Ukraine; married Marta Gorkij in 1960 in Otinja, Ukraine, and had two children: Wioletta Porucznik [born 1962 in Otinja, Ukraine] and Ljodmila Porucznik [born 1964 in Otinja, Ukraine]), and **Anna Porucznik** (born May 23, 1942, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died May 16, 1944, in Tylicz, Poland).

Stephania Porucznik (daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born November 18, 1897, and died March 2, 1898, in Mochnazka Nizna, where she is buried.

Theodosia Porucznik (daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born May 11, 1899, and died

in 1985, in Sosedovicy, L'viv, Ukraine. She married Basilus Zerilyk (born 1897 in Banica,



Above, left to right: Alexander Porucznik (Uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet; 1902-1976), Justyna Porucznik (Aunt; 1893-1942; sitting in a chair; daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik, Grandfather), Anna Porucznik (Aunt; 1901-1991; daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik; standing in middle), a friend wearing a uniform, and Joseph Porucznik (Uncle; 1907-1983; sitting with his arm on a table; son of Onuphrius Porucznik).

Grybow, Galicia, Austria; died 1981 in Sosedovicy, Lviv, Ukraine) and had six children, all born in Mochnaczka: **Evlampiya Zerilyk** (born June 9, 1920, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died January 2005; married Nicolas Zerilyk on June 13, 1938, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland, and had three children: Vasył Zerilyk [born 1939, in Mochnaczka Nizna,

Poland], Marya Zerilyk [born 1943, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland], and Jaroslav Zerilyk



Above: Anna Porucznik (1901-1991; Aunt of Dorothy Kopach, and daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik, Grandfather) with her hair in braids. Right: Antonius Porucznik (Uncle; 1889/1891-1957; son of Onuphrius Porucznik; he is also listed as John Porucznik). Lower right: John Steichen (born 1959), son of Dorothea Erlich (daughter of Anna Porucznik, above, who married Albert Steichen; see page 166) wearing his United States Army uniform.



[born 1950 in Sosedovicy, L'viv, Ukraine]], **Maria Zerilyk** (born 1923), **Michael Zerilyk** (born 1924), **Anna Zerilyk**, **Stefan Zerilyk** (born December 28, 1926; died May 15, 2008), and **Lubo-**

mirus Zerilyk (born March 24, 1929, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died August 18, 1929, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland).

Anna Porucznik (daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born April 5, 1901, and died May 9, 1991, in Oceanside, San Diego County, California, and was buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Los Angeles, California. She was named after her older sister, Anna, who died in 1890. She married John David Erlich (born June 20, 1897, in the "Russian Empire;" died January 2, 1975, in Oceanside, California; served in U.S. military, as a "private in the Medical Detachment 13th Field Artillery 4th Division, World War I;" was a Mason.) on February 12, 1930, in Detroit, Michigan, and had two children: **Dorothea Anna Erlich** (born October 2, 1931, in Detroit, Michigan; married Albert Joseph Steichen and had three children: Jolene Denise Steichen [born August 2, 1955], John D. Steichen [born 1959], and Cynthia Ann Steichen [born December 27, 1962]) and **Robert Ehrlich**. (See the wedding photograph of Anna Proucnik and John David Ehrlich on the next page.)



Alexander Porucznik (son of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born October 8, 1902, in

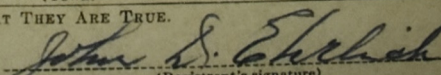


Above: Anna Porucznik (1901-1991; Aunt of Dorothy Kopach Piquet) and her husband, John David Erlich (1897-1975), on their wedding day, February 12, 1930, in Detroit, Michigan. Although John Erlich was born in the “Russian Empire,” he served in the Medical Corp of the U.S. Army during World War I.

Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland, and died December 7, 1976, in Dulibi, U’viv, Ukraine, where

The Kopacz and Porucznik Families

he is buried. He married Joanna Rydzanicz (born 1906 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before December 31, 1921)					
SERIAL NUMBER T 2645	1. NAME (Print) JOHN DAVID EHRlich (First) (Middle) (Last)				ORDER NUMBER T 10771
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 8653 ELLSWORTH AVE - DETROIT, WAYNE - MICH (Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)					
[THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL]					
3. MAILING ADDRESS SAME (Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)					
4. TELEPHONE DA-4590 (Exchange) (Number)		5. AGE IN YEARS 44 DATE OF BIRTH JUNE 20 - 1897 (Mo.) (Day) (Yr.)		6. PLACE OF BIRTH RUSSIA (Town or county) (State or country)	
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS ANNA EHRlich - 8653 ELLSWORTH AVE - DETROIT, WAYNE - MICH					
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS DETROIT STREET RAILWAY					
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS DETROIT WAYNE MICH (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)					
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.					
D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 1-1-42)		☆ GPO 16-21630-2		 (Registrant's signature)	



Above: Photograph of David Ehrlich (1897-1975), his registration card, and grave marker next to that of his wife, Anna Porucznik (Aunt; 1901-1991), in Forest Lawn, Hollywood Hills, California.

June 13, 1990, in Dulibi, Lviv, Ukraine; daughter of Joannes Rydzanicz, born 1875, and

Anna Czyrnianska, 1866-1882). They had four children, all; born in Mochnaczka Nizna or Tylicz, Poland: **Jaroslav Porucznik** (born December 1, 1929, in Mochnaczka Nizna,



Above left: Joseph Porucznik (Uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet, 1907-1983, and son of Onuphrius Porucznik) in center at top with five others. Top right: Uncle Joseph Porucznik when he was older with his son, Theodore Porucznik (born 1945 in Mochnaczka Nizna; lived in Sambir, Ukraine). Above right: Lyuba Yosypivna (daughter of Josephus “Joseph” Porucznik, Uncle) with her cousin Yanka Dmytrivna (daughter of Demetrius Porucznik, Uncle) (photograph didn’t say which was which).

Poland; married Anna Maliniak on December 11, 1954, in Kalininskow, USSR), **Lubomir Porucznik** (born June 16, 1931, in Tylicz, Poland; died December 14, 1932, in Tylicz, Poland), **Jan Porucznik** (born January 19, 1936, in Tylicz, Poland; died April 1976, in Sverdlovs’k, Ukraine), and **Basilus Porucznik** (born January 1, 1941, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; married Lidija Lewiczka in 1968 in Strij, L’viv, Ukraine).

Petrus Porucznik (son of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born March 21, 1905, and died February 6, 1907, in Mochnazka Nina.

Josephus Porucznik (son of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born November 9, 1907, and died

September 22, 1983, in Sambir, L'viv, Ukraine. He married Theodosia Kuncik (born



Above: Josephus "Joseph" Porucznik (1907-1983; Uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet; son of Onuphrius Porucznik, Grandfather). Right: Gravestones of Josephus Porucznik (1907-1983) and his wife, Theodosia Kuncik (1904-1994), in Sambir, L'viv, Ukraine. They married in 1937 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland, and had three children: Lubomira Porucznik (born 1940; see photograph on previous page), Michael Porucznik (born 1945), and Teodor Porucznik (born 1946; see photograph on previous page).



September 13, 1904, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died March 14, 1994, in Sambir, L'viv, Ukraine, where she is buried; daughter of Matheus Kuncik, born 1880, and Anna Garbera) on November 23, 1937, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland, and had three children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: **Lubomira Porucznik** (born April 12, 1940, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; see her photograph on the next page), **Michael Porucznik** (born April 2, 1945, in Tylicz, Poland; died April 13, 1945, in Tylicz, Poland), and **Teodor Porucznik** (born July 1, 1946, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; see his photograph on the previous page; married Maria Govryljak on August 10, 1968, in Sambir, Lvov, Ukraine, and had two children: Sergij Porucznik and Olena Porucznik).

Joannes Porucznik (daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik) was born August 27, 1910, and died the same day in Mochnazka Nizna.



Above: Alexander Porucznik (Uncle of Dorothy Kopach; 1902-1976) and his wife, Joanna Rydzanicz (later in life; born 1906 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died June 13, 1990, in Dulibi, Lviv, Ukraine). Left: Lubomira Porucznik (born April 12, 1940, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; daughter of Josephus Porucznik, 1907-1983; Uncle of Dorothy Kopach) with her husband (his name was not listed).

Basilus Porucznik (Great-Grandfather)

Basilus Porucznik (Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born February 10, 1821, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died August 20, 1892, in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married **Doninica Cymbalak** (Great-Grandmother; born March 16, 1822, in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria, now Poland; died May 18, 1882, in Mochnaczka Nizna; daughter of Basilus Cymbalak and Eva Madzellan) on February 21, 1843, in Isby and had

eight children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: Maria, Andreas, Rosalia, Onuphrius, Gregorius, Josephus, Julianna, and Theodosius Porucznik (see below).



Above: Three photographs of Lubomira Porucznik (born April 12, 1940, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; daughter of Josephus Porucznik, 1907-1983; Uncle of Dorothy Kopach). Right: Pawel "Paul" Porucznik (1928-2013) and Anne Marie Humphrey (1938-2020), a native of England, on their wedding day. Paul was the son of Michael Porucznik (born 1881 in Tylicz, Austria), who was the son of Andreas Porucznik (born 1848 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; Great-Granduncle), who was the son of Basilus Porucznik (1821-1892; Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach Piquet). Paul got to know his cousin, Karen Piquet Martin, the daughter of Dorothy Kopach, and made a visit to see her in Houston, Texas. He was an engineer and lived in Oxford, England, where he died on July 6, 2013.

Maria Porucznik was born May 15, 1845. She married Theodorus Dycki (born 1838; son of Georgius Dycki, 1803-1850, and Marianna Duc, born 1810) on February 23, 1862, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had ten children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna (note that Dycka is sometimes spelled Dycki): Anastasia Dycki (born 1864), Georgius Dycki (born 1866), Catharina Dycka (born 1868; married Paulus Blasius Piernaczyk about 1895 and had two children, both born in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland:



Joanne Piernaczyk [born August 27, 1896] and Josephus Piernaczyk [born March 19,



Above: Pawel “Paul” Porucznik (1928-2013) and Anne Marie Humphrey (1938-2020), a native of England, on their wedding day. Paul was the son of Michael Porucznik (born 1881 in Tylicz, Austria), who was the son of Andreas Porucznik (born 1848 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; Great-Granduncle), who was the son of Basilius Porucznik (1821-1892; Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach Piquet).

1900]), Euphrosina Dycka (born 1870), Parascevia Dycka (born 1872), Sophia Dycka (born about 1874; died 1875), Simeon Dycki (born about 1879; died February 21, 1879), Joannes Dycki (born about 1880; died April 21, 1881, in Mochnaczka Nizna), Alexander Dycki (born about 1886; died January 31, 1886, in Mochnaczka Nizna), and Matrona Dycka (born about 1889; died December 12, 1890, in Mochnaczka Nizna).

Andreas Porucznik was born December 13, 1848, He married Melania Sucheniak (born January 11, 1861, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died January 25, 1928, in Mochnaczka Nizna; daughter of Josephus Sucheniak, 1838-1883, and Anna Szopey, born 1840) on November 14, 1875, in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had seven children, all born in Tylicz, Austria (now Poland), except Jozef, who was born in Mochnaczka Nizna: **Michael Porucznik** (born 1881; died in Sosodovicy, Ukraine; married Maria Pyz about 1909 and had nine children, all born in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland: Joannes Porucznik [born August 26, 1910; married Maria Ropicka on May 29, 1939, in Tylicz, Poland], Pawel Porucznik [born September 14, 1912; died May 16, 1913, in Tylicz], Basyli Porucznik [born February 16, 1914], Anna Porucznik [born September 13, 1916; died October 15, 1916, in Tylicz], Maria Porucznik [born April 7, 1919], Anna Porucznik [born June 9, 1924], **Pawel “Paul” Porucznik** [born February 8, 1928; died July 6, 2013, in Oxford, England; married Anne Marie Humphrey {born 1938 in England; died 2020 in Oxford, England}, in England and had three children: Anthony Porucznik {born August 15, 1962, in England}, Anna Maria Porucznik {born November 14, 1964, in England; married Tim Peares and had two children: Gabriel Peares and Sasha Peares}, and Nicholas Porucznik {born December 10, 1965, in England}], Emilianus Porucznik [born February 2, 1930; died December 17, 1941, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland], and Teodor Porucznik [born August 24, 1932]),

Maria Porucznik (born 1884; married Elias Senko on November 6, 1905, in Tylicz, and had three children, all born in Tylicz: Joseph Senko [born February 7, 1906], Joannes Senko [born April 24, 1908], and Emila Senko [born about 1915; died August 3, 1916, in Tylicz, Poland]), **Basyli Porucznik** (1888-1959; married Justina Rewak and had seven children, all born in Tylicz: Wiktoria Porucznik [born November 23, 1923; died December 20, 1923, in Tylicz], Michal Porucznik [born November 18, 1924], Andrzej Porucznik [born February 16, 1927], Jan Porucznik [born July 23, 1929], Włodzimierz Porucznik [born December 1, 1932], Jozef Porucznik [born April 13, 1936] and Maria Porucznik [born January 24, 1939]), **Joannes Porucznik** (born 1890; married Anastasia Artym and had six children, all born in Tylicz: Teodor Porucznik [born October 6, 1922], Piotr Porucznik [born August 3, 1924; died 2002], Stefan Porucznik [born April 24, 1927], Lubomir Porucznik [born June 10, 1929; died April



Above: Michael Porucznik (1886-1969; Uncle of Dorothy Kopach and son of Onuphrius Porucznik, 1854-1915, grandfather of Dorothy Kopach). Left: Jan "John" Porucznik (born 1913/1914 in Charleroi, Pennsylvania) with his wife Anna Warwaricz and their daughter Lorraine Porucznik on December 25, 1956. Jan was the son of Michael Porucznik (1886-1969; above).

16, 1944, in Tylicz], Maria Porucznik [born December 4, 1934], and Melania Porucznik [born April 4, 1940]), **Jozef Porucznik** (born May 30, 1893, in Muchnicks Nizna, Austria, now Poland; died September 17, 1910, in Mochnaczka Nizna), **Pawel Pruchnik** (born August 5, 1895, in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland; died August 29,

1912, in Tylicz), and **Anna Porucznik** (born September 14, 1898, in Tylicz, Austria, now Poland—Tylicz became part of Poland after World War I).

Rosalia Porucznik was born March 11, 1851. She married Mathias Garbera (born Sep-

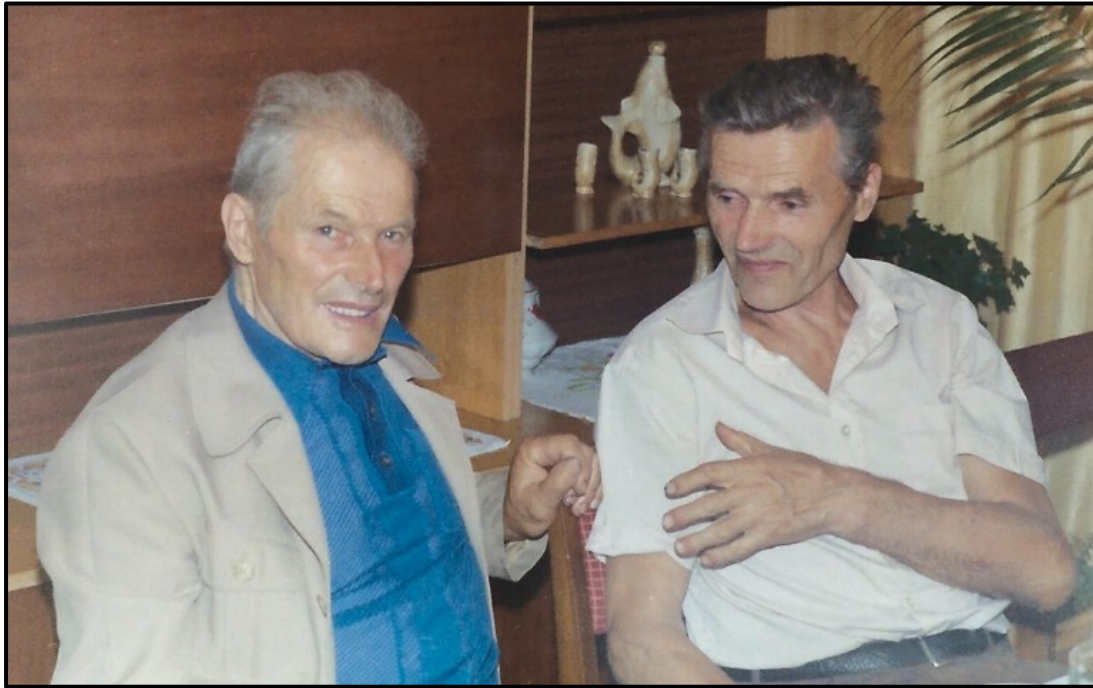


Left: Stephan Porucznik (born 1924; son of Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach) on the right, shaking hands with possibly his brother, Peter Porucznik. Their cousin, Evlampyia Porucznik Zerilyk (1920-2005), said that Stephan would visit his brother Peter often. Stephan lived in Poland and Peter in Ukraine. Above: On the second row from the left is possibly Peter Porucznik and the third from the left on the same row, Stephan Porucznik.

tember 22, 1842, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died February 6, 1900, in Mochnaczka Nizna, where he is buried; son of Theodorus Garbera, born 1810, and Eva Rydzanicz, 1816-1880) on November 13, 1871, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had eight children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: Barbara Garbera (born December 13, 1872), Eva Garbera (about 1873; died May 20, 1875, in Mochnaczka Nizna), Maria Garbera (about 1879; died October 31, 1879, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria, now Poland), Petrus Garbera (born about 1881; died October 12, 1882, in Mochnaczka Nizna),

Theodorus Garbera (born about 1885; died February 1, 1887, in Mochnaczka Nizna), Joannes Garbera (born about 1893; died March 3, 1894, in Mochnaczka Nizna), Paulus Garbera (born about 1893; died March 11, 1894, in Mochnaczka Nizna), and Maria

Garbera (born about 1895; died March 6, 1895, in Mochnaczka Nizna). All of their children, with the possible exception of the firstborn, died as infants.



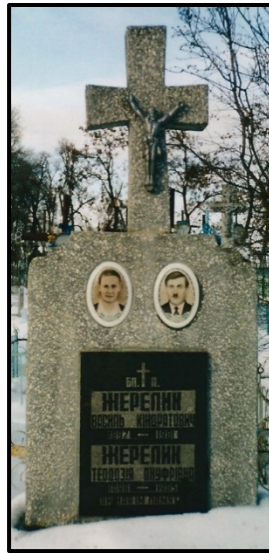
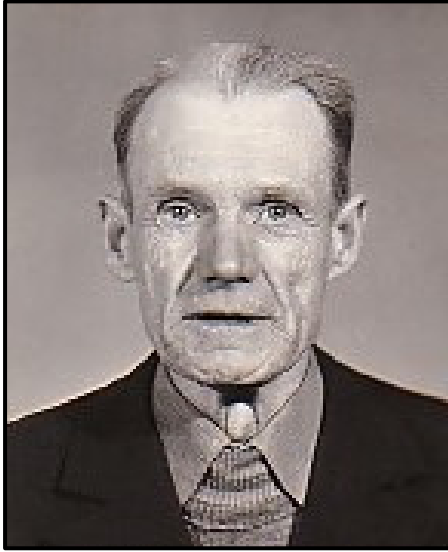
Top: Petrus "Peter" Porucznik (left: 1926-2011; son of Michael Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach) and his brother Stephan Porucznik (born 1924). Peter often visited Stephan and they were good friends. Above: Peter when he was younger. Right: Nicholas Porucznik (born 1921 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died 2002 in Sambir, Ukraine), brother of Peter (probably on the right).



Onuphrius Porucznik (Grandfather) was born June 23, 1854. He married **Euphemia Baluc** (Grandmother; born

August 11, 1866, in Tylicz, Austria; died August 9, 1920, in Tylicz, Poland) on November

9, 1884, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria, now Poland; daughter of Joannes Baluc,



1832-1906, and Theodosia Baluc, 1836-1931), and had 13 children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria, now Poland: Michael, **Maria** (Mother), Anna, Antonius, Justyna, Demetrius, Stephania, Theodosia, Anna, Alexander, Petrus, Josephus, and Joannes Porucznik. Onuphrius Porucznik died on January 23, 1915, in the Thalerhof Concentration Camp, Graz Umgebung, Styria, Austria.

Top left: Alexander Porucznik (born October 8, 1902, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died December 7, 1976, in Dulibi, Ukraine), uncle of Dorothy Kopach and son of Onuphrius). Top middle: Ivan Porucznik “son of Michael Porucznik.” There is no Ivan listed as a son of Michael unless this was a nickname. Left: Monument of Theodosia Porucznik (born 1898 in Mochnaczka Nizna; died 1985 in Sosedovicy, Ukraine; aunt of Dorothy Kopacz) and Basilus Zerilyk in spring and winter. Top right: Theodosia later in life. Her gravestone is in Sosedovicy.

Gregorius Porucznik was born December 2, 1856. He died October 1, 1862, in Mochnaczka Nizna, where he was buried.

Josephus Porucznik was born January 6, 1860. He died February 8, 1862, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria.

Julianna Porucznik was born December 30, 1861. She married Timotheus Steranka (born



Top: Theodosia Porucznik (1899-1985; aunt of Dorothy Kopach Piquet; daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik) and her husband, Basilius Zerilyk (1897-1981). They both died in Sosedovicy, L'viv, Ukraine, where they are buried. They had six children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland. Above: Peter Porucznik son of Michael Porucznik (uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet) with his son or grandson (unknown) in Ukraine, and his son's family (left) in 1999.

about 1851, in Nowa Weis, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria; son of Damianus Steranka and Julia "Thecia" Szczerba) on October 28, 1876/1877, in Mochnaczka Nizna. It is not known how many children they had, if any.

Theodosius Porucznik was born January 16, 1867, and died April 28, 1868, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria, now Poland.



Above: Family of Teodor "Theodor" Porucznik. Left to right: Theodor Porucznik (born 1945 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; son of Josephus Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet), his daughter, Olena Porucznik (born 1979), Sergiy, (relationship if any is unknown), Yaroslav (if this is Theodor's wife then it's Maria Govryljak), and Sergij Porucznik (son; born 1969). Above right: Theodor, Sergiy's son, and Sergiy. Right: Evlampiya Porucznik, Peter Porucznik's son or grandson (see previous page), Karen Martin (daughter of Dorothy Kopach Piquet), and Dorothy Kopach. Photographs taken in Sambir, Ukraine in 1999.

Joannes Porucznik (2nd Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Porucznik (2nd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1764 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died before 1853 in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married **Sophia Swiatkowska** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born about 1782 in Mochnaczka Nizna; daughter of Gabriel Swiatkowski or Miteczsyn, 1751-1821, and Eva Hoynak, 1753-1813) on May 11, 1800, in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had thirteen children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: Stephanus, Athanasius, Maria, Joannes, Evdokia, Thaddaeus, Theodorus, Georgius, Pantel-emon, Lucas, **Basilius** (Great-Grandfather), Anna, and Maria Porucznik (see below).



Stephanus Porucznik was born July 25, 1801. He probably died young.



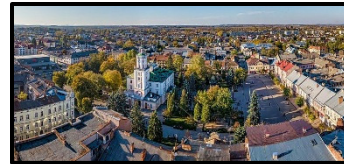
This page: Karen Martin (top; wearing black in the middle) with her relatives, the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of Onuphrius Porucznik (grandfather of Dorothy Kopacz, the mother of Karen Martin) in Ukraine in 1999.

Athanasius Porucznik was born July 16, 1802. She married Tatianna Szopey (born October 8, 1807, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; son of Michael Szopey, 1865-1825, and Anna Jedynak, 1770-1829) on November 25, 1833, in Czyrna, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and had five children, all born in Czyrna: Lucas Porucznik (born 1835), Joannes Porucznik (born 1838), Theodorus Porucznik (born 1842), Zacharias Porucznik (born 1844), and Pantalemon Porucznik (born 1847).



Maria Porucznik was born March 24, 1804. She married Joannes Parylak (born about 1801; son of Gabriel Parylak) on February 20, 1826, in Mochnaczka Nizna.

Joannes Porucznik was born July 3, 1805, and died June 12, 1879, in Snientnica, Grybow,



Top left: Descendants of Onuphrius Porucznik (grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) in Sambir, Ukraine, in 1999 (left and above). Top right: Olveg Porucznik (relative wearing a green shirt on the right) Above: Old Town Hall (1670) in Sambir, which is 33 miles from the border crossing into Poland.

Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married Feyronia Hoc (born June 28, 1812, in Snietnica, Grybow, Galicia, Austria; died August 11, 1873, in Snietnica; daughter of Stephanus Hoc, 1774-1847, and Catharine Dziadyk, 1780-1813) on February 23, 1829, in Scientia and had nine children, all born in Snientnica: Paraxedis Porucznik (born 1830), Unknown Porucznik (born 1832), Marianna Porucznik (born 1834), Irina Porucznik (born 1837; married Nicholas Trochanowski on November

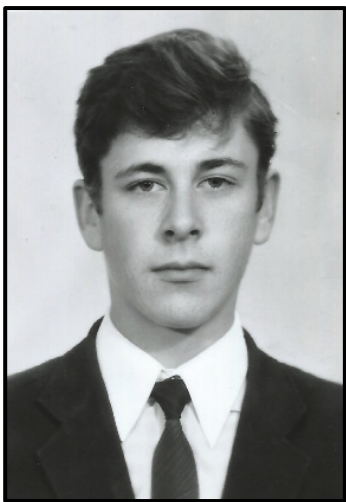
15, 1859, in Snietnica and had four children, all born in Binczarowa, Grybow, Galicia,



Left: Evlampiya Porucznik (born 1920 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died 2005 in Sosedovicy, Lviv, Ukraine). She was the illegitimate daughter of Theodosia Porucznik (1899-1985; aunt of Dorothy Kopach Piquet), who later married Basilius Zerilyk. Evlampiya married Nicolaus Zerilyk (1910-1994) in 1938 and had three children: Vasyl Zerilyk (born 1939; had four sons: Mykola Zerilyk, Taras Zerilyk, Oleg Zerilyk, and Vasyl Zerilyk), Marya Zerilyk (born 1943; had two daughters: Halyna Boichuk and Lena Boichuk), and Jaroslav Zerilyk (born 1950; had one daughter and a son: Lesya Zerilyk, born 1980, and Marya Zerilyk, born 1985). Above: Vasyl or Vasily Zerilyk (son of Evlampiya Porucznik; he was born 1939). Eylampiva corresponded with Karen Martin (daughter of Dorothy Kopach Piquet) and gave her information about the Porucznik family in Ukraine.

Austria), Paulus Porucznik (born 1840; married Tatianna Kuzmiak on January 25, 1863, in Brunary Wyzne, Austria, and had six children, all born in Snietnica), Matrona Porucznik (1842-1842), Timotheus Porucznik (born 1843; married Ahaphia Kuzmycz on May

23, 1869, in Brunary Wyzne, Austria), Andreas Porucznik (born 1847-1850), and Rosalia Porucznik (1849-1852).



Evdokia Porucznik

was born February 27, 1808. She married Elias Szczawinski (born about 1805) on February 26, 1832, in Mochnaczka Nizna.

Thaddaeus Porucznik

was born September 12, 1810, and died April 21, 1884, in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married Maria Kolar (born about 1806; died November 28, 1852, in Izby, Austria; daughter of Joannes Kolar, born

Top left: Mariya Zerilyk (born 1943; daughter of Evlampiya Porucznik) of Ukraine. Left: Taras Zerilyk (son of Vasyl or Vasily Zerilyk, son of Evlampiya Porucznik). Lower left: Oleg Zerilyk, son of Vasyl. Above: Lesya, Zerilyk (born 1980) and her brother, Marya Zerilyk (born 1985; on pony), children of Jaroslav Zerilyk, youngest child of Evlampiya Porucznik.

1777, and Anna Grodkowska, born 1779) on May 1, 1848, in Mochnaczka Nizna.

Theodorus Porucznik was born March 6, 1813. He probably died young.

Georgius Porucznik was born April 24, 1814. He probably died young.

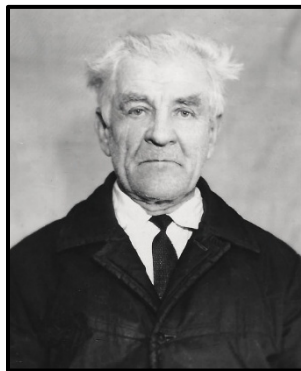
Pantelemon Porucznik was born August 6, 1815, and died August 24, 1856, in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married Anna Wardzal (born 1830; daughter of Constantinus Wardzal, 1803-1848, and Maria Petryszak, 1801-1848) on July 11, 1848, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had one known child: Theodorus Porucznik (born 1855 in Mochnaczka Nizna).

Lucas Porucznik was born October 18, 1818. He married Dominica Cymbalak (born 1815) on February 21, 1843, in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland).

Bastilius Porucznik (Great-Grandfather) was born February 10, 1821, and died August



Above: Theodosiya "Theodosia" Porucznik (1899-1985; aunt of Dorothy Kopach) and her husband, Basilus Zerilyk (1897-1981; left). Theodosia was the mother of Evlampiya Porcznik (1920-2005; see page 184). Left: Evlampiya's husband, Nicholas Zerilyk (1910-1994), and a daughter in law (name not given). Below: Lena Boichuk (born about 1965), granddaughter of Eylampiya, and daughter of Marya Zerilyk (born 1943).



in Izby, Austria; died May 18, 1882, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; daughter of Basilus Cymbalak, 1786-1831, and Eva Madzelan, 1793-1853) on February 21, 1843, in Izby and had eight children. (See above)

20, 1892, in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married **Dominica Cymbalak** (Great-Grandmother; born 1822



Anna Porucznik was born June 30, 1824. She married Timotheus Cymbalak (born June 25, 1821, in Bieliczna, Austria; son of Joannes Nimasz, 1779-1844, and Anna Hojsak or Hoysak, 1783-1863) on February 23, 1843, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had six children, all born in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria: Fewronia Cymbalak (born 1846; married Michael Koban on September 28, 1873, in Izby and had

one known son: Theodore Koban, born about 1890 in Izby), Domicella Cymbalak (1850-



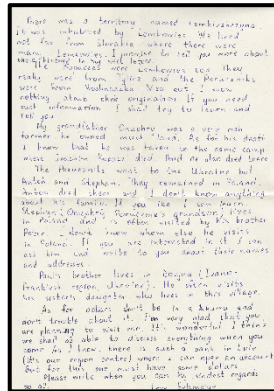
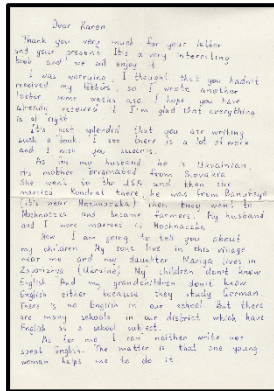
Top left: Kolya Zerilyk (grandson of Evlampiya Porcznik, 1920-2005) with his wife and son. Above: Evlampiya wrote: "This is a picture of my grandson (on the right) and my great-grandson (on the left)." She didn't provide their names. Middle: Evlampiya wrote on the back of the photograph: "Michael then Peter then Sister Irina." Lower left: Evlampiya wrote: "Alexander then Jarasluf then Oleg." They are probably her grandsons or granddaughters and their families.



