

Transcriptions and translations of xeroxed Štrba Catholic and Lutheran parish records

These are transcriptions and translations by me (Conrad Terrill), of Štrba Catholic and Lutheran parish records xeroxed by Štátny archív v Bytči and sent to me in May of 2008, in response to my research request of April 2007. You can view the original xeroxed parish records, as received by me on 19 May 2008 (see [Bytca-Xeroxes-I-2008-05-19.pdf](#), [Bytca-Xeroxes-II-2008-05-19.pdf](#), and [Bytca-Xeroxes-III-2008-05-19.pdf](#)). And, you can read the Slovak letter that accompanied these xeroxed records (see [Bytca-Letter-2008-05-19.pdf](#)), and an English translation of this letter (by Luboslav Jochman and me) which incorporates my 2007 research request, (see [Bytca-Letter-2008-05-19-Xlt.doc](#)). The letter was accompanied by a chart (see [Bytca-Chart-2008-05-19.pdf](#)).

I'm not bothering to transcribe and translate the parish records page column headings, since the wording varies a lot but the meaning is always about the same, and it's just what you would expect. So I'll stick to a less complex, but consistent, format, and add occasional comments.

The volume number never appears in the xeroxed records, so for that I am using that which is given in the letter from Štátny archív v Bytči. In the Lutheran parish registers vol. II (baptisms), beyond a certain page there are multiple annotations which can be interpreted as page numbers, so I cite them all.

Štrba, in present-day Slovakia, was in Upper Hungary up until the end of World War I, and the official language was Hungarian (and so Slovaks paid lip service to Hungarian officials by dredging up what Hungarian they knew, when required). So places had both Slovakian and Hungarian names, and it was principally the Hungarian names which were used in the records. The Hungarian name for Štrba is Csorba. There were two churches in Štrba (as far as we are concerned): Lutheran, which was called in Slovak "Evanjelická cirkev augsburskeho vyznania na Slovensku" (the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Slovakia); and Roman Catholic ("Rím. katolíck", I think). Catholicism prevailed up until 1780 (even though people in this area leaned towards Lutheranism) because the Lutheran faith was suppressed in the Austrian Empire by Empress Maria Theresá, and because the Kingdom of Hungaria was closely associated with the Austrian Empire. The Empress's son and successor, Joseph II (an "enlightened despot"), issued the "Patent of Tolerance" in 1781, granting freedom of religion to people living in Hapsburg lands. From this time on, the Lutheran church became predominant in Štrba, and from this time on (roughly), you find records of Catholic families in Lutheran parish registers, instead of the other way around.

The records are almost all in Latin, and here's a short primer that might help you understand things, if you wish to examine the originals. Abbreviations were used a great deal.

*"ev" = "evangelica" = Lutheran = Protestant
"col" = "colon, or colonus" = farmer
"rust" = "rustica" = farmer's daughter
"coel" = "coelebs, or caelebs" = unmarried, single
"testes" = witnesses
"patrini" = protectors, sponsors, godparents
"nd" = "numero domini" = house number*

One common heading in the register was "Locus domicilii cum N^o domus," which means "the place of residence, with house number." So where you see "Štrba house no. 92" (for instance) this means, in the

case of a baptism, that the parents lived at this address (and this is probably where the baby was born). In the case of a marriage record, you are told where the groom and where the bride were living prior to the marriage.

In all of the records below, I have tried to transcribe the names exactly as they appeared in the records, even though they were Latinized in many cases. I leave the sorting-out of the various spellings of the names for follow-up work. In many cases the letters were strange-looking, and I can only say that I have done my best. If a letter is underlined, that means that I'm not certain that I've transcribed it correctly. Wherever there was a stretched-out 's' (which looks like 'ſ', as in "I prof~~ſ~~s", and which was very common all over the world back then), I've replaced it with an ordinary 's'. In some cases there were peculiar squiggles above the letters, in which case I simply mention the fact. You will have to look at the original xerox to see the squiggle. There are many cases of 'ñ' in the records, in names such as Joha~~ñ~~es, Zuzanna, and A~~ñ~~a; so 'ñ' is obviously shorthand for 'nn'.

I've transcribed and translated only the records which I requested, in the main, using the numbering scheme that I used in my original request to Štátny archív v Bytči. There were many other records on each xeroxed page. In some cases, however, another record on a page turns out to be of interest to us, and so I've transcribed and translated that one as well.

