Part 3: The Long Search for the Bohemian Ancestors of John V. Starzl ---
The long search for the Bohemian ancestors of John V. Starzl

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of our search, in February 2005, it was only known that John V. Starzl, grandfather of Thomas E. Starzl, had come with his parents in 1874 at the age of six from what now is the Czechoslovakian-Austrian border to the United States (see T.E. Starzl: The Puzzle People, 1992, page 8). Important additional information was soon provided, however, by John V. Starzl’s obituary of 1931 (figure 1) and a handwritten Medical History of Ancestors which Thomas E. Starzl received in July 2005 from his cousin Robert F. Starzel, son of Francis Starzel, brother of his father Roman Frederick Starzl. According to the obituary, John Starzl, son of Joseph Starzl and Lena (Rubert) Starzl, was a native of Austria, born there on April 9, 1866. In 1878, when John was 12 years old, Joseph and Lena Starzl emigrated to the United States with their family and came on out to Iowa, settling on a farm in Plymouth county, in the vicinity of Le Mars, where they established their home and where both spent the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1888 and the father in 1908. Joseph and Lena Starzl were the parents of eight children.

It may be emphasized that in the obituary the name John Starzl was used. The V. was added to the Christian name only by a handwritten correction.

Unfortunately, the obituary includes no hint whatsoever of John V. Starzl’s birthplace nor of the place or places where his parents had been living prior to their emigration. In addition, as already was mentioned, it also included confusing entries, i.e. handwritten corrections presumably added by Rita Starzl, the second wife of Romanus Frederick Starzl. As maintained by these corrections, Joseph Starzl and his family left Austria not in 1878 but already in 1874, when his son John V. Starzl was 9 years old (Figure 1). In the Medical History of Ancestors, handwritten by Rita Starzl, 1874 was likewise described as the year of emigration. In our search for the birthplace as well as the ancestors of John V. Starzl we adhered for a long time to this earlier date, a decision which should extremely complicate our efforts.
In retrospect, our genealogic inquiry advanced in 3 consecutive phases over a time of seven years until the right ancestors finally have been found. In this report, all German names of towns, villages et cetera used in the age of the Austrian Monarchy will be written in italics and the present-day used Czech names or English translations put in parentheses.

**THE SEARCH**

**Phase one.** The first step was to investigate the national telephone lists of Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany as well as the Internet for the name Starzl with the result that at present obviously no Starzls are living in Czechoslovakia or Austria whereas the German telephone list contains the addresses of more than 40 different Starzls, the majority of them residents in rural areas of Southern Germany (Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg). We sent all of them a circular letter, explaining that we are searching for the ancestors of the American Transplant Surgeon Professor Thomas E. Starzl of Pittsburgh, whose grandfather John V. (Johann) Starzl in 1874 at the age of six years emigrated with his parents from the Austrian Monarchy, presumably from Bohemia, to the United States (somewhat later the names of his parents, Joseph and Lena Starzl, could be added). In this letter the German Starzls were asked whether their families originally came from what now is Czechoslovakia and if so where they had been living there and when they had left it to Germany. Finally we asked them whether they could help us to find out the place where John V. Starzl and his parents might have dwelled prior to 1874.

In fact, all Starzls who answered our letter, were from Western Bohemia (since 1919 part of Czechoslovakia) near to the border to Germany and all of them had left their German-speaking homeland in 1945 and 1946. A few did not really know the exact location where their ancestors had been at home. However, - with one exception who was from the town *Weipert* (Vejpetry) in the region *Erzgebirge* - all others came from the southern part of the region *Egerland*, namely from the districts of *Bischofsteinitz* (Horovsky Tyn), *Tachau* (Tachov) and *Mies* (Stríbro) (Figure 2).

Most promising as origin of the Starzls searched for appeared to be *Zemschen* (Tremesne), district *Tachau* (Tachov), one of the 13 *Pfraumberger Chodendörfer* (villages of Chodove of Primda), in 1862 a village of 311 inhabitants (see Figure 5). From 1656 until 1848 Zemschen was owned by the Counts of Trauttmansdorff of *Bischofsteinitz*. *Zemschen* 17, a farmhouse,
was owned by a Starzl family whose descendants all are now living in Germany. Their first known ancestor was Adam Starzl, born June 23, 1784, followed by Adam Starzl, born February 2, 1818, Georg Starzl, born August 18, 1840, Josef Starzl, born August 12, 1868, Franz Starzl, born June 12, 1904, and Helmut Starzl, born January 8, 1935. Helmut Starzl, since 1946 resident of Waghäusen (Baden-Württemberg) in Germany, at first explained to be nearly 98% certain that John V. Starzl was a brother of his grandfather Joseph Starzl, however, his suspicion was not confirmed. One Starzl of Zemschen emigrated to the USA, prior to World War I.