1853), Celestinus Cymbalak (born 1853; married Maria Jadlosz on February 14, 1881, in Izby and had six children, all born in Izby: Helena Cymbalak [born October 28, 1886], Helena Cymbalak [born August 11, 1888], Katharina Cymbalak [born November 27, 1891; married Georgius Lyga on October 14, 1906, in Izby, Austria], Alexandra Cymbalak [born May 1, 1894], Parascevia Cymbalak [born October 21, 1896], and Maria Cymbalak [born April 6, 1899; died

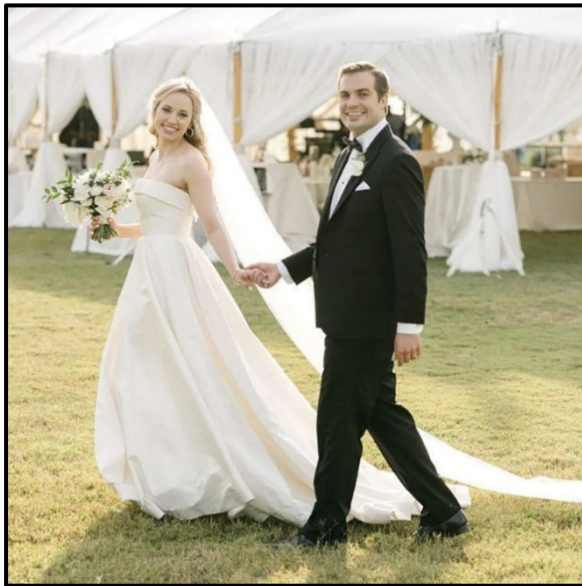
May 30, 1903, in Izby, Austria, now Poland]), Maria Cymbalak (born 1855; married Petrus Piryck or Pirich on September 2, 1878, in Izby), Simeon Cymbalak (1858-1865), and Pelagia Cymbalak (born 1861; married Lucas Popko on May 13, 1888, in Izby and

had two children, both born in Muszynka, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria: Maria Popko [born



Above: Letter written by Evlampiya Porcznik, 1920-2005) from Ukraine to her cousin, Karen Martin, in Houston, Texas, in 1995. Top right: Theodosia Kuncik (born September 13, 1904, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died March 14, 1994, in Ukraine) wife of Joseph Porucznik, son of Onuphrius Porucznik, grandfather of Dorothy Kopach Piquet. They had three children: Lubomira, Michael, and Teodor Porucznik. Right: Carissa J. Steichen (born February 1990; daughter of John D. Steichen, son of Dorothea Anna Erlich, daughter of Anna Porucznik, aunt of Dorothy Kopach Piquet. Carissa is a South Carolina attorney practicing in Charleston. Below: Carissa married Greyson Land in 2021.

August 8, 1889] and Joannes Popko [born September 28, 1893]).



Maria Porucznik was born August 17, 1826, and died December 6, 1872, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). She married Methodius Polocki (born about 1823 in Piorunka, Austria; son of Laurentius Potocki, born 1801, and Anna Czerep, born 1796) on May 31, 1846, in Mochnaczka Nizna. Maria was named after her older sister, Maria, which

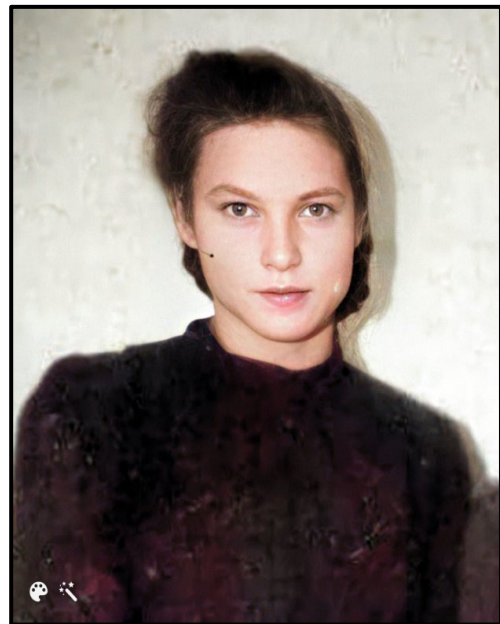
was a common practice, but unusual in this case because her older sister was still living. The older Maria had married earlier in 1826 and was no longer living at home.

Elias Porucznik (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Elias Porucznik (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1745 of



Above: Vasyl Porucznik (on left), son of Demetrius Porucznik (uncle of Dorothy Kopach Piquet). Top right: Wasyl (spelled Bazyli in record) Porucznik (born 1925 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland; died 2006 in Ukraine), son of Demetrius Porucznik, uncle of Dorothy Kopach, with his wife, Ivanna, whom he married in 1958 in Berezanka, Ukraine. They had two sons: Wladimir Porucznik (born 1959) and Igor Porucznik (born 1965). Right: Vanka Porucznik daughter of Dmytrivna (Demetrius) Porucznik (perhaps the same Vanka born on September 27, 1947, in Sosedovicy, Ukraine).



Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died about 1840 in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married **Fenna Nowicka** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1747 in Ropki, Gorlice, Galicia, Austria; died about 1845 in Mochnaczka Nizna; daughter of Constantinus Nowicki) about 1764 in probably Ropki, and had six children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: **Joannes** (2nd Great-Grandfather), Andreas, Anastasia, Hiacinthus, Stephanus, and Gabriel Porucznik (see below).

Joannes Porucznik (2nd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1764 and died before

1853 in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married first, Maria Pyz on February 19, 1791, in Krynica,



Left: Valentina, daughter of Karaslur (perhaps wrong spelling), daughter of a son of Alexander Porucznik (uncle of Dorothy Kopach and son of Onuphrius Porucznik, Dorothy's grandfather). Above: Milues Baeujr, wife of Wasily Porucznik, who descends from Alexander Porucznik.

Austria (now Poland) and had one daughter: Anastasia Porucznik, who was born January 8, 1795, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria (now Poland). Anastasia married Timotheus Klepacz (born about 1780 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died December 5, 1851, in Mochnaczka Nizna; son of Joannes Klepacz and Maria Wawryn or Marycz) on February 22, 1818, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had ten children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: Alexius Klepacz (born 1819), Maria Klepacz (born 1820), Stephanus Klepacz (born 1821), Joannes Klepacz (1823-1891; married Eva Watral on November 18, 1849, in Mochnaczka Nizna), Rosalia Klepacz (born 1825), Maria Klepacz (1827-1871; married Stephanus Garbera on November 18, 1849, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had nine children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: Joannes Garbera [born January 22, 1852], Gregorius Garbera [born November 27, 1853], Theodorus Garbera [born February 19, 1858; died January 15, 1859, in Mochnaczka Nizna], Barbara Garbera [born December 15, 1859], Justina Garbera [born October 10, 1861; died August 18, 1864, in Mochnaczka Nizna], Georgius Garbera [born May 4, 1863; died May 21, 1863, in Mochnaczka Nizna], Akilina Garbera [born June 26, 1864], Andreas Garbera [born August 23, 1866], and Conradus Garbera [born October 6, 1869; died December 23, 1870, in Mochnaczka Nizna]), Michael Klepacz (1829-1831), Anna Klepacz (born 1833), Eva Klepacz (born 1834; never married; had one daughter: Photinia Klepacz, born March 28, 1864, in Mochnaczka Nizna), and Justina Klepacz (born 1836).

Joannes Porucznik married second, Anastasia Hopey (born about 1780 in Roztoka,

Austria, daughter of Paulus Hopey and Maria) on May 24, 1797, in Roztoka, Austria,



This page: Unidentified Porucznik relatives and/or their friends and associates from southern Poland and/or western Ukraine on or after the late 1800s and early 1900s.

and had one son: Matheus Porucznik, born January 12, 1799, in Mochnaczka Nizna.

Joannes married third, **Sophia Swiatkowska** (2nd Great-Grandmother; daughter of Gabriel



This page: Unidentified Porucznik relatives from southern Poland or western Ukraine.



Swiatkowski, 1751-1821, and Eva Hoynak, 1753-1813) on May 11, 1800, in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had thirteen children, all born in Muchnick Nizna: Stephanus, Athanasius, Maria, **Joannes** (Great-Grandfather), Evdokia, Thaddaeus, Theodorus, Georgius, Pantelemon, Lucas, Basilius, Anna, and Maria Porucznik.

Andreas Porucznik was born about 1765. He married Tatianna Fedoszczak (born about



This page: Unidentified Porucznik relatives and their friends or associates from southern Poland and/or western Ukraine.

1765 in Czyrna, Austria; daughter of Alexius Fedoszczak) about 1784 in probably Czyrna, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and had eight children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: Maria Porucznik (born 1786; married Damianus Maliniak on November 17, 1806, in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had five children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna), Theodorus Porucznik (1788-1819; married Theodosia Gromosiak on November 3, 1812, in Krynica, Austria, and had two

children, both born in Krynica), Barbara Porucznik (1789-1848; married Gabriel Zeges-



This page: Unidentified Porucznik relatives and their friends or associates from southern Poland and/or western Ukraine.

towski on November 22, 1818, in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had four children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna), Paulus Porucznik (born 1791), Daniel Porucznik (born 1793), Constantius Porucznik (born 1796), Anastasia Porucznik (born 1798), and Stephanus Porucznik (1802-1870; married Eva Kuncik on November 19, 1819, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had seven children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna).



Anastasia Porucznik was born about 1772. She married Georgius Cichanski or Tychanski

(born about 1764 in Wojkowa, Austria; died November 15, 1812, in Wojkowa; son of



This page: Unidentified Porucznik relatives. The photograph above was taken in 1959.

Timotheus Cichanski, born 1730, and Marianna Keblesz, born 1735) on November 18, 1793,

in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had five children, all born in Wojkowa, Nowy Sacz, Galicia,



Above: Unidentified Porucznik relatives and/or their friends or associates.

Austria: Philippus Cichanski (born October 23, 1798; died April 18, 1799, in Wojkowa),

Theodorus Cichanski (born July 26, 1800; died June 28, 1801, in Wojkowa), Theodosia



born 1772), Ahaphia Cichanski (born 1805), and Marianna Cichanski (born November 9,



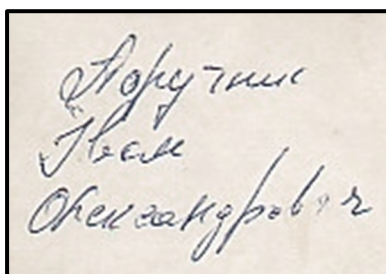
This page: There are unidentified Porucznik relatives in these family groups.

1807; married Basilus Dudiak on November 13, 1825, in Wojkowa, Austria).



Rev. Hiacinthus Porucznik was born about 1776 and died January 12, 1847, in Snietnica,

Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married Maria Czyrnianska (born about 1783



Top right: Ivan Porucznik, son of Alexander Porucznik (uncle of Dorothy Kopach), with his wife and three sons and sitting (top left). **Middle:** This is Ivan's name in Syriac. **Above left:** Oleg and Tania (probably Porucznik; no more information was given). **Above right:** Probably Porucznik relatives at a holiday gathering.

in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died April 5, 1848, in Banica, Grybow, Galicia, Austria; daughter of Rev. Georgius Czyrnianski, born 1742, and Maria Hoynak, born 1750) on May 7, 1803, in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had fifteen children, all born in Snietnica, Grybow, Galicia,

The Kopacz and Porucznik Families

Austria: Emilianus Porucznik (born July 7, 1804; died January 20, 1810, in Snietnica,



Top: A Porucznik relative may be in each of these photographs. Above left: Marila Pavlyshak with her son Ivan Pavlyshak and daughter (unnamed). Above right: Marila with her son Ivan Pavlyshak in Tylicz, Austria (Poland after World War I).

Austria), Catharina Porucznik (born November 20, 1805; married Franciscus Tumildalski, born 1803, on February 19, 1827, in Snietnica), Rev. Petrus Porucznik (born 1807; died 1853), Rev. Constantinus Porucznik (born 1809; died 1865; married Maria Krolewska about 1835 and had nine children, all born in Banica, Grybow, Galicia, Austria), Michael

Porucznik (1811-1811), Rosalia Porucznik (1812-1813), Damianus Porucznik (born 1813;



Above: Parasecvia Hoydicz Porucznik (born 1858) with her family (unnamed). She was the daughter of Paulus Porucznik, the son of Stephanus Porucznik, the son of Elias Porucznik, third great-grandfather of Dorothy Kopach. married Cristina Kopyscienska on October 7, 1834, in BW, Austria), Irina Porucznik (born

1815; married Josephus Byszewski or Biszewski on February 14, 1837, in Snietnica,



Austria, and had two children), Emilianus Porucznik (1817-1818), Joannes Porucznik (born 1820), Anna Porucznik (1822-1861; married Athanasius Czymnianski on February 7, 1842, in Snietnica and had fourteen children, all born in Wojkowa, Austria), Elena Porucznik (born 1824), Maryanna Porucznik (born February 26, 1825; died March 15, 1885, in Klimkowka, Austria; married Conradus Czymnianski or Kochan on October 25, 1847, in Snietnica, Austria, and had five children), Rosalia Porucznik (born 1827), and Paraxedis Porucznik (born October 30, 1830).

Stephanus Porucznik was born about 1780. He married Parascevia Garbera on November 6, 1803, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had eight children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: Ecaterina Porucznik (born 1805), Elias Porucznik (born 1807), Joannes Porucznik (1809-1881; married Maria Sywec on February 17, 1833, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had seven children), Maria Porucznik (1812-1847), Paulus Porucznik (1814-1890; married Julianna



This page: Parasecvia Hoydicz Porucznik (born November 16, 1858, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria) with her grandchildren or possibly great-grandchildren. Paraseciv was the wife of Paraskoviya Kyrylivna Poruchnyk, and the daughter of Paulus Porucznik and Julianna Andreyczak or Zachejczyk. Paulus was the son of Stephanus Porucznik, who was the son of Elias Porucznik, third great-grandfather of Dorothy Kopacz). She had one daughter out of wedlock: Claudia Porucznik (born May 31, 1879, in Tylicz, Austria (now Poland). Above: Parasecvia is standing in the middle at the front of a group.

Andreyczak or Zachejczyk on February 21, 1841, in Izby, Austria, and had ten children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna), Anna Porucznik (1817-1847; married Michael Andreyczak or Zachejczyk on February 20, 1841, and had three children, all born in Izby, Austria), Eva Porucznik (born 1820), and Anastasia Porucznik (born 1823).

Gabriel Porucznik was born was born April 8, 1786. He probably died young.

Constantinus Porucznik (4th Great-Grandfather)

Constantinus Porucznik (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1710 of Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died before 1784, in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married **Ewdokia** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1714 of Mochnaczka Nizna; died September 24, 1790, in Mochnaczka Nizna) about 1735 in probably Mochnaczka Nizna, and had six children: Timotheus, Elias, Helena, Anna, Maria, and Anastasia Porucznik (see below).

Timotheus Porzucznik was born about 1740 of Mochnaczka Nizna. He married and had two known children, both born in Mochnaczka Nizna: Maria Porucznik (born about 1760; married Gregorius Rowinski about 1780 and had six children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna) and Anna Porucznik (born about 1762; married Basilius Tomczak about 1780 and had five children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna).

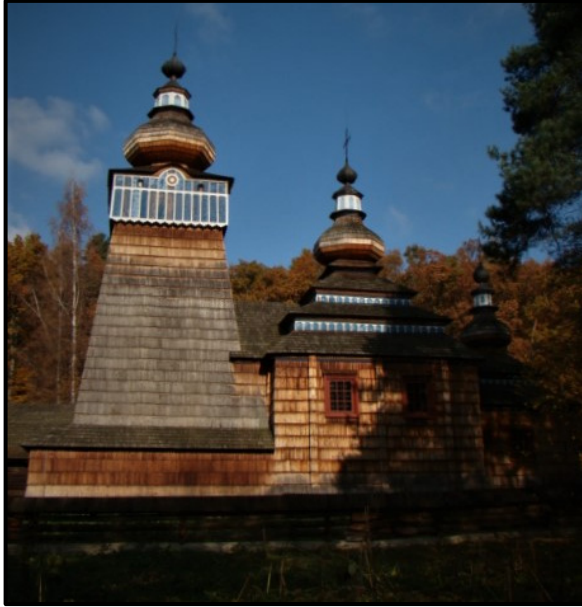
Elias Porzucznik (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1745 of Mochnaczka Nizna, and died about 1840 in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married **Fenna Nowicka** (3rd Great-Grandmother) about 1764 in probably Ropki, Gorlice, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and had six children: **Joannes** (2nd Great-Grandfather), Andreas, Anastasia, Hiacinthius, Stephanus, and Gabriel Porucznik (see above).

Helena Porzucznik was born about 1751 in Mochnaczka Nizna, and died December 29, 1801, in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). She married Dimitrius Hardosz or Maciejowski about 1780 and had three children, all born Izby, Austria: Julianna Hardosz (born about 1781; died 1850 in Izby, Austria), Nicaetus Hardosz (born 1784; died 1829 in Izby, Austria; married Paraxis Hawrylak on January 31, 1809, in Izby and had seven children, all born in Izby), and Timotheus Hardosz (born 1791; died 1842 in Izby).

Anna Porzucznik was born about 1753 in Mochnaczka Nizna, and died October 25, 1812, in Czyrna, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). She married Theodorus Cidylo about 1786 and had four children, all born in Czyrna, Grybow, Galicia, Austria: Gregorius Cidylo (born 1787; married Maria Bortniczak on November 22, 1812, in Czyrna and had one known child: Clemens Cidylo, who was born November 7, 1813, in Czyrna), Maria Cidylo (born 1790), Antonius Cidylo (born 1793), and Matrona Cidylo (1797-1798).

Maria Porzucznik was born about 1760 in Mochnaczka Nizna. She married Joannes Urda about 1784 in Mochnaczka Nizna and had one known daughter: Mariaurda, who was born October 1, 1787, in Wierchomia Maia, Austria.

Anastasia Portatianna fedzucznik was born about 1765 of Muchnick Nizna. She married Joannes Rewak and had one known son: Mathias Rewak (born September 2, 1786, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died May 24, 1855, in Mochnaczka Nizna; married Maria Sucheniak on November 16, 1805, and had four children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna).



The Nowicki Family

Constantinus Nowicki (4th Great-Grandfather)

Constantinus Nowicki (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1720 of Ropki, Gorlice, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married Unknown about 1745 in probably Ropki and had one known daughter.

Fenna Nowicki (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1747 of Ropki and died about 1845 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). She married **Elias Porucznik** (3rd Great-Grand-



Left: The Greek Catholic church from Ropki, Poland. Ropki is located four miles south of the town of Uscie Gorlickie in southern Poland, near the border of Slovakia. Today twenty people live in the village. The Nowicki family lived here in the 1700s.

father) about 1764 in probably Ropki and had six children.

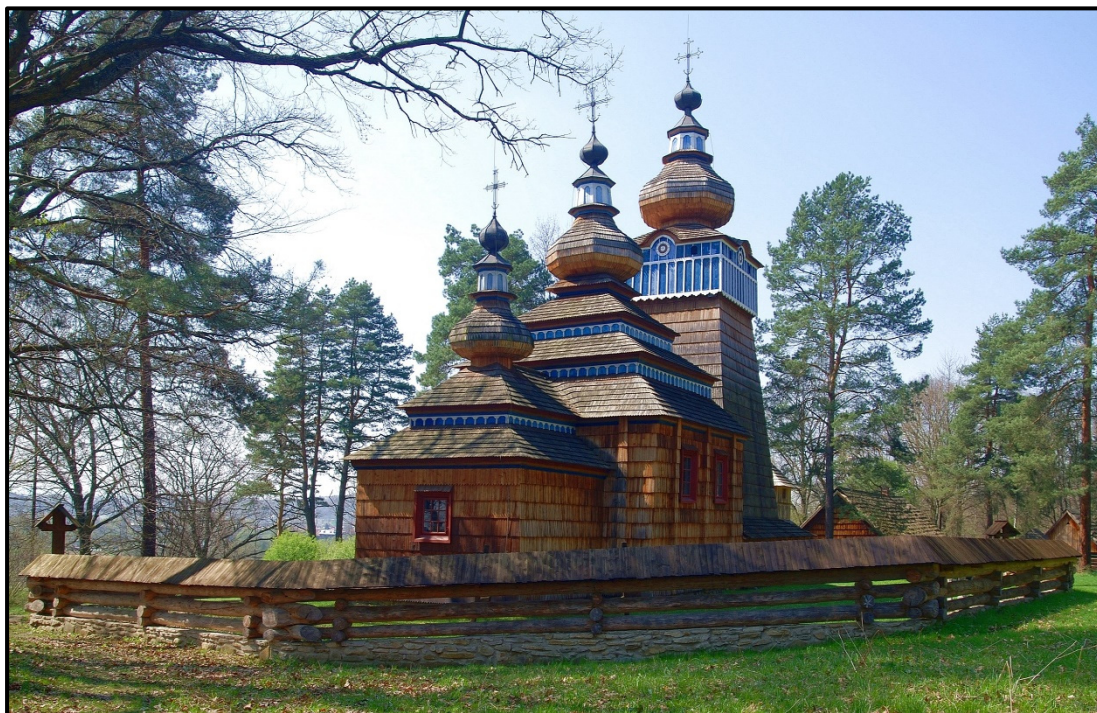
The Swiatkowski/Mieczysyn Family

Gabriel Swiatkowski/Mieczysyn (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Gabriel Swiatkowski/Mieczysyn (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1751 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died July 11, 1821, in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married **Eva Hoynak** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1753 in Mochnaczka Nizna; died November 23, 1813, in Mochnaczka Nizna; daughter of Joannes Hoynak) about 1780 in probably Mochnaczka Nizna and had seven children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna.

Sophia Swiatkowska (2nd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1782. She married

Joannes Porucznik (2nd Great-Grandfather) on May 11, 1800, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had thirteen children (see above).



Above: Another view of the Greek Orthodox church from Ropki, Poland. It is now located in the open-air museum in Sanok, Poland. Below: A bell (closeup below) located in the middle of the gate to Ropki church. Made in 1801.



Christina Swiatkowska was born June 2, 1784, and died March 2, 1787, in Mochnaczka Nizna.

Maria Swiatkowska was born about 1788 and died April 19, 1846, in Mochnaczka Nizna. She never married, but had two children, both born in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria: Theodorus

Swiatkowski (born February 22, 1806) and Marianna Swiatkowska (born April 10, 1810).

Anna Swiatkowska was born April 3, 1790. She married Theodorus Bedryn on February 22, 1810, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had one child: Ambrosius Bedryn (born about 1822

in Krzyzowka, Austria; died March 15, 1878, in Tylicz, Austria; married about 1845, Julianna Koziar and had one daughter: Pelagia Bedryn, who was born about 1846 and



Above: Iconostasis in the Greek Orthodox church from Ropki, Poland, now located in the Museum of Folk Architecture (Polish: Muzeum Budownictwa Ludowego w Sanoku) in Sanok, Poland. The open-air museum contains two hundred buildings which have been relocated from different areas of Sanok Land. “It shows 19th and early 20th century life in this area of Poland.”

died June 13, 1873 in Tylicz—she married Stephanus Bialowas and had four children, all born in Tylicz).

Joannes Swiatkowski was born January 17, 1792, and died July 23, 1844, in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married Anastasia Snicyr on June 6, 1813 in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had five children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna: Maria Swiatkowski (born 1814; married Lucas Swiatkowski on November 10, 1844), Theodorus Swiatkowski (1816-1881; married Maria Swiatkowska on November 10, 1844, in Mochnaczka Nizna—apparently a double wedding, and had three children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna), Josephus Swiatkowski (born June 22, 1818), Damianus Swiatkowski (1820-1827), and Basilius Swiatkowski (born January 12, 1827).

Thomas Swiatkowski was born October 17, 1794, and died March 27, 1848, in Mochaczka Nizna. He married Anna Cichanska on February 13, 1820, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had nine children, all born Mochaczka Nizna: Michael Swiatkowski (born 1824; married Anastasia Petryszak on November 20, 1848, in Krynica, Austria, and had two children, both born in Mochnaczka Nizna), Joannes Swiatkowsi (1827-1832), Gabriel Swiatkowsi (1827), Theodorus Swiatkowsi (1830-1872; married Maria Turok on November 11, 1867, in Krynica, Austria, and had one daughter: Anna Swiatkowski, who was born in 1867

in Krynica), Anastasia Swiatkowski (born 1832), Basilius Swiatkowski (born 1836), Julianna Swiatkowski (1840-1844), Maria Swiatkowski (1843-1844), and Maria Swiatkowski (1845-1851).

Lucas Swiatkowski was born October 27, 1796, and died August 3, 1824, in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married Maria Brylinska (1804-1846) on November 23, 1823, in Izby.

Note: The endings are different
Males are Swiatkowski and
females are Swiatkowska.

**Joannes Swiatkowski /
Mieczysyn (4th Great-
Grandfather)**

**Joannes Swiatkowski /
Mieczysyn** (4th Great-Grand-
father of Dorothy Kopach)
was born about 1709 in Moch-



Above: Greek Orthodox church (a Lemko church) from Ropki, Poland, now located in the open-air museum in Sanok, Poland. Left: View of the recreated village in Sanok.

naczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died February 1, 1795, in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married **Maria** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1729 and died December 27, 1796, in Mochnaczka Nizna) about

1750 and had four children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna.

Gabriel Swiatkowski / Mieczysyn (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1751 and died July 11, 1821, in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married **Eva Hoynak** (3rd Great-Grandmother) about 1780 in probably Mochnaczka Nizna (see above).

Maria Swiatkowska / Mieczysyn was born about 1768. She never married, but had one

son: Kyryl Swiatkowski, who was born June 16, 1786, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria.



Above: Winter view of the Ropi Lemko church in Sanok, Poland. Right: Type of home built in southeast Poland in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

had two children, both born in Mochnaczka Nizna.

Eva Hoynak (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1753 in Mochnaczka Nizna and died November 23, 1813, in Mochnaczka Nizna. She married **Grabriel Swiatkowski or Mitczsyn** about 1780 in probably Mochnaczka Nizna (see above).

Joannes Hoynak was born about 1758 and died September 13, 1824, in Mochnaczka Nizna. He married Anastasia Swiatkowska or Mitczyszyn (about 1766-1831) on May 24, 1786, in Mochnaczka Nizna, but no children are listed.



Anastasia Swiatkowska / Mitczsyn was born about 1766 and died October 31, 1831, in Mochnaczka Nizna. She married Joannes Hoynak on May 24, 1786, in Mochnaczka Nizna, but no children are listed.

Anna Swiatkowska / Mitczsyn was born about 1775. She married Georgius (surname unknown) and had one daughter: Parascovia, who was born October 31, 1795, in Mochnaczka Nizna.

The Hoynak Family

Joannes Hoynak (4th Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Hoynak (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1730 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), He married Unknown and

The Cymbalak Family

Bastilius Cymbalak (2nd Great-Grandfather)

Basilius Cymbalak (2nd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born January 1, 1786,

in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and died September 13, 1831, in Izby. He married **Eva Madzelan** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born March 8, 1793, in Izby; died June 5, 1853, in Izby; daughter of Theodorus Madzelan and Pelagia Kochan) on February 20, 1810, in Izby, and had five children, all born in Izby.

Clara Cymbalak was born August 1, 1815. She married Nicholas Maciejowski on February 11, 1836, in Izby and had six children, all born in Izby: Anna Maciejowska (1837-1837), Barbara Maciejowska (born 1838; married Alexius Kowalski on November 10, 1873, in Banica, Austria; no children are listed), Athanasius Maciejowski (1840-1841), Demetrius Maciejowski (1842-1843), Onufrius Maciejowski (1844-1844), and Anna Maciejowska (1845; married Damianus Krynicki on November 24, 1862, in Banica, Austria, and had one child: Thecia Krynicka, who was born about 1870 in Banica and married Theodosius Mamrosz on June 25, 1888, in Banica—no children are listed).

Timotheus Cymbalak was born March 5, 1819, and died March 26, 1861, in Izby. He married Anna Porucznik on February 23, 1843, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and had six children, all born in Izby, Austria: Fewronia Cymbalak (born 1846; married Michael Koban on September 28, 1873, in Izby, and had one son: Theodore Koban, who was born about 1890 in Izby and married Eudokia Kwoka on January 25, 1913, in Bayonne, New Jersey, USA—no children are listed), Domicella Cymbalak (1850-1853), Celestinus Cymbalak (born 1853; married Maria Jadlosz on February 14, 1881, in Izby, and had six children, all born in Izby), Maria Cymbalak (born 1855; married Petrus Piryck or Pirich on September 2, 1878, in Izby—no children are listed), Simeon Cymbalak (1858-1865), and Pelagia Cymbalak (born 1861; married Lucas Popko on May 13, 1888, in Izby and had two children, both born in Muszynka, Austria: Maria Popko, born 1889, and Joannes Popko, born 1893).

Dominica Cymbalak (Great-Grandmother) was born March 16, 1822, and died May 18,



Above: Gathering of family or church members in Izby, Poland, probably in the early 1900s. Izby is the third most important village in the Kopacz family and by car is just ten miles from Tylicz, Poland. Some of these Lemko people, and/or their children or grandchildren, were forced by the Polish authorities to leave Izby in 1947.

1882, in Mochnaczka Nizna. She married **Basilus Porucznik** (Great-Grandfather) on February 21, 1843, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had eight children. Note that Dominica and Timotheus had a double wedding. Timotheus married Anna, the sister of Basilus Porucznik.

Gregorius Cymbalak was born February 3, 1825. He married Maria Kwoka on November 12, 1848, in Izby, and had one son: Paulus Cymbalak (1854-1855; born and died in Izby). Gregorius married second, Anna Cymbalak (born November 6, 1832, in Izby, Austria' daughter of Moyses Cymbalak and Rosalia Pauk or Pawuk) on April 29, 1855, in Izby and had five children, all born in Izby: Josepus, Joannes, Theodorus, Julianus, and Stephanus Cymbalak. (Joannes had eight children and we have a photograph of his third child, Anna Cymbalak, 1888-1951.)

Stephanus Cymbalak was born January 4,

Top right: Photograph of Anna Cymbalak Plas-kon (1878-1951) on her gravestone (possibly in Izby, Poland). She was the daughter of Joannes Cymbalak (1859-1914), who was the son of Gregorius Cymbalak (born 1825 in Izby, Austria, later Poland), who was the son of Basilus Cymbalak (1786-1831), who lived all of his life in Izby. Basilus Cymbalak is the 2nd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach Piquet. Right: Orthodox Church of St. Luke in Izby, Poland (built in 1866), in 1968. Its full name in Polish: Cerkiew sw. Lukasz w Izbach. Since 1948, it has been used by the Roman Catholic Church. "Until 1947, Izby was a Ukrainian village in Gorlice County." Volodymyr Kubyovych wrote: "In 1939, it had 720 inhabitants: 680 Ukrainians, 30 Poles, who were border guards, and ten Jews." Izby is an impressive village, situated beautifully among green hills.

1829, and died April 22, 1832, in Izby. He was three years old when he died.



Mathias Cymbalak (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Mathias Cymbalak (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1748 in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died October 18, 1825, in Izby. He married **Anna Kwoka** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1750 in Izby; died August 21, 1821, in Izby; daughter of Theodorus Kwoka and Maria) about 1782 in Izby and had eleven children, all born Izby.

Joannes Cymbalak was born November 10, 1784, and died November 11, 1784, in Izby.



This page: Izby, Poland. The Greek Catholic parish in Izby was created in 1659 by the bishop of Krakow, Andrzej Trzebicki. "The present temple, built on the site of the previous wooden church, was erected in 1866. In 1928, on the wave of the Tylawa schism, most of the inhabitants of the Chambers converted to Orthodoxy, a makeshift church was built, and this temple was less and less used. In 1948, after the displacement of the last Lemkos from the village as part of the 'Vistula' action, the deserted church began to serve the Roman Catholic Church, initially as a filial church of the parish in Czarna, later the parish in Banica. (Wikipedia—St. Luke's Church in the Chambers)

Dionisius Cymbalak was born about 1785 and died April 1, 1790, in Izby. He may have been five years old when he died.

