

Kamil M. Leszczynski

Łomża Scientific Society

## **Łomża emigrants in Polish-language military archival sources on the example of volunteers for the Polish Army in France of American enlistment**

In order to learn about the fate of Łomża emigrants, it is necessary to pay attention to Polish-language military archival sources, which constitute a treasure trove of knowledge about Polish economic emigration at the beginning of the 20th century. In comparison with other sources on emigration, they are a perfect complement to the knowledge about the fate of emigrants. Of particular importance are the military collections of documents related to volunteers for the Polish Army in France, which have been largely preserved, and are a source that has not yet been explored in terms of emigration. (...)

The basic research material in Poland for the identification of volunteers is the Army Records of Gen. Haller's Collection is in the collection of the Military Historical Bureau – Central Military Archives in Warsaw. It contains documents directly related to the soldiers of the Blue Army who came from the United States as part of military contingents, along with their identification data. It also contains data on the formation of individual units, divisions or regiments, which can significantly complement the context of research on volunteers from abroad – economic migrants. (...)

Particularly noteworthy in this group in terms of biographical research are the matriculation books of volunteers, of which there are several dozen. Those enrolled in them came to France as recruited volunteers. The books allow you to identify a person by name, surname, date and place of birth, as well as places from the names of parents. The books consist of registration forms, each of which is assigned to a specific person. The form contains basic identification data, as well as a brief description of the volunteer. Most of the cards are stamped with a French-language stamp indicating the place of enlistment of the volunteer in the United States and the date of reporting to the camp in France upon arrival, in English translation: *He volunteered for the duration of the war, (date) to the Polish Army before the military subintendant in (town)*. The information about the arrival was added manually in the formula *Arrived to the corps of the day (date)*. The entire matriculation form was supplemented with the volunteer's matriculation number, which was used by soldiers until the Polish Army in France was

merged with the Polish Army. Ordinal numbers were still useful later for determining the rights to decorations, or for identification purposes in later veterans' associations of this Army. (...)

An interesting light on the earliest fate of emigrants – volunteers for the Polish Army in France is shed primarily by American sources, namely registration cards of volunteers in the United States, which contain information about the place of residence, profession, place of employment, marital status, or names of the closest family, or about the general social situation and attitudes. Registration cards of volunteers for the Polish Army in France, which are the basis for their identification, are divided into three types:

- Form A – a volunteer application form, which is a declaration of joining the army, filled out at the time of reporting to the station or recruitment center. It contained basic information about the volunteer, place of residence, marital status, general data about appearance, and a commitment about readiness to go to the training camp;
- Form B – a volunteer's medical record, which was an assessment of the volunteer's health, which included information about the volunteer's weight, height, vision and hearing, and possibly other information about the volunteer's health. On its basis, the volunteer was qualified (or not) for auxiliary or direct front-line service in the event of passing the subsequent stages of qualification;
- Form C – a volunteer's recruitment card (form), in which he declared his departure to a training camp and service in the Polish Army in France. The card contained details of the volunteer, such as: date and place of birth, marital status, address in the United States, address of the nearest person in Poland, occupation, membership in an organization in America, and a detailed description of appearance. From a historian's point of view, the most useful card in biographical research.

These cards are a great document for learning not only about the recruitment process, but also allow for a broader understanding of the living environment of individual volunteers, which can become a starting point for researching their awareness, social and economic background, also in the perspective of prosopographic research. Compiled together with materials from Polish archives (e.g. the indicated set of records), they constitute basic documents for a broader understanding of their fate as a whole of this group, i.e. emigrants and soldiers. It should be noted that some of the volunteers were members of various associations and unions operating in the United States, in particular the Falcon organizations. This is a very interesting topic related to emigration, which has not been considered from a biographical point of view, especially in the context of emigration.

