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Von Janowski graciously gave me access to documents he discovered in the court books of Świecie. From the text we know that Erazm Janowski died in 1668 (3), so it was not possible for him to make the entry for Wojciech Pepliński (4) in the year of 1693. In my second version of the Peplinski Family article, I tried to connect Wojciech as possibly the father of Mikołaj. Still I did not have the correct date. I simply supposed it happened before 1665, the date of the privilege granted by Queen Maria Ludwiga. I also hoped to find original documents in the future, but at the time it was not a high priority for me since my research had led me to genealogies of other families.

Unexpectedly, I returned to the Peplinski history when Siegfried Johann von Janowski, who was collecting materials for a biography of Erazm Janowski, came upon a court document mentioning Wojciech Pepliński. To my great pleasure he supplied me with a copy which solved all my doubts.

We discovered that the original document for Wojciech Pepliński was made in the 'Pustkowie called Peplinskie' on the 31st of May in the year of 1660 and it was a copy of it that was entered into the court books of Chojnice on the 12th of October 1693 (5).

It seems reasonable to assume that the purpose for entering the document was a border dispute between Wojciech Pepliński and his neighbors from Lędy, Skoszewo and Prądzonka. Erazm Janowski, *starosta* of Tuchola, as a representative of the Crown, was invited to Peplin to solve the problem. Wojciech Pepliński claimed the neighbors crossed his property and used his property and damaged his grain and bothered his pastures. Erazm Janowski, as a representative of the castle office, declared the neighbors were forbidden to interfere with the property of Peplinski stretching from Lędy and from Prądzonka, as well as from Dzierżyna, Skoszewo, from Wilczek to Otnoga as long as Pepliński had a privilege to use the property. Should he find someone from Lędy or Skoszewo pasturing their cattle on his property, he had the right to remove the cattle to his barns and keep them until the dispute was solved by the castle. By this, the residents of Skoszewo, Lędy and Prądzonka, under punishment of the confiscation of their cattle, were forbidden to pasture their cattle on the property of Wojciech Pepliński or to attach to their farms land not being used by him. Afterwards we read that on his property from Dzierżyna to Otnoga and to Wilczek, Pepliński could cut trees, and make channels and irrigate any amount of land on the borders of his *pustkowie* as long as he does not damage the land of the *Starosta* of Tuchola. For this privilege he was obligated to pay a fee 'described earlier.' Unfortunately we do not have the earlier document so do not know the amount.

We learn also from the document of Erazm Janowski that Pepliński was to be responsible for watching the forest and lakes of the property of the *starosta* which freed him from additional transportation and trade fees. We also read in the document that the privilege was to be passed on to his successors or immediate family who would have the right to Mount Jasieniec Łacha and Dzierżyna through the woods, to hold without hindrance. Also no one would be allowed to interfere with his use of the meadows by Miętok or his right to fish free in the river. However, he was obligated to pay a fee to net fish in the lakes. Also he could keep and use the meadow by the forest by the fork of the creek Jablonka as far as the Prądzonka road and the residents of Prądzonka, Lędy and Skoszewo were forbidden to interfere with his use of the property. Thus he had exclusive rights to use a number of meadows and to fish in the rivers and lakes. The only witness to the legal matters enumerated in the document was Adam Szymon Liscinski (Leszczyński?) as representative of Janowski.

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Five years later, in the privilege granted by Queen Maria Ludwiga to Mikołaj Pepliński, there was no mention of problems with residents of neighboring villages or the earlier document of Wojciech Pepliński which was most probably kept in the Pepliński house. Maybe because of new problems with neighbors a grandchild of Wojciech, Jan by name, remembered about the document and took the trouble and effort to have it entered into the court books of Chojnice. Through this action he prevented the document from being forgotten because the original, through the years, most likely would have become lost. From the court books we see Jan Pepliński did not act in person. Representing him was honorable Szymon Koliński who came on the 12th day of October, 1693 in the name of Jan Pepliński requesting that the document of 1660 be copied word for word

Before ending, it is worth mentioning this Szymon Koliński was surely the same Szymon Ignatz Koliński (1671-1757) who later was the rector of the Brusy parish. From the most recent biographies we know the priest came originally from the parish of Brusy and was ordained in 1702 at the age of 31 by Andrzej Albinowski, Auxiliary Bishop of Włocławek. He became rector of the parish of Brusy in 1706. We do not know where he studied before he attended the diocese seminary (6), but it is possible that in 1693 he was studying in Chojnice where there was a Jesuit school. Because of his connections to Koliński, Jan Pepliński most likely would have asked him to have the document of his grandfather verified and reentered into the court books of Chojnice although Peplin was in the administrative district of Tuchola. How fortuitous that the entry was made in the court books of Chojnice since the Tuchola court books from the period of the First Polish People's Government no longer exist in our time. And, it was most fortunate that Siegfried Johann von Janowski acquainted me with the document which clarified when Wojciech Pepliński actually owned the 'Pustkowie Peplinskie.'

(1) T. Rembalski, *Metryki chrztów parafii bruskie z lat 1643-1949*, Acta Cassubiana, vol. 7, 2005, p. 221-274.

(2) *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich*, vol. VII, pod red. F. Sulimierskiego, B. Chlebowskiego, W. Walewskiego, Warszawa 1885, p. 949.

(3) Archiwum Diecezjalne w Pelplinie, sygn. V 6, t. 1, p. 113-115.

(4) T. Rembalski, *Zarys Dziejów rodu Peplińskich z Peplina (połowa XVII-początek XIX w.)*, w: *Trzebiatowscy*, cz. VI, Rada Rodzin Trzebiatowskich 2006 (= III Zjazd Rodzin Trzebiatowskich, 15-17 września 2006, Przechlewo), p. 252-253.

(5) Archiwum Państwowe w Bydgoszczy, *Akta miasta Chojnic*, sygn. 136 (1688-1698), p. 428-429.

(6) T. Nowicki, *Słownik biograficzny rządców parafii archidiakonatu pomorskiego w XVIII wieku*, Lublin 2003, p. 105.