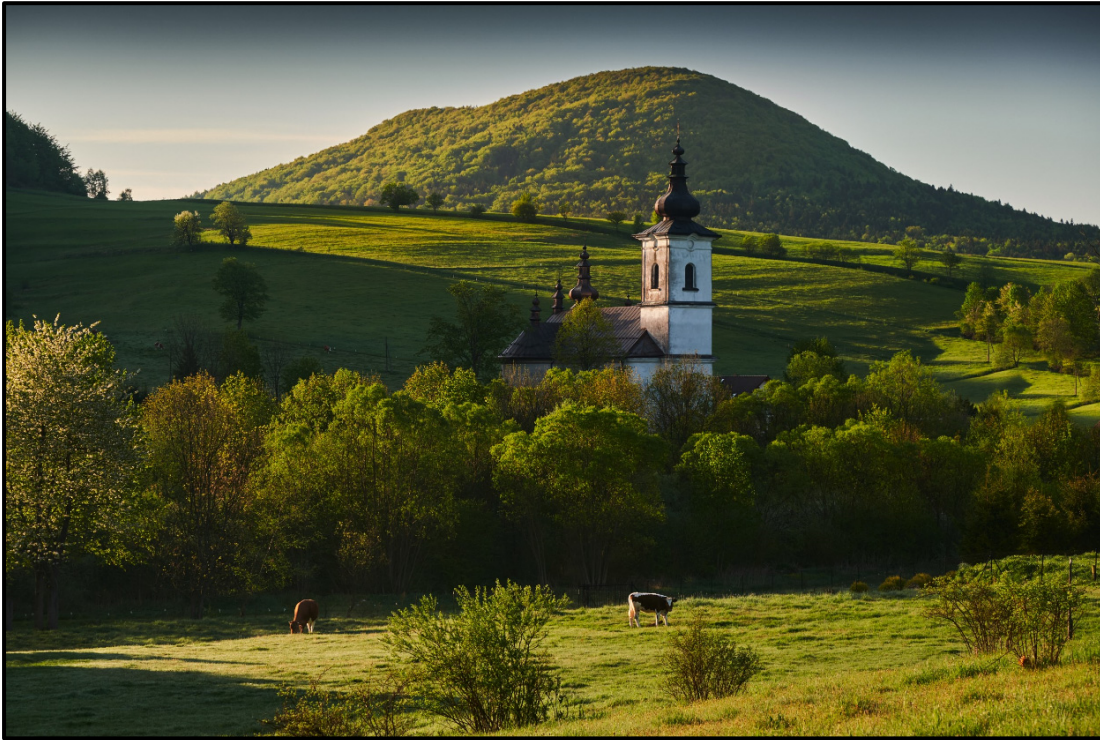
Basilius Cymbalak (2nd Great-Grandfather) was born January 1, 1786, and died September 13, 1831, in Izby. He married **Eva Madzelan** (2nd Great-Grandmother) on February 20, 1810, in Izby and had five children (see above).

Joannes Cymbalak was born September 26, 1788, and died May 27, 1798, in Izby. He was nine years old when he died. Joannes was named after his older brother, who died in 1784.

Georgius Cymbalak was born April 8, 1791. She probably died young.

Maria Cymbalak was born August 17, 1793, and died March 28, 1864, in Izby. She mar-

ried Theodorus Maciejowski on November 10, 1816, in Izby and had six children, all born in Izby: Justina Maciejowska (born 1818; married Gregorius Maciejowski on June 8, 1848,



Above: Izby, Poland. Front entrance to the old Lemko church in Izby.

in Izby—no children are listed), Dionisius Maciejowski (born 1820; married Maria Wan or Wanko on November 25, 1849, in Izby and had five children, all born in Izby), Joannes Maciejowski (1823-1825), Alexius Maciejowski (1826-1847), Fewronia Maciejowska (born 1828; married Gregorius Lasz on June 24, 1850, in Izby and had one son: Joannes Lasz, who was born 1856 in Czyrna, Austria), and Dominica Maciejowska (1831-1831).

Stephanus Cymbalak was born July 31, 1796, and died May 7, 1800, in Izby. He was three years old when he died.

Anastasia Cymbalak was born July 24, 1799, and died May 7, 1800, in Izby.

Joannes Cymbalak was born January 26, 1803, and died February 15, 1871, in Izby. He married Maria Andrasz on November 18, 1821, in Banica, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and had eight children, all born in Izby: Theodorus Cymbalak (1823-1825), Stephanus Cymbalak (born 1825; married Maria Wan or Wanko on November 2, 1847, in Izby and had twelve children, all born in Izby), Anna Cymbalak (1828-1871; married Joannes Szeptak on November 24, 1845, in Izby and had five children, all born in Izby), Demetrius

Cymbalak (1830-1873; married Theodosia Durniak on November 25, 1860, in Snietnica, Austria, and had four children, all born in Snietnica), Agrypina Cymbalak (born 1834; married Joannes Lyga on November 16, 1856, in Izby and had one daughter: Parascevia



This page: Interior of the once Lemko church in Izby, Poland, on July 23, 2025, and Rebecca Martin (daughter of Karen Martin, daughter of Dorothy Kopach, daughter of Onuphrius Kopacz, grandfather) at the entrance to the church.

Lyga, who was born on October 26, 1857, in Muszynka, Austria), Rosalia Cymbalak (born 1837; married Daniel Wan or Wanko on November 24, 1864, in Izby and had one daughter: Anna Wan or Wanko, who was born April 19, 1871, in Izby), Domicella Cymbalak (1841-1858), and Anastasia Cymbalak (1847-1847).

Although it was common at this time to name a second child for one that had died at an early age, it was almost unknown to name a third child for two that had already passed away. In this case Joannes was named for his brothers who died in 1784 and 1798.

Barbara Cymbalak was born November 29, 1805. She married Josephus Andrasz on February 18, 1821, in Izby and had six children, all born in Banica, Austria: Paraskewia Andrasz (born 1826; married Theodosius Swiatkowski on March 3, 1845, in Banica, Austria—no children are listed), Pelagia Andrasz (1829-1873; married Thomas Szelep on November 9, 1851, in Banica and had six children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria), Maria Andrasz (born 1833), Joannes Andrasz (born 1835; married Pelagia Szelep on November 23, 1857, in Mochaczka Nizna and had two children, both born in Banica), Elias

Andrasz (born 1837; married Fevronia Zerilyk on January 26, 1868, in Banica—no children are listed), and Eudocia Andrasz (born 1840; married Clementius Adamowicz on November 18, 1860, in Banica and had three children, all born in Banica).



Above: Aerial view of Izby, Poland. The Cymbalak/Cymbalowski, Kwoka, Madzellan, and Baluc families all lived in Izby.

Clara Cymbalak was born June 29, 1808, and died March 22, 1847, in Izby. She married Procopius Moskwa on November 9, 1828, in Izby, but no children are listed.

Georgius Cymbalak or Cymbalowski (4th Great-Grandfather)

Georgius Cymbalak or Cymbalowski (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1715 in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died February 2, 1803, in Izby. He married **Theodosia** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1726 of Izby; died May 2, 1786, in Izby) about 1746 possibly in Izby, and had eight children, all born in Izby.

Procopius Cymbalak or Cymbalowski was born about 1748 and died January 17, 1814, in Izby, Austria. He married Barbara Szewczyk about 1776 in Banica, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and had six children, all born in Izby: Constancia Cymbalak (born about 1774; died 1826; married Michael Kluczka on November 11, 1790, in Izby and had nine children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna), Anna Cymbalak (born about 1777; died 1847 in Izby; married Gregorius Plaskon on February 17, 1796, in Izby and had twelve children, all born in Izby), Maria Cymbalak (born about 1780; married Andreas Dabrowski and had eight children, all born in Irby), Theodorus Cymbalak (born about 1782; died in

1839; married Tatianna Pauk or Pawuk on January 14, 1806, in Izby and had ten children, all born in Izby), Joannes Cymbalak (1786-1788), and Joannes Cymbalak (1789-1838; married Clara Cymbalak on November 10, 1812, in Izby, but no children are listed).

Mathias Cymbalak or Cymbalowski was born about 1748 and died October 18, 1825, in Izby. He married Anna Kwoka about 1782, in Izby and had eleven children, all born in Izby: Joannes Cymbalak (1788-1798), Dionisius Cymbalak (about 1785-1790), Basilius Cymbalak (1786-1831; married Eva Madzelan on February 20, 1810, in Izby and had five children, all born in Izby), Joannes Cymbalak (1788-1798), Georgius Cymbalak (born 1791), Maria Cymbalak (1793-1864; married Theodorus Maciejowski on November 10, 1816, in Izby, and had six children, all born in Izby), Stephanus Cymbalak (1796-1800), Anastasia Cymbalak (1799-1863; married Elias Maciejowski on May 28, 1820, in Izby and had seven children, all born in Izby), Joannes Cymbalak (1803-1871; married Maria Andrasz on November 18, 1821, in Banica, Austria, and had eight children, all born in Izby), Barbara Cymbalak (born 1805; married Josephus Andrasz on February 18, 1821, in Izby and had six children, all born in Banica), and Clara Cymbalak (1808-1847; married Procopius Moskwa on November 9, 1828, in Izby, but no children are listed).

Theodorus Cymbalak or Cymbalowski was born about 1753 and died February 5, 1809, in Izby. He married Catharina Kwoka about 1780 and had twelve children, all born in Izby: Maria Cymbalak (born about 1781; married Maximus Cidylo on November 9, 1797, in Izby and had five children, all born in Czyrna, Austria), Anna Cymbalak (1786-1786), Barbara Cymbalak (1786-1841; married Petrus Moskwa on July 4, 1809, in Izby and had four children, all born in Snietnica, Austria), Ttianna Cymbalak (1790-1790), Anna Cymbalak (1790-1816; married Osias Gibeyczak on November 3, 1816, in Izby, but Anna died 36 days after her marriage on December 9, 1816, in Izby), Moyses Cymbalak (born about 1791; died 1861; married Rosalia Pauk or Pawuk on February 5, 1826, in Izby and had four children, all born in Izby), Parascevia Cymbalak (born 1793; never married, but had two children: Sabba Cymbalak, 1823-1825, and Romanus Cymbalak, 1826-1849), Eva Cymbalak (1797-1797), Theodorus Cymbalak (1797-1797), Domicella Cymbalak (1799-1853; married Joannes Peregrin on May 22, 1820, in Snietnica, Austria, and had eleven children, all born in Snietnica), Rosalia Cymbalak (1801-1847; married Theodorus Moskwa on November 14, 1830, in Izby and had four children, all born in Snietnica), and Maria Cymbalak (1804-1832; married Paulus Plaskon on February 4, 1827, in Izby and had three children, all born in Izby).

Michael Cymbalak or Cymbalowski was born about 1758 and died June 15, 1797, in Izby. He married Anastasia Izbianska on October 29, 1788, in Izby and had four children, all born in Izby: Adamus Cymbalak (1790-1790), Clara Cymbalak (born about 1792-1842; married Joannes Cymbalak on November 10, 1812, but no children are listed), Anna Cymbalak (born 1793), and Michael Cymbalak (1795-1796).

Alexius Cymbalak or Cymbalowski was born about 1759 and died October 26, 1799, in Izby. He married Maria Pirniak about 1780 and had seven children, all born in Izby: Charitina Cymbalak (born about 1782-1797), Mina Cymbalak (1787-1790), Maria Cymbalak (born about 1789-1790), Maria Cymbalak (1790-1805), Elias Cymbalak (1793-

1800), Joannes Cymbalak (1794-1847; married Maria Plaskon on May 9, 1842, in Izby, but no children are listed), and Josaphatus Cymbalak (1796-1800).

Andreas Cymbalak or Cymbalowski was born about 1765 and died September 25, 1831, in Izby. He married Maria Plaskon on February 12, 1789, in Izby and had 13 children, all born in Izby: Onufrius Cymbalak (1790-1790), Joannes Cymbalak (1792-1831; married Maria Nimasz on November 8, 1814, in Bieliczna, Austria, and had seven children, all born in Izby), Anna Cymbalak (1794-1854; married Damianus Riopczak or Hawrylak or Hawrylczak on November 1, 1808, in Izby, and had seven children, all born in Bieliczna, Austria), Basilius Cymbalak (1797-1798), Joanna Cymbalak (1797-1798), Jacobus Cymbalak (1799-1800), Ignatius Cymbalak (1801-1802), Eva Cymbalak (1803-1832; married Maximus Moskwa on November 21, 1819, in Izby and had four children, all born in Izby), Justina Cymbalak (1805-1871; married Josephus Plaskon on November 3, 1822, in Izby and had six children, all born in Izby), Domicella Cymbalak (born 1807; married Osias Gibeyczak on February 21, 1830, in Izby, but no children are listed), Petus Cymbalak (1810-1810), Elias Cymbalak (1811-1813), and Paraxis Cymbalak (1815-1850; married Maria Plaskon on February 9, 1835, in Izby and had thirteen children, all born in Izby).

Anna Cymbalak or Cymbalowski was born about 1773 and died August 22, 1827, in Izby. She married Joannes Plaskon on February 12, 1789, in Izby. This was a double wedding with her older brother, Andreas, who married Joannes' sister, Maria Plaskon. Anna and Joannes had three children, all born in Izby: Basilius Plaskon (1790-1790), Theodorus Plaskon (born 1791; married Maria Plaskon on November 10, 1812, in Izby and had nine children, all born in Izby), and Basilius Plaskon (1793-1801).

Georgius Cymbalak or Cymbalowski was born about 1775 and died January 26, 1821, in Izby. He married Parascevia Hoc on November 11, 1795, in Izby and had twelve children, all born in Izby: Ambrosius Cymbalak (born 1796), Maria Cymbalak (1798-1800), Josaphatus Cymbalak (born 1800), Helena Cymbalak (1803-1803), Tatianna Cymbalak (born 1804; married Josephus Pociala on November 20, 1826, in Izby, but no children are listed), Gregorius Cymbalak (1806-1850; married Domicella Wan or Wanko on January 26, 1835, in Izby and had six children, all born in Izby), Alexius Cymbalak (1809-1856; married Parascevia Madzelan on November 25, 1838, in Izby, but no children are listed), Maria Cymbalak (born 1811; married Gregorius Welczyk on November 18, 1832, in Izby and had four children, all born in Bieliczna, Austria), Anna Cymbalak (1813-1837; married Isidorus Hardosz on February 9, 1835, in Izby and had three children, all born in Izby), Cosma Cymbalak (1815-1822; married Parascevia Hoc and had twelve children, all born in Izby), Anastasia Cymbalak (1818-1854), and Iryna Cymbalak (born 1821).

Mr. Cymbalak or Cymbalowski (5th Great-Grandfather)

Mr. Cymbalak or Cymbalowski (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1690 in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married Unknown and had three known children, all born in Izby.

Georgius Cymbalak or Cymbalowski (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1715 and

died February 2, 1803, in Izby. He married **Theodosia** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown) about 1746 possibly in Izby, and had eight children, all born in Izby (see above).

Daniel Cymbalak or Cymbalowski was born about 1730. He married and had two known children, of Izby, Austria: Iryna Cymbalak or Cymbalowska (born about 1751; died June 27, 1814, in Izby; married Basilius Frycki and had six children, all born in Izby) and Anna Cymbalak or Cymbalowska (born about 1759; died October 18, 1819, in Izby; married Daniel Powroznik or Poworosz or Swiatkowski about 1774 and had five children, all born in Izby).

Theodorus Cymbalak or Cymbalowski was born about 1735 and died September 12, 1805, in Izby. He married Tatianna (surname unknown) about 1765 and had three children, all born in Izby: Daniel Cymbalak or Cymbalowski (born about 1766; died May 7, 1826, in Izby; married Barbara Plaskon on October 24, 1792, in Izby and had twelve children, all born in Izby), Maria Cymbalak or Cymbalowski (born about 1768; married Mathias or Matheus Kuncik on November 8, 1786, in Izby and had eight children, all born in Moch-naczka Nizna, Austria), Simeon Cymbalak or Cymbalowski (born about 1774; died September 8, 1831, in Izby; married Maria Plaskon on November 8, 1798, in Izby and had five children, all born in Izby).

The Kwoka Family

Theodorus Kwoka (4th Great-Grandfather)

Theodorus Kwoka (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1705 in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and died January 9, 1807, in Izby. He married **Maria** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1740 of Izby; died January 4, 1808, in Izby, and had five children, all born in Izby.

Andreas Kwoka was born about 1740. He married Eva (surname unknown) and had three children, all born in Izby: Josaphatus Kwoka (born about 1755; died September 29, 1795, in Izby), Lucas Kwoka (born about 1762; died June 20, 1802; married Maria Sycz on November 15, 1789, in Czertyzne, Austria, and had six children, all born in Izby), and Joannes Kwoka (born about 1763; died February 17, 1822, in Izby; married Eufemia, but no children are listed).

Anna Kwoka (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1750 and died August 21, 1821, in Izby. She married **Mathias Cymbalak** (3rd Great-Grandfather) about 1782 in Izby and had eleven children, all born in Izby (see above).

Maria Kwoka was born about 1755 and died December 1, 1793, in Izby. She married Damianus Sucheniak about 1780 in Izby and had two children, both born in Izby: Catharina Sucheniak (born about 1783; died 1842 in Izby; married Gregorius Kuziak on November 25, 1799, in Izby and had eight children, all born in Izby) and Cosma Sucheniak (born 1785).

Joannes Kwoka was born about 1759 and died December 5, 1823, in Izby. He married

Aquilina Brylinska on September 10, 1794, in Izby and had ten children: Barbara Kwoka (1797-1800), Domicella Kwoka (born 1800; had son: Paulus Kwoka, who was born January 24, 1830, in Izby), Lucia Kwoka (born 1802; never married but had a daughter: Agrypina Kwoka, who was born and died in 1833 in Izby), Eva Kwoka (1805-1847), Theodorus Kwoka (1808-1870; married Maria Muzelak on November 7, 1830, in Czyrna, Austria, and had eight children, all born in Izby), Maria Kwoka (1810-1810), Barbara Kwoka (born 1811), Antonius Kwoka (1814-1817), Maria Kwoka (born 1817), and Anna Kwoka (1821-1842).

Catharina Kwoka was born about 1760 and died December 3, 1830, in Izby. She married Theodorus Cymbalak or Cymbalowski about 1780. Theodorus was the brother of Mathias Cymbalak, who Anna Kwoka—Catharina's sister—married about 1782. Catharina and Theodorus had twelve children, all born in Izby: Maria Cymbalak (born about 1781; married Maximus Cidylo on November 9, 1797, in Izby and had five children, all born in Czyrna, Austria), Anna Cymbalak (1786-1786), Barbara Cymbalak (1786-1841; married Petrus Moskwa on July 4, 1809, in Izby, and had four children, all born in Snietnica, Austria), Tatianna Cymbalak (1790-1790), Anna Cymbalak (1790-1816; married Osias Gibeyczak on November 3, 1816, in Izby, but no children are listed), Moyses Cymbalak (born about 1791-1861; married Rosalia Pauk or Pawuk on February 5, 1826, in Izby and had four children, all born in Izby), Parascovia Cymbalak (born 1793; never married but had two sons: Sabba Cymbalak, 1823-1825, and Romanus Cymbalak, born 1826, who married Marianna or Maria Szewczyk on April 26, 1849, in Stawisza and had four children, all born in Stawisza), Eva Cymbalak (1797-1797), Theodorus Cymbalak (1797-1797; he was a twin of his sister Eva), Domicella Cymbalak (1799-1853; married Joannes Peregrin on May 22, 1820, in Snietnica and had eleven children, all born in Snietnica), Rosalia Cymbalak (1801-1847; married Theodorus Moskwa on November 14, 1830, in Izby and had four children, all born in Snietnica), and Maria Cymbalak (1804-1832; married Theodorus Cymbalak or Cymbalowski on February 4, 1827, in Izby and had twelve children, all born in Izby).

The Madzellan Family

Theodorus Madzellan (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Theodorus Kwoka (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1755 in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died March 22, 1805, in Izby. (Izby is located 66 miles southeast of Krakow, Poland, close to the border of Slovakia.) He married **Pelagia Kochan** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1760 in Czertyzne, Grybow, Galicia, Austria; died December 22, 1829, in Izby; daughter of Jacobus Kochan or Czernianski and Maria) about 1785 in Czertyzne, and had four children, all born in Izby.

Maria Madzellan was born February 17, 1787, and died March 24, 1790, in Izby. She was three years old when she died.

Eva Madzellan (2nd Great-Grandmother) was born March 8, 1793, and died in June 1853, in Izby. She married **Basilius Cymbalak** (2nd Great-Grandfather) on February 20, 1810, Izby (see above).

A detailed topographic map of the Stawisza region in Poland. The map features several towns and villages, including Stawisza (population 82), Banica (population 88), Czertyżne (population 24), and Ropki (population 59). Other locations shown are Ładziar, Stoczyska, Psarow, Zabuniec, Siwejka, Zielona Lipka, Lipki, and Kowalów. The map includes a network of roads, rivers (such as the Biała and Ropka), and numerous elevation contours. Key elevation points are marked, such as 777, 716, 603, 788, 783, 630, 544, and 500. The map also shows various geographical features like forests and fields.

Stawisza, Austria, and had two children, both born in Izby), Theodorus Plaskon (born about 1820; died 1821), Timotheus Plaskon (1823-1854), Anna Plaskon (1825-1835), Mathias Plaskon (born 1828), Joannes Plaskon (born 1830), Petrus Plaskon (1833-1834), and Parascevia Plaskon (born 1835; married Joannes Ropicki on November 21, 1858, in Izby and had three children, all born in Czertyzne, Austria). (Maria was named after her older sister, Maria, who died in 1790).

Damianus Madzelan was born November 3, 1802, and died August 8, 1805, in Izby. He was two and a half years old when he died.

The Kochan or Czyrnianski Family

Jacobus Kochan or Czyrnianski (4th Great-Grandfather)

Jacobus Kochan or Czyrnianski (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born



Above: The Lemko village of Czertyzne (Chertyzhne), Poland, was in an isolated valley on a tributary of the River Duna-jcowa in today's administrative district of Sekowa. Above: An aerial view of land within Sekowa. Right: St. Michael the Archangel Greek-Catholic Church in Czertyzne, Poland. This wooden Lemko church (built in 1791) was torn down in 1952 because everyone had been forced to leave in 1947 by the Polish authorities. (I visited this village in 2025 and there is nothing left standing.)

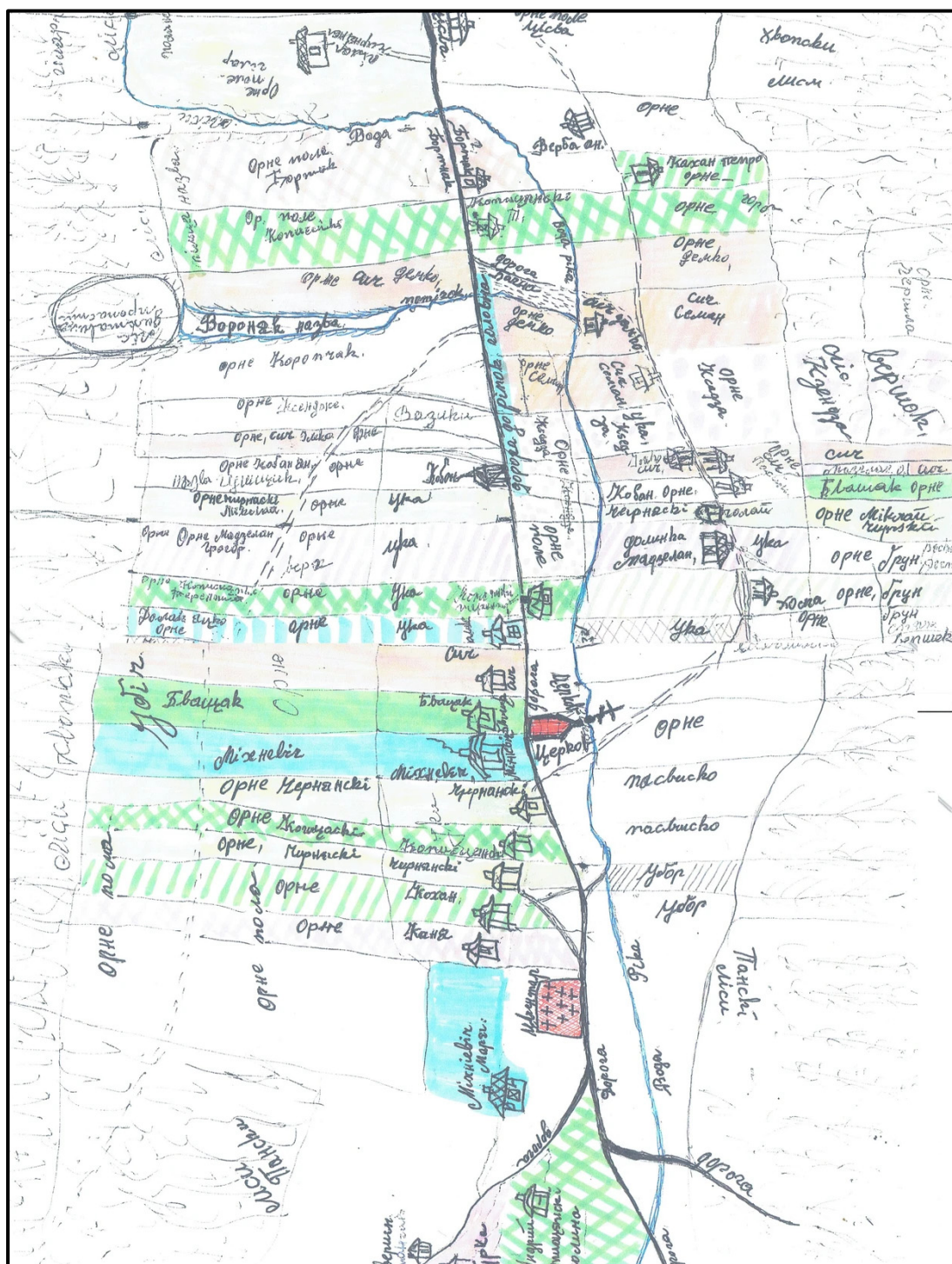


about 1735 of Czertyzne, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died May 16, 1794, in Czertyzne. He married **Maria** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1728; died September 7, 1808, in Czertyzne) and had five children, all born in Czertyzne.

Pelagia Kochan (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1760 and died December 23, 1829, in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). She married **Theodorus Madzelan** (3rd Great-Grandfather) about 1785 in Czertyzne (see above).

Anna Kochan was born about 1760. She married Basilius Maciejowski about 1783 and

ried Daniel Brylinski on November 7, 1809, in Izby and had two children, both born in



Above: Rare hand drawn map of Czertyzne, Poland. The river can be clearly seen going through the middle of the village, and the church and cemetery are marked in red. Twenty-five households once inhabited Czertyzne, but only the cemetery remains today. The Kochan or Czynrianski family lived here in the 1700's and early 1800s, and perhaps cousins were still here in the 1900s.

Izby), Stephanus Maciejowski (1787-1851; married Eufrosina Brylinska on November 25, 1821, in Izby and had eleven children, all born in Izby), Maria Maciejowska (born 1790), Anastasia Maciejowska (1791-1864; married Procopius Kuncik on November 25, 1821, and had five children, all born in Bieliczna, Austria), Petrus Maciejowski (born 1794; married Elizabeth Buranicz or Mysz or Jaszkowska on November 12, 1820, in Izby and had six children, all born in Izby), and Joanna Maciejowska (1797-1798).

Andreas Kochan was born about 1761 and died June 20, 1811, in Czertyzne.

Daniel Kochan was born about 1764 and died January 28, 1814, in Czertyzne. He married Pelagia Wawryn about 1793 and had one daughter: Barbara Kochan (1794-1818; married Andreas Kochan on February 17, 1811, in Czertyzne, Austria, and had two children, both born in Czertyzne).

Maria Kochan or Czyrnianski was born about

1779. She married Joannes Ropicki on February 17, 1794, in Czertyzne and had three children, all born in Czertyzne: Catharina Ropicka (1795-1827; married Joannes Popicki on November 14, 1811, in Czertyzne and had three children, all born in Czertyzne), Fevronia Repick (born 1797), and Fevronia or Euphrosina Ropicka (born 1798; married Daniel Madzellan on November 21, 1819, in Czertyzne and had ten children, all born in Czertyzne).

Andreas Kochan (5th Great-Grandfather)

Andreas Kochan (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1697 of Czertyzne, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died February 19, 1787, in Czertyzne. His wife's name is unknown, but he had at least two children.

Joannes Kochan or Czyrnianski was born about 1726 in Czertyzne and died April 9, 1821,



Above: The Lemko church of St. Michael the Archangel Greek-Catholic Church in Czertyzne, Poland. It was built in 1791, but was torn down in 1952 after the Polish government forcibly resettled its Lemko inhabitants. Jacobus Kochan or Czyrnianski (4th Great-Grandfather; c. 1735-1794) and his family went to church here.

in Czertyne. He married Eva Dziadyk about 1775 and had five children, all born in Czertyzne: Gregorius Czynianski or Kochan (born about 1775-1852; married Christina Kaniuk about 1800, and had sixteen children, all born in Binczarowa or Florynka, Austria), Elias Kochan or Czynianski (born about 1780; died 1830; married Maria Krynicka on January 30, 1798, in Banica, Austria, and had six children, all born in Czertyzne, Austria), Maria Kochan (born about 1781; married Samuel Andrasz on November 6, 1796, in Banica, Austria, and had eight children, all born in Banica), Andreas Kochan (born about 1793; died 1847; married Barbara Kochan on February 17, 1811, in Czertyzne, and two children, both born in Czertyzne), and Julianna Kochan (born about 1795; married Samuel Lasz on November 9, 1817, in Czertyzne and had four children, all born in Czerna, Austria).

Jacobus Kochan or Czynianski (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1735 of Czertyzne and died May 16, 1794, in Czertyzne. He married **Maria** (surname unknown) and had five children, all born in Czertyzne (see above).

The Baluc Family

First Family Line

Joannes Nepomucenus Baluc (Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Nepomucenus Baluc (Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born May 13, 1844, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died November 17, 1906, in Tylicz. He married **Theodosia Baluc** (Great-Grandmother; she had the same surname as her husband before they were married; born April 24, 1845, in Tylicz; died March 13, 1931, in Tylicz; daughter of Andreas Baluc and Catherine Hamernik) on November 9, 1862, in Tylicz, and had nine children, all born in Tylicz.

Euphemia Baluc (Grandmother) was born August 11, 1866, and died August 9, 1920, in Tylicz. She married **Onuphrius Porucznik** (Grandfather) on November 9, 1884, in Tylicz, and had thirteen children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria (now Poland) (see above).

Catharina Baluc was born February 4, 1869, and died before 1905 in Tylicz. She married Michael Pawliszak about 1890 and had four children, all born in Tylicz: Demetrius Pawliszak (1893-1920), Michael Pawliszak (1896-1963 in Krynica, Poland), Athanasius Pawliszak (born 1900), and Cosma Pawliszak (born 1902).

Josephus Baluc was born January 13, 1872, and died November 29, 1896, in Tylicz. He was 24 years old when he died and never married.

Franciscus Baluc was born May 13, 1874, and died June 28, 1874, in Tylicz.

Michael Baluc was born August 28, 1875, and died February 4, 1883, in Tylicz. He was seven years old when he died.

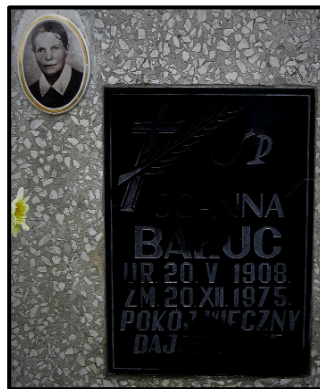
Anna Baluc was born February 22, 1878. She married Paulus Krolikowski on November 20, 1899, in Tylicz and had two children, both born in Tylicz: Josephus Krolikowski (1900-1954 in Tylicz) and Joanna Krolikowska (born 1906).