This research supplements some earlier research done for us by the Institute for Historical Family Research (IHFF Genealogie Gesellschaft mbH, Vienna, Austria; www.ihff.at). You should let these results replace those results in all cases where they pertain to the same records. If you are considering having genealogical research performed in Slovakia for your own purposes, I recommend that you have the Slovakian Archives (Štátny archív) do it for you, rather than hire an outside agent to do the research on your behalf at the Slovakian Archives (as IHFF did for us). Štátny archív is a lot less expensive, and although they take longer to do it, they do higher quality research; and you get xeroxes of records so you can examine them for yourself. In addition, it's not possible to get IHFF to satisfactorily answer any questions.

Conrad W. Terrill, 28 May 2008

1.1. Mateg, bapt. 25 Feb. 1820, son of Pawel Tomko and Marya Kubisz, sponsored by Ján Havass and Mária Magdalena Hurajt. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. I, p. 104.)

1.2. Marya, b. 14 Aug. 1833, bapt. 15 Aug. 1833, daughter of Ján K'ubisz and Zuzanna Ballás, sponsored Ján Gregusska and Marya Schveda. Marya d. 29 Oct. 1894 (or 1897). (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. I, p. 156.)

1.3. Michal, b. 16 Oct. 1834, bapt. 16 Oct. 1834, son of Ján Huszka and Anna Bartos, sponsored by Ján Ivanides and Marya Filtsjak. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. I, p. 166.)

(Note: Michal was baptized on the 16th and born "ead", which I think is an abbreviation of "eodem," meaning "on the same day.")

1.4. Maria, b. 6 Dec. 1837 in Štrba, bapt. 8 Dec. 1837, daughter of Martin Michalko and Susanna Macsko, sponsored by Joannes Pelech and Susanna Gallo. Maria d. 27 Mar. 1906. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 14.)

1.5. Joannes, b. 28 Nov. 1840, bapt. 29 Nov. 1840, son of Joannes Tomo and Maria Blásko, sponsored by Joannes Otčenáš and Maria Dusziđa. Joannes d. 5 Dec. 1906. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 23, no. 46.)

1.6. Marka, b. 26 Jan. 1850, bapt. 27 Jan. 1850, daughter of Matej Tomko and Mara Krajči, sponsored by Jano Kučera and Zuska Bruzik. Marka d. 21 Mar. 1906. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 48, no. 6.)

(Note: The priest who was keeping the records at this time was in the habit of using young nicknames for people—for the babies, their parents, and the sponsors! The names of the babies on this page are Anna, Michal, Marka, Janko, Marka, Marka, Marka, Pavol, Zuska, Zuska, Ondreg, Marka, Janko, Pauko, Janko, Janko, Zuska, Marka, Juro, Alzbeta, and Pavol. I know that “Zuska” is a nickname for young “Zuzana,” and that “Janko” and “Jano” are nicknames for young “Jan” (as we would use “Suzie” and “Johnny”). I suspect that “Marka” was such a nickname for “Maria.” There certainly should have been some baby Marias! So I’m going with “Maria” in the family history.)

1.7. Paulus, b. 11 May 1853, bapt. 16 May 1853, legitimate son of Matthias Tomko and Maria Krajči, Štrba house 121, sponsored by Joaňes Kučera and Susana Hanzuš, baptized by Joaňes Droppa. Paulus d. 27 Oct. 1911. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 62 or 66/67, no. 18.)

(Note the ‘ñ’, which as mentioned at the top denotes “nn.” So “Johaňes” = “Johannes.”)

1.8. Maria, b. 29 Jul. 1853, bapt. 31 Jul. 1853, legitimate daughter of Michal Huska and Maria Kubis, of the mill in Štrba (“Mola Csorbensis???”), which was house 186, sponsored by Jano Greguška and Elizab(?) Hanzuš, baptized by Michal Soltis. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 62 or 66/67, no. 27.)

(Note: There is an annotation after “Maria” which appears to be “primog.” Maria’s was one of four records thus annotated on this page. For one of them the annotation was spelled out, “primogenita,” which means “firstborn” in Latin. So Maria was annotated as the first child of Michal Huska and Maria Kubis.)