The biographies presented below concern not only the volunteers for the Polish Army in France, but also their family members and friends. Most of the figures mentioned here are associated with the southern regions of the former Łomża Governorate, in particular with the counties of Ostrów, Mazovia and Zambrów. This choice was not accidental, as this area was and still is an area inhabited by a traditional population largely of petty nobility origin (in particular the area of the Mazovian and Zambrów counties). The Polish Army in France, later called General Haller's Army, was strongly connected with the national milieu, which was led by Roman Dmowski, who was associated with the Łomża region. Certainly, the national thought found support among the inhabitants of this area, and certainly among economic migrants from this area, who worked and lived mostly in the United States.

## **Biographies**

### **ANTONI ABRAMCZYK**

born on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 1897 in Puchała in the parish of Troszyn near Ostrołęka in the Łomża Governorate. He was the son of Błażej and Urszula Najmoła. He emigrated to the United States on the ship "Zeeland" sailing from Antwerp to New York on July 13<sup>th</sup>, 1912. She reached port on July 23<sup>rd</sup>. He worked as a miner for the Glen Alden Coal Company in Scranton. On January 31<sup>st</sup>, 1919, he volunteered for the Polish Army in France at the recruiting center in Wilkes-Bare, Pennsylvania. After demobilization in Poland, he returned to the United States. He died on August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1924, at Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton, of pneumonia, most likely caused by harsh working conditions. He is buried in the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary Cemetery in Scranton.

### **JÓZEF BORECKI**

born in 1885 in Kutylów Perysie, Boguty commune, Łomża Governorate. Before emigrating, he served three years in the Russian army as an artilleryman. He emigrated to the United States on the Breslau from Bremen on February 27<sup>th</sup>, 1909 and arrived at Baltimore on March 14<sup>th</sup>. He was sailing to his brother John. He worked as a loader in a coal mine in Canonsburg, most likely for the Canonsburg Coal Company. Registered as a volunteer for the Polish Army in France at the recruitment station in Canonsburg on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1917. He continued to work in the mines. The last mention of him comes from the 1940 census.

### **JÓZEF DYCHT**

He was born on July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1887 in Andrzejewo in the Ostrów County of the Łomża Governorate. Before

He served in the army for 3 years in the rank of intendant. After emigration, he worked in a factory. He belonged to the Falcon Association. On October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1917, he volunteered for the Polish Army in France, and on November 18<sup>th</sup>, 1917, he was sent to a training camp in Niagara after demobilization he returned to the United States with the rank of sergeant in the 807<sup>th</sup> Polish Rifle Company.

### **PIOTR ENCZELEWSKI**

born on March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1891 in Rajgrad. He served as a sergeant in the Polish Army in France. He returned to the United States on the Mercury sailing from Danzig to New York on June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1920. On June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1948 he became an American citizen. His wife was Alberta Bibins, with whom he had a son, Bolesław Piotr, who later also served in the U.S. Army. He died in June 1964 in New York. He is buried in Calvary Cemetery in New York City.

### **LEOKADIA FRANKOWSKA**

She emigrated to the United States on the ship "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria" sailing from Hamburg to New York. She arrived on April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1911. She was sailing to her sister Waleria. Sister of Hallerczyk Stanisław Frankowski.

### **WALERIA FRANKOWSKA**

born around 1890. She emigrated to the United States from Hamburg on the ship "America", which arrived at the port of New York on September 10<sup>th</sup>, 1910.

### **STANISŁAW FRANKOWSKI**

He was born on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1894 in Franki Pianki, Masovian County, Łomża Governorate. Son Józef and Feliksa Dobkowska. He emigrated to the United States from Rotterdam on the ship "Rotterdam", which arrived in the port of New York on August 5<sup>th</sup>, 1912. He belonged to the falcon organization. Settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He volunteered for the Polish Army in France on June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

### **JÓZEF KALINOWSKI**

Born on March 15<sup>th</sup>, 1895 in Grabów in the Szczuczyn County of the Łomża Governorate. Son of Constantine Kalinowski and Józefa Drobinska. She arrived at New York Harbor on June 15<sup>th</sup>, 1913. He was a factory worker. He volunteered for the Polish Army in France on February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1918 at the station recruiting board in New Britain. His wife was Konstancja Pętleńska. On January 12<sup>th</sup>, 1938, he petitioned for

naturalization in the United States. Naturalized September 13<sup>th</sup>, 1938. He died on January 16<sup>th</sup>, 1977, in Rocky Hill, Hartford County, Connecticut. He was buried in Sacred Hearth Cemetery in New Britain.