Maria Baluc was born May 21, 1880, and died May 19, 1940, in Tylicz. She married



Above: Joanna Baluc (1908-1975; daughter of Maria Baluc; Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Joannes Nepomucenus Baluc, Great-Grandfather) and her husband, Stanislaw Baluc (1904-1979; he was a Roman Catholic). Right: Their gravestones.

Michael Fedorcak and had one daughter: Joanna Fedorcak (1908-1975), who married Stanislaus Baluc and had three children, all born in Tylicz.



Thecia Baluc was born May 4, 1882, and died August 14, 1888, in Tylicz. She was six years old when she died.

Melania Baluc was born June 28, 1885. She married Petus Nesterak and had three children, all born in Muszynka, Austria: Nestor Nesterak (born 1908), Michael Nesterak (born 1910), and Zenobia Nesterak (born 1917).

Josephus Baluc (2nd Great-Grandfather)

Josephus Baluc (2nd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born March 6, 1809, in

Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died June 10, 1862, in Tylicz. He



Above: Girl may be Maria Baluc (born February 3, 1938, in Tylicz) standing behind her parents, Stanislaus Baluc (born April 18, 1904, in Tylicz, Austria; now Poland; died March 18, 1979, in Tylicz; daughter of Maria Baluc, Great-Aunt, daughter of Joannes Nepomucenus Baluc, Great-Grandfather) and Joanna Fedorczyk (born May 20, 1908, in Tylicz; died December 20, 1975, in Tylicz). Note on back of photograph reads: "Jan Balac's parents" They had three known children, all born in Tylicz: Jan Baluc (born May 3, 1930; died November 11, 2007, in Poland), Maria Baluc (born February 3, 1938), and Michael Baluc (born April 22, 1941; died June 16, 2009 in Tylicz). Right: Michael Fedorczyk (with horse), who married Maria Baluc (Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Joannes Nepomucenus Baluc, Great-Grandfather), and was the father of Joanna Fedorczyk (1908-1975). Photograph was probably taken in Tylicz, Poland.



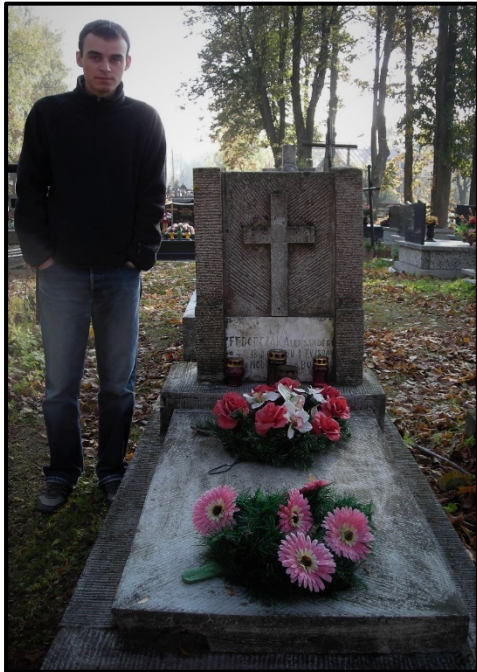
married **Catherine Grabik** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born July 20, 1809, in Tylicz; died April 12, 1871, in Tylicz; daughter of Elias Grab or Grabik and Eva Barnowska) on February 8, 1829, in Tylicz and had ten children, all born in Tylicz. Only two of their children lived to be adults.

Anna Baluc was born July 4, 1830, and died September 24, 1863, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). She married Athanasius Rowinski on February 23, 1851, in Tylicz and had five children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria: Antonius Martyr Rowinski (1853; married Maria Adamiak on February 20, 1881, in Banica, Austria, and had two children, both born in Mochnaczka Nizna), Justina Rowinska (1856-1873), Anna Rowinska (1859-1859), Nicolaus Rowinski (1861-1861), and Brolisnon Rowinski (born 1863).

Marianna Baluc was born February 24, 1833, and died April 4, 1833, in Tylicz.

Maria Baluc was born July 12, 1834, and died March 21, 1839, in Tylicz. She was four years old when she died.

Julianna Baluc was born August 25, 1836, and died three days later, on August 28, 1836, in Tylicz.



Left: Mariusz Walczak (distant cousin of Dorothy Kopach) next to the grave of Alexander Fedorcza (1840-1896; also, a distant cousin of Dorothy Kopach Piquet) in Tylicz, Poland, in 2000. He had one child, Michael Fedorcza (1884-1966), who was born and died in Tylicz. He married Maria Baluc (1880-1940) in Tylicz. Above: This grave of Alexander Fedorcza is one of the few family graves with a monument in existence.

Rosalia Baluc was born October 10, 1839, and died November 10, 1840, in Tylicz. She was one year old when she died.

Thecla Baluc was born August 29, 1841, and died March 28, 1843, in Tylicz.

Joannes Nepomucenus Baluc (Great-Grandfather) was born May 13, 1844, and died November 17, 1906, in Tylicz. He married **Theodosia Baluc** on November 9, 1862, in Tylicz, and had nine children, all born in Tylicz (see above).

Sophia Baluc was born September 27, 1846, and died April 19, 1847, in Tylicz.

Alexandra Baluc was born March 23, 1848, and died October 21, 1851, in Tylicz. She was three years old when she died.

Franciscus Baluc was born September 16, 1851, and died March 15, 1853, in Tylicz. She was two years old when she died.

Michael Baluc (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Michael Baluc (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1760 in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died April 22, 1810, in Tylicz. He married **Marianna Andreyko** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1771 in Tylicz; died January 17, 1832, in Tylicz; daughter of Alexius Andreyko and Anastasia) on February 3, 1788, in Tylicz, and had ten children, all born in Tylicz.

Theresia Baluc was born September 21, 1793, and died March 8, 1800, in Tylicz. She was six years old when she died.



Above: Gravestone of Franciszek or Franciscus Baluc (1912-1981) of Tylicz, Poland, who was also buried in Tylicz. Son of Felix Baluc, who was the son of Petrus Baluc, who was the son of Andreas Baluc and Catharina Hamernik (2nd Great-Grandparents of Dorothy Kopach). Right: Gravestone and portrait of Petrus Damianus Baluc (born February 17, 1902, in Tylicz; died March 22, 1978, in Tylicz. son of Felix Ignatius Baluc (1875-1953), who was the son of Petrus Baluc (1838-1888; Great-Granduncle) who was the son of Andreas Baluc, 1809-1876, and Catharina Hamernik, 1813-1883, 2nd Great-Grandparents; all of Tylicz. (Second Baluc line.)



Andreas Baluc was born February 2, 1796, and died March 4, 1800, in Tylicz. He was four years old when he died.

Maria Baluc was born February 4, 1798, and died October 12, 1798, in Tylicz.

Maria Baluc was born November 1, 1799, and died the same day in Tylicz. She was named after her older sister who died as an infant.

Maria Baluc was born November 1, 1800. She married Theodorus Fennycz on November 18, 1822, in Tylicz, but no children are listed. She was the third child in her family named Maria.

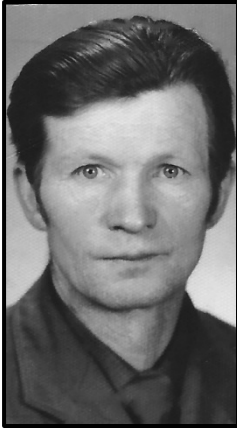
Anna Baluc was born March 8, 1802, and died March 18, 1866, in Tylicz. She married Petrus Ciolkowicz on November 7, 1824, in Tylicz and had five children, all born in Tylicz: Josephus Ciolkowicz (1826-1828), Maria Ciolkowicz (1829-1831), Joannes Ciolkowicz (born 1834; married Maria Pawliszak about 1856 and had nine children, all born in Tylicz), Nicolaus Ciolkowicz (born 1836; married Maria Holowczak about 1863 and had seven children, all born in Tylicz), and Gregorius Ciolkowicz (1844-1866).

Hiacinthus Baluc was born August 15, 1804, and died August 10, 1805, in Tylicz.

Maria Baluc was born was born February 6, 1807, and died March 12, 1807, in Tylicz. She was the fourth child in her family named Maria. (This is exceedingly rare—maybe

even one of a kind, where in one family four children were given the same name.)

Thomas Joannes Baluc was born December 11, 1807, and died December 21, 1808, in Tylicz. He was one year old when he died.



Top left: Jan Baluc (1930-2007), son of Stanislaus Baluc and Joanna Fedorcak. Stanislaus Baluc was the son of Felix Ignatius Baluc (1875-1953) and Helena Kozubska. Felix Baluc was the son of Petrus Baluc (1838-1888; Great-Granduncle), who was the son of Andreas Baluc (1809-1876) and Catharina Hamernik (1813-1883). 2nd Great-Grandparents of Dorothy Kopach); all of Tylicz, Poland. Above left: Jan Baluc (born May 3, 1930, in Tylicz, Poland; died November 11, 2007, in Krynica, Poland), with his wife, Stephanie Chowanec Baluc (born January 1, 1937, in Tylicz, Poland; died January 4, 2020, in Tylicz; see also top middle) and their one-year-old grandson. They married on June 23, 1957, in Tylicz, Poland. Top right: Maria Baluc (daughter of Jan Baluc; born January 21, 1961, in Krynica, Poland) and her husband, Eszek Walczak (born June 28, 1959, in Radymno, Poland). They married February 20, 1972, and had three children: Arkadiusz Walczak (July 28, 1972), Mariusz Walczak (born August 15, 1973) and Ewelina Walczak (born July 5, 1988). Right: Michal Baluc (son of Jan Baluc; born May 20, 1958, in Krynica, Poland), wife Smakgorzata Bochniak (born July, 17, 1964, in Kroscienko, Poland), married July 16, 1988, in Czorsztyn, Poland, and had two children: Bernadetta Baluc (born March 17, 1989, in Kroscienko, Poland) and Barbara Baluc (born June 6, 1991, in Kroscienko, Poland). {All second Baluc line.)

Josephus Baluc (2nd Great-Grandfather) was born March 6, 1809, and died June 10, 1862,

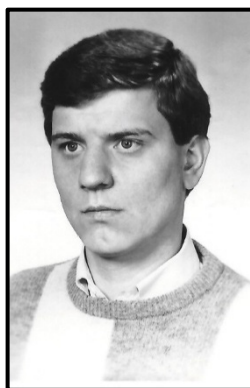
in Tylicz. He married **Catherine Grabik** (2nd Great-Grandmother) on February 8, 1829, in Tylicz, and they had ten children, all born in Tylicz (see above).



Above: Teresa Baluc Krupa (left; born February 16, 1965, in Krynica, Poland; daughter of Jan Baluc, 1930-2007, son of Stanislaus Baluc [and Joanna Fedorczak], son of Felix Ignatius Baluc, 1875-1953 [and Helena Kozubska], son of Petrus Baluc, 1838-1888 [Great-Granduncle], son of Andreas Baluc, 1809-1876 [and Catharina Hamernik, 1813-1883, 2nd Great-Grandparents]; all of Tylicz, Poland), her husband, Andrzej Krupa (second left; born January 20, 1965, in Wietrzfono), married December 26, 1986, in Krynica and had two children: Pawek Krupa (born June 14, 1987) and Janeta Krupa (born July 4, 1989). Below: Teresa Baluc Krupa and her husband, Andrej Krupa. (Second Baluc line.)

Jacobus Baluc (4th Great-Grandfather)

Jacobus Baluc (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1710 in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Au stria (now Poland), and died before 1784 in Tylicz. His wife's name is unknown, but they had six children, all born in Tylicz.



Franciscus Baluc was born about 1735 and died June 17, 1807, in Tylicz. He married Marianna Boguska about 1775 and had eight children, all born in Tylicz: Theresia Baluc (born about 1772; died 1794 in Tylicz; married Michael Augustynski on January

31, 1790, in Tylicz and had one son, Casimirus Joannes Augustynski, 1794-1794), Fran-

ciscus Baluc (born about 177; died 1831 in Tylicz; married Anastasia Barylik or Baryla on November 6, 1796, in Piorunka, Austria, and had five children, all born in Tylicz), Francisca



Top: Evlampiya Porecznik (see page 184) in Susidovychi Ukraine, in 1995/1997. Several Porucznik relatives lived in Susidovychi, including Theodosia Porucznik Zerilyk (1899-1985; aunt of Dorothy Kopach Piquet; see page 179-180) who is buried with her husband here. The village is about three miles from the Polish border. Above and right: Karen Piquet Martin (daughter of Dorothy Kopach) meeting some of her relatives for the first time in 1991. Left to right: Karen Martin, Stefania Baluc, Jan Baluc, and Richard Martin, Karen's husband.



Baluc (born about 1778; married Petrus Hawran on January 31, 1796, in Tylicz and had eight children, all born in Tylicz), Thomas Baluc (born about 1784-1787), Ignatius Baluc (1785-1787), Joannes Baluc (born 1786), Augustinus Baluc (1787-1788), and Maria Magdalena Baluc (born 1789).

Franciscus Balic was born about 1747 and died April 5, 1787, in Tylicz.

Marianna Baluc was born about 1757 and died December 11, 1792, in Tylicz. She married Michael Ciolkowiec about 1780 and had six children, all born in Tylicz: Joannes Ciolkowiec (born about 1781; married Marianna Chowaniec on February 10, 1801, in Tylicz and had four children, all born Tylicz), Georgius Ciolkowiec (1781-1788), Maria Ciolkowiec (born about 1783; died 1838 in Tylicz; married Theodorus Krynicki on February 14, 1801, and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz), Anna Ciolkowiec (1785-1790), Georgius Ciolkowiec (born 1786;

married Michael Ciolkowicz and had six children, all born in Tylicz), and Anna Ciolkowicz (born 1789).

Andreas Baluc was born about 1756. He married Anna Kapiec on January 26, 1785, in Tylicz and had five children, all born in Tylicz: Marianna Baluc (1786-1813), Franciscus Borgias Baluc (1788-1828; married Catharina Kiewesz on February 6, 1825, in Tylicz and had two children, both born in Tylicz), Jacobus Baluc (1791-1791), Josephus Cupertino Baluc (1792-1799), and Stephanus Baluc (1794-1795).



Michael Baluc (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1760 and died April 22, 1810, in Tylicz. He married **Marianna Andreyko** (3rd Great-Grandmother) on February 3, 1788, in Tylicz, and had ten children, all born in Tylicz (see above).

Agnes or Agatha Baluc was born about 1762 and died April



Above: Saint Anna Church in Susidovychi, Ukraine, and its interior (left). Susidovychi was home to many Lemko relatives after they were expelled from Poland in 1947.

16, 1815, in Tylicz. She married Nicolaus Piernaczyk or Dudzinski about 1780 and had eight children, all born in Tylicz: Casimirus Piernaczyk (born about 1782-1787), Benedictus Piernaczyk

or Dudzinski (1787-1868; married Vevronia Salomea Sformikiewicz on February 3, 1819, in Tylicz and had eight children, all born in Tylicz), Franciscus Piernaczyk (1789-1789), Franciscus Borgias Piernaczyk (1790-1790), Victoria Piernaczyk (1791-1835; married Josephus Klimkowicz on February 1, 1818, in Tylicz and had four children, all born in Tylicz), Joannes Gvalbertus Piernaczyk or Dudzinski (born 1794), Josephus Piernaczyk or Dudzinski (1797-1800), and Joannes Gvalbertus Piernaczyk or Dudzinski (1800-1806).

Jacobus Baluc (5th Great-Grandfather)

Jacobus Baluc (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1670 and died about 1738. He married Eva (5th Great-Grandmother; surname is unknown) and had two known children.

Mathias Baluc was born about 1700 of Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland).

Anna Baluc (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1710 in Tylicz and died before 1784 in Tylicz. He married, but his wife's name is unknown. They had at least six children (see above).

The Baluc Family Second Family Line

Andreas Baluc (2nd Great-Grandfather)

Andreas Baluc (2nd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born November 21, 1809, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died December 6, 1876, in Tylicz. He married **Catharina Hamernik** (2nd Great-Grandmother; born December 5, 1813, in Tylicz; died February 8, 1883, in Tylicz; daughter of Antonius Hamernik and Marianna Kiewesz) on September 22, 1829, in Tylicz, and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz.



Above: Probable relative, but unidentified.

Maria Baluc was born November 29, 1830. She married Basilius Brunarski on May 8, 1853, in Tylicz and had nine children, all born in Tylicz: Anna Brunarska (1854-1883), Maria Brunarska (1857-1857), Petrus Brunarski (born 1858), Josephus Brunarski (1861-1861), Simeon Brunarski (born 1861; twin of his brother, Josephus), Alexandra Brunarska (1865-1873), Georgius Brunarski (1868-1873), Joannes Brunarski (1871-1873), and Stephanus Brunarski (1873-1873).

Helena Baluc was born June 2, 1833. She married Michael Chowaniec about 1855 in Tylicz and had nine children, all born in Tylicz: Maria Chowaniec (born 1856), Anna Chowaniec (1857-1859), Josephus Chowaniec (1861-about 1918; married Irena Kulik and had one son: Michael Chowaniec, 1885-1888), Joannes Chowaniec (1863-1873), Antonius Chowaniec (1866-1873), Julianna Chowaniec (1869-1869), Paulus Chowaniec (1870-1841 in Tylicz; no marriage or children are listed), Christina Chowaniec (born 1873), and Georgius Chowaniec (1876-1877).

Anna Baluc was born March 12, 1836, and died January 13, 1878, in Tylicz. She married Stephanus Nesterak about 1864 in Tylicz and had four children, all born in Tylicz: Basilius Nesterak (born 1865), Maria Nesterak (1867-1876), Sila Nesterak (1870-1871), and Cyrylus Nesterak (born 1873).

Petrus Baluc was born July 30, 1838, and died August 23, 1888, in Tylicz. He married Anastasia Holowczak about 1875 and had four children, all born in Tylicz: Felix Ignatius Baluc (1875-1953 in Tylicz; married Helena Kozubska about 1901 in America and had nine children, all born in Tylicz), Maria Baluc (born 1877), Josephus Baluc (1879-1879), and Emilia Baluc (born 1882).

Antonius Baluc was born February 15, 1841, and died January 28, 1842, in Tylicz.

Justina Baluc was born January 3, 1843. She never married but had a son: Isidorus Baluc (born 1865 in Tylicz).

Theodosia Baluc (Great-Grandmother) was born April 24, 1845, and died March 13, 1931, in Tylicz. She married **Joannes Nepomucenus Baluc** (Great-Grandfather) on November 9, 1862, in Tylicz (see above).

Josephus Baluc was born November 1, 1847. He married Dominica Hamernik on February 1, 1874, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz: Euphemia Baluc (1875-1879), Anatasia Baluc (born 1877), and Antonius Baluc (1880-1906 in Tylicz).

Rosalia Baluc was born January 25, 1850, and died October 11, 1867, in Tylicz. She was 17 years old when she died.

Franciscus de Paulo et Leo Baluc was born April 1, 1853. He married Antonina Kieblesz on October 26, 1913, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz: Maria Baluc (born 1914), Wladyslawa Anna Baluc (born 1916), Helena Baluc (born 1919).

Joanna Baluc was born May 17, 1857, and died May 27, 1861, in Tylicz. She was four years old when she died.

Franciscus Baluc (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Franciscus Baluc (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1777, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died December 16, 1831, in Tylicz. He married **Anastasia Barylik or Baryla** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1780 in Piorunka, Grybow, Galicia, Austria; died January 14, 1836, in Tylicz; daughter of Alexius Barylik or Baryla and Eva Woytowicz) and had five children, all born in Tylicz.

Maria Baluc was born May 30, 1802, and died March 14, 1837, in Tylicz. She married Nicolaus Ciolkowicz on February 22, 1822, in Tylicz and had four children, all born in Tylicz: Sophia Ciolkowicz (born 1822), Stephanus Ciolkowicz (1825-1826), Petrus Ciolkowicz (1828-1835), and Lucas Ciolkowicz (born 1830).

Joannes Chrisostomus S. Facundo Baluc was born January 27, 1804, and died April 24, 1805, in Tlicz.

Anna Baluc was born December 28, 1806, and died March 19, 1808, in Tylicz.

Andreas Baluc (2nd Great-Grandfather) was born November 21, 1809, and died December 6, 1876, in Tylicz. He married **Catharina Hamernik** (2nd Great-Grandmother) on September 22, 1829, in Tylicz and they had eleven children, all born in Tylicz (see above).

Domicella Baluc was born May 8, 1814. She may have died young.

Franciscus Baluc (4th Great-Grandfather)

Franciscus Baluc (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1735, in

Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died June 17, 1807, in Tylicz. He married **Marianna Boguska** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1746 and died April 26, 791, in Tylicz) about 1775 and had eight children, all born in Tylicz.

Theresia Baluc was born about 1772 and died September 3, 1794, in Tylicz. She married Michael Augustynski on January 31, 1790, in Tylicz and had one son: Casimirus Joannes Augustynski (1794-1794).

Franciscus Baluc (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1777 and died December 16, 1831, in Tylicz. He married **Anastasia Barylik or Baryla** (3rd Great-Grandmother) on November 6, 1796, in Piorunka, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and had five children, all born in Tylicz (see above).

Francisea Baluc was born about 1778 and died on November 12, of an unknown year in Tylicz. She married Petrus Hawran on January 31, 1796, in Tylicz and had eight children, all born in Tylicz: Andreas Hawran (1797-1842; married Maria Przybylowicz on February 10, 1822, in Tylicz and had two children, both born in Tylicz), Simeon Hawran (1801-1814), Joannes Hawran (1803-1848; married Anna Chowaniec on February 6, 1831, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz), Anna Hawran (1807-1844), Marianna Hawran (1810-1810), Stephanus Hawran (born about 1812-1838), Marianna Hawran (1816-1817), and Marianna Hawran (1818-1886; married Alexius Losianski on February 5, 1837, in Tylicz and had one daughter: Marianna Losianska, born June 20, 1842, in Tylicz).

Thomas Baluc was born about 1784, and died May 15, 1787, in Tylicz.

Ignatius Baluc was born July 30, 1785, and died May 22, 1787, in Tylicz. He died just a week after his older brother, Thomas.

Joannes Baluc was born June 12, 1786. He may have died young.

Augustinus Baluc was born August 28, 1787, and died May 6, 1788, in Tylicz.

Maria Magdalena Baluc was born July 9, 1789, and may have died young.

The Andreyko Family

Alexius Andreyko (4^h Great-Grandfather)

Alexius Andreyko (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1736, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and died April 14, 1814, in Tylicz. He married **Anastasia** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1748; died March 12, 1803, in Tylicz) about 1769 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and had three children, all born in Tylicz.

Anna Andreyko was born about 1762. She married Theodorus Dziadyk in October 1791 in Tylicz, but no children are listed.

Marianna Andreyko (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1771 and died January 17, 1832, in Tylicz. She married **Michael Baluc** on February 3, 1788, in Tylicz and had ten children, all born in Tylicz (see above).

Joannes Andreyko was born about 1775 and died December 16, 1831, in Tylicz. He married Anna Babej or Babey about 1793 and had nine children, all born in Tylicz: Demetrius Andreyko (1794-1869; married Helena Garbera on November 18, 1822, and had eight children, all born in Tylicz, except the oldest who was born in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria), Joannes Andreyko (born 1796), Maria Andreyko (born 1798), Anna Andreyko (born 1801; married Andreas Brean or Brejan on February 18, 1821, in Tylicz and had eight children, all born in Tylicz), Catharina (1802-1803), Moyses Andreyko (born 1804; married Anastasia Nesterak on February 23, 1841, in Tylicz and had one son: Julianus Andreyko, who was born 1844 in Tylicz and married Anastasia Nesterak on October 24, 1869, in Tylicz), Michael Andreyko (born 1806), Catharina Andreyko (born about 1811; died 1813 in Tylicz), and Theodosia Andreyko (1814-1871; married Stephanus Pastyrnak or Pasternak on February 10, 1833, in Tylicz and had twelve children, all born in Tylicz).

The Grab or Grabik Family

Elias Grab or Grabik (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Elias Grab or Grabik (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1774 in Szczawnik, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died November 1, 1828, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married first, Catharina Machnicz (about 1766-1796) about 1793 and had three children, all born in Tylicz: Nicolaus Grabik (born 1794), Marianna Grabik (1795-1795), and Parascevia Grabik (1796-1796).

After Catharina died in 1796, Elias married second, **Eva Barnowska** (3rd Great-Grandmother; born about 1781 in Szczawnik; died November 20, 1823, in Tylicz; daughter of Joannes Barnowski or Barna and Irina or Orina) about 1797 in Szczawnik and had nine children, all born in Tylicz.

Maria Grabik was born March 12, 1799, and died March 2, 1816, in Tylicz. She was 16 years old when she died.

Simeon Grabik was born February 19, 1801, and died April 24, 1805, in Tylicz. He was four years old when he died.

Anna Grabik was born April 10, 1803, and died April 15, 1831, in Tylicz. She married Theodorus Sawka on November 16, 1828, in Tylicz and had one son: Andreas Sawka (1829-1831, born and died in Tylicz, Austria).

Josephus Grabik was born January 19, 1806, and died February 2, 1806, in Tylicz.

Simeon Grabik was born February 14, 1807, and died March 29, 1827, in Tylicz. He was 20 years old when he died and never married.

Catharina Grabik (2nd Great-Grandmother) was born July 20, 1809, and died April 12, 1871, in Tylicz. She married **Josephus Baluc** (2nd Great-Grandfather) on February 26, 1815, in Tylicz, and had ten children, all born in Tylicz (see above).



Above: Bird's eye view of Szczawnik, Poland (was part of Austria before World War I). Elias Grab or Grabik (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1774 in Szczawnik, but moved to Tylicz, Austria (now Poland), where he died in 1828. Elias' father, Stephanus Grab or Grabik (4th Great-Grandfather; 1732-1802), lived his entire life in Szczawnik. Eva Barnowska (3rd Great-Grandmother; 1781-1823), wife of Elias, was born in Szczawnik, and her father, Joannes Barnowski or Barna (4th Great-Grandfather; 1735-1802), lived his entire life in Szczawnik. At least three generations of Eva's family lived here from the 1600s until the late 1700s.

Elias Grabik was born July 29, 1812, and died February 26, 1815, in Tylicz. He was two and a half years old when he died.

Joannes Grabik was born June 29, 1816, and died August 16, 1816, in Tylicz.

Nicholau Grabik was born December 18, 1817, and died April 24, 1843, in Tylicz. He married Anna Nesterak on January 27, 1839, in Tylicz and had two sons, both born in Tylicz: Theodorus Grabik (1839-1849) and Simeon Grabik (1842-1845).

Stephanus Grab or Grabik (4th Great-Grandfather)

Stephanus Grab or Grabik (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1732 in Szczawinski, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died in March 1802

in Szczawnik. He married **Anna** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown; born about 1738; died June 5, 1815, in Szczawnik) and had four children, all born in Szczawnik.



Above: Good view of the town of Szczawnik, Poland, and its historic church (middle). “It owes its name to the stream flowing through it, which is a tributary of the Poprad. In addition to the picturesque, forest surroundings, which are part of the lush vegetation of the Poprad valley,” In 1947, the town was subject to “Operation Vistula,” and the Lemko population was removed. This caused the church to be changed from an Orthodox church to a Roman Catholic church.

Maria or Marianna Grab or Grabik was born about 1765 and died September 3, 1847, in Tylicz. She married Josephus Holowczak about 1785 in Szczawnik and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz, Austria: Elias Holowczak (1786-1787), Eudoxia Holowczak (1788-1788), Iryna Holowczak (1789-1847; married Leon Brunarski on February 15, 1806, in Tylicz, and had nine children, all born in Tylicz), Jacobus Holowczak (1791-1792), Marianna Holowczak (born 1792), Julianna Holowczak (1794-1822; never married but had one daughter: Julianna Holowczak, 1821-1822 in Tylicz), Michael Holowczak (born 1796; married Marianna Chowaniec on February 13, 1825, in Tylicz and had five children, all born in Tylicz), Maria Holowczak (born 1799), Gregorius Holowczak (1801-1827 in Tylicz), Elias Holowczak (1803-1873; married Maria Krynicka on November 16, 1834, in Tylicz and had four children, all born in Tylicz), and Andreas Holowczak (1805-1819 in Tylicz).

Elias Grab or Grabik (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born about 1774 and died November 1, 1828, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married first, Catharina Machnicz about 1793 and had three children. After she died in 1796, Elias married second, **Eva Barnowska** (3rd Great-grandmother) about 1797 and had nine children, all born in Tylicz (see above).

Joannes Grab or Grabik was born about 1780 and died August 28, 1841, in Szczawnik.



Above: Church in Szczawnik, Poland. “The history of the church in Szczawnik, which was a Lemko church, dates to the mid-seventeenth century (sources say that this church was there before 1624), although the building that we can now admire comes from 1841. In the years 1936-1937, a polychrome depicting the baptism of Rus in 988 was made. In terms of architecture, the church of St. Demetrius in Szczawnik has characteristic features of Western-Lemko architecture. First, it was made entirely of wood. Its structure is logged, and the tower rising above it is of a pole structure. In addition, the walls are entirely covered with shingles, and the roof has been topped with sheet metal, which is adapted to the whole building. The structure is dominated by three bubble turrets. The church consists of three parts and has one nave.” Inside there are icons that date from 1727, and the bell dates from 1707.”

married **Irina or Orina** (born about 1722; died December 25, 1802, in Szczawnik) and had four children, all born in Szczawnik.

Basilus Barnowski or Barna was born about 1761 and died January 27, 1821, in Szcz-

He married Anastasia Nuf or Nus on February 9, 1801, in Tylicz and had six children, all born in Szczawnik, Austria: Gregorius Grab or Grabik (born 1805), Basilus Grab or Brabik (1808-1810), Elias Grab or Grabik (1810), Parascevia Grab or Brabik (born 1813), Stephanus Grab or Grabik (1816-1860; no marriage or children listed), and Maria Grab or Grabik (born 1819).

Andreas Grab or Grabik was born about 1783 and died September 11, 1825, in Szczawnik. He married Maria Bartnicka on November 20, 1807, in Szczawnik, but no children are listed.

The Barnowski or Barna Family

Joannes Barnowski or Barna (4th Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Barnowski or Barna (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1735 in Szczawnik, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died before 1802 in Szczawnik. He

wnik. He married Anna Petrik or Kostyk on February 15, 1786, in Szczawnik and had six children, all born in Szczawnik: Helena Barnowska (1788-1790), Joannes Barnowski (1791-1797), Maria Barnowska (born 1793; married Gregorius Milanicz on February 13, 1820, in Szczawnik and had six children, all born in Szczawnik), Eva Barnowska (1796-1797), Alexius Barnowski (1796 or 1797-1797), and Theodosia Barnowski (1799-1807).

Elias Barnowski or Barna was born about 1768 and died January 10, 1835, in Szczawnik. He married Catharina Bula or Bulik on March 9, 1793, in Szczawnik and had eight children, all born in Szczawnik: Damianus Barnowski (1800-1801), Joannes Barnowski (1802-1848; married Maria Pawlik on November 15, 1829, in Szczawnik and had seven children, all born in Szczawnik), Eva Barn-

Right: Telephoto view of the Church of St. Demetrius in Szczawnik, Poland. The church was originally an Orthodox church, but when the Lemkos were forceable removed from the town in 1947, it became Catholic.



wska (born 1805; married Theodorus Zubal on March 9, 1823, in Szczawnik and had one son: Nicholaus Zubal, who was born about 1832 and married Iryna Drabiak on February 11, 1866, in Krynica, Austria, and had one son), Petrus Barnowski (born 1807 in Szczawnik; married Maria Milanicz on February 12, 1832, in Szczawnik, but no children are listed), Maria Barnowska (born 1810; married Alexius Cichanski on February 23, 1829, in Szczawnik, but no children are listed), Anastasia Barna or Barnowska (born 1814; married Stephanus Romaniak on November 15, 1829, in Szczawnik and had three children, all born in Szczawnik), Anna Barna or Barnowska (born 1816; married Georgius Teliszcak on February 26, 1832, in Szczawnik and had six children, all born in Jastrzebik, Austria), and Josaphatus Barna or Barnowski (born 1819; married Julianna Soltysiak on March 6, 1853, in Szczawnik, Austria, and had two children, both born in Szczawnik).