Though the responses of the other Starzls now living in Germany were also uniformly kind and helpful, none could lead us to John V. Starzl and his family.

In July 2005 we approached the Geneological Society VSFF. VSFF stands for Vereinigung Sudetendeutscher Familienforscher (Association of Sudetengerman Genealogists). This organization assists all German families who have been expelled by the Czechoslovakian State from their German-speaking homelands in 1945 or later to find their roots and help them to reconstruct their family histories. The term Sudetenland, rarely used prior to 1918, represented the geographical areas of Bohemia and Moravia with a predominant German population (Figure 3). Bohemia and Moravia belonged until 1918 to the Austrian Monarchy (Figure 4) and from 1919 to 1938 to Czechoslovakia. After the Agreement of Munich (30.9.1938), the Sudetenland was taken away from Czechoslovakia and incorporated into Germany (Reichsgau Sudetenland). Following World War II, Sudetenland was reintegrated into the Czechoslovakian Republik and 3.5 million Sudetendeutsche were expelled (see also A short history of Bohemia and Figure 23 below).

The VSFF employs honorary genealogists, usually expellees or descendants of expelled families, each of whom is responsible for one area or district of the former Sudetenland. The basis for their research are the parish records with their respective registers of births, marriages and deaths, which now are stored in archives usually situated in the capitals of the different regions of the Czech Republik.

First we contacted Alfred Piwonka, the genealogist responsible for the district of Bischofteinitz (Horovsky Tyn) since the majority of Starzls now living in Germany descended from this relatively tiny area which aside from its capital Bischofteinitz (Horovsky
Tyn) includes about 120 rather small hamlets and villages. We gave Alfred Piwonka the names of Joseph, Lena and John V. (presumably Johann) Starzl, the latter born 9.4.1866, as well as their presumed emigration date to the United States (1874). According to Alfred Piwonka, at the end of World War II the name Starzl had occurred in Bischofteinitz (Horovský Týn), Holubschen (Holubec), Obermetelzen (Horni Metelsko), Pscheß (Pres), Sadl (Sedlec), Sirb (Srby), Melmitz (Melnice) and Zemschen (Tremesne) and was also found prior to 1870 in Hostau (Hostoun), Sadl (Sedlec), Sirb (Srby), Sichrowa (Sychrov) and Zemschen (Tremesne) (Figure 5). With the exception of the town Bischofteinitz with about 3000 inhabitants, the majority of the aforementioned places are rather small villages (from 111 to 952 inhabitants), situated along the upper course of the small river Radbusa (Radbuza) which rises at the Bavarian side of the Oberpfälzer Wald (Wood of German Oberpfalz) and flows eastwards to join the river Mies (Mze) at Pilsen (Plzen), generating the river Berounka which discharges at Prague into the Moldau (Figure 6). Outside of the district of Bischofteinitz (Horovský Týn) we already had found further places where Starzls have been living and were expelled in 1946, namely Zemschen (Tremesne) which belongs to the district Tachau (Tachov) as well as the village Mühlhöfen (Milevo), Hradzen (Hradec), a town of about 1700 inhabitants at the river Radbusa near to Pilsen, and Kladrau (Kladruby), a town of about 1500 inhabitants, near the river Mies (Mze). Mühlhöfen, Hradzen and Kladrau belong to the district of Mies (Stríbro) (Figure 5).

According to Alfred Piwonka, Joseph, Lena and Johann (John V.) Starzl did not fit in with any of the many Starzl families, studied by him, of the Bischofteinitz district. It has to be noted, however, that the German genealogists primarily undertook investigations for only those Bohemian families who had been expelled from Czechoslovakia after World War II and had contacted them for help. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that a more or less large number of German families, who, for instance, have been living in Bohemia only in earlier times or have died out or lost their lives in the course of the violent expulsion or who emigrated to other countries, so far have not been searched for by the members of the VSFF (Association of Sudetengerman Genealogists).