1.9. Anna, b. 13 Jan. 1856, bapt. 20 Jan. 1856, legitimate daughter of Michael Huska and Maria Kubis, Protestant, farmers (“ev. col.”), who lived at the upper mill, Štrba house no. 186 (“Csorba mola sup[er]ior], N^o 186”); sponsored by Johanes Greguška and Elisabeta Hanzuj, farmers; bapt. by Johanes Droppa. Anna d. 23 Apr. 1904. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. (70)? or 84/85, no. 2.)

1.10. Johanes, b. 12 Apr. 1857, bapt. 16 Apr. 1857, legitimate son of Matthias Tomko and Maria Krajč Kavaljer, Protestant, farmers, Štrba house 92, sponsored by Johanes Kušera and Susaňa Bruzik, farmers, baptized by Johanes Droppa. Johanes d. 19 Apr. 1919. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 81 or 92/93, no. 10.)

(Note: The ‘c’ in “Krajc” has a squiggle above it, which Štátny archív v Bytči, in their letter, transcribes as ‘č’. Similar squiggles appear over (or near) the ‘c’ in “Krajci” in other records, and following Štátny archív v Bytči I’m interpreting this as “Krajči.”)

1.11. Johaňes, b. 17 May 1858, bapt. 21 May 1858, legitimate son of Michäel Huska and Maria Kubis, Protestant, farmers, Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Johanes Greguška and Elisabeta Hanzuš, farmers,

bapt. by Johanes Droppa. Joha^ñes d. 1861. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 85 or 100/101, no. 23.)

(Note: There is the standard annotation of a cross by Joha^ñes's name to mark his death; but it is followed by a cryptic "861", where there is a line over the '8'. Comparing this annotation to what is used in various entries on p. 118 (the next page we possess), I notice that this is a way of designating "1861.")

1.12. Susana, b. 10 Mar. 1861, bapt. 15 Mar. 1861, legitimate daughter of Michäel Huska and Maria Kubis, Protestant, farmers, Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Johanes Greguška and Elisabeta Hanzuš, bapt. by Johanes Droppa. Susana d. 26 Oct. 1903. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 94 or 118/119, no. 16.)

1.13. Susanna, b. 2 Feb. 1863, bapt. 5 Feb. 1863, legitimate daughter of Matthias Tomko and Maria Krajč Kavalier, Protestant, farmers, Štrba house no. 92, sponsored by Johanes Ivanides and Susa^ña Hanzuš, farmers, bapt. by Johanes Droppa. Susanna d. 7 Jan. 1897. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 101 or 130/131, no. 5.)

(Note: Again, the squiggle above the 'c' in "Krajc", displaced about one letter space to the right in this record.)

1.14. Elisabeta, b. 20 Jan. 1865, bapt. 30 Jan. 1865, legitimate daughter of Michäel Huska and Maria Kubis, Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Johanes Greguška and Elisabeta Hanzuš, bapt. by Johanes Droppa. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 108 or 146/147, no. 3.)

1.15. Maria, b. 7 Mar. 1869, bapt. 14 Mar. 1869, legitimate daughter of Michäel Huska and Maria Kubis, Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Johanes Greguška and Elisabeta Hanzuš, bapt. by Johanes Droppa. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 122 or 174/175, no. 21.)

1.16. Michael, b. 13 Jun. 1871, bapt. 25 Jun. 1871, legitimate son of Michäel Huska and Maria Kubis, Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Johanes Greguška and Elisabeta Hanzuš, bapt. by Johanes Droppa. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 129 or 188/189, no. 23.)

1.17. Susa^ña, b. 21 Apr. 1874, bapt. 26 Apr. 1874, legitimate daughter of Johanes Tomo and Maria Michalko, Štrba house no. 78, sponsored by Paulus Otčen^as and Maria Kusek, bapt. by Johanes Droppa. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 139 or 208/209, no. 18.)

1.18. Sophia, b. 12 Apr. 1874, bapt. 17 Apr. 1874, legitimate daughter of Michäel Huska and Maria Kubis, Protestant, Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Johanes Greguška and Elisabeta Hanzuš, bapt. by Johanes Droppa. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 139 or 208/209, no. 17.)

1.19. Susa^ña, b. 17 June 1885, bapt. 21 June 1885, legitimate daughter of Johanes Tomko and Susa^ña Huska, Protestant, Štrba house no. 93, sponsored by Paulus Tomko and Elisabeta Huska, bapt. by Emilius Droppa in the chapel. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 175 or 278/279, no. 26.)