Anna or Maria Barnowska was born about 1773. She married Lucas Petryk on February 27, 1791, in Szczawnik and had seven children, all born in Szczawnik: Petrus Petryk (born 1797), Jacobus Petryk (born 1799), Joannes Petryk (born 1803), Basilius Petryk (born 1806), Martha Petryk (born 1808), Josephus Petryk (born 1811), and Tatianna Petryk (born 1818).

Eva Barnowska (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1781 and died November 20,

1823, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). She married **Elias Grab or Grabik** (3rd Great-Grandfather) about 1797 in Szczawnik, and had nine children, all born in Tylicz (see above).

Mr. Barnowski or Barna (5th Great-Grandfather)

Mr. Barnowski or Barna (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1700 in Szczawnik, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). His wife's name is unknown, but they had two known children, both born in Szczawnik.

Joannes Barnowski or Barna (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1735 and died before 1802 in Szczawnik. He married **Irina or Orina** (4th Great-Grandmother; surname unknown) and had four known children, all born in Szczawnik (see above).

Andreas Barnowski or Barna was born about 1736 and died December 4, 1823, in Szczawnik. He married Maria Boguszcak and they had eight children, all born in Szczawnik: Maria Barnowska (born about 1781-1798), Michael Barnowski or Barna (born 1787), Maria Barnowska (born about 1790; married Gabriel on February 13, 1808, in Szczawnik, but no children or listed), Georgius Barnowski (born 1791), Helena Barnowska (born 1793), Constantinus Barnowski (born 1796), Paraskeva Barnowska (born 1798), and Jacobus Barnowski (born 1803; married Julianna or Helena Klinkowska on February 15, 1819, in Wojkowa, Austria, and had eight children, all born in Szczawnik).

The Barylik, Michniewicz, or Baryla Family

Alexius Barylik or Baryla (4th Great-Grandfather)

Alexius Barylik or Baryla (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1732 in Piorunka, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died March 2, 1804, in Piorunka. He married **Eva Woytowicz** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1740; died November 9, 1813, in Piorunka) about 1765 and had four children, all born in Piorunka.

Marianna Barylik or Baryla was born about 1767. She married Joannes Herbut on November 19, 1786, in Piorunka, but no children are listed.

Iryna Michniewicz or Baryla was born about 1775 and died February 22, 1836, in Piorunka. She married Basilius Humeck on March 4, 1793, in Piorunka and had seven children, all born in Piorunka: Joannes Humecki (1794-1841; married Maria Olesniewicz on February 14, 1819, in Piorunka and had seven children, all born in Piorunka), Maria Humecka (1797-1800), Matrona Humecka (1799-1800), Praxis or Parascovia Humecka (1801-1858; married Constantinus Compel on November 17, 1817, in Piorunka, and had seven children, all born in Stawisza, Austria), Basilia or Basilissa Humecka (1805-1814), Eva Humecka (born 1808; married Alexius Polanski on June 23, 1834, in Polany, Austria, and had one son: Gregorius Polanski, born about 1842 in Polany and married Euphemia Porucznik on November 24, 1901, in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria), and Thomas Humecki (born 1813; married Barbara Baryla on November 6, 1836, in Piorunka and had eleven children, all born in Piorunka).

Anastasia Barylik or Baryla (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born about 1780 and died January 14, 1836, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). She married **Fran-**



Above: Former Greek Catholic Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Piorunka, Poland, which was built in 1798. "Legend has it that the church stands on the same site where a statue of the pagan god Perun once stood." Today it is a Roman Catholic Church. **Alexius Barylik or Baryla** (4th Great-Grandfather; 1732-1804) and his wife, **Eva Woytowicz** (4th Great-Grandmother; 1740-1813), lived and died in Piorunka, as did **Alexius' father, Jacobus Michniewicz or Baryla** (5th Great-Grandfather; 1715-1798). **Alexius** also had a grandfather that lived in Piorunka in the 1600s.

ciscus Baluc on November 6, 1796, in Piorunka and had five children, all born in Tylicz (see above).

Christina Michniewicz or Baryla was born about 1782 and died June 24, 1805, in Piorunka. She married **Josephus Kuzmiak** on November 16, 1800, in Piorunka and had three children, all born in Piorunka: **Barbara Kuzmiak** (1801-1831; married **Damianus Szczypczyk** on February 18, 1821, in Piorunka and had one son: **Gregorius Szczypczyk**, 1826-1831), **Anna Kuzmiak** (1803-1841; married **Nicolaus Szczypczyk** on February 25, 1821, in Piorunka and had six children, all born in Piorunka), and **Stephanus Kuzmiak** (1805-1806).

Jacobus Michniewicz or Baryla (5th Great-Grandfather)

Jacobus Michniewicz or Baryla (5th Great-Grandfather of **Dorothy Kopach**) was born about 1715 of Piorunka, Grybow, Galicia, Austria, and died July 15, 1798, in Piorunka. He married, but his wife's name is unknown. They had at least three children, all born in Piorunka.

Alexius Barylik or Baryla (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1732 and died March

2, 1804, in Piorunka. He married **Eva Woytowicz** (4th Great-Grandmother) about 1765 and had four children, all born in Piorunka (see above).



Above: Another view of the former Lemko church in Piorunka, Poland, which was built in 1798. The family of Alexius Barylik or Baryla (4th Great-Grandfather; 1732-1804) lived in Piorunka for at least three generations.

Josephus Michniewicz or Baryla was born about 1735 and died August 21, 1804, in Piorunka. He married Tatianna Skarlosz about 1765 and had nine children, all born in Piorunka: Maria Michniewicz or Baryla (born about 1766; married Joannes Garbera on March 10, 1793, in Piorunka and had two children, both born in Piorunka), Anna Michniewicz or Baryla (born about 1782; died 1825; married Antonius Maciejowski on February 7, 1801, in Piorunka and had ten children, all born in Izby, Austria), Eva Michniewicz or Baryla (born about 1783; died 1831 in Piorunka; married Gregorius Kuzmiak on November 11, 1804, in Piorunka and had eight children, all born in Piorunka), Fotinia Michniewicz or Baryla (1785-1831 in Piorunka), Damianus Michniewicz or Baryla (1787-1789), Anastasia Michniewicz or Baryla (1790-1794), Anna Michniewicz or Baryla (1792-1817; married Joannes Woytiak on February 19, 1810, in Piorunka and had three children, all born in Piorunka), Anastasia Michniewicz or Baryla (born 1796; married Josephus Boczniewicz on January 22, 1810, in Piorunka and had five children, all born in Piorunka), and Maria Michniewicz or Baryla (born 1799).

Joannes Baryla or Michniewicz was born about 1737 and died August 17, 1822, in Piorunka. He married Anna Mirna and had two children, both born in Piorunka: Alexius Baryla or Michniewicz (born about 1790; died April 29, 1822, in Piorunka; married Anastasia Dziobko about 1815 in Polany, Austria, and had two children, both born in Piorunka) and Maria Baryla (born about 1798; married Lucas Czyrnianski on May 19, 1817, in Piorunka and had nine children, all born in Piorunka).

Mr. Michniewicz or Baryla (6th Great-Grandfather)

Mr. Michniewicz or Baryla (6th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about

1685 of Piorunka, Grybow, Galicia, Austria. He married, but his wife's name is unknown. They had at least two children, both of Piorunka.



Above: A gathering of twenty-eight adults and thirteen children and youths on the church grounds in Tylicz, Poland, in perhaps the 1930s. As stated before, Tylicz is the most important village in the Kopacz history. Part of the Kopacz, Krynicka, Kiewesz, Kondracik, Zubrzycki, Pogrzeba, Machnicz, Furszt, Senko, Porucznik, Baluc Grabic, Andreyko, Hamernik, Kiewesz, and Bielicka families lived in Tylicz from before 1660 until 1931. Below: The Lemko church of Saints Kosmas and Damian which was built in 1743 in Tylicz.

Jacobus Michniewicz or Baryla (5th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1715 and died July 15, 1798. He married, but his wife's name is unknown. They had at least three children, all born in Piorunka (see above).

Theodorus Baryla or Michniewicz was born about 1725 and died February 18, 1801, in Piorunka. He married Fotinia (surname unknown) and had five children, all born in Piorunka: Pelagia Baryla or Michniewicz (born about 1765; died 1830 in Piorunka; married Theodorus Krynicki or Astriabska or Teli-szczak about 1784 and had eleven children, all born in Piorunka),



Theodorus Baryla (born about 1765 in Piorunka; died 1832 in Piorunka; married Sophia Maliniak on November 1, 1793, in Kamianna, Austria, and had nine children, all born in Piorunka), Eva Baryla or Michniewicz (born about 1772; died March 10, 1828, in Piorunka; married Timotheus Woytiak on August 4, 1793, in Piorunka and had four children, all born

in Piorunka), Eva Baryla (born about 1775; died August 22, 1815, in Izby, Austria; married



Above: Saints Kosmas and Damian Church in the winter and an old photograph of the church taken in 1916 (right).

Joannes Maciejowski or Pastyrzyn on November 20, 1796, in Piorunk and had six children, all born in Izby, Austria), and Fotinia Baryla (born about 1778; died 1811 in Piorunka; married Petrus Buranycz on May 1, 1803, in Piorunka and had three children, all born in Piorunka).

The Hamernik Family

Antonius Hamernik (3rd Great-Grandfather)

Antonius Hamernik (3rd Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born June 1, 1789, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died August 3, 1849, in Tylicz. He married

Marianna Kiewesz (3rd Great-Grandmother; born February 1, 1793, in Tylicz; died April 23, 1839, in Tylicz; daughter of Stanislaus Kiewesz and Anna Kolar or Korarczyk)



on November 19, 1809, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz. Marianna died eleven months after her thirteenth child was born.

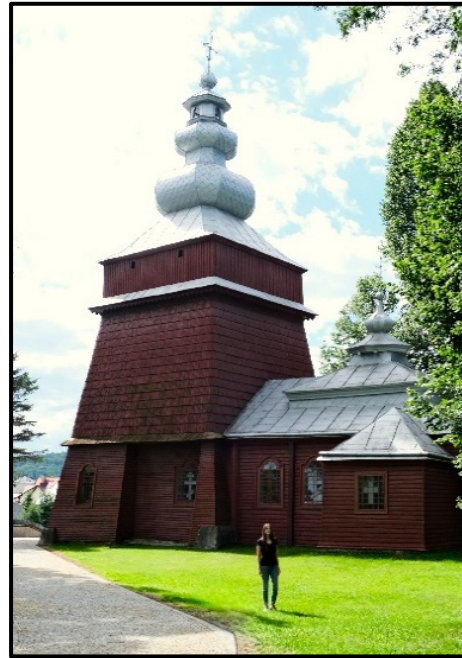


Anna Hamernik was born about 1811 and died March 12, 1815, in Tlicz. She was about four years old when she died.

Catharina Hamernik (2nd Great-Grandmother) was born December 5, 1813, and died February 8, 1883, in Tylicz. She married **Andreas Baluc** (2nd Great-Grandfather) on September 22, 1829, in Tylicz and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz (see above).



Top: Rebecca Martin (daughter of Karen Piquet Martin, and granddaughter of Dorthy Kopach Piquet) by the Lemko church in her ancestor's town of Tylicz, Poland, in 2010 when she was fifteen years old, and on a second visit in 2025 (right). Interior of Saints Kosmas and Damian Church.



Antonius Hamernik was born May 17, 1815, and died as an infant in Tylicz.

Antonius Hamernik was born May 22, 1816, and died August 6, 1818, in Tylicz. He was two years old when he died. He was named after his older brother who died as an infant.

Andreas Hamernik was born December 2, 1818, and died October 20, 1866, in Tylicz. He married Anna Kopacz (Great-Grandaunt; daughter of Simeon Kopacz, 2nd Great-Grandfather) on February 13, 1841, in Tylicz and had twelve children, all born in Tylicz: Justina Hamernik (born 1842), Theodora Hamernik (1845-1845), Maria Hamernik (born

1846; married Vicentius Wawkowski and had three children, all born in Tylicz), Mathias



This page: The Church of Saints Kosmas and Damian has an attractive interior. Left: Window of the church with the classic Orthodox Cross; 2026. This was the main Lemko church in Tylicz from 1743.

Hamernik (1851-1851), Antonius Hamernik (born 1852), Rosalia Hamernik (born 1854; married Theodorus Nesterak and had one son: Gregorius Nesterak, who was born 1875 in Tylicz), Alexandra Hamernik (1857-1861), Casimirus Hamernik (1859-1859), Helena Hamernik (1860-1860), Petrus Hamernik (1862-1862), Joannes Hamernik (1863-1865), and Michaela Hamernik (1865-1866).

Mathias Hamernik was born February 12, 1821, and died February 14, 1821, in Tylicz.

Joannes Hamernik was born May 27, 1823, and died August 8, 1895, in Tylicz. He mar-



Top left: Interior of Saints Kosmas and Damian Church (top right). Most of the relatives of Dorothy Kopach in Tylicz were baptized here, attended Sunday meetings here, were sometimes married here and/or had funeral services here. Above and left: Gravestone of a Senko relative who is buried next to the church. He died September 26, 1920. He was imprisoned in Talerhof during World War I.

ried Maria Kapiec on February 4, 1855, in Tylicz and had seven children, all born in

Tylicz: Thecla Hamernik (1857-1861), Anna Hamernik (born 1860), Theophila Hamernik

The Kopacz and Porucznik Families

(1863- two children: Andreas Hamernik, 1893-1893, and Adamus Hamernik, 1899-1899), Antonius Hamernik (1868), Joannes Hamernik (1871), and Maria Hamernik (1873).



This page: Tylicz, Poland, in the summer and winter seasons. The town is in one of the most beautiful areas of Poland and very close to the border of Slovakia.

Anna Hamernik was born March 8, 1826, and died of dysentery on May 4, 1828, in Tylicz. She was two years old when she died.

Stanislaus Hamernik was born April 20, 1829. He probably died young.

Maria Hamernik was born March 30, 1831. She married Damianus Sawka on November

17, 1850, in Tylicz and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz: Julianna Sawka (born 1852;

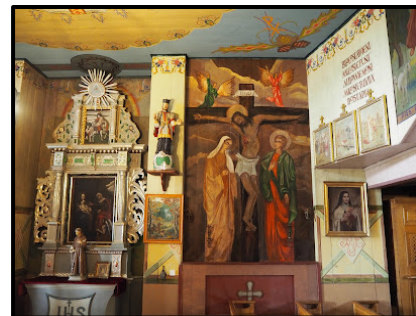
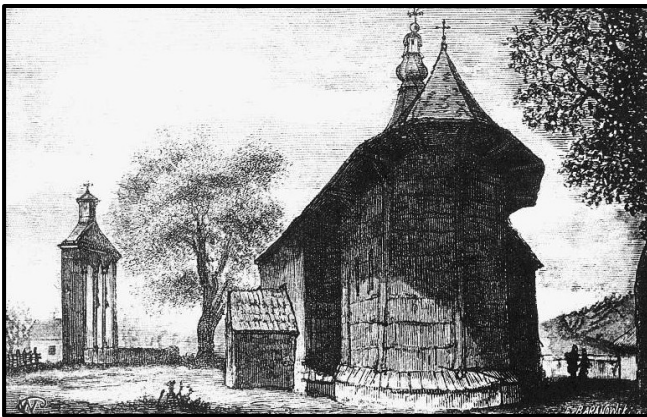


Top: Tylicz is now a winter ski destination. Rest of page: The Catholic Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul that was built in 1612. Some Kopacz relatives were Roman Catholics and attended this church for generations.

married Stephanus Senko about 1869 and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz), Nicolaus Sawka (1854-1856), Basilius Sawka (1857-1861), Joannes Sawka (1861-1861), baby boy Sawka (1861-1861; twin of brother, Joannes), Iryna Sawka (born 1863; married Jacobus de Strepa Porgrzeba about 1886 and had four children, all born in Tylicz), Josephus Sawka (born



1865), Demetrius Sawka (1868-1873), Thecia Sawka (born about 1869; died February 19, 1873, in Tylicz), and Athanasius Sawka (1871-1873).



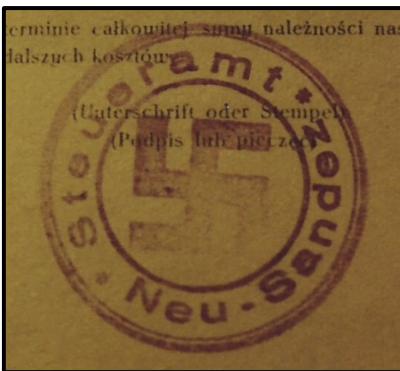
Left: Old photograph (1916) and sketch (copy of drawing made by famous Polish artist, Wojciech Gerson, 1831-1901) in 1876 of St. Peter and St. Paul in downtown Tylicz. Above: The church has a colorful interior (2015) and it is the oldest church in Tylicz. Left: Downtown Tylicz in the summertime.

Helena Hamernik was born May 18, 1834, and died July 18, 1834, in Tylicz.

Nicolaus Hamernik was born November 19, 1835, and died of pneumonia on November 5, 1885, in Tylicz.

Anna Hamernik was born May 25, 1838, and died April 8, 1843, in Tylicz. She was almost five years old when she died. Anna was named after her two older sisters who died

when they were two and four years old. This was a common practice at this time but giving three children the same name was unusual.

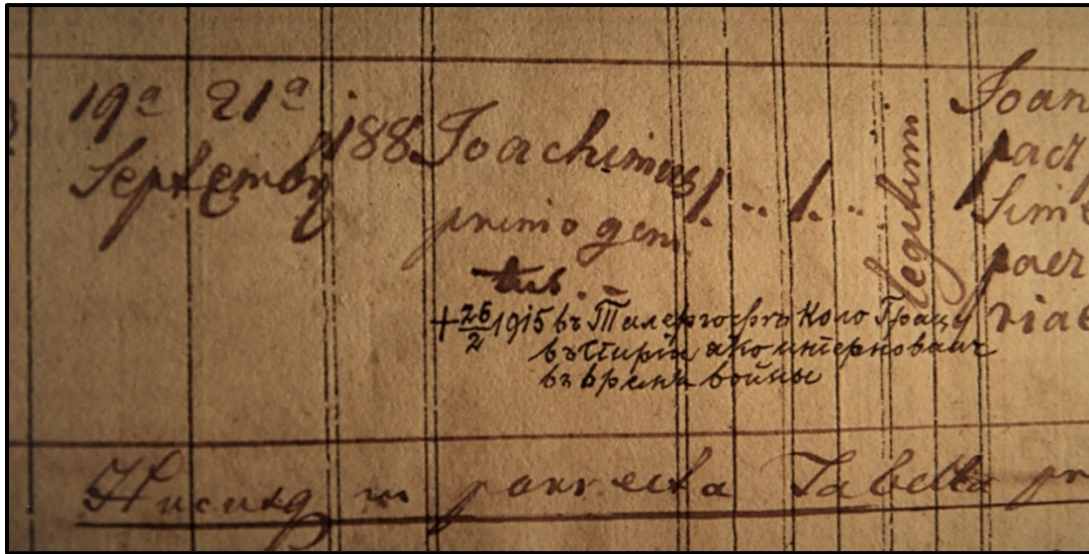


Top right: A Porucznik cousin that Karen Martin (daughter of Dorothy Kopach) met in Tylicz in 1991. Above: A farmer in Tylicz. Top left: Two buildings and some record books that had the swastika stamped inside from the days of the Nazi occupation (1939-1945). I was with Karen and took these photographs on our first trip to Tylicz in 1991.

Andreas Hamernik (4th Great-Grandfather)

Andreas Hamernik (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1759 in Tylicz, Nowy Sącz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland) and died November 22, 1815, in Tylicz. He married **Agnes or Agatha Bielicka** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1761; died December 18, 1831, in Tylicz) about 1787 and had two known children, both born in Tylicz.

Antonius Hamernik (3rd Great-Grandfather) was born June 1, 1789, and died August



Above: Tylicz church record recording the death of Joachim Porucznik (born September 19, 1851, in Tylicz, Austria; later Poland; grandfather of Dorothy Kopach, 1926-2020, and great-grandfather of Karen Piquet Martin) on February 26, 1915, in Thalerhof, Austria. This copy of the record was made in May 1991. Right: Thirteen soldiers pose for a photograph and another group are marching together on the village green about 1914; both in Tylicz.



gust 3, 1849, in Tylicz. He married **Marianna Kiewesz** (3rd Great-Grandmother) on November 19, 1809, in Tylicz and had thirteen children, all born in Tylicz. Marianna died eleven months after her thirteenth child was born (see above).



Franciscus Hamernik was born October 1, 1793, and died September 1, 1794, in Tylicz.

Joannes Hamernik (5th Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Hamernik (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1720 in

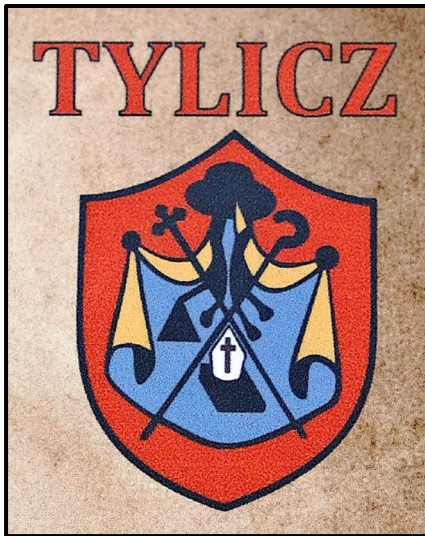


Top: Historic photographs of elementary children at a school in Tylicz (note that most are bare footed) and five girls (left) in front of a public building in Tylicz. Above: An older lady in Tylicz in May 1991.

Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married **Marianna Hamernik** (5th Great-Grandmother; born about 1726; died April 11, 1786, in Tylicz) and had two known children, both born in Tylicz.

Andreas Hamernik (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1759 and died November 22, 1815, in Tylicz. He married **Agnes or Agatha Bielicka** (4th Great-Grandmother) about

1787 and had two known children, both born in Tylicz (see above). Agnes or Agatha



This page: Historic photographs of people that lived in Tylicz and some of its buildings. The three pictures on the lower right are from 1915. Top left: The Tylicz town seal.

was the daughter of **Mathias Bilicki or Bielicki** (5th Great-Grandfather) who was born about 1715 in Tylicz and died before 1775 in Tylicz. He married **Marianna** (5th Great-Grandmother; see her will and mark on page 48) and had five children: Maria Bilicka or Bielicka (born about 1746 in Tylicz;



died November 7, 1813 in Tylicz; married Gregorius Sawka), Catherina Bilicka or Bielicka

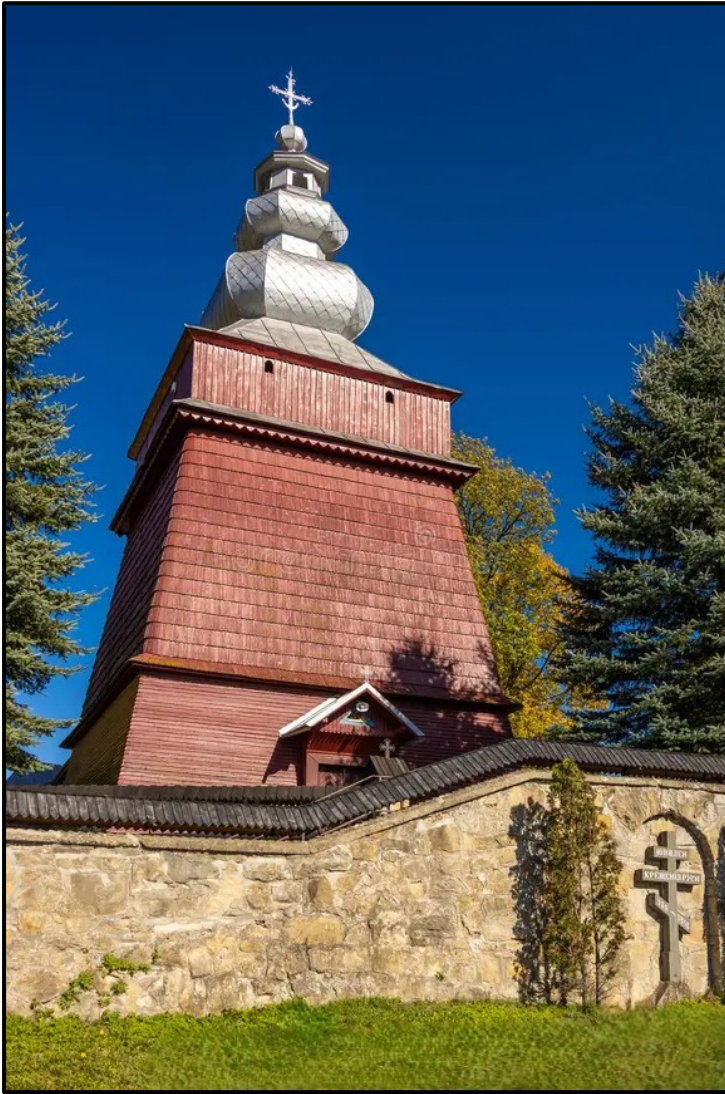


Top: Modern day Tylicz, Poland. It is only 79 miles from Krakow but takes almost two and a half hours to drive by car. It has a population of 1,800 people. **Right:** Two historic photographs from the early 1900s from Tylicz. **Above:** This form of the cross is the symbol for the Orthodox religion followed by most Lemkos.



(born about 1750 in Tylicz), Ewa Bilicka or Bielicka (born about 1755), Agnes of Agatha Bilicka/Bielicka/Bilicki/Bielicki (born about 1761 in Tylicz; died December

18, 1831, in Tylicz; married Andreas Hamernik, above), and Marianna Bilicka or Bielicka (born about 1765 in Tylicz; died August 5, 1812, in Tylicz; married Thomas Tokarczyk on January 19, 1789, in Tylicz). Mathias Bilicki or Bielicki was the son of **Mr. Bilicki**



or Bielicki (born about 1690) and **Agatha** (6th Great-Grandparents of Dorothy Kopach) (born about 1716 in Tylicz; died February 29, 1796, in Tylicz) and had two known children: Franciscus Bilicki or Bielicki (born about 1712 in Tylicz; died May 9, 1788,

Left: Another view of the Church of Saints Kosmas and Damian in Tylicz. It, and the Church of St. Michael in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland, are the two most important Lemko churches in the Kopacz and Porucznik families.

in Tylicz; married Pelagia) and Mathias Bilicki or Bielicki (5th Great-Grandfather; see above).

Thomas Hamernik was born about 1764 and died January 21, 1811, in Tylicz. He married Pelagia Kiewesz on January 24, 1786, in Tylicz and had seven children, all born in Tylicz: Hyacinthus Ludovicus Hamernik (1788-1807),

Michael Hamernik (1791-1791), Theodosia Hamernik (born about 1792; married Franciscus Pogrzeba on February 18, 1810, in Tylicz and had one son: Franciscus Pogrzeba, 1811-1815), Mathias Hamernik (1793-1814), Joannes de Martha Hamernik (1796-1850; married 1920 Anna Fedorcza on November 16, 1823, in Tylicz and had nine children, all born in Tylicz), Catharina Hamernik (1799-1869; married Alexius Fedorcza on November 16, 1823, in Tylicz and had seven children, all born in Tylicz), and Joannes Hamernik (1805-1880; married Martianna or Marcianna Ciolkowicz on January 29, 1832, in Tylicz and had five children, all born in Tylicz).

Basilus Hamernik (6th Great-Grandfather)

Basilus Hamernik (6th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1690 of

Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died before 1784, in Tylicz. He married, but his wife's name is unknown, and had at least three children, probably all born in Tylicz.



Martinus Hamernik was born about 1713 and died March 17, 1809, in Tylicz. He lived to be in his nineties, which was very unusual for anyone in the Kopacz family. He had two children: Joannes Hamernik (born about 1750) and Catharina Hamernik (born about 1765; died April 3,

Top: Karen Martin (left; daughter of Dorothy Kopach) at the entrance to Mochnaczką Nizna, Poland, the most important village in the Porucznik family. Middle: Countryside next to Mochnaczka. Above: Karen at an historic hotel in Krynica Zdroj, Poland. All photographs were taken in 1991.

1810, in Tylicz; married Antonius Truchan or Truchanik on February 20, 1786, in Tylicz and had eight children, all born in Tylicz).



This page: Tylicz, Austria (Poland after World War I). Top: View of the main center of the village about 1915. Middle: A special gathering in 1937. Below: Five buildings and two bicycles in Tylicz; 1936. Above: A dirt road leading to the oldest church in the village that was built in 1612.



Joannes Hamernik (5th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1720. He married **Mari-**

anna Hamernik (5th Great-Grandmother) and had two known children, both born in Tylicz (see above).

Mathias Hamernik was born about 1725. He married Anastasia (surname unknown) and

had three children, all born in Tylicz: Mathias Hamernik (born about 1743; died March 12,



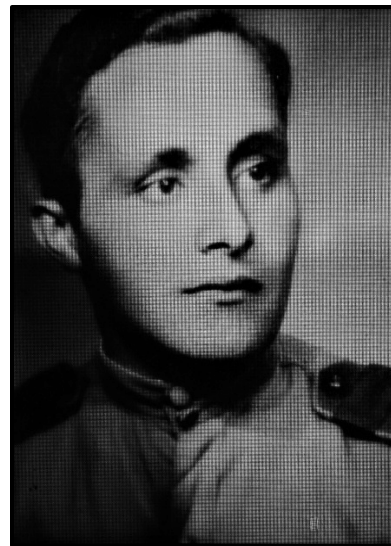
Top: Gathering of Polish soldiers in Tylicz in late 1930s. Middle: Musicians performing in Tylicz in 1950s. Left: School children in Tylicz in 1930. Alex Folkman is on second row from back in the middle. Above: The Kornreich family of Tylicz. Sixty Jews lived in harmony with the Gentiles of Tylicz in 1939.

1807, in Tylicz; married and had three children, all born in Tylicz), Andreas Hamernik (born about 1745; died March 2, 1815, in Tylicz; married Anna Kaminska about 1775 and had eight children, all born in Tylicz), and Pantaleon Hamernik (born about 1757; died September 11, 1828, in Tylicz; married Marianna Fedorcza or Fedorowicz about 1780 and had eight children, all born in Tylicz).

Christophorus Hamernik (7th Great-Grandfather)

Christophorus Hamernik (7th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1660

of Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died about 1730 in Tylicz. He married, but his wife's name is unknown, and had at least two children, possibly born in Tylicz.



Top left: Historic photograph of the Catholic church in Tylicz that was built in 1612. Above: Great-Grandparents of Alex Folkman who lived in Tylicz. Nossan Yehuda and Kayla Folkman both lived to be over 100 years old, which was rare at the time. "People passing through the town would stop their coaches and take a picture of them." Top right: Tzvi Bleich, Alex Folkman's grandfather, of Tylicz who was killed in 1941/1942. The Jews and Gentiles in Tylicz went to school together and worked well together. Right: Alex Folkman (1922-2023) about 1946. Alex grew up in Tylicz, where his parents owned a store. He became a brave freedom fighter, even joining the Russian Army in 1945. He survived, but most of his family died in the war. In 1950 he emigrated from Czechoslovakia to the United States.

Basilus Hamernik (6th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1690 of Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died

before 1784, in Tylicz. He married, but his wife's name is unknown, and had at least three children, probably all born in Tylicz (see above).