Similarly disappointing was the genealogical search in other regions of Sudetenland and especially also in the southern areas bordering on Austria – Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest) and Südmähren (South Moravia) (see figure 2) – where the name Starzl did not occur at all.
Phase two. In 2005 Terry Starzl from South Dakota, second-grade cousin of Thomas E. Starzl and grandchild of Wencel Starzl, a younger brother of John V. Starzl, carried out an ambitious genealogic study in Czechoslovakia. His primary objective was to clear up some inconsistencies regarding his grandfather. According to family papers in his possession (Figure 7), Wencel Starzl was the 6th child of Joseph and Lena Starzl, born in Bohemia in 1878, and, as maintained by the 1910 U.S. Census, immigrated into the U.S. in 1882. On the other hand, it was believed that Joseph and Lena Starzl already had left Bohemia and entered the United States in 1874. So the question arose whether Wencel Starzl really was a son of Joseph and Lena Starzl or whether he primarily belonged to an other Bohemian Starzl family and for unknown reasons was later adopted into the family of Joseph and Lena Starzl. Therefore, when Terry detected two Czechoslovakian documents about a Wenzel (respectively Wencel) Starzl, born on April 16, 1878, in Sadl (Sedlec) near Bischofsteinitz (Horsovy Tyn), he started, assisted by the Czechoslovakian genealogist David Kohout, his genealogic investigation in the archives of Pilsen (Plzen) and Bischofsteinitz, where the parish registers of births, marriages and deaths of the Bischofsteinitz district are stored.

Wencel Starzl, born on April 16, 1878, was quickly found in the Sadl (Sedlec) birth register. Not completely unexpected for Terry, the names of Wenzels parents were not Joseph and Magdalena but Simon and Katharina Starzl, members of an old Sadl family and residents of Sadl 13 (Figure 8). In spite of the small discrepancy between the reported birth dates – May 15, 1878, for Terrys grandfather and April 16, 1878, for Wencel Starzl of Sadl -, David Kohout was confident that both would be identical. The name of Wenzels godfather was Joseph Starzl, born in 1810, living with his family next door on Sadl 12, representing a second, possibly related Starzl family of Sadl. Joseph Starzl died in December 1883.

This finding was what Terry Starzl had been searching for and was consistent with his assumption that his grandfather Wencel descended from a separate Bohemian family and was later taken up into the family of Joseph and Lena Starzl in the USA. So he wrote a detailed report upon his genealogic findings and sent it, together with his already mentioned family papers, in August 2009, to Thomas E. Starzl.

Remarkably, in addition to the Starzls of Sadl, David Kohout and Terry Starzl discovered still a third Starzl family, residents of Sirb (Srby), a village only a few miles apart from Sadl, with a Josef Starzl, born on June 22, 1832, in Sirb 26, and his son Johann Nepomuk Starzl,
born on July 19, 1866, in Sirb 16 (Figure 9). Could these two persons represent Thomas E. Starzls great-grandfather Joseph and grandfather John V. Starzl? Though the birthdates of Johann Nepomuk Starzl (19.7.1866) and John V. Starzl (9.4.1866) again differed slightly, and, in particular and against all expectation, the name of Johann Nepomuk Starzls mother was not Magdalena, nee Rubert or Ruba, but Elisabeth, nee Steinbach, David Kohout expressed in his report his belief that Johann Nepomuk Starzl and John V. Starzl could really be one and the same person (Figure 9).

The detection of the Starzl family of Sirb was equally exciting and perplexing and aroused a number of speculations. Could Josef's grandfather Bartolomeus Starzl of Sirb and Wenzels grandfather Bartholomeus Starzl of Sadl be one and the same person and were consequently the Starzl families of Sirb and Sadl closely related? If so, Teresie Starzl of Sirb would be an illegitimate — elder sister of Simon Starzl of Sadl and Teresies illegitimate son Josef Starzl and Simons son Wencel Starzl would be first grade cousins. Naturally, this would better let understand Wencel’s emigration to the United States in 1882 — he was sent to close relatives —, though it remained unclear how this emigration was organized. The real enigma, however, regards to the question of who was the true mother of Johann (John V.) Starzl? Elisabeth Starzl, nee Steinbach, who in 1866, according to the Sirb birth register, gave birth to him or Magdalena (Lena) Starzl, nee Ruba, who in 1874 accompanied Joseph Starzl as his wife to the United States, and was, according to the family papers (Figure 7), Johann (John V.) Starzls official mother?

Since in Terrys study the descent of Josef and Elisabeth Starzl of Sirb was only superficially investigated, we passed on his genealogic findings to the already mentioned German genealogist Alfred Piwonka, who is specialized in the genealogy of the former German population of the Bischofsteinitz district, in the hope, a more profound inquiry into the Starzl family of Sirb would help us to answer one or the other open question.