1.20. Johanes, b. 17 Dec. 1887, bapt. 26 Dec. 1887, legitimate son of Johanes Tomko and Susana Huska, Štrba house no. 92, sponsored by Johanes Greguška and Maria Greguška, bapt. by Emilius Droppa. Johanes d. 21 Apr. 1890. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 189 or 292/293, no. 39.)

1.21. Maria, b. 15 Nov. 1889, bapt 24 Nov. 1889, legitimate daughter of Ján Tomko and Zuzana Húska, Protestant, farmers, Štrba house no. 92, sponsored by Ján Greguška and Maria Brúsik, Protestant, farmers. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. III, p. 11 or 21/22, no. 47.)

(Note 1: In vol. III the names are no longer Latinized.)

(Note 2: The record above Maria's is for a Michal Tomko, a son of Pavol Tomko and Alzbeta Húska. I'm including it here as 1.21b.)

1.21b. Michal, b. 15 Nov. 1889, bapt. 20 Nov. 1889, legitimate son of Pavol Tomko and Alzbeta Húska, Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Ján Greguška and Maria Brúsik, Protestant, farmers. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. III, p. 11 or 21/22, no. 46.)

(Notes: Pavol Tomko and Alzbeta Huska lived in the house in which Alzbeta had been living prior to her marriage; i.e., that of her parents. In this baptism record there is a cross by Michal's name, but no date of death. He must have died before 10 Apr. 1893, though, because Pavol and Alzbeta named another son Michal at that time [see 1.27].)

1.22. Anna, b. 6 Apr. 1892, bapt. 10 Apr. 1892, legitimate daughter of Ján Tomko and Zuzana Húska, Protestant, farmers, Štrba house no. 92, sponsored by Ján Greguška and Maria Brúsik, Protestant, farmers. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. III, p. 24 or 47/48, no. 16.)

1.23. Žofia, b. 16 Aug. 1894, bapt. 19 Aug. 1894, legitimate daughter of Ján Tomko and Zuzana Húska, Protestant, farmers, Štrba house no. 92, sponsored by Ján Greguška and Maria Brúsik, Protestant, farmers. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. III, p. 36 or 71/72, no. 34.)

1.24. Johanes, b. 25 Dec. 1884, bapt. 31 Dec. 1884, illegitimate son of "lurida mater" ("unwed?" mother) Elisabeta Kubis, Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Johanes Greguška and Maria Greguška, bapt. by Johanes Droppa, "Observationes" (comments): "infans illegitimas" (illegitimate child). Underneath this entry, which was at the bottom of the page, there were two further remarks: 1) Under the baby's name was "confirmati nulli," and 2) "Matka sa vlastna volá (the rest is difficult to read)." Štátny archív v Bytči comments on this remark in the letter they wrote which accompanied these xeroxed records. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 173 or 274/275, no. 48.)

(Note: There was also on this page a baptism record for a daughter of a Paulus Tomko who lived in house 92. So Jan and Zuzana Tomko and family may have shared house 92 with Jan's brother Pavol and his wife and family. I'm including this record here as 1.24b.)

1.24b. Maria, b. 18 Sept. 1884, bapt. 22 Sept. 1884, legitimate daughter of Paulus Tomko and Aña Greguška, Protestant, Štrba house no. 92, sponsored by Andreas Michalko and Susaňa Michalko, bapt. by Johanes Droppa. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. II, p. 173 or 274/275, no. 33.)

1.25. Pavel, b. 19 May 1888, bapt. 27 May 1888, legitimate son of Pavel Tomko and Alžbeta Huska, Protestant, Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Ján Greguška and Maria Greguška, Protestant, bapt. by Ján Droppa. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. III, p. 3 or 5/6, no. 23.)

1.26. Anna, b. 20 Apr. 1891, bapt. 26 Apr. 1891, legitimate daughter of Pavol Tomko and Alžbeta Húska, Protestant, Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Ján Greguška and Maria Greguška née Brúsik, Protestant, bapt. by Ján Droppa. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. III, p. 18 or 35/36, no. 11.)