Joannes Hamernik was born about 1705 in Tylicz. He married Marianna (surname un-



Above: A picture of Alex Folkman taken the last day in his home in Tylicz in the fall of 1940 before his family was forced to relocate. Top right: Fashionable couple on a bridge in Tylicz in early 1900s Right: Tylicz had a community of Gypsies in the early 1900s.

known and had two children, both born in Tylicz: Thomas Hamernik (born about 1747 in Tylicz; died January 10, 1799, in Tylicz; married Anatasia Zowczak on February 4, 1787, in Tylicz and had three children, all born in Tylicz), and Joannes Hamernik (born about 1753 in Tylicz; died November 25, 1817, in Tylicz; married Anna Mochacka or Garbera about 1782 and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz).



The Kiewesz Family

Stanislaus Kiewesz (4th Great-Grandfather)

Stanislaus Kiewesz (4th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1770 in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and died August 30, 1828, in Tylicz. He married **Anna Kolar or Kolarczyk** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1772 in Mochaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria, now Poland) on February 6, 1792, in Mochaczka and had ten children, all born in Tylicz.

Marianna Kiewesz (3rd Great-Grandmother) was born February 1, 1793, and died April 23, 1839, in Tylicz. She married **Antonius Hamernik** (3rd Great-Grandfather) on No-

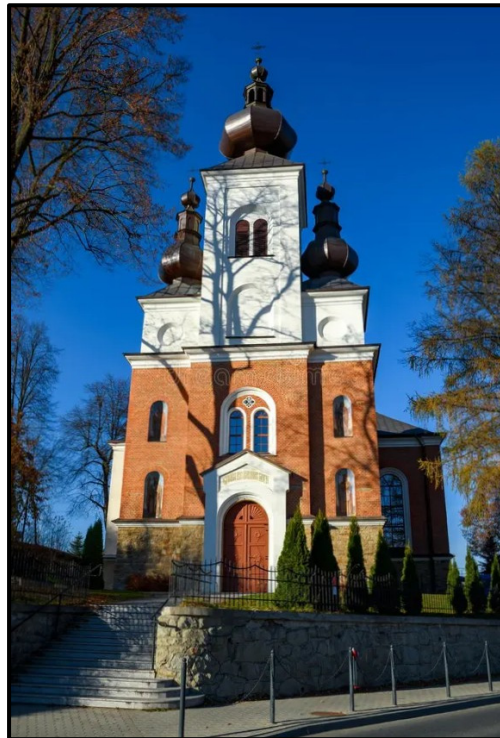
vember 19, 1809, in Tylicz and had thirteen children, all born in Tylicz. Marianna died eleven months after her last child was born (see above). **Franciscus Kiewesz** was born



Above: Classic Orthodox Cross next to a Lemko Church in Poland. This image dates to at least the 6th century. Compared to western symbols of the crucifixion, it has two extra bars. The top bar represents the inscription “INRI” (Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum), which translates to “Jesus of Nazaret, King of the Jews.” The middle bar is the main beam where Christ’s hands were nailed. The bottom slanted bar serves as “a footrest for Christ” and “symbolizes the contrasting fates of the two thieves crucified alongside Jesus—one ascending to Heaven and the other descending to Hell;” also “representing the scales of justice.” Right: 19th century Greek Catholic Church of Saints Peter and Paul in Krynica-Zdroj, Poland. The Tamura family lived in Krynica-Zdroj.

January 12, 1795, and died August 18, 1798, in Tylicz. He was three years old when he died. **Anastasia Kiewesz** was born January 4, 1797, and died October 21, 1800. Like her older brother, she was three years old when she died.

Lucas Kiewesz was born October 13, 1799, and died May 1, 1852, in Tylicz. He married Anastasia Pogrzeba on February 2, 1834, in Tylicz and had five children, all born in Tylicz: Anna Kiewesz (1836-1842), Franciscus Kiewesz (1840-1842), Maria Kiewesz (1844-1844),



Franciscus Seraf Kiewesz (1846-1847), and Joanna Kiewesz (born 1849).

Hyacinthus Ludovicus Kiewesz was born August 19, 1802. He married Marianna Hamernik on November 9, 1828, in Tylicz and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz: Antonius Kiewesz (born 1829) Joannes Kiewesz (1831-1831), Anna Kiewesz (1832-1832), Theodosia Kiewesz (born 1833), Anastasia Kiewesz (1835-1848), Petrus Paulus Kiewesz (born 1838), Catharina Kiewesz (1840-1841), Pelagia Kiewesz (1843-1843), Anna Kiewesz (1844-1847), Joannes Kiewesz (born 1847), and Nic-olaus Kiewesz (born 1852).



Above: Andreas “Andrew” Kopach on the left. His brother, Joachim Kopacz, may be on the right, but he has not been identified. There is an Andreas that was born in 1863 and a Joachimus born in 1863, but it is not known if they are the same people.

Catharina Kiewesz was born March 24, 1805, and died May 17, 1847, in Tylicz. She married Franciscus Borgias Baluc on February 6, 1825, in Tylicz and had two children, both born in Tylicz: Andreas Baluc (1825-1895; married Maria Tokarczyk on November 23, 1847, in Tylicz, but no children are listed) and Maria Baluc (1828-1829).

Joannes Kiewesz was born August 6, 1807, and died November 19, 1851, in Tylicz. He married Barbara Zoludko on February 14, 1843, in Tylicz and had one daughter: Thecla Kiewesz (born 1847 in Tylicz).

Nicolaus Kiewesz was born December 3, 1809, and died January 29, 1842, in Tylicz. He married Anna Szymanska on February 19, 1832, in Tylicz and had six children, all born in Tylicz: Andreas Kiewesz (1832-1835), Maria Kiewesz (1834-1838), Julianna Kiewesz (1836-1853), Thecia Kiewesz (1838-1842), Joannes Maptista Kiewesz (1840-1842), and Maria Kiewesz (born 1842; never married but had a daughter: Pelagia Kiewesz, who was born 1874 in Tylicz).

Josephus Kiewesz was born March 19, 1813, and died before February 1893. He married **Anna Zubrzycka or Miejska** (Great-Grandmother) on January 23, 1841, in Tylicz and had three children: Petrus Kiewesz (1844-1902; married Parascevia Ilczyszak about 1877 and had six children all born in Tylicz), Stanislaus Kiewesz (1847-1855), and Marianna Kiewesz (1851-1855).

Anna is the mother of **Josepha Miejska or Kiewesz** (Grandmother), but Josephus Kiewesz may not be her father.

Franciscus Kiewesz was born April 16, 1815, and died July 29, 1816, in Tylicz. He was one year old when he died.

Michael Kiewesz (5th Great-Grandfather)

Michael Kiewesz (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1735, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). He married, but his wife’s name is unknown. They had at least two children, both born in Tylicz.

Marianna Kiewesz was born about 1760. She married Georgius Chowaniec about 1780 and had five children, all born in Tylicz: Maria Chowaniec (born about 1781; died November 12, 1807, in Tylicz; married Joannes Matakowicz or Matakiewicz on February 9, 1800, in Tylicz and had two



Above: Perfect scene of Lemkos leaving church in the early 1900s. That such an image exists is amazing!

children, both born in Tylicz), Helena Chowaniec (1785-1787), Joannes Chowaniec (1788-1788), Marianna Chowaniec (1790-1826; married Moyses Duranski on February 10, 1805, and had four children, all born in Tylicz), and Daniel Chowaniec (1792-1851; married Eva Krynicka on November 15, 1812, in Slotwiny, Austria, and had eleven children, all born in Tylicz).

Stanislaus Kiewesz (4th Great-Grandfather) was born about 1770 and died August 30, 1828, in Tylicz. He married **Anna Kolar or Kolarczyk** (4th Great-Grandmother; born about 1772 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria, now Poland) on February 6, 1792, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had ten children, all born in Tylicz (see above).

The Kolar or Kolarczyk Family

Michael Kolar or Kolarczyk (5th Great-Grandfather)

Michael Kolar or Kolarczyk (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1750 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria, now Poland. He married **Pelagia Swiatkowska** (5th Great-Grandmother; born about 1755 in Izby, Grybow, Galicia, Austria, now Poland; daughter of Joannes Swiatkowski) and had four children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna.

Anna Kolar or Kolarczyk (4th Great-Grandmother) was born about 1773 in Mochnaczka and died September 19, 1827, in Tylicz, Nowy Sacz, Galicia, Austria (now Poland). She married **Stanislaus Kiewesz** (4th Great-Grandfather) on February 6, 1792, in Mochnaczka and had ten children, all born in Tylicz (see above).

Joannes Kolar was born about 1779. He married Marianna Potocka on November 16, 1806, in Piorunka, Grybow, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), and had eight children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria: Michael Kolar (born 1807), Alexius Kolar (born 1810), Anna Kolar (born 1813; married Georgius Kluczka on November 18, 1833, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had nine children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna), Maria Kolar (1817-1847; married Joannes Rewak on February 26, 1837, in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had four children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna), Gregorius Kolar (1820-1844), Helena Kolar (born about 1825; died 1851; married Petrus Hrabski on November 20, 1848, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had one son: Joannes Hrabski, 1850-1850), Athanasius Kolar (1827-1869; married Rosalia Hrabska on November

This page: The Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Wojkowa, Poland. This church replaced an older building from the 1600s after it was burned. The Krynicki family lived in Wojkowa from about 1675 to about 1795. This is a classic “northwestern type of Lemko Orthodox church” (cut away, top right, and drawing, right). See pages 37, 136-139, 271-272.

20, 1848, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had six children, all born in Mochnaczka Nina), and Theodosia Kolar (1830-1855).

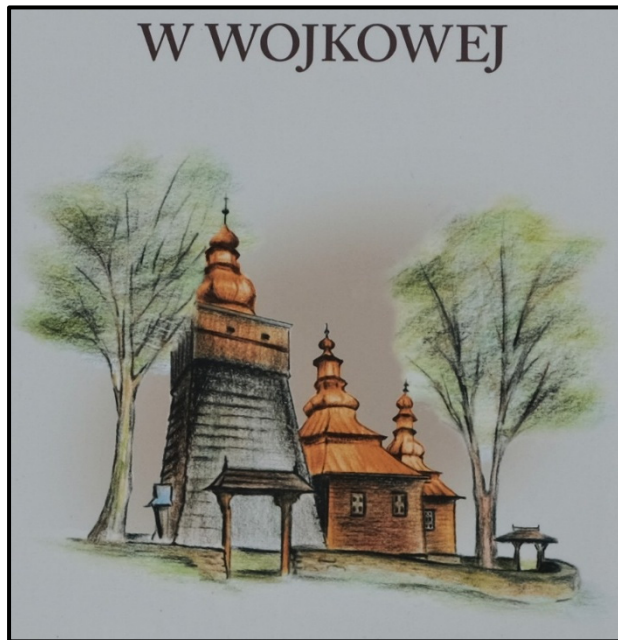
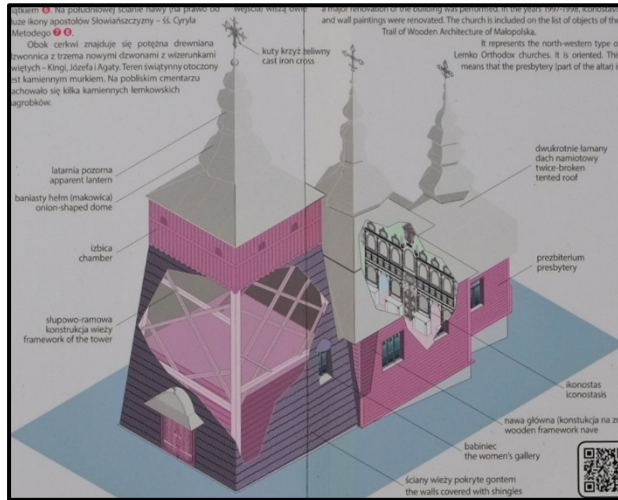
Agafia Kolar was born February 21, 1786. She married Georgius Boyko on November 25, 1811, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had three children: Maria Boyko (1812-1873; married Thomas Kolar on November 15, 1829, in Mochnaczka Nizna and had eight children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna), Anastasia Boyko (born 1814; married Joannes Parylak on November 18, 1839, in Mochnaczka Nizna, but no children are listed), and Demetrius Boyko (born 1817).

Gregorius Kolar was born November 28, 1788, and died February 13, 1789, in Mochnaczka Nizna.

The Swiatkowski Family

Joannes Swiatkowski (6th Great-Grandfather)

Joannes Swiatkowski (6th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach) was born about 1730. His wife's name is unknown, but they had at least one daughter.



Pelagia Swiatkowska (5th Great-Grandmother) was born about 1755 in Izby, Austria,



Top: Interior of the Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Wojkowa, Poland, which dates from 1790. Middle: Wooden chapel in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland, that may have been financed by Onuphrius Porucznik (1854-1915; grandfather of Dorothy Kopacz and great-grandfather of Karen Piquet Martin). Above: A bird's eye view of Mochnaczka Nizna, the most important village in the Porucznik family. Right: Most of the land shown in this photograph was owned by Onuphrius Porucznik, who was considered a well-to-do farmer. He married Euphemia Baluc from Tylicz and they had thirteen children, including Maria Porucznik (1888-1967; mother of Dorothy Kopacz).



now Poland. She married **Michael Kolar or Kolarczyk** (5th Great-Grandfather) and had four children, all born in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria, now Poland (see above).

Villages and Towns with Relatives, but No Kopacz Great-Grandparents

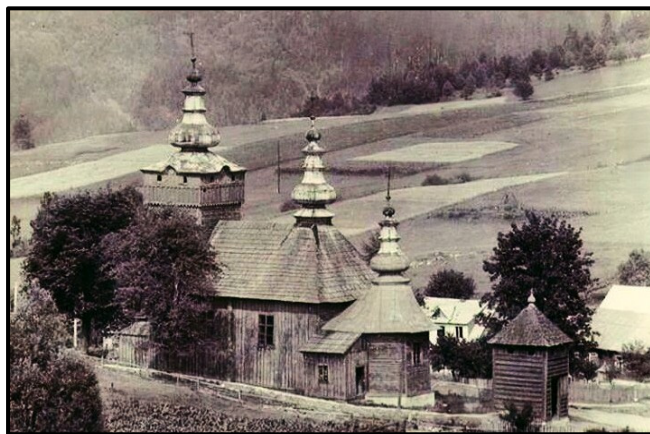
The red color identifies great aunts or uncles, and black the children of great aunts or uncles who were born, married, resided and/or died in one of these communities.

Banica, Poland

“At one time, the highest earner in Banica was a blacksmith. No wonder, as his workshop

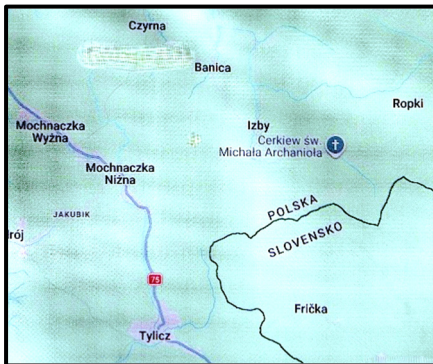
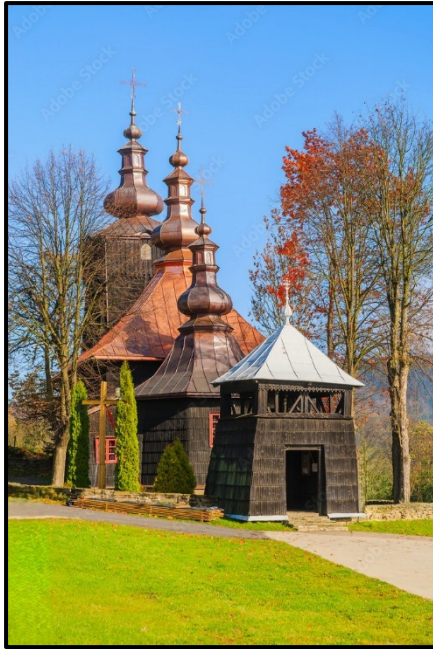


Above: The beautiful countryside around Banica, Poland. Right: Historic photograph of the Lemko Church of St. Cosmas and St. Damian in the early 1900s. Theodosia Porucznik (Aunt; her husband was born here in 1897), Barbara Cymbalak (2nd Great-Grandaunt; born 1805; had six children here), Procopius Cymbalak (3rd Great-Granduncle), Antonius Rowinski, Elias Kochan, Joannes Cymbalak, Paraskewia Andrasz, Pelagia Andrasz, Elias Andrasz, and Barbara, Maciejowska married here. Eudocia Andrasz (married and had three children here) and Rev. Constantinus Porucznik (1809-1865; married and had nine children here).



stood on Banicka Górka, at the intersection of roads leading from surrounding villages. Anyone heading to the market in Gorlice or further afield had to pass by the blacksmith.”

“During the Austro-Hungarian ear, life in Banica was modest but peaceful. Some resi-

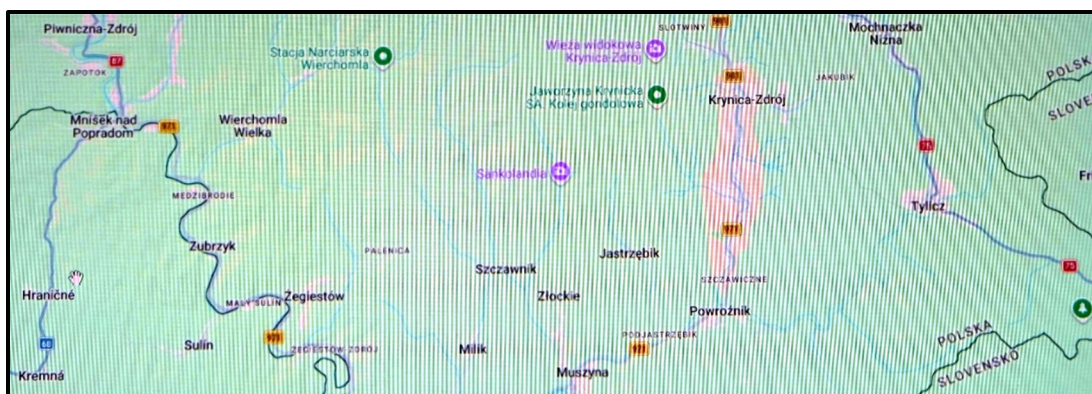


Top: The handsome Lemko church in Banica, Poland, and its special setting (middle). Above: Map showing the relative locations (from top) of Czarna, Banica, Izby, and Ropki to Tylicz and Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland. It also shows how close the border of Slovakia (Slovensko) is to these Polish villages. Right: Map of Poland (courtesy of Rand McNally). The arrow shows where most of the Lemko villages are located.



dents emigrated abroad in search of work, those who remained fared relatively well. World War I marked the end of Banica’s good times. Some residents were drafted into the army; others were deported to the Thalerhof concentration camp. The army confiscated food supplies and animals, and famine and disease spread throughout the village. Between the wars, Banica somehow found its feet. The main source of income was felling trees and transporting timber. Agriculture was cul-

tivated, orchards were planted and those with a knack for trade transported goods across



Top: Map of the area southeast of Nowy Sacz, Poland, in Lesser Poland, showing (left to right) the family villages of Sulin, Slovakia, and Milik, Szczawnik, Muszyna, Jastrzebnik, Krynica-Zdroj, Mochnaczka Nizna, and Tylicz, Poland. Middle: Bird's eye view of the village of Czarna, Left and above: Two views of the historic Orthodox Church of St. Paraskeva in Czarna. It was built in 1893, replacing a church built in the 1600s that burned down.

borders. Help also came from the families of emigrants. A school was built. Un-

fortunately, this relatively good period for Banica ended with the advent of World War II. Endless battles between the Germans and partisans, arrest, deportations to forced

labor—Banic never saw a moment of peace. Things weren't much better after the war



Above: The Orthodox Church of St. Paraskeva in Czyrna, Poland, that was built in 1893. Some of the icons in the interior date back to the 1600s. Andreas Porucznik (2nd Great-Granduncle) married here in 1784. Anna Porzucznik (3rd Great-Grandaunt; born 1753) married here and had five children, all born in Czyrna). Julianna Kochan married here and had four children, all born in Czyrna. Maria Cymbalak had five children born in Czyrna. Gregorius Cidylo had a son born in 1812 in Cyrena.

either. In 1945, most of the residents left for the Soviet Union, and those who remained

found themselves once again caught in the turmoil The end came in 1947 when the last residents of Banica were resettled in the western territories. However, Banica is not just



Top right: A British Halifax II FS-P flying from Italy to Warsaw to aid the insurgents, was shot down over Banica, Poland, in 1944. The entire crew perished and their bodies buried by the local residents. Top left and above: the wooden Lemko Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Milik, Poland, which was built in 1813 on the site of an earlier 16th-century church destroyed by a flood. Left: Interior of the church in Milik, which has icons from the 1600s.

about the Lemkos and their sad fate. It is also the story of heroic Polish pilots. On an August night in 1944, a Halifax II FS-P, flying from Italy to Warsaw to aid the insurgents, was shot down over Banica. The entire crew perished. The bodies of the victims were buried by local residents at the crash site and later moved to a military cemetery. Today, only two buildings from the old days remain in Banica and a car rarely passed by on the road.” (History of Banica, Poland; Internet)

Procopius Cymbalak or Cymbalowski (about 1748-January 17, 1814, in Izby, Austria; 3rd Great-Granduncle, son of Georgius Cymbalak, 4th Great-Grandfather) married Barbara Szewczyk about 1776 in Banica. They resided in Izby, where they had six children.

Barbara Cymbalak (born November 29, 1805; 2nd Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Mathias

Cymbalak, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Josephus Andrasz on February 18, 1821, in Izby. They resided in Banica where they had six children.



Above: The Lemko Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Milik, Poland, which was built in 1813. Maria Semczyszak (3rd Great-Grandaunt married Joannes Holowacz, a resident of Milik, in 1791), Basilius Kopacz (1730-1808; 4th Great-Granduncle) married Anna Semaniczak (1732-1802; born and died in Milik) about 1760, and had five children in Milik; Joannes Kopacz (2nd Great-Granduncle) married Helena Krynicka (born about 1819 in Milik) in Milik, Gregorius Kopacz (1788-1847; Great-Granduncle) married Anna Chomiak (born 1797 in Milik) in 1823, in Milik, Maria Kopacz (born about 1765 in Milik) married Josephus Szostik and had a daughter: born 1790, in Milik. Tatianna Kopacz (born about 1773 in Milik) married in 1793, in Milik and had two daughters born in Milik; Theodora Kopacz (born about 1775 in Milik) married Jacobus Cichanski in 1801, in Milik, and had four children, all born in Milik. Eva Kopacz (born about 1780 in Milik) married Timotheus Cichanski and had three children, all born in Milik. Catharina Kopacz (1785-1818; born and died in Milik) married Gregorius Medwedyk in 1801, in Milik, and had four children, all born in Milik.

Theodosia Porucznik (1899-1985; aunt; daughter of Onuphrius Porucznik, Grandfather) married Basilius Zerilyk (born 1897 in Banica). They lived in Mochnaczka Niza, where they had six children. They later resided in Sosedovicy, Lviv, Ukraine.

Antonius Martyr Rowinski (born 1853; son of Anna Baluc, Great Grandaunt; daughter of Josephus Baluc, 2nd Great-Grandfather) married Maria Adamiak on February 20, 1881, in Banica, Austria (later Poland). They resided in Mochnaczka Nizna, where they had two children.

Elias Kochan or Czynrianski (about 1780-1830; son of Joannes Kochan or Czynrianski, fourth great-granduncle, son of Andreas Kochan, 5th Great-Grandfather) married Maria

Krynicka on January 30, 1798, in Banica, Austria. They resided in Czertyzne where they had six children. (Czertyzne is a village that no longer exists.)

Maria Kochan (born about 1781; daughter of Joannes Kochan, 4th Great-Granduncle, son of Andreas Kochan, 5th Great-Grandfather) married Samuel Andrasz on November 6, 1796, in Banica, Austria, and had eight children, all born in Banica.

Joannes Cymbalak (1803-1871; son of Mathias Cymbalak or Cymbalowski, 3rd Great-Granduncle, son of Georgius Cymbalak, 4th Great-Grandfather) married Maria Andrasz on November 18, 1821, in Banica, Austria. They resided in Izby where they had eight children.

Paraskewia Andrasz (born 1826; daughter of Barbara Cymbalak, 2nd Great-Grand-aunt, daughter of Mathias Cymbalak, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Theodosius Swiatkowski on March 3, 1845, in Banica.

Pelagia Andrasz (1829-1873; daughter of Barbara Cymbalak, 2nd Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Mathias Cymbalak, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Thomas Szelep on November 9, 1851, in Banica. They lived

Right: The Lemko Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Milik, Poland, and its interior. The church has icons from the 1600s.

in Mochnaczka Nizna, where they had six children.

Joannes Andrasz (born 1835; son of Barbara Cymbalak, 2nd Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Mathias Cymbalak, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Pelagia Szelep on November 23, 1857, in Mochnaczka Nizna. They resided in Banica, where they had two children.

Elias Andrasz (born 1837; son of Barbara Cymbalak, 2nd Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Mathias Cymbalak, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Fevronia Zerilyk on January 26, 1868, in Banica.

Eudocia Andrasz (born 1840; son of Barbara Cymbalak, 2nd Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Mathias Cymbalak, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Clementius Adamowicz on November 18, 1860, in Banica. They lived in Banica where they had three children.

Barbara Maciejowska (born 1838; daughter of Clara Cymbalak, Great Grandaunt, daughter



of Bastilius Cymbalak, 2nd Great-Grandfather) married Alexius Kowalski on November 10, 1873, in Banica.

Rev. Constantinus Porucznik (1809-1865; son of Rev. Hiacinthius Porucznik, 2nd Great-



Right: The interior of the Lemko Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Milik, Poland, which was built in 1813. The following relatives were married in the previous church on this site: Basilius Kopacz (4th Great-Grandaunt; 1760), Joannes Kopacz (2nd Great-Granduncle), Gregorius Kopacz (Great-Granduncle; 1823), Maria Kopacz (1793), Theodora Kopacz (1801), Eva Kopacz, and Catharina Kopacz (1801). Some of the icons shown here were in the earlier church.

Granduncle, son of Elias Porucznik, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Maria Krolewska about 1835 and had nine children, all born in Banica.

Czyrna, Poland

“Czyrna is a small village in southern Poland. It had a population of 308 as of the 2021 census. Founded in the 17th century, in 1643, on lands belonging to the Kraków bishops' estate, Czyrna developed as a settlement under Wallachian law on cleared forest areas, attracting primarily Lemko inhabitants alongside smaller Polish and Jewish communities. (In 1939, of its 620 residents, 610 were Ukrainians [Lemkos] and ten were Jews.) The Lemko population, central to the village's cultural identity, largely emigrated to the Soviet Union in 1945, with further resettlements to western Poland following Operation Vistula in 1947, significantly altering the demographic fabric. Today, Czyrna preserves traces of its Lemko heritage through traditional residential and farm buildings, roadside crosses from the 19th and 20th centuries, and its position on the Wooden Architecture Route in the Małopolska Voivodeship. A key landmark is the wooden Greek Catholic Church of St. Paraskeva, constructed in 1893 on the site of a 17th-century predecessor that had burned down earlier in the 19th century. This modest post-and-beam structure features a tower over the porch, a single-ridge roof with turrets, and an interior iconostasis blending 18th- and 20th-century

elements, including restored icons of St. Paraskeva and the Entombment of Christ. Originally Orthodox and later Greek Catholic, the church transitioned to Roman Catholic use after



Above: The village of Milik, Poland.

1947 and now serves as the parish seat for the Immaculate Heart of Mary, symbolizing the region's religious and cultural shifts. Additional sites include a 19th-century stone chapel over the Czyrnianka Stream with 18th-century folk art, two 18th-century wayside chapels, and the Polish-Slovak House opened in 2008 to foster cross-border cultural ties.” (Czyrna History, Internet)

One of the four unnamed brothers from Russia (see page 299) reached the village of Czyrna about 1775, where he settled and adopted the surname Kopystianski.

Anna Porzucznik (born about 1753 in Mochnaczka Nizna, and died October 25, 1812, in Czyrna; 3rd Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Constantinus Porucznik, 4th Great-Grandfather) married Theodorus Cidylo about 1786 and had four children, all born in Czyrna,

Andreas Porucznik (born about 1765; 2nd Great-Granduncle, son of Elias Porucznik, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Tatianna Fedoszczak (born about 1765 in Czyrna; daughter of Alexius Fedoszczak) about 1784 in probably Czyrna. They resided in Mochnaczka Nizna, where their eight children were born.

Julianna Kochan (born about 1795; daughter of Joannes Kochan or Czyrnianski, 4th Great-Granduncle, son of Andreas Kochan, 5th Great-Grandfather) married Samuel Lasz on November 9, 1817, in Ceryn and had four children, all born in Czyrna, Austria.

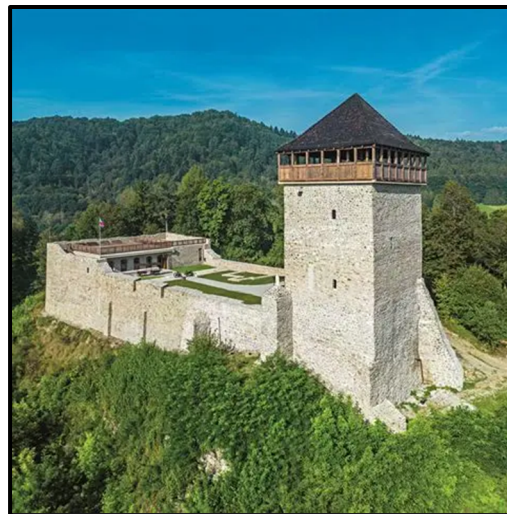
Maria Cymbalak (born about 1781; daughter of Theodorus Cymbalak or Cymbalowski,



This page: Muszyna Castle, which overlooks the Poprad River and the town of Muszyna, Poland. The site dates back to 1209, but the stone castle dates from the mid-1400s. In a document dated 1668, the village of Tylicz had to pay a tax each year for the castle's support (see page 286).

3rd Great-Granduncle, son of Georgius Cymbalak, 4th Great-Grandfather) married Maximus Cidylo on November 9, 1797, in Izby and had five children, all born in Czyrna, Austria.

Gregorius Cidylo (born 1787 in Czyrna; son of Anna Porzucznik, 3rd Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Constantinus Porucznik, 4th Great-Grandfather) married Maria Bortniczak on November 22, 1812, in Czyrna and had one known child: Clemens Cidylo, who was born November 7, 1813, in Czyrna.



Milik, Poland

Milik, Poland, is in the valley of the Milik River, a tributary of the Poprad River. There were 762 people living in Milik in 2021. It has the wooden Lemko Church of Saints Cosmas



Above: Opposite view of Muszyna Castle and the town of Muszyna, Poland. The castle controlled the riverways and was owned by the Bishops of Cracow for hundreds of years. Below: 17th century Catholic Church of Saint Joseph Spouse of the Blessed Virgin in Muszyna. The Bartmanowicz family (cousins of Dorothy Kopach) lived in Muszyna from at least the late 1600s to the middle 1800s. They were Roman Catholic and would have attended mass in this church.

and Damian, which was built in 1813 on the site of an earlier 16th-century church destroyed by a flood. There are icons inside that date from the 17th-century. Following the displacement of the Lemkos during Operation Vistula, it has been a Roman Catholic parish church since 1947.



Maria Semczyszak (born about 1761 and died before 1802; 3rd Great-Grandaunt; daughter of Petrus Semczyszak, 4th Great-Grandfather) married Joannes Holowacz or Holowaczyk (born about 1770 of Milik) in 1791 in Andrzejowka, Austria.