### **ALEKSANDER KORWEK**

He was born on September 14<sup>th</sup>, 1890 in Rogienice Wielkie in the Kolno district of the Łomża Governorate.

In the United States, he worked as a train driver. Registered under the U.S. Draft 1917-1918. On May 14<sup>th</sup>, he volunteered for the Polish Army in France. During registration, he was recommended for the non-commissioned officer school. After completing the training, he was sent to France. After demobilization in the Polish army, he returned to the United States on June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1920 on the Pocahontas. He was then registered for military conscription in 1942. On November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1952, he married Estelle Clementine Jesionowski in Arkansas. He worked for the American Steel Company as a designer. He died at Faith Hospital in St. Louis on January 18<sup>th</sup>, 1969, of bilateral bronchopneumonia. He was buried in Edwardsville Catholic Cemetery in St. Louis.

### **TOMASZ KOTOMSKI**

born on December 21<sup>st</sup>, 1895 in Czyżew.

### **STANISŁAW (STANLEY BRONISLAW) LESZCZYŃSKI**

He was born on September 11<sup>th</sup>, 1889 in Białe Misztale near Czyżew in the Masovian County of the Łomża Governorate. Son of Aleksander Henryk Leszczyński and Marianna Wojtczuk. He emigrated to the United States at the turn of March and April 1907. He sailed from the port of Bremen on March 25<sup>th</sup> on the ship Breslau. He arrived at New York on April 7<sup>th</sup>. He settled in North Strabane Township near Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and later in Canonsburg itself, together with an acquaintance from one of the neighboring villages, Józef Borecki, mentioned at the beginning. He was employed by the Canonsburg Coal Company as a mining mechanic. In 1913, his brother Władysław came to the same town as part of his emigration, and in 1917 he enlisted in the Polish Army in France. Stanisław was an active member of the Polish Falcons Society in Canonsburg and the Polish American Citizens Club. He belonged to the parish of St. Genevieve in Canonsburg. He was also active as a hearse driver during funerals in the parish. In 1942 he was registered in the fourth military registration in 1942. On June 14<sup>th</sup>, 1944, he became an American citizen. He died at Washington Hospital in Canonsburg on March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1960, after suffering from a chronic lung disease most likely caused by years of hard work. The funeral Mass was celebrated by Father Edward R. Szelong, pastor of St. Joseph's Parish, Genevieve. He was buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery in Canonsburg.

### **JÓZEF LIPSKI**

He was born on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1894 in Pieńki Nowe in the Masovian County of the Łomża Governorate. Son of Constantine. He emigrated to the United States on the Kroon land, which sailed from Bremen to New York between March 1<sup>st</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>, 1913. He was a volunteer for the Polish Army in France. After demobilization, he returned to the United States with the rank of sergeant on July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1920, as part of the 803<sup>rd</sup> Polish Rifle Company. Registered under military registration of 1942. On December 16<sup>th</sup>, 1926, he petitioned for naturalization. He died on December 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1957 in Newark. He is buried at Gate Haeven Cemetery in East Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey.

### **ANDRZEJ MAŁKIŃSKI**

born on November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1892 in Brok in the Łomża Governorate, son of Wincenty and Maria Kowalewska. He was an immigrant living in Newark. He volunteered for the Polish Army in France. After demobilization, he returned to the United States. He died on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1954. He is buried at Saint John's Cemetery in Orange, New Jersey.

### **ALEKSANDER MARCZYK**

born on July 12<sup>th</sup>, 1892 in Wola Zambrowska. Son of Szczepan Marczyk. He was a member of the "Falcons".