Alfred Piwonka managed almost instantly to complete the lacking data and he set up two family trees, one of the Starzl family of Sirb (Figure 10) and the other of the Starzl family of Sadl (Figure 11). In his accompanying letter, he emphasized that the two Bartholomeus Starzls, the one of Sirb and the other of Sadl, were not identical, as primarily had been speculated, and, moreover, that he could not find any relationship between the two families, at least not prior to 1810. He also mentioned that the name Rüba was familiar in Sirb. Thus,
Johann Nepomuk (John V.?) Starzl's great-grandfather (Bartholomäus), his grandmother (Theresia) and his father (Josef) apparently had been identified, leaving only the unsolved question of who was his mother. However, before we will deal with this thrilling problem, we have to come back again to Wenzel Starzl of Sadl, Terry Starzl's presumptive grandfather.

Alfred Piwonka's most amazing discovery concerns Wenzel Starzl, born on April 16, 1878, in Sadl 13. According to his extended study, Wenzel Starzl grew up in Sadl, got married to Anna Schifert 1904 in Hostau (Hostoun), was expelled from Czechoslovakia after World War II and died on July 31, 1947, 69 years old, in Wildbad/Germany. Undoubtedly, this Wenzel Starzl was an other person than the grandfather of Terry Starzl who is believed to have immigrated into the United States in 1882 and to be taken up into the family of Joseph and Magdalena Starzl.

But who was the real mother of Johann Nepomuk (or John V.) Starzl: Elisabeth Starzl, nee Steinbach, or Magdalena (Lena) Ruba? Our first hypothesis was that Josef Starzl, married to Elisabeth Steinbach in November 1863, had an illicit affair with a young woman, Magdalena Ruba, resulting in a child named Johann on April 9, 1866, who probably was smuggled into the household of Josef and his legal wife Elisabeth, nee Steinbach, given a new birth date of July 19, 1866, and provided with a revised name (Johann Nepomuk Starzl). This assumption was supported by the fact, that no other children of the parents Josef and Elisabeth Starzl in Sirb have been recorded between January 1865 and 1871, as approved by the investigation of David Kohout as well as of Alfred Piwonka. And when Josef and Lena Starzl as a married couple entered the United States, in 1874, they had already four children who all saw in Lena their mother.

On the other hand, with respect to the strictness of the Catholic church and the famous pedantry of the authorities of the Austrian Monarchy as well as to the small size of the Sirb community it seems almost impossible to believe that the name of Elisabeth, nee Steinbach, could have been registered as the mother of Johann Starzl in the parish records whereas in truth the mother had been an other woman. Therefore a second hypothesis had to be taken into consideration, namely that Elisabeth was the real mother of John V. but died after the delivery. This would explain why Josef rather soon could find and marry Magdalena Ruba, with whom he got three further children (Maria, Joseph F. and Magdalena) between 1867 and 1872 (Figure 7), prior to their departure to the States.
Regarding the question whether or not Elisabeth Starzl had died in 1866, shortly after her sons birth, Alfred Piwonka declared that this would demand an investigation of the death register from 1786 to 1887 of the Sirb parish, stored in the Pilsen archive, which he so far had not investigated. However, it would not be possible for him to visit Pilsen earlier than within one or 2 years, because of a serious disease in his family. Somewhat later he added that he presumably would never again be able to undertake such journey (Alfred Piwonka is resident in Germany). Admittedly, one could also carry out online-researches into the parish records of the Pilsen archive by Internet, however, the Sirb parish at that time was not yet digitized. Finally we visited Pilsen several months later ourselves (see below).

Unfortunately, the other suppositions in context with our second hypothesis could also not be strengthened or disproved by the genealogic data, Alfred Piwonka had collected and archived in many years. In his personal registers, he could neither find the birth of a Magdalena Ruba in the biologically probable period, in Sirb or in Pollschitz where the Name Ruba had occurred, nor the marriage of Josef and Magdalena Starzl, nee Ruba, nor the births of their children Maria, Joseph and Magdalena. Actually, it looked like as if Josef Starzl and his family had left Sirb and its neighbourhood for an unknown destination. In this connection a story which was told in the Le Mars Starzl family long ago may deserve attention: obviously a hostile relationship had developed between Joseph Starzl and the land owner, the Count von Trauttmansdorff, and a physical encounter between Josef and a „tax collector“ had resulted in a pitchfork injury or death and was followed by a quick departure. This incidence would not only explain a change of Josef and his family to a more distant place but also why they had disappeared from Sirb and Alfred Piwonkas registers.