Basilus Kopacz (born about 1730 and died March 30, 1808, in Milik; 4th Great-Granduncle, son of Nicholas Kopacz, 5th Great-Grandfather) married Anna Semaniczak (born about 1732 in Milik, Austria; died 1802 in Milik) about 1760, and had five children, all born in Milik.

Joannes Kopacz (born about 1807 and died May 30, 1847, in Andrzejowka, Austria; 2nd Great-Granduncle, son of Joannes Kopacz, 3rd Great-Grandfather). He married Helena Krynicka (born about 1819 in Milik, Austria; died 1847 in Andrzejowka).

Gregorius Kopacz (born November 27, 1788, and died June 23, 1847, in Andrzejowka, Austria; Great-Granduncle, son of Simeon Kopacz, 2nd Great-Grandfather) married Anna Chomiak (born 1797 in Milik; died 1831 in Andrzejowka) on March 2, 1823, in Milik and had three children: Anna Kopacz (born 1819 in Milik; died 1853 in Andrzejowka), Elias Kopacz (1823-1824), and Julianna Kopacz (born 1829 in Andrzejowka).



Above: Muszyna, Poland, has a beautiful Lemko church that dates from 1861. It is now in Leluchow, Poland, less than four miles away from the center of Muszyna.

Maria Kopacz (born about 1765 in Milik; daughter of Basilius Kopacz, 4th Great-Granduncle, son of Nicholas Kopacz, 5th Great-Grandfather) married Josephus Szostik and had one known daughter: Catharina Szostik, born October 6, 1790, in Milik.

Tatianna Kopacz (born about 1773 in Milik; daughter of Basilius Kopacz, 4th Great-Granduncle, son of Nicholas Kopacz, 5th Great-Grandfather) married Joannes Kostura or Kosturyk on November 10, 1793, in Milik and had two known children, both born in Milik: Anna Kostura, born 1793, and Eva Kostura, born 1800.

Theodora Kopacz (born about 1775 in Milik; daughter of Basilius Kopacz, 4th Great-Granduncle, son of Nicholas Kopacz, 5th Great-Grandfather) married Jacobus Cichanski on June 30, 1801, in Milik, and had four children, all born in Milik: Maria Cichanska, born 1802, Joannes Cichanski, born 1805, Simeon Cichanski, born 1808, and Alexius Cichanski, born 1812.

Eva Kopacz (born about 1780 in Milik; daughter of Basilius Kopacz, 4th Great-Granduncle, son of Nicholas Kopacz, 5th Great-Grandfather) married Timotheus Cichanski, and had three children, all born in Milik: Maria Cichanska, born 1805, Joannes Cichanski, born 1807, and Theodorus Cichanski, born 1810.

Catharina Kopacz (born May 9, 1785, in Milik; died March 29, 1818, in Milik; daughter of Basilius Kopacz, 4th Great-Granduncle, son of Nicholas Kopacz, 5th Great-Grandfather) married Gregorius Medwedyk on November 7, 1801, in Milik and had four children, all born in Milik: Theodorus Medwedyk, born 1803, Joannes Medwedyk, born about 1807, Eva Medwedyk, born 1816, and Lucas Medwedyk, born 1817.

Muszyna, Poland

Only distant cousins lived in Muszyna. Michael Bartmanowicz was born in Muszyna in 1753

and died in 1817 in Szczawnik, Austria. He was the son of Franciscus Bartmanowicz, who was born in 1730 in Muszyna and married Marianna Muczojszczonka (born 1730 in



Above: The Filial Creek Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist in Muszynka, Poland, which was built in the eighteenth century. Melania Baluc (born 1885; Great-Aunt) married Petus Nesterak and had three children all born in Muszynka. Agrypina Cymbalak (born 1834; daughter of Joannes Cymbalak, 2nd Great-Grandaunt) married Joannes Lyga in 1856 and had one daughter born in Muszynka. Pelagia Cymbalak (born 1861; daughter of Anna Porucznik, Great-Grandaunt) married Lucas Popko in 1888, and had two children, both born in Muszynka. Right: Entrance to the church. Some icons date from 1689.



Muszyna) in 1749 in Muszyna. Franciscus was the son of Jacobus (born about 1695) and Teressia Bartmanowicz (born about 1700), who both lived in Muszyna.

Agnes Bartmanowicz was born about 1841 in Muszyna and died there in 1842. She was the daughter of Joannes Bartmanowicz (born about 1800 in Musczyna) and Caharina Filowicz (born about 1801 in Muszyna), who married in 1820 in Muszyna. Joannes was the son of Alexius Bartmanowicz (1766-1831) who lived in Muszyna all his life, and Marianna Kalucka, who died in 1829 in Mussina. They married in 1794 in Muszyna.

At the witch trial in Tylicz in 1763, among those in attendance was “the mayor, Franciszek Bartmanowicz” (born 1730) from Muszyna. This was probably the cousin listed above.



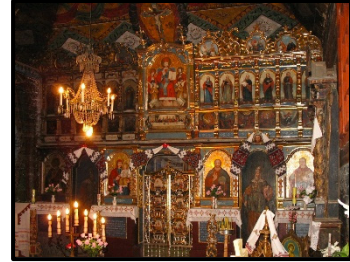
Above: The Lemko Church in Muszynka, Poland, that dates from the 1700s. This was the church for members of the Baluc and Cymbalak families in Muszynka from at least 1834 to the early 1900s.

(“During the 15th-18th centuries Muszyna was under the Bishops of Krakow and the town governed by starostas (elders) appointed by the bishops. These officials functioned as de facto mayors. These leaders oversaw administration, courts, and military matters for the Muszyna domain.”)

Muszynka, Poland

Melania Baluc (born June 28, 1885; Great Aunt, daughter of Joannes Nepomucenus Baluc, Great-Grandfather). She married Petus Nesterak and had three children, all born in Muszynka, Austria: Nestor Nesterak (born 1908), Michael Nesterak (born 1910), Zenobia Nesterak (born 1917).

Agrypina Cymbalak (born 1834; daughter of Joannes Cymbalak, 2nd Great Grandaunt,



Above: The Lemko Church of Saint Demetrius in Snietnica, Poland, that dates from 1755. Top right: Excellent interior of the church. Rev. Hiacinthus Porucznik (2nd Great-Granduncle; 1776-1847) had fifteen children; all born in Snietnica from 1804 to 1830. Joannes Porucznik (Great-Granduncle; 1805-1879) married and had nine children; all born in Snietnica from 1830 to 1849. Barbara Cymbalak (1786-1841) had four children born in Snietnica. Domiella Cymbalak (1799-1853) had eleven children born in Snietnica. Rosalia Cymbalak (1801-1847) had four children born in Snietnica. Demetrius Cymbalak (1830-1873) had four children born in Snietnica. Right: A woman in Muszynka, Poland, in 1936.

daughter of Mathias Cymbalak, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Joannes Lyga on November 16, 1856, in Izby and had one daughter: Parascevia

Lyga, who was born on October 26, 1857, in Muszynka.

Pelagia Cymbalak (born 1861; daughter of Anna Porucznik, Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Joannes 2nd Great-Grandfather) married Lucas Popko on May 13, 1888, in Izby and had two children, both born in Muszynka, Austria: Maria Popko, born 1889, and Joannes Popko, born 1893.

Snietnica, Poland

In 1785 the village of Snietnica (Snitnycja) comprised 7.5 square miles and had 520 Greek Catholics (Lemkos), twelve Roman Catholics, and three Jews. In 1926 it had 824 Lemkos. It is "one of the oldest Lemko Villages, dating back to the Princes' Era" (11th -13th centuries).

One of the four unnamed brothers from Russia (see page 299) reached the village of Snietnica, Austria, about 1775, where he settled and adopted the surname Moskva.

Rev. Hiacinthus Porucznik (born about 1776; died January 12, 1847, in Snietnica; 2nd Great Granduncle; son of Elias Porucznik, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Maria Czyrnianska (born about 1783 in Mochnaczka Nizna, Austria; died April 5, 1848, in Banica, Austria; daughter of Rev. Georgius Czyrnianski, born 1742, and Maria Hoynak, born 1750) on May 7, 1803, in Mochnaczka Nizna, and had fifteen children, all born in Snietnica, Grybow, Galicia, Austria: Emilianus Porucznik (born July 7, 1804; died January 20, 1810, in Snietnica, Austria), Catharina Porucznik (born November 20, 1805; married Franciscus Tumildalski, born 1803, on February 19, 1827, in Snietnica), Rev. Petrus Porucznik (born 1807; died 1853), Rev. Constantinus Porucznik (born 1809; died 1865), Michael Porucznik (1811-1811), Rosalia Porucznik (1812-1813), Damianus Porucznik (born 1813 married Cristina Kopyscienska on October 7, 1834, in BW, Austria), Irina Pruchnik (born 1815; married Josephus Byszewski or Biszewski on February 14, 1837, in Snietnica, Austria, and had two children), Emilianus Porucznik (1817-1818), Joannes Porucznik (born 1820), Anna Porucznik (1822-1861; married Athanasius Czyrnianski on February 7, 1842, in Snietnica and had fourteen children, all born in Wojkowa, Austria), Elena Porucznik (born 1824), Maryanna Porucznik (born February 26, 1825; died March 15, 1885, in Klimkowka, Austria; married Conradus Czyrnianski or Kochan on October 25, 1847, in Snietnica, Austria, and had five children), Rosalia Porucznik (born 1827), and Paraxedis Porucznik (born October 30, 1830).

Joannes Porucznik (born July 3, 1805, and died June 12, 1879, in Snietnica; Great-Granduncle; son of Joannes Porucznik, 2nd Great-Grandfather) married Feyronia Hoc (born June 28, 1812, in Snietnica; died August 11, 1873, in Snietnica; daughter of Stephanus Hoc, 1774-1847, and Catharine Dziadyk, 1780-1813) on February 23, 1829, in Scientia and had nine children, all born in Snietnica: Paraxedis Porucznik (born 1830), --- Porucznik (born 1832), Marianna Porucznik (born 1834), Irina Porucznik (born 1837; married Nicholas 15, 1859, in Snietnica and had four children), Paulus Porucznik (born 1840; married Tatianna Kuzmiak on January 25, 1863, in Brunary Wyzne, Austria, and had six children, all born in Snietnica), Matrona Porucznik (1842-1842), Timotheus Porucznik (born 1843; married Ahaphia Kuzmycz on May 23, 1869, in Brunary Wyzne, Austria), Andreas Porucznik (born 1847-1850), and Rosalia Porucznik (1849-1852).

Barbara Cymbalak (1786-1841; daughter of Catharina Kwoka, 3rd Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Theodorus Kwoka, 4th Great-Grandfather) married Petrus Moskwa on July 4, 1809, in Izby, and had four children, all born in Snietnica, Austria.

Domicella Cymbalak (1799-1853; daughter of Catharina Kwoka, 3rd Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Theodorus Kwoka, 4th Great-Grandfather) married Joannes Peregrim on May 22, 1820, in Snietnica and had eleven children, all born in Snietnica.

Rosalia Cymbalak (1801-1847; daughter of Catharina Kwoka, 3rd Great-Grandaunt, daughter of Theodorus Kwoka, 4th Great-Grandfather) married Theodorus Moskwa on November 14, 1830, in Izby and had four children, all born in Snietnica.

Demetrius Cymbalak (1830-1873; son of Joannes Cymbalak, 2nd Great-Granduncle, son of Mathias Cymbalak, 3rd Great-Grandfather) married Theodosia Durniak on November 25, 1860, in Snietnica and had four children, all born in Snietnica.

Tylicz's Witch Trial in 1763

Oryna Pawliszanka was born about 1720 and resided in Tylicz, Austria (now Poland). In 1763, she was accused of practicing witchcraft and, according to the court record, “despite



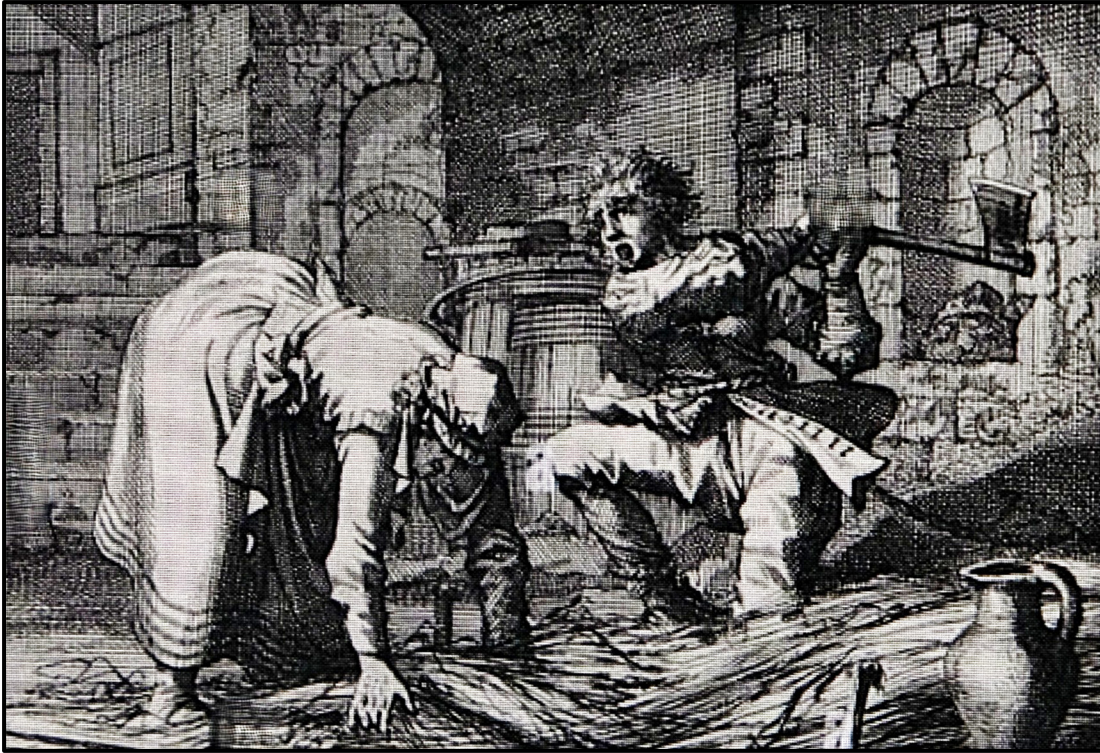
Above: A German engraving showing a suspected witches being tortured. “There was often little evidence against those arrested for witchcraft, beyond rumor and allegations that were hard to prove. This meant getting a suspect to confess during questioning was important for the trial” (BBC--Bitesize). The Tylicz court record of 1763 clearly states that Oryna Pawliszanka was tortured, but she never confessed—yet she was still condemned to death.

the torture, Oryna pleaded not guilty.” Nevertheless, she was found “guilty of idolatry and sorcery” and sentenced to be burned at the stake. Instead, “by way of grace,” she was beheaded. All of this took place in the seemingly tranquil town of Tylicz.

Oryna Pawliszanka “was a member of the vast group of citizens leading peasant-like lives. On the day of the trial she was, in social terms, an old woman. Her exact age remains unknown, but she was already a widow after the death of her second husband. Moreover, it is likely that she was childless. Although she had extended family, they lived in another town. As an old, solitary and eventually poor woman, she was at the bottom of the social hierarchy.” (*Gaining the Reputation of a Witch*, by Stanislaw Witecki.)

“On April 12, 1763, at the City Hall in Tylicz, by order of the starost [community elder] of Muszyński, Idzie Fihauser, the Oryna trial began. The law of Muszyna was represented by the mayor, Klemens Woycikiewicz, the resident, Paweł Zawadowicz, the mayor, Franciszek Bartmanowicz (born 1730), and the [?] Józef Wilczyński. Tylicz law was represented by the mayor, Franciszek Bilick (born 1712), the resident, **Sebastian Mieyski** (4th Great Granduncle; born 1730), the mayor Stefan Chowańc, the [?] Piotr Ciołkowicz

(4th Great Granduncle; born 1730), the mayor Stefan Chowańc, the [?] Piotr Ciołkowiec (born 1720), and the jurors: Paweł Kondracik, Jerzy Kiewesz, Piotr Chołowczak, and



Above: Old woodcut showing a mature woman that is about to have her head cut off. Oryna Pawliszanka, a resident of Tylicz, Austria, was found guilty of practicing witchcraft and sentenced to be burned at the stake. Instead, “by way of grace,” she was beheaded. This took place in April 1763. Jakub “Jacobus” Baluc (5th Great-Grandfather of Dorothy Kopach; born 1710) and Sebastian Mieyski (4th Great Granduncle; born 1730) were among those who heard her case. Below: Women condemned for witchcraft were often burned at the stake, a common sentence in Europe as depicted on this colorized woodcut.

Maciej Truchanik. Witnesses in the Oryna trial were: Tymko Woykowski, Leszko Frycki, church żek, Piotr Kozubski, Józef Bereski, travel carver, Józef Szymański, miller Teresa, Józef Króli-



kowski, Mikołaj Budzanowski, **Jakub Baluc** (5th Great-Grandfather; born 1710), and Józef Miklaszewski. Pawliszanka was accused of witchcraft. Witnesses, as evidence against the accused, gave dew collection at dawn in a watering can, enchanting cattle to neighbors so that it did not give milk, and hiding Holy Communion in their hands during mass in a church in Tylicz. After the testimony of witnesses, the court

called the master of the ceremony in order to extract testimony from the accused. Despite the torture, Oryna pleaded not guilty. After the completion of the hearings and the torture, the Tylicz court, on the basis of Article 63 of the Chełmno Law, found Oryna Pawliszanka guilty of idolatry and sorcery, and for the above to be sentenced to death by burning at the stake. By way of grace,

the court allowed her to be beheaded under the subia [?] and the body to be immediately buried.”

This was a snapshot in time of the community leaders in Tylicz, made up of many families connected to the Kopacz family. As noted above, **Jakub (Jacobus) Baluc** (5th Great-Grandfather; born 1710) and **Sebastian Mieyski** (4th Great Granduncle; born 1730) are certain direct line relatives. Others that are also probably related are: **Jozef Bereski** (probably Josephus Bereski, born about 1710 of Tylicz) and **Jozef Krolikowski** (probably Josephus Krolikowski, born about 1735 in Tylicz). Among the surnames mentioned, **Woykowski, Frycki, Kozubski, and Szymanski**, are family names from the 1700s residing in Tylicz. Unfortunately, they are forever linked as witnesses to a sad case where an innocent woman lost her life because of primitive superstitions. (At the time, an accusation of witchcraft was often enough for a person to be put on trial for their life.)

Oryna Pawliszanka may be related by marriage to **Michael Pawliszak**, who was born about 1740 of Tylicz, Austria. Michael Pawliszak’s father is unknown, as are Oryna’s parents and siblings.

Witch Trials in Poland

“Witch trials in Poland began in the early 16th century, peaked in the late 17th century, and continued sporadically until the late 18th century, resulting in thousands of executions.”

“The first known witchcraft case in Poland was part of a heresy trial against Damian of Borków, though the exact date is unknown, and the first confirmed execution occurred in Waliszew in 1511, when a woman was burned at the stake for sorcery. Prior to this, cases were mostly handled by mild ecclesiastical courts, which typically imposed penance or fines rather than execution. During the 16th century, 49 women and 19 men were condemned, primarily in regions near the Holy Roman Empire, such as Poznań.”

“The most intense period of witch hunting in Poland occurred between 1670 and 1730, coinciding with wars, rebellions, famine, and plague, which created social anxiety and a search for scapegoats. Witch trials were usually conducted in rural villages or small towns, targeting women accused by neighbors of causing harm to humans, animals, or property through magic. Trials could be overseen by secular city courts, clerical courts, or private noble courts, with secular courts gradually taking over from ecclesiastical authorities in the 16th and 17th centuries.”

“Despite formal bans on witch trials in 1776, enforcement was inconsistent, and local courts continued to arrest and execute accused witches for decades. Laws were repeatedly issued to limit trials and require high court confirmation for death sentences, but these were often ignored until the late 18th century. Overall, it is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 people were executed for sorcery in Poland.” (Wikipedia)

Tylicz in 1668

In 1668, an inventory of Tylicz was taken and listed 55 houses. “The mayor of Tylicz in 1668 was Ignacy Strąciwilk and one of the councilors was Ignacy Miecznik. The inventory mentions the names and surnames of the townspeople of Tylicz from 1668. They were: Fil Płownia, Jan Mislą, Jan Galbera, Jan Miecznik, Jan Ślusarz, Hryć Prokop, Michał Fedorczyn, Krzys Bielicki, Fedor Żurawik, Marcin Wojcik, Jacko Kowal, Paweł Cieliczka, Stec

Fediak, Lesio Parylak, Wasyl Popowicz, Jan Cechmistrz, Hnat Nieściorak, Szymon Przyrodzki, Seman Kuczowiak, Warchoń Gbusik, Jan Sywulak, Choma Cieliczka, Piotr



The oldest document to mention Tylicz, then called Miastko, dates from May 22, 1359. Its defensive walls were first built by order of Casimir the Great in 1363, to protect the Polish-Hungarian border. The last of these walls (located on Mur Street) was demolished in 1906. Above: Map of Tylicz, Poland, which may be about a hundred years old. It shows that the town had a tall wall (the tallest defensive walls in Poland, according to historian Janusz Cisek), towers, a castle, and a mill. The castle had “a courtyard from which you entered the distillery, brewery, and mill.”

Fedak, Jan Dmietra, Michał Dmitrow, Jan Kowalik, Jędrzej Burzanowski, Walenty Żołądz, Jan Garcarz, Jan Parylak, Olexa Truchan, Danko Nieściorak, Waśko Racyniak, Olexa Juszczaak, **Jan Mieyski**, Grzegorz Tkacz, Piotr Makuch, Jacko Kopeć, Hamerniczka, Wojciech Koczwar, Waśko Truchan, Mikołaj Dziumba, Kondrat Maiceyszyn, Fedor Pieniąszko, Lazar Semańcząt, Dymitr Semańcząt, Piotr Siemańcząt, Paweł Semańcząt, Jędrzej Cymbała, Jędrzej Semańcząt, Lesio Fedorczyń, Tymko Czernolak, Tymko Cieliczka, Lesio Dań-czyszyn, and Maciej Feydzin.”

“From the inventory of 1668 we learn that the inhabitants of Tylicz owned 21.5 fields of land under the town. The land was mountainous and barren ‘... He will be born on a field of oats plus or minus 60 kops, and the other congregation does not sow.’ The fields were divided between fifty townspeople. In addition, in Tylicz lived two cottagers and one privileged. The burdens borne by the townspeople of Tylicz were numerous and burdensome. The inventory lists: mutton dishes—one ram for every thirty, cheese six gr from each house, and serfdom, which had to be made up by homesteaders who had homesteads on freshly grubbed upland four days a week from spring to autumn, and three days a week from autumn to spring. The townspeople of Tylicz had, apart from houses, also gardens, arable fields and pastures. They paid podymny from 94 houses because four councilors were exempt from the fee. The height of podymny [a tribute collected from each home] in 1668 Tylicz was 129 zł and six gr, road five zł and eleven gr, hiberny 100 zł and 100 zł tax to the Muszyna castle.”

Trip to Southeast Poland in 2025

On July 23, 2025, Rebecca Martin (daughter of Karen Piquet Martin and granddaughter of Dorothy Kopach Piquet) and her father, Richard Martin, visited the Lemko towns and villages of Mochnaczka Nizna, Izby, Chertyzhne or Czertyzne, Piorunka, Krynica-Zdroj, Tylicz, Wojkowa, Jastrzebik, Szczawnik, Andrzejowka, Poland, and an area near Sulin, Slovakia. The majority of Rebecca's Lemko ancestors resided in these eleven communities during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. This is mainly a photographic history of that journey.

Wednesday, July 23, 2025. This was an important genealogical day, and we were blessed



Rebecca Martin is in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland (above), at the home of her great-great grandfather, Oauphrius Porucznik (1854-1915). He was considered a “well-to-do farmer,” and owned many acres of land. When he was sixty years old, he was forced from his home and died in a concentration camp.

with beautiful weather. We got a good start, but it still took three hours to get from Krakow

to our first town, **Mochnaczka Nizna**, a seventy-five-mile drive. Rebecca's great grand-

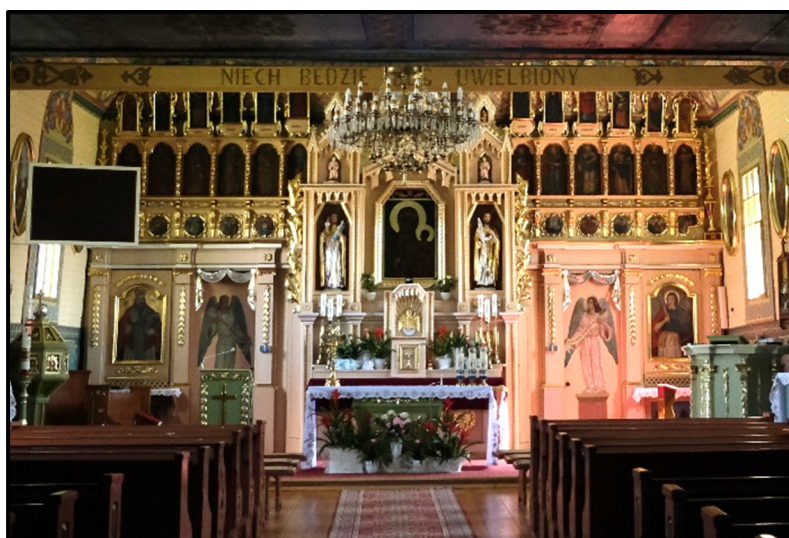


Top: View of the home of Oauphrius Porucznik (1854-1915) from the church in Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland. Above right: Land owned by Oauphrius that is next to his house and the church. Above left: A hundred feet from Oauphrius' home was this stork nest! Left: View of the church from his home. July 23, 2025.

parents, Joannes Kopacz (1884-1939) and Maria Porucznik (1888-1967) were married in Saint Michael the Archangel church (dates from the 1700s) on June 15, 1908. They moved to Tylicz

where they lived until immigrating to western Pennsylvania in 1910. Maria Porucznik's

family home (a wooden house painted green) is still standing across the street from the



church in Mochnaczka
and two of her brothers

owned houses next to her father's home. Her father, Oauphrius Porucznik (born June 23,

Top: Rebecca Martin is at the Church of Saint Michael the Archangel (dates from 1700s), where her great-grandparents, Joannes Kopacz (1884-1939) and Maria Porucznik (1888-1967) were married on June 15, 1908. (They immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1910.) Above and left: Interior of the church, and the entrance to the church grounds; July 23, 2025.

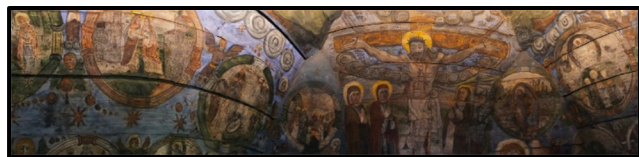
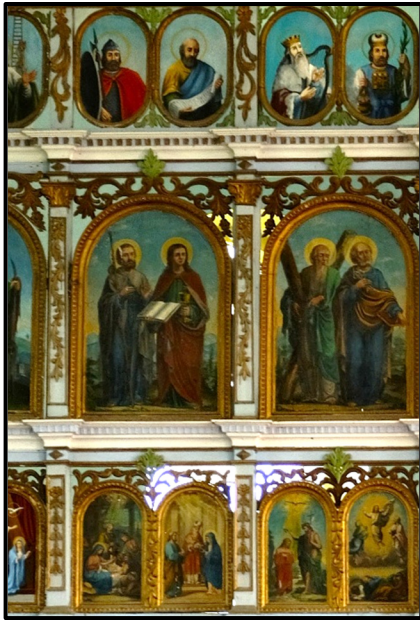
1854), was a well-to-do farmer and owned all the land behind his house and up the hill,



Top: Another view of the village of Mochnaczka Nizna, Poland. The church steeple can be seen to the right of middle. **Middle:** Izby, Poland. The Cymbalak, Madelan, Kwoka, Madzelan, and Swiatkowska families, lived in Izby from about 1690 until at least 1831. **Map** at a roadside stop in Mochnaczka showing how close it is to Tylicz, Piorunka, and Krynica. **Above:** A farmer in Mochnacz working the old-fashioned way.

as well as land on the other side of the church. He was forcibly taken from his home by Austrian authorities in 1914 and died from exposure and mistreatment in a concentration camp a few months later January 23, 1915. The church in Mochnaczka is a handsome building and it was the first time that Rebecca got to see it in the sunlight. (Rebecca had

visited southeast Poland with her mother, Karen Piquet Martin, in 2010 when she was fifteen



years old.) At least six generations of Rebecca's Porucznik ancestors lived in Mochnacka from about 1710.

These include the Kolar, Swiatkowski, and Hoynak families. Then we drove a few miles to **Izby**, where five of Rebecca's ancestral families (the Cymbalak, Madelan, Kwoka,

Top right: Interior of St. Luke the Evangelist in Izby, Poland, which was built in 1886. It replaced an older church with the same name. Top left: Close-up of the iconostasis in the church, which date from 1888. In the old church there was a painting of "our Lady of Izbia, famous for its miracles." It drew many pilgrims from Hungary and Slovakia so a new church was built to accommodate the crowds. The painting is now in the church in Berest, Poland. Middle: Countryside next to Piorunka, Poland. Left and above: Murals from the 1600s in the Lemko Church St. James in Powrozik,

Madzellan, and Swiatkowska families), lived from about 1690 until at least 1831. The



Above: Interior of St. James Church in Powrozik, Poland. The Lemko building has retained its old, seventeenth century atmosphere. Powrozik is next to Krynica-Zdroj, where the Tymura family lived from before 1710 until at least 1792. If they did not attend this church, they certainly knew about it. It is now part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site: "Wooden tserkvas of the Carpathian region in Poland and Ukraine." Left: Lemko church (1798) in Piorunka, Poland, that was built over the place where a statue of a pagan god once stood. The Barylik/Baryla and Woytowicz families lived in Piorunka from the 1600s to at least 1813.

church dates from 1886 and replaced an older Lemko wooden church. The church was closed

closed but gated, so we could still see the inside. Next, we drove through the abandoned



village of **Chertyzhne** or **Czertyzne**, where the Kochan or Czyr-

Top: View of the countryside from the church in Wojkowa. **Above right:** Rebecca Martin in the side chapel of the UNESC St. James Church (middle left with me, Richard Martin) in Powroznik that may have a connection with the Tymura family. **Left:** Rebecca Martin running next to the Lemko church of Saints Kosmas and Damian in Tylicz, the most important village in the Kopacz history. Part of the Kopacz, Krynicka, Kiewesz, Kondracik, Zubrzycki, Pogrzeba, Machnicz, Furszt, Senko, Porucznik, Baluc Grabic, Andreyko, Hamernik, Kiewesz, and Bielicka families lived in Tylicz from before 1660 until at least 1931.

nianski family lived in the 1700's and early 1800s, and perhaps cousins were still there in

the 1900s. The twenty-five families that had prospered in this isolated valley for gener-



Above: The wooden church of Wojkowa (built 1790 on top of burned temple from the 1600s). The Krynicki family lived in Wojkowa from about 1675 to about 1795. Left: Left: The Lemko church at Jastrzebik, Poland (built in the early 1800s), which replaced a much older building from at least 1484. The Slota family lived in Jastrzebik before 1710 until at least 1800. The church is landscaped with many flowers; the most of any that we saw on this trip on July 23, 2025.

ations were forced to leave in 1947. Nothing remains today, but a cemetery. Even the handsome Lemko church was torn down in 1952. Next, we stopped to see the Lemko wooden church of Saints Cosmas and Damian (built in 1798, but it has many Iconostasis from the 1600s and 1700s) in **Piorunka**. There is a rare painting here of a Lemko shepherd against

a mountainous panorama that we didn't get to see because the church was locked. The church

was built over the place where a statue to the pagan god Perun once stood. (Alexius Barylik



or Baryla, Rebecca's 6th Great-Grandfather; 1732-1804, and his wife, Eva Woytowicz, 6th Great-Grandmother; 1740-1813, lived and died in Piorunka, as did Alexius' father, Jacobus Michniewicz or Baryla, 7th Great-Grandfather;



1715-1798. Alexius also had a grandfather that lived in Piorunka in the 1600s.) Then, we drove through **Krynica-Zdroj**, Poland, where the Tymura family lived from before 1710 until at least 1792. They may have attended or at least certainly knew about the nearby Lemko church of St. James in Powroznik that dates from 1600. Its side chapel has frescos from the 1600s and many old icons. It is now part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site: "Wooden tserkvas of the Carpathian region in Poland and Ukraine."