She arrived in the United States at the port of New York on September 12<sup>th</sup>, 1909. He resided in Fairfield County, Connecticut. Employed as a machine operator. He volunteered for the Polish Army in France in Bridgeport on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 1917. Then sent to Camp Niagara for training. He arrived in France as part of the Fifth Military Contingent. After the demobilization of the Polish Army, he returned to the United States on August 12<sup>th</sup>, 1920 as part of the 810<sup>th</sup> Polish Rifle Company. On February 12<sup>th</sup>, 1923 he married Antonina Suchodolska. In the 1930s, he applied for American citizenship, which he obtained in 1937. He died on November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1974 in Bridgeport.

### **JAN MOGIELNICKI**

born on November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1877 in Ciechanowiec. Son of Jakub and Teresa Wojtkowska. After emigrating to the United States he worked in a coal mine in Kittanning, Pennsylvania. He enlisted as a volunteer in the Polish Army in France. At the beginning of 1920 he was demobilized, then on April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1920 he returned to the United States. He died on December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1945, at Armstrong County Hospital in Kittanning.

### **FRANCIS OSTAP**

born on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 1896 in Ciechanowiec. He emigrated to the United States on the ship "Brandenburg", bound for Baltimore, where he arrived on May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1912. He was sailing to his brother Joseph. As a volunteer, he enlisted in the Polish Army in France.

### **JÓZEF OSTAP**

born in 1891 in Ciechanowiec, brother of Franciszek. He arrived on the coast of Canada from Antwerp on the ship "Montrose" bound for the port of Quebec.

### **ANDRZEJ PARCZEWSKI**

Born on November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1891 in Kostra Stare, Masovian County, Łomża Governorate. Before emigrating, he served in the Russian artillery. He emigrated to the United States in December 1909 from Bremen on the ship Brandenburg. He joined the U.S. Army. He took part in World War I. On April 26<sup>th</sup>, 1919 he was transported to Brest in Company B of the 168<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment. He applied for U.S. citizenship twice, first in Baltimore in 1926 and then in Illinois in 1928.

### **FRANCISZEK PARCZEWSKI**

He was born on March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1881 in Kostra Stare, Masovian County, Łomża Governorate. Son of Maria Parczewska. He served in the Russian army as a signalman in the artillery. He emigrated to the United States in November 1906 from Bremen on the ship "Frankfurt" in Baltimore. He reported to the Polish Army in France

at the 13<sup>th</sup> Recruiting Station, Baltimore, November 13<sup>th</sup>, 1917. He arrived in France in the third American contingent.

### **EDWARD PIEKUTOWSKI**

He was born on March 18<sup>th</sup>, 1895 in Łopienie Jerzy, Masovian County, Łomża Governorate. He volunteered for the Polish Army in France. He returned to the United States after demobilization on May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1920. On January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1921, in Bridgeport, he married Antonina Stodolska. He made a declaration of intent on February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1924. He died on May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1929, in Middletown, Connecticut.

### **JAN PONIATOWSKI**

was born on November 24<sup>th</sup>, 1894 in Szczuczyn in the Łomża Governorate as the son of Józef and Michalina Dębińska, who were engaged in agriculture. He came from a large family and had ten siblings. As a result, parents were unable to give all their children a "good start". In such circumstances, Jan

decided to take advantage of the opportunity to emigrate to the USA. He departed from the port of Bremen on October 5, 1912 on the ship Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, bound for New York. On October 14<sup>th</sup>, he sailed to New York, from where she later proceeded to Jersey City (now a borough of New York). According to the ship's boarding pass, it was sailing to its older brother, Wiktor. Jan, on the other hand, after reaching his brother, also got a job, working as a stelmach. He was also involved in the activities of the Polish Falcon Association. The latter resulted in him volunteering for the newly formed Polish Army in France on October 7<sup>th</sup>, 1917 at the Recruitment Centre No. 8 in New York. Its registration was confirmed by Franciszek Dziób – later president of the Association of Polish Army Veterans in America, press counsellor to the president of the Polish American Congress Karol Rozmarek (1939–1967). After three months of training at Niagara-on-the-Lake, he was transported to France by SS ship. Touraine on December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1917, as part of the 9<sup>th</sup> Company of the First American Contingent with matriculation number 1392106. He married Jadwiga Kotyńska, with whom he had a son, Józef (1925-1992). He died on April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1979 in Chicago.