(Note: There were two other interesting records on this page. One was for another child of Pavol Tomko, brother of Ján, and the other was for a daughter of Michal Húska and Maria Kubis, which are the names of the parents of Zuzana and Alzbeta Húska, so this child might have been a much younger sister of Zuzana and Alzbeta, although I actually doubt it—I think it's more likely another Michal Húska and another Maria Kubis.)

1.26b. Zuzana, b. 31 Jan. 1891, bapt. 8 Feb. 1891, legitimate daughter of Paulus Tomko and Anna Greguška, Protestant farmers, Štrba house no. 92, sponsored by Ondrej Michalko and Zuzana Hanszuš, Protestant farmers, bapt. by Johanes Droppa. There is a cross by Zuzana's name, indicating that she died, perhaps while young. And there is an entry in a column headed "Kedy zomrel?" (This is Hungarian, I think, and I don't know what it means), and the entry is 22 Oct. 1893, which is probably the date of Zuzana's death. Every baptism on this page with a cross by the name has a date given in the "Kedy zomrel?" column. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. III, p. 18 or 35/36, no. 3.)

1.26c. Maria, b. 22 Feb. 1891, bapt. 1 Mar. 1891, legitimate daughter of Michal Húska and Maria Kubis, Protestant, Štrba house no. 89, sponsored by Jozef Gallo and Maria Eršzak, "kovac", Roman Catholic. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. III, p. 18 or 35/36, no. 4.)

1.27. Michal, b. 10 Apr. 1893, bapt. 16 Apr. 1893, legitimate son of Pavol Tomko and Beta Húska, Protestant, farmers (Slovak "rol'ník"), Štrba house no. 151, sponsored by Ján Greguška and Maria Greguška née Brúsik. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, baptisms, vol. III, p. 29 or 57/58, no. 16.)

2.1 On 24 Nov. 1828 Ján Kubisz, son of Ján Kubisz and Maĝdal. Muntak, married Zuzanna Ballas, daughter of Ondreg Ballas and Katar. Kuzmik; witnessed by Pawel Kubisz and Pawel Muntak. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 44.)

2.2. On 4 Feb. 1839 Matthias Tomko, son of Paulus Tomko and Maria Kubisz, married Maria Molitoris v Janzsjk, daughter of Georgius Molitoris v Janzsjk and Maria Schulek; witnessed by Paulus Muntak and Paulus Kubisz. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 63, no. 10.)

(Note: As pointed out by Štátny archív v Bytči, two Tomko brothers were married this day. Here's the other record.)

2.2b. On 4 Feb. 1839 Joannes Tomko, son of Paulus Tomko and Maria Kubis, married Susanna Petruška, daughter of Georgius Petruška and Anna Kubjk; witnessed by Paulus Muntak and Paulus Kubisz. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 63, no. 9.)

2.3. On 29 June 1845 Mátyyas Tomko, widower, married Maria Kavaljer v. Krajči, daughter of Mihály Kavaljer and Maria Ivenides; witnessed by Mattyás Sokol and Pál Muntak; married by János Droppa. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 70, no. 13.)

(Note: In 1844 Magyar (Hungarian) was made the official language of Hungaria. This situation probably lasted to the bloodless revolution of 1848. This 1845 page of marriage records in Hungarian gives us an opportunity to see the difference in the forms of the names: Slovak/Hungarian = Matej/Mátyyas, Michal/Mihály, Martin/Marton, Juraj/György, Ján/János, Pavol/Pál, Ondreg/Andras, Zuzana/Susi.)

2.4. On 14 June 1852 Michael Huska, "molitoris fil[ius]" (son of miller), of Štrba house no. 186, Protestant, age 18, unmarried, married Maria Ku[bis] (part not xeroxed), farmer's daughter, Protestant, age 19,

unmarried; witnessed by Jacobus Huska and Matthias Macko; married by Joaões Droppa, xx Minister; “promulgati” (proclaimed by banns). (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 79, no. 4.)

2.5. On 30 Jan. 1865 Johanes Tomo, farmer, of Štrba house no. 74, Protestant, age 25, unmarried, married Maria Michalko, farmer’s daughter, of Štrba house no 109, Protestant, age 27, unmarried; witnessed by Michäel Jancik and Johanes Hiber; married by Johanes Droppa; “3 vice promulg” (3 showings of the banns). (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 95, no. 10.)