Top left: This interesting building may be a restored Lemko mill near Szczawnik. **Above:** Classic Lemko church in Szczawnik, Poland, and its front entrance (left). The Grabik and Barnowska or Barnowski families lived in Szczawnik from about 1732 until at least 1815.

Then we drove to **Tylicz**, Rebecca's most important ancestral village where direct line relatives with fifteen different surnames (Kopacz, Krynicka, Kiewesz, Kondracik, Zubrzycki, Pogrzeba, Machnicz, Furszt, Senko, Porucznik, Baluc Grabic, Andreyko, Hamernik, Kiewesz, and Bielicka families) lived from before 1660 until 1931. There are two old

wooden churches in Tylicz. The oldest is a Roman Catholic church, Saints Peter and Paul,



Top: Mass is being conducted in the once Lemko church (right) in Andrejowka, which is one of the oldest settlements in southern Poland. The church was built in 1864 but founded in 1352. Rebecca Martin's fifth great-grandfather, Joannes Kopacz, moved from Sulin, Slovakia, to Andrejowka in the late 1700s. The family of his wife, Maria Semezyzak, lived for several generations in this town. Above: Rebecca is walking up to the church, which sits above the town; 2025.

which was built in 1612, and the Church of Saints Kosmas and Damian that was built in 1743. Each has excellent interiors. Rebecca has ancestors that were members of both churches. The town has become a popular ski destination. Next, we visited the Lemko church in **Wojkowa** (built in 1790), which is surrounded by trees on top of a high hill. The Krynicki family lived here from about 1675 to about 1795. Then we



visited the church in **Jastrzebik** (built in the early 1800s), which replaced a much older



church that had a bell made in 1484, and has seven icons from the 1600s. (The Slota family lived here before 1710 until at least 1800.) The church was landscaped with nice flowers. As we drove to **Szczawnik**, Poland, we stopped at a very interesting looking building that has been restored and could have been a mill. The church in Szczawnik was built in the classic Lemko style with three towers.



Top: Looking across the Danajec River at Slovakia from Poland, near Sulin, Slovakia. The first known Kopacz, Nicolaus Kopacz (Rebecca Martin's 7th Great-Grand-father), was born about 1705 in Sulin, Hungary (now Slovakia). Above: A nearby pedestrian bridge connects Poland to Slovakia, which shows that a completely open border exists between the two countries. Left: Rebecca Martin in Krakow, Poland, one of the great cities of Europe. It is seventy to ninety miles from most of the Lemko villages in this history.

The Grabik and Barnowska or Barnowski families lived here from about 1732 until at least 1815.

Elias Grabik, Rebecca's 5th Great-Grandfather, was born here about 1774, and his father,

Stephanus, 6th Great-Grandfather; 1732-1802, lived his entire life in Szczawnik. Eva Barnowska, wife of Elias, was born in Szczawnik, and her father, Joannes Barnowski or Barna, 6th Great-Grandfather, 1735-1802, lived his entire life in Szczawnik. At least three generations of Eva's family lived here from the 1600s until the late 1700s. Our last stop was at the church in **Andrzejowka**, which is one of the oldest settlements in southern Poland; it was formally established under German law in 1352. Joannes Kopacz (Rebecca's seventh great-grandfather) moved from Sulin, Slovakia, to Andrzejowka in the late 1700s. The family of his wife, Maria Semezyszak, lived for several generations in this town. The church was built in 1864 but founded in 1352. It is surrounded by 300-year-old lime trees. Mass was being conducted as we entered the church, which allowed us to see its excellent interior. Afterward, we drove along the Danajec River that divides Poland from Slovakia. We crossed over to Slovakia on a pedestrian bridge that was only a few miles from **Sulin, Slovakia**, the seat of the Kopacz family. We would have visited Sulin, but we were out of time and had to drive back to Germany that evening. So, we made the long drive back around Krakow, crossed the Germany border, and stayed that evening in Forst (Lausitz), Germany. On this eventful day, we saw nine churches and four of their interiors in ten villages. Rebecca did a good job organizing them in such a way so that we could see them in order from Mochaczka Ninza to the Slovakian border. I hadn't seen any of these Lemko villages since 1991, so this was an important, even spiritual trip for me. This entire area of Poland is special and seeing it in good weather made it even better. The only major Lemko villages (i.e. places where great-grandparents resided) that we did not visit were Jastrzebik, Poland, home of the Slota family from before 1710 until the early 1800s, Ropki, Poland, where the Nowicka family resided in the 1700s and 1800s, and Sulin, Slovakia, the seat of the Kopacz family. The Lemko church in Ropki has been moved to the Museum of Folk Architecture (Polish: Muzeum Budownictwa Ludowego w Sanoku) in Sanok, Poland. Only twenty people live in Ropki today because of the forced removal of the Lemko people in 1947.

Other communities where great-aunts/uncles or their children resided are Milik, Czuma, Banica, Snietnica, Muszynka and Muszyna, Poland, which have excellent Lemko churches. Muszyna even has a castle!



Above: Town Hall Tower (built in 1390s) on the Main Market Square in the Old Town of Krakow. We climbed this tower on July 22, 2025, the day before we visited Rebecca's ancestral Lemko villages in southeast Poland.

Four Brothers Flee Russia and Settle in Lemko Villages

The Lemko spirit of freedom was strengthened by four of Pugachev's insurgents. Four



Above: Yemelyan (Emilyan) Pugachev (born circa 1742; died 1775). Portrait from 1774. He "was an ataman of the Yaik (Ural) Cossacks and the leader of Pugachev's Rebellion, a major popular uprising in the Russian Empire during the reign of Catherine the Great." He led "the largest peasant revolt in the history of the Russian Empire." He had many early successes, but after he lost the Battle of Kazan in July 1774, he was betrayed by his own Cossacks and executed in Moscow in January 1775. As a result of the rebellion, Catherine "pursued a series of reforms to help and placate the masses." Four brothers served under Pugachev and after his execution fled west, changing their names, and settling in Lemko villages in today's southeast Poland and far western Ukraine. Some of these people are relatives of Dorothy Kopacz/Kopach. Right: Russian stamp commemorating the 200th anniversary of Pugachev's Rebellion in 1973-1975.

rebel brothers distinguished themselves with bravery while fighting in the famous Cossack rebellion started by Emilyyan Pugachev, a folk hero in Russia. After the execution of their beloved leader [1775], they fled from Russia and hid in the Carpathian Mountains, in Lemkovyna, to save their lives from the tsar's Okhrana (security service). The Russian government promised a huge reward for the capture of the fugitive brother's heads, and a massive search was launched. To throw off the bounty hunters, the four rebels changed their names and went separate ways. One brother who had assumed the surname Moskva settled in the village of Snietnica [Poland]; another reached the village of Czyrna [Poland], adopting the surname Kopystianski; the third got to the village of Mochnaczka [Poland] where he took the name Garbera, while the fourth having crossed the Carpathian Mountains, settled in Transcarpathian Rus [mostly located in western Ukraine] under the name Dukhnovych. The



celebrated families that produced many Lemko luminaries were started by these very brothers. Some of Garbera's descendants changed their name into Mokhnatskii, Kopystianskii, and Mokhnatskii are the patriarchs of the priest family in Lemkovyna. As for the Dukhnovych family, their role in the awakening of Trans-

carpathian Rus' is well known." (*Lemkovyna*, by Fr. Ioann Polianskii, translated and edited by Paul Best, Michael Decerbo, and Walter Maksimovich, page 166)

Andrzej Garbera

Andrzej “Andreas” Garbera (distant cousin of Dorothy Kopach) July 4, 1918-April 1, 1940; buried in Tylicz, Poland) was a non-commissioned officer of the 2nd Air Regiment in Krakow—122nd Fighter Squadron, a Russian Orthodox Pole, a heroic Resistance Fighter, and a World War II hero. “The 2nd Air Regiment in Krakow, which included the 122nd Fighter Squadron, was a significant part of the Polish Army’s air force during the 1939 invasion of Poland.



The squadron was known for its experienced pilots and was involved in various training exercises and air shows. The 2nd Air Regiment and the 122nd Fighter Squadron played a crucial role in the Polish Air Force efforts during the early stages of the invasion, contributing to the Polish resistance against the advancing German forces... Despite being numerically inferior to the German Luftwaffe, Polish pilots achieved notable successes, including the destruction of 126 enemy aircraft during the 1939 campaign.” (Wikipedia)



Above: Andrzej “Andreas” Garbera (July 4, 1918-April 1, 1940; distant cousin of Dorothy Kopach). Left: The PZL P.11 Polish fighter plane that Andrzej flew in 1939. “It was the basic fighter of the Polish Military Aviation during the German-Soviet invasion of Poland. Right from the start of the war, it was outclassed by its rivals. Andrzej grew up in Tylicz, Poland, and there met Rena Kornreich, an Orthodox Jew. Even though he was a Russian Orthodox Christian, she fell in love with him (and she said he also loved her). Working for the Polish Underground, he arranged for Rena’s escape to Slovakia after an SS soldier threatened to rape her. Garbera died of pneumonia when he was twenty-one and Rena wept for him.

Andrzej Garbera grew up in Tylicz, Poland, which had had a small Jewish community of sixty people. He was a Lemko and an active member of the Russian Orthodox Church.

He met Rena Kornreich when “they were both very young” and according to her own account, “fell in love.” She was an Orthodox Jew and he a Christian. “They weren’t supposed to be in love, but they were.”

“He also saved her life. After an SS man threatened to rape Rena, Andrzej smuggled her into Slovakia. But Andrzej was part of the Polish Resistance, and it was dangerous work. One winter he got pneumonia—and died. He was just 21. It completely destroyed Rena.”

Rena wrote, “I found his grave when I went to Tylicz. An SS man was standing at the gate, staring at me. I couldn’t leave anything [on the grave] because he would shoot me [because a Jew leaving anything on a gentile’s grave would defile it]. So, I stood there and wept.”

Rena Kornreich, Holocaust Survivor

Arena Kornreich was born and raised in Tylicz, Poland. As stated above she met and fell in love with Andrzej Garbera (distant cousin of Dorothy Kopach) who also grew up in the village of Tylicz.

Rena was sent with her younger sister, Danka Konreich, to Auschwitz in 1942 and managed to survive three years and 41 days in the camp. She wrote a book about her experiences with the help of Heather Dune Macadam, entitled *Rena’s Promise, A Story of Sisters in Auschwitz*. The following is from an interview of Macadam by National Geographic.

“Rena and Danka grew up in the Polish village of Tylicz, on the border of Poland and Slovakia. The Jews—there were about sixty and the gentiles there lived together in harmony.”

“Rena always said that her upbringing informed her perspective. If beggars came by



Above: Gravestone of Andrzej “Andreas” Garbera (July 4, 1918–April 1, 1940; distant cousin of Dorothy Kopach Piquet) and probably his parents in Tylicz, Poland, next to the Lemko Church of Saints Saints Kosmas and Damian. This photograph was taken by Karen Piquet Martin, daughter of Dorothy Kopach.

the Kornreich household and were hungry, they were fed. If it was cold out and they had children, they were invited to sleep in the kitchen. Nobody was turned away from



Above: Rena Kornreich (right) and her younger sister, Danka Kornreich. They grew up in the village of Tylicz, Poland, the most important town in the history of the Kopacz family. This photograph was taken in Holland in 1945, after their liberation from Auschwitz. Top right: Danka (left) and Rena (right) a few years later. Right: Rozalia Ziegler, 19 (back row on left), and her sister Terezia Ziegler, 17 (back row, right) and their younger siblings. They were on the first train to Auschwitz with Rena. None of the Ziegler children survived the war. (Photograph courtesy of the Ziegler Family.)



that house. It didn't matter if you were a gypsy or a poor Jew or a poor gentile. And Rena grew up with that ethos. She carried that kindness and generosity with her into Auschwitz."

"It was infectious and symbiotic: When Rena was weak, Danka showed up for her sister. And there was a group of girls from Tylicz in Auschwitz. They'd all grown up together, and they helped each other through this ordeal. Amazingly, they all survived."

"The danger and the brutality of the camp come through loud and clear. Fortunately, the other side of humanity—kindness, sisterhood, and mercy come through as well."

Rena: “Absolutely. That mercy and that sisterhood—that humanity—is key to survival. You can’t survive if you’re on your own. And I don’t think anyone did.”

“One of the most interesting stories involved the kapo Emma, who was a prostitute.



Above: Rebecca Martin (daughter of Karen Martin Piquet, daughter of Dorothy Kopach Piquet) at the entrance to Auschwitz, the most notorious of all Nazi death camps in World War II; June 2019. Rena and Danka Kornreich, who grew up in Tylicz, Poland, survived here for over three years (1942-1945). The sign says: “WORK SETS YOU FREE.”

One day Rena was caught committing an infraction and was beaten brutally by an SS man, who said, ‘Your number is up.’ Which meant she was going to the gas chamber.”

“When everyone marched into the camp for roll call, Emma went into the SS office. When she came out, she looked at Rena and said, ‘Disappear!’ And Rena lived.”

“Rena and Danka survived in Auschwitz for more than three years. But they had several close calls. Which would you say was the closest?”

“Probably the incident with Dr. Mengele. It shows how Rena was always hyper-alert. When people would ask her how she survived, Rena would say it was just luck—nothing but luck. But she was street smart. She understood human nature.”

“So, Rena and Danka had been selected for work detail by Dr. Mengele. Now sometimes these work details were actually good. They could get you out of hard labor, even save your life. And of course, that’s what Rena and Danka were hoping for.”

“But as they were standing there, they were given clean, pressed new uniforms—with no numbers. That was the first clue something was wrong. Then Rena saw an office worker scratch a name off the clipboard she was holding, pull a girl out of line, and take her behind the office. Rena realized at once, ‘This is a death detail.’”

“Danka was freaking out, saying, ‘We can’t do this!’ But Rena said, ‘Listen, I’m going to take your hand, and we’re going to walk right across the camp, as if we’re obeying orders. And if they shoot us, well, we were going to be dead anyway.’”

“They did this and made it! Nobody stopped them. They got back into their old uniforms, and they made it back to roll call. They were counted, and they lived.”

“A few weeks later they learned that all the women on the Mengele detail had died. It was a sterilization experiment.”

“The story has a happy ending: Rena and her sister are liberated, they emigrate to the United States, Rena marries a Red Cross worker named John Geliessen, and they have four kids.”

“One of my favorite stories was when we were doing a lecture, and there were about 800 people in the audience. Rena, who never wanted anyone to be sad, said, ‘I’ve had a good life and a good husband—and handsome too!’ Then she pointed at her husband, who was sitting in the front row, and said, ‘Stand up, John! Let everyone see how handsome you are.’ And he stood up, and everybody gave him a standing ovation, and he bowed to the audience. It was so sweet.”

“What’s the single most important thing you’d like readers to take away from this book? What would Rena’s message be?”

“We read Rena’s story and we’re amazed by some of the horrors. But I’m equally amazed how random acts of kindness are also random acts of courage. That’s important for young people to know.”

“Rena said it best herself: ‘I do not hate. To hate is to let Hitler win.’ That’s the takeaway—to stand up against hatred, racism, and prejudice. And that is our promise to each other, to humanity and mankind and future generations. That’s what it’s about.”

(Rena’s Promise, A Story of Sisters in Auschwitz, by Rena Kornreich Gelissen with Heather Dune Macadam)



This page: Auschwitz in June 2019. 1.1 million people were murdered here, including 960,000 Jews (865,000 of whom were gassed on arrival). Thousands of Polish prisoners were executed in this courtyard (above). On the right is Block 10, where medical experiments were performed on women, which Rena survived by fleeing.

The Lemkos

I have edited portions of this Wikipedia article, which I think does a good job of summarizing the Lemko story and introducing ideas that I have not presented in the main text. It is added to this history as a supplement. Most photographs have been added and were not part of the original article.

Lemkos are often considered to be a sub-group of Rusyns. Members of these groups have historically also been given other designations, such as *Verkhovyntsi* ('highlanders').

In the Polish census of 2011, 10,531 citizens declared Lemko nationality (compared to 51,001



declarations of Ukrainian identity, 46,787 Belarusian identity and 13,046 Russian identity). 5,612 people declared only Lemko nationality, 3,621 declared double national identity—Lemko-Polish, and 1,088 declared double identity Lemko-Ukrainian. I.D. Liubchyk cites the number of around 700 thousand people with Lemko ancestry in the world, out of which 350 thousand are in Ukraine, 150 thousand

Left: Ukrainian stamp featuring a Lemko woman in 2009. Below: Map of the Lemko Region according to World Federation of Ukrainian Lemko Organizations.

in North America, 100 thousand in Poland, 100 thousand in Slovakia, and 50 thousand in post-Yugoslavia states.

Etymology

The ethnonym **Lemko** derives from the word *lem* (Rusyn: лем, lit. 'only'). The term is thought to have first originated as a nickname for users of the word *lem* in the borderlands between the Lemko and Boyko regions: the easternmost extent of usage of the word on the north side of the Carpathians. (On the south side of the Carpathians, the analogous nickname, *lemak*, was used in the lemils isogloss area.) The ethnonym eventually entered use in academia and was first recorded in print with the 1834 publication



of *Grammatik der ruthenischen oder klein russischen Sprache in Galizien* (lit. 'Grammar of Ruthenian or Little Russian Language in Galicia') by Yosyp Levytsky.



Top left: Flag of Polish Lemkos. Lemko men and women wore a distinctive style of clothing. Above: A "Kozhushne or Wysochane Lemko man." Middle: The man is wearing a classic Lemko coat. Left: Two women in front of their home. All from early 1900s.

As an endonym, *Lemko* only entered wider use in the early 20th century. Prior to adopting the name, Lemkos would refer to themselves as *Rusyns* (Rusyn: Русины, romanized: *Rusynŭ*) or *Rusnaks* (Rusyn: Руснаки, Руснаци, romanized: *Rusnakŭ*, *Rusnacy*). By the interwar period the popularity of *Lemko* as an endonym had grown, and appeared in periodicals such as *Lemko* and *Naš Lemko*.

Polish authorities also played a hand in popular adoption of the term leading up to World



Top: Lemko school children. Note: All the children are barefooted. Left: Young Lemko woman and her horse. Above: Front page of *Lemko*, published in 1934.

War II. Concerned by the potential for Ukrainian nationalism in the region, authorities sought to encourage Rusyn identity to counter it. This led to promotion of the exaggerated historicity of Lemkos as a distinctive ethnographic group and of their corresponding ethnonym.

In the aftermath of WWII, *Lemko* finally supplanted *Rusyn* and *Rusnak* as the term of choice for the Rusyns on the north face of the Carpathians in Poland.

Location

The Lemkos' homeland is commonly referred to as the Lemko Region (Rusyn romanized to Lemkovyna; Ukrainian romanized to Lemkivshchyna, and Polish to Lemkowszczyzna).

Up until 1945, this included the area from the Poprad River in the west to the valley



Top left: Young attractive Lemko woman. Top right: Lemko couple in front of their home. Above: A Lemko mother with her seven children. All from early 1900s. Right: A model wearing a traditional outfit at a Lemko festival.

of Oslawa River in the east, areas situated primarily in present-day Poland, in the Lesser Poland and Subcarpathian Voivodeships (provinces). This part of the Carpathian mountains is mostly deforested, which allowed for an agrarian economy, alongside such traditional occupations as ox grazing and sheep herding.

The Lemko region became part of Poland in medieval times. Lemkos were made part of the

Austrian province of Galicia in 1772. This area was part of the Austro-Hungarian Em-



pire until its dissolution in 1918, at which point the Lemko-Rusyn

Top: Lemko men and women in the mountains dressed in winter furs. **Middle:** A Lemko woman walks beside a carriage with her young family, and a church group is performing a church ritual at a river. **Above:** A Lemko house in the woods, and a young Lemko girl. (Most were taken in the early 1900s.)

Republic (*Ruska Lemkivska*) declared its independence. Independence did not last long

however, and the republic was incorporated into Poland in 1920.



This page: Lemko women, wearing their traditional dresses.

As a result of the forcible deportation of Ukrainians from Poland to the Soviet Union after World War II, the majority of Lemkos in Poland were either resettled from their historic homeland to the previously German territories in the Northwestern region of Poland or to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Only those Lemkos living the Prešov Region in present-day Slovakia continue to live on their ancestral lands, with the exception of some Lemkos who resettled in their homeland in the late 1950s and afterward. Lemkos are/were neighbors with slovaks, Carpathian Germans and Poles to the west, Poles and Dolinians (a Rusyn subgroup)

to the north, Boykos (a Ukrainians subgroup) to the east, and Slovaks to the south.

History



Top: Modern day girls at a Lemko festival dressed in traditional dresses. Above: A Lemko family in front of their home. Right: A Lemko mother and daughter; notice they are barefooted. Early 1900s.



Several hypotheses account for the origin of the Lemkos, however, like all Rusyns, they most probably have a diverse ethnogenetic origin. The Lemkos (and other Carpatho-Rusyns) are considered to be descendants of the medieval White Croats, affected by the migration of Rusyn-influenced Slovaks, and the Vlach/Romanian migrations in the 14th and 15th centuries.

The Lemko Region became part of Poland in the time of the medieval Piast dynasty but

was frequently disputed with the neighbouring Rus', as can be seen by taking the town of Sanok as an example: In 981 A.D, Vladimir I of Kiev invaded the area and took it over from Poland.

In 1018 it returned to Poland, in 1031 it went back to Rus', and in 1340 Casimir III of Poland recovered it for Poland. The *gord* of Sanok is me

ntioned for the first time in Hypatian Codex in 1150. Lemkos (or their progenitors) became an ethnic minority as part of the Austrian province of Galicia in 1772. Mass emigration from this territory to the Western hemisphere for economic reasons began in the late 19th century.

Prior to World War I, Lemkos began to develop conflicting national identities. While some adopted the Ukrainian nationality, others favored the concept of the All-Russian nation (the so-called 'Old Ruthenian' identity). As the Greek Catholic Church was keen on promoting the Ukrainian identity, some of the pro-Russian Lemkos began converting to the Orthodoxy. One of the most notable Orthodoxy converts was Saint Maxim Sandovich, a Lemko peasant who, after a brief experience as a Greek Catholic monk, converted to Orthodoxy, became a priest and began spreading Orthodoxy in the region.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire was highly suspicious of the pro-Russian Lemkos, as well of Sandovich himself. This led to a series of imprisonments before the breakout of World War I, including one of Sandovich himself. After the war broke out, Sandovich was imprisoned again, and executed without trial. In 1914, the Austro-Hungarian authorities created the Thalerhof internment camp, where they imprisoned Lemkos suspected of spying for the Russian Empire. During the war, 1767 people died in the Thalerhof camp.

In the immediate aftermath World War I, Lemkos founded two short-lived republics, the Lemko-Rusyn Republic in the west of Galicia, which had a russophile orientation, as well as attempted to merge with Czechoslovakia and the Komancza Republic, with a Ukrainophilic orientation, which attempted to merge with West Ukrainian People's Republic.

During the time of the Second Polish Republic, the identity conflict between the Lemkos intensified. In 1926, following a conflict with their local Greek Catholic priest, the Lemko people of the village Tylawa underwent a massive conversion to Orthodoxy. This event, known as the Tylawa schism, began a wave of mass conversions in the region, during which many villages completely converted to Orthodoxy, while some remained either loyal to Eastern Catholicism or divided between the two religions. As the Catholic Church was unwilling to hand over their temples to the Orthodox Church, in many convertite villages new churches had to be built.

The first chapter of 'Lemkovina Sybir' book by Sergej Ivanovič Hrizostomovič Durkot (1934)—distinguishes Lemkos from Poles, Slovaks, Madyars (Hungarians) and other 'Rus tribes'—Ukrainians, and Carpathian Ruthenians.

It is estimated that about 130,000 to 140,000 Lemkos were living in the Polish part of the Lemko Region in 1939. Depopulation of these lands occurred during the forced resettlement, initially to the Soviet Union (about 90,000 people) and later to Poland's newly acquired

western lands (about 35,000) in the Operation Vistula campaign of the late 1940s. This action was a state ordered removal of the civilian population, in a counter-insurgency operation to remove potential support for guerrilla war being waged by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in southeastern Poland.



Above Monument commemorating the deportation of Lemkos in Luthansk Oblast, Ukraine. Top right: Lemko homestead in early 1900s. Right: Roadside shrine in an abandoned village in Poland. Religion is important to most Lemkos.



Some 5,000 Lemko families returned to their home regions in Poland between 1957 and 1958, (they were officially granted the right to return in 1956), the Lemko population in the Polish section of Lemkivschyna only numbers around 10,000–15,000 today. Some 50,000 Lemkos live in the western and northern parts of Poland, where they were sent to populate former German villages in areas ceded to Poland. Among those, 5,863 people identified themselves as Lemko in the 2002 census. However, 60,000 ethnic Lemkos may reside in Poland today. Within the Lemko Region, Lemkos live in the villages of Łosie, Krynica-Zdrój, Nowica, Zdynia, Gładyszów, Hańczowa, Zyndranowa, Uście Gorlickie, Bartne, Binczarowa and Bielanka. Additional populations can be found in Mokre, Szczawne, Kulaszne, Rzepedź, Turzańsk, Komańcza, Sanok, Nowy Sącz, and Gorlice.

Persecution

The Lemkos have faced severe persecution in the 20th century, including mass deportations. A major example was Operation Vistula in 1947, when Poland's communist regime, with Moscow's tacit backing, forcibly resettled the Lemko people from their ancestral homes in the Carpathian region. Approximately 30,000 Lemkos were brutally deported

in 1947 as part of Operation ‘Wisła’ (Vistula), an effort to remove Ukrainian and Lemko populations from southeastern Poland and suppress the Ukrainian insurgency. This ethnic cleansing scattered Lemkos to distant areas (many were sent to Poland’s western



territories), destroying their communities. Earlier, under a 1945 Polish-Soviet agreement, most Lemkos had already been compelled to leave for Soviet Ukraine, and by mid-1946 around 70–80% of Lemko families were uprooted from Poland. Those remaining were then caught in Operation Vistula’s dragnet the following year.

During the Russo-Ukrainian War, the Lemko-populated villages of Pere-

Above Andy Warhol (1928–1987) was “born to working-class Rusyn immigrant parents” in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is “widely regarded as the most important artist of the second half of the 20th century.” His birth name was Warhola and “his parents were Lemkos,” who were born in Miko, Austria (now called Mikova) in today’s northeastern Slovakia (See EthnicCelebs.com).

mozhne, Luhansk Oblast, Zvanivka in Donetsk Oblast were occupied by Russian troops, leading to deaths of some of their inhabitants and destroying objects of Lemko cultural heritage.

Religion

An important aspect of Lemko culture is their deep commitment to Byzantine Christianity which was introduced to the Eastern Slavs from Byzantium via Moravia through the efforts of Saints Cyril and Methodius in the 9th century. Originally the Lemkos adhered to Orthodoxy, but in order to avoid latinization, directly entered into Union of Brest with the Roman Catholic Church in the 17th century.

Most Lemkos today are Eastern rite or Byzantine-rite Catholics. In Poland they belong to the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church with a Roman Catholic minority, or to the Ruthenian Catholic Church (see also Slovak Greek Catholic Church) in Slovakia. A substantial number belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church. Through the efforts of the martyred priest Father Maxim Sandovich (canonized by the Polish Orthodox Church in the 1990s), in the early 20th century, Eastern Orthodoxy was reintroduced to many Lemko areas which had accepted the Union of Brest centuries before.

The distinctive wooden architectural style of the Lemko churches is to place the highest cupola of the church building at the entrance to the church, with the roof sloping downward toward the sanctuary as opposed to their neighbouring sub-ethnic groups such as the Boykos who place the highest cupola in the middle. Both groups styles have three cupola with numerous eaves. (*Lemkos*; Wikipedia article on Internet, 2017; footnotes are not included here.)

Conclusion

People don't live very long. The longest documented and verified human lifespan is that of Jeanne Calment (1875-1997) of France, who lived to be 122 years and 164 days old. The longest lifespan for a man is that of Jiroemon Kimura of Japan (1897-2013), who lived 116 years and 54 days. The fact that our days are short doesn't surprise anyone, but the reality of death is incomprehensible, at least to me. I just attended a funeral, and it seemed surreal that this living, breathing human being that I had known for over twenty years, was lying there motionless. Outside of his family, no one knew he was sick, so it was a surprise when he was suddenly gone. Obviously, there is a lot more to this human drama than meets the eye. Most of the people recorded in this history didn't live long—it was rare for anyone to reach eighty, and in too many families, most of the children didn't reach adulthood.

When I began this history, I only had an outline of the history of the Lemko people and of my wife's family. It didn't take long for me to feel empathy for them because they went through so much unnecessary suffering. Yet it's interesting to see how many were able to escape the worse trials by immigrating to America. Jan Kopacz/Kopach was a young man when in 1910 he left his native home in Tylicz, Austria, to begin a new life in Charleroi, Pennsylvania. His timing couldn't have been better. Charleroi was booming. Big, new companies had just built plants in the area, new affordable homes were being built, and even new movie theaters had just opened their doors. Charleroi was a community situated among attractive hills and along a major river. Reflecting this time of prosperity, it was nicknamed the "Magic City." On the other hand, Tylicz was a farming community in a beautiful land, but with few opportunities for a young man in the changing 20th century. It was a brave move to start a new life where you couldn't even speak the language, but Jan did, and his family's life would be changed forever. It wasn't long before World War I started, and he received the awful news that his father and father-in-law had been taken by the Austrian authorities to a concentration camp. A few months later he received letters telling him that they had both died because of maltreatment. He knew that they had done nothing wrong, but he was powerless. It's possible that if he had remained, he may have also been taken and died in the camp as well. The forces of evil were too great, and his Lemko people were outnumbered and surrounded by unsympathetic enemies. Eastern Europe was changing and there was nothing to stop the avalanche of evil that was about to descend on its people.

It is interesting how one decision can change the course of one's life. Jan had to work hard, but he prospered, and his family did well. They became patriotic Americans, and three of his sons served in the U.S. Army during World War II, including Sam Kopach, who was a captain in the U.S. Air Corp.

It is said that it's not important how long you live, but how well you live, and I think most people would agree with that. Jan Kopacz/Kopach died in 1939 when he was 53 years old, much too young by today's standards. His wife lived as a widow for another 28 years. I imagine that Jan sometimes felt homesick for his family and community in the old world.

America can be so different from Europe. Of course, he realized that his life was much better in the USA, but America isn't perfect.

In the movie, *It's a Wonderful Life*, George Bailey is shown what the world would be like if he had never been born. Then Clarence, his guardian angel, says to George, "Strange, isn't it. Each life touches so many other lives. And when he isn't around, he leaves an awful hole, doesn't he?" Even though he died 87 years ago, the life that Jan Kopacz lived is still affecting others—and although I'm not related to him, he has affected my life. He was close to his youngest daughter, Dorothy Kopach, and when she was 25 years old, she married. In 1952 Dorothy had a daughter, Karen Piquet, and when Karen was 24, she married me. We've been married now for 49 years. I could go on, but I'm sure you get the point—we touch in great or small ways many lives, even unborn generations. In one sense, we're never gone.