### **WIKTOR PONIATOWSKI**

born on December 24<sup>th</sup>, 1891 in Szczuczyn. Brother of the above-mentioned Jan Poniowski. Wiktor came to the new continent at least twice. He first arrived in the United States in May 1911 on the SS. Cleveland from Hamburg, and the other, with the SS. Seydlitz on May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1914. During his stay in the USA, Wiktor worked, among others, in the Tot taco Company as a packer, which is confirmed by his military registration card from 1917. He married Genowefa Kotyńska, sister of his brother Jan's wife. He died on July 13<sup>th</sup>, 1971 in Piotrków Trybunalski.

### **NICHOLAS ROSTKOWSKI**

born on December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1885 in Rostki Wielkie in the Ostrów County of the Łomża Governorate. As a volunteer, he enlisted in the Polish Army in France at the recruitment station in Schenectady on August 16<sup>th</sup>, 1918. Before emigrating, he served in the army for 3.5 years as a telephone operator. After emigration, he worked as an electrician in a factory. He was a member of the Polish National Association.

### **WŁADYSŁAW RZEWNICKI**

born on July 26<sup>th</sup>, 1894 in Rzekuń, Łomża Governorate. He emigrated to the United States on the ship "Neckar", which arrived in the port of New York on October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1913. Employed, m.in, as an electrician. He volunteered for the Polish Army in France. He returned to the United States on May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1920 as part of the 201<sup>st</sup> Polish Rifle Company with the rank of sergeant. On January 9<sup>th</sup>, 1930, he became an American citizen.



### **FRANCISZEK SĘDZIAK**

born on October 10<sup>th</sup>, 1886 in Kuczyn, Masovian County, Łomża Governorate. Before emigrating, he served in the Russian army. After emigrating to the United States, he settled in Dayton, Ohio, where he worked as a carpenter.

### **FRANCISZEK SĘDZIAK**

born on October 15<sup>th</sup>, 1887 in Kuczyn, Masovian County, Łomża Governorate. Before emigrating, he served in the Russian army. After arriving in the United States in 1914, he settled in Baldwinsville, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Polish Falconry Association. As a volunteer, he enlisted in the Polish Army in France at the Recruitment Center in Boston. He joined the army with the rank of corporal. He returned to the United States after the demobilization of the Polish Army on February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1921.

### **AUGUSTYN SŁONICKI**

born on September 28<sup>th</sup>, 1890 in Tykocin. As an émigré, he arrived in the United States on September 7<sup>th</sup>, 1913 on the Grosser Kurfurst. During his stay in America, he enlisted in the Polish Army in France. He returned with the transport in 1920 on the ship "Pocahontas". On October 15, 1930, he was married in Pittsburgh. On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1931, he petitioned for naturalization in the United States.

### **ADAM SUCHECKI**

Born on August 15<sup>th</sup>, 1895 in Myszyniec, Ostrołęka County, Łomża Governorate. After emigrating to He settled in Rockville, Connecticut, where he worked as a weaver. He was a member of the Polish Falcons Association. On February 27<sup>th</sup>, 1918, he volunteered for the Polish Army in France. On September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1919, he filed a military petition for naturalization. He had four daughters and two sons. He died on October 15<sup>th</sup>, 1987, at Rockville General Hospital.

### **ROMAN WŁODKOWSKI**

He was born on May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1892 in Włodki, Masovian County, Łomża Governorate. He emigrated to the United States on the ship "Rotterdam", which arrived in the port of New York on May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1910. He was sailing to his brother Stefan in Boston. He worked there as a mechanic and later as an upholsterer. During his conscription into the Polish Army in France, he enlisted as a volunteer. He became an American citizen on January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1938. He died on December 27<sup>th</sup>, 1949.

### **STEFAN JÓZEF WŁODKOWSKI**

born in Włodki on November 15<sup>th</sup>, 1889. Brother of Roman Włodkowski. She arrived at Baltimore Harbor on April 17<sup>th</sup>, 1906. He settled in Boston. He became an American citizen.