2.6. On 11 Jan. 1875 Johanes Garaj, farmer, of Štrba house no. 25, Protestant, age 25 years 3 months, unmarried, married Aña Husk’a, farmer’s daughter, of Štrba house no 151, Protestant, age 19, unmarried; witnessed by Paulus Gejdoš and Martinus Garaj, farmers; married by Johanes Droppa; 3 banns. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 109, no. 6.)

2.7. On 16 Dec. 1878 Johanes Tomko, farmer, of Štrba house no. 121, Protestant, age 22, unmarried, married Maria Baláš—/Ondrečko, maiden, of Štrba house no 141, Protestant, age 22 years 7 months, unmarried; witnessed by Paulus Očenás; married by Cyrillus Droppa in the chapel; 3 banns; “cum indultu judlium” (see letter). (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 114, no. 19.)

(Note: I think “Ondrečko”, which was below “Maria Baláš—” meant that Maria Baláš was the daughter of Ondrej. The fact that she was “virgo” (a maiden), as opposed to “rustica” (farmer’s daughter), simply indicates, I think, that her father was not a farmer.)

2.8. On 24 Jan. 1881 Johanes Tomko, soldier and farmer, of Štrba house no. 92, Protestant, age 23 years, 10 months, unmarried, married Susaňa Húska, farmer’s daughter, of Štrba house no. 151, Protestant, age 20, unmarried; witnessed by Michael Danjel and Paulus Tomko; married by Cyrillus Droppa in the chapel; 3 banns; “Cum indultu juštium.” (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 116, no. 5.)

2.9. On 7 Apr. 1885 Paulus Koska, farmer, of Štrba house no. 119, Protestant, age 22, unmarried, married Susana Tomko, farmer’s daughter, of Štrba house no. 92, Protestant, age 22, unmarried; witnessed by Micahel Garaj and Paulus Balas, farmers; married by Emilius Droppa in the chapel; 3 banns; “cum indultu judlium.” (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 120, no. 5.)

2.10. On 31 Jan. 1887 Michael Tomko, farmer, of Štrba house no. 121, Protestant, age 24 years 1 month, unmarried, married Maria Foltin, farmer’s daughter, of Štrba house no. 167, Protestant, age 26, unmarried; witnessed by Andreas Balaš and Paulus Otčenaš; married by Emilius Droppa in the chapel; 3 banns; “sponsus miles” (witnesses were soldiers). (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 122, no. 13.)

2.11. On 24 Oct. 1887 Paulus Tomko, “servilis” (servant), of Štrba house no. 121, Protestant, age 28, unmarried, married Elisabeth Húska, farmer’s daughter, of Štrba house no. 151, Protestant, age 23, unmarried; witnessed by Johanes Greguška and Michäel Tomko; married by Joh. Droppa; 3 banns; “sponsus miles,” “peccarunt contra VI”. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 123, no. 18.)

(Note: The last two notes were in the “Observationes” (Comments) column. “Sponsus miles” means that the witnesses were soldiers. This comment appeared in 10 of the 13 marriage records on this page. “Peccarunt contra VI” (and I’m fairly sure of my transcription and translation here) means “they have sinned against VI,” where “VI,” I believe, refers to the 6th commandment. In the St. Augustine version of the list of ten commandments, which is that used by the Lutheran (and the Catholic) Church, the 6th commandment is “thou shalt not commit adultery.” This commandment actually has much broader scope

within Lutheran (and Catholic) catechism. In the context of this record I think this comment can be interpreted to mean, “they have not been chaste.” Alzbeta and Pavol were in no position to deny this, since Alzbeta, who had not been married before, had a nearly-three-year-old son. I think the phrasing of this comment confirms that Pavol was the father of that son.

3. On 11 Apr. 1798 Pawel Tomo, son of Pawel Tomo and Maria Hurčala, married Maria Kubis, daughter of Martin Kubis and Maria Kordowan; witnessed by Matthias Madarasz and Sofia Jonas. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 14.)

(Note: As pointed out by Štátny archív v Bytči, Pawel Tomo’s father also got married this day—his third marriage. I include this record as 3b.)

3b. On 11 Apr. 1798 Pawel Tomo, widower, married Ewa Pošsonj, daughter of Jan Pošsonj and Anna Bednár; witnessed by Andreas Liskay and Maria Liskay. (Štrba Lutheran parish registers, marriages, vol. IV, p. 14.)