### **ADOLF WNOROWSKI**

born on July 10<sup>th</sup>, 1891 in Wnory Stare. Son of Teofil and Waleria Sikorska. He emigrated to the United States on the ship "America" sailing from Hamburg to New York. She arrived on October 18<sup>th</sup>, 1913. As a volunteer, he enlisted in the Polish Army in France.

### **BRONISŁAW WNOROWSKI**

born on January 15<sup>th</sup>, 1895 in Grodzkie Stare. Son of Damazy and Julia Gosiewska. Emigrant to the United States. He enlisted as a volunteer in the Polish Army in France. He arrived in France as part of the 21<sup>st</sup> contingent of American volunteers on July 9<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

### **STANISŁAW WNOROWSKI**

born on November 15<sup>th</sup>, 1896 in Grodzkie Stare. Son of Damazy and Julia Gosiewska, brother of Bronisław. He arrived in the United States on June 21<sup>st</sup>, 1911. On August 15<sup>th</sup>, 1916 he married Aleksandra Modzelewska. He died on April 26<sup>th</sup>, 1939 in Chicago.

### **JULIAN WOJTKOWSKI**

born on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1895 in Wyliny Rus, Masovian County, Łomża Governorate. Son of Emilia Wojtkowska. He emigrated to the United States on the Neckar from Bremen to Philadelphia, where he arrived on November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1912. It sailed from his brother Karol, then residing in Monessen, Pennsylvania. He was employed there as a miller. On October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1917, he volunteered for the Polish Army in France. He returned to the United States on August 21<sup>st</sup>, 1920, as part of transports of American volunteers after military demobilization. On January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1923 he married Franciszka Szymczyk, with whom he had two children: Ewelina and Robert. He belonged to the parish of St. He also served as president and member of the Polish National Alliance. He died on October 4<sup>th</sup>, 1964 at the Charleroi-Hospital in Monessen.

### **KAROL WOJTKOWSKI**

born on November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1891 in Wyliny Rus, brother of Julian. He arrived in the United States on the ship Koln, sailing from Bremen to Baltimore. He set foot on American soil on March 30<sup>th</sup>, 1912. He was sailing to his cousin Bronisław Mazur. While in the States, he worked as a miller. On August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1919, he declared his intent to become an American citizen. He lived in Hamtrack, Michigan. He became a citizen on November 15<sup>th</sup>, 1933.

### **MICHAŁ WRÓBLEWSKI**

born on August 29<sup>th</sup>, 1874 in Miodusy in the Masovian County of the Łomża Governorate. He emigrated to New York from Hamburg. He arrived on March 13<sup>th</sup>, 1913. He was a member of the Polish National Association. He volunteered for the Polish Army in France on February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1918 in Trenton. He was then sent to a training camp in Niagara.

### **CZESŁAW (CHESTER) WYSOCKI**

born on July 13<sup>th</sup>, 1896 in Filochy, Ostrołęka County, Łomża Governorate. He arrived in the United States on Pennsylvania on June 11<sup>th</sup>, 1913. On March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1917, he was registered in the military census of 1917. He volunteered for the Polish Army in France and was then sent to a training camp. He arrived in France as part of the first military contingent of volunteers from the United States. Promoted to the rank of sergeant. Demobilized, he returned to the United States on July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1920, as part of the 801<sup>st</sup> Rifle Company. On June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1929, he petitioned for naturalization in the United States. He died in September 1977 in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He is buried at Saint Joseph's of Stratford Church Cemetery in Connecticut.

### **MARCEL ŻERO**

born on June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1893 in Koce Basie in the Bielsko district of the Grodno Governorate near Ciechanowiec. Employed as a miner. He married Wiktoria Jutkiewicz. Registered as a volunteer for the Polish Army in France at the Scranton Recruitment Center on December 26<sup>th</sup>, 1917. He died on November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1961 in Dickson City. He is buried in the Cemetery of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the same town, Pennsylvania.

<https://name.lomza.pl/2023/10/13/kamil-m-leszczynski-emigranci-lomzynscy-w-polskojezycznych-wojskowych-zrodlach-archiwalnych-na-przykladzie-ochotnikow-do-armii-polskiej-we-francji/>