In March 2012, we undertook the planned journey to Pilsen (Plzen) to investigate the Sirb death register for the years from 1786 to 1887. We were accompanied by Mrs. Maria Schöntag, a kind lady who was born and grown up in Czechoslovakia, had been working for a while as an archivist in the Bischofsteinitz archive, a branch of the archive of Pilsen, and since her marriage now is living in Munich, Germany. Speaking perfectly Czech as well as German she was of great help for us in finding and studying the death register of 1786 – 1887 for the villages Sirb (Srby) Sadl (Sedlec) Polschitz (Polzice), Meeden (Medna) and Rouden (Roudna), all of which are closely located near of Bischofsteinitz (Horovsky Tyn) (Figure 5).
The result of our investigation was extremely disappointing. Neither in 1866 nor in the foregoing or the following years until 1887 was the death of Elisabeth Starzl or Elisabeth Steinbach registered. Thus our hypothesis that Elisabeth Starzl, nee Steinbach, had died in connection with her delivery could not longer be maintained and the total uncertainty about what had happened to Josef Starzl and his family during the eight years between the birth of Johann Nepomuk (John V.) in 1866 and their emigration to the USA in 1874 remained the same as it was before. It was again a good time for new speculations and sophisticated hypotheses, however, growing scepticism that we were following a false trail as well as increasing doubts that the Starzl family of Sirb really represented the ancestors of John V. Starzl gradually became overwhelming.

At about the same time, Thomas E. Starzl received a letter from his cousin Sister Gertrude Rolfes, a grandchild of John V. Starzls sister Magdalena Starzl, who was born still in Bohemia in 1872 (Figure 7). Included in her letter was a collection of old family-photos, one of which shows the young John V. Starzl with the following inscription: John V. Born April 9, 1866 in the northern province of Austria was 12 yrs in 1878 — came to U.S. Married 08-17-1897, Died 08-16-1931 (Figure 12). The same date of immigration into the States (1878) was also inscribed under a photo showing the old Joseph Starzl: Joseph Starzl Born 1833 Austria to US 1878 Died 06 – 15 – 1907 our great grandfather (Figure 12). These inscriptions and earlier correspondence of Sister Gertrude Rolfes called for a change in our chronology of the Joseph Starzl migration event in so far as the migration obviously occurred in 1878, not in 1874 as we up to now had assumed. In view of this misconception as well as the many earlier inconsistencies like the aforementioned birth dates and spellings of Joseph and John V. Starzl in comparison with the birth dates and spellings of Josef Starzl and his son Johann Nepomuk Starzl of Sirb or the unsolved conundrum of the two mothers of Josef Starzls children or the wrong Wenzel Starzl of Sadl or the claim that Joseph Starzl in Bohemia was an engineer (see obituary of John Starzl, Figure 1) whereas the profession of the Josef Starzl of Sirb was that of a farmhand, we finally had to admit that in spite of almost seven years of effort our search so far had not been successful in achieving its objective to unravel the mystery of the Bohemian ancestors of John V. Starzls family of Le Mars.

Phase three. When we left Pilsen, Mrs. Schöntag drew our attention to Antonin Kondrys of Bischofteinitz, a Czech genealogist and outstanding expert in history and genealogies of this southwestern part of Czechoslovakia (figure 21). In April 2, 2012, we contacted him and
asked him for his help and he immediately accepted. We explained the aim of our search and sent him on April 6, 2012, all the so far accumulated genealogic data, including Terry Starzls report about his earlier investigation. It may be worthwhile to document the chronology of Antonin Kondryss answers (by E-Mail), at least in extracts:

April 11, 2012, 7:15: In my opinion we have the wrong families.

April 11, 2012, 15:35: I have a hot trail. I have to confirm it tomorrow in Pilsen.

April 12, 2012, 20:30: Heureca! I am absolutely certain that I have found the right ancestors:

Josef Starzl (born 1835), 1865 marriage to Magdalena Rüba (born 1843). They had 6 children, born in Bohemia: Johann 1865, Maria 1867, Josef 1869, Magdalena 1872, Katharina 1874, Wenzl, 1878.

There is one inconsistency: Johann Starzl is not born in April 9, 1866, but in April 9, 1865.

On April 13, 2012: 17:24, Antonin Kondryss sent a preliminary genealogic report with transcriptions and photocopies of 24 entries in diverse registers of the parrish records of Sirb (Srby) and Kschakau or Krzakau (Krakov) (Supplement 1). All entries in the parrish registers are in German. The transcriptions Antonin Kondryss had translated himself from German into English.

In his accompanying letter he wrote: I have found the right family in the village Webrowa – Vevrov north of Bischofsteinitz (Horovsky Tyn) in the parrish Krzakau – Krakov.

The marriage of Josef Starzl and Magdalena Ryba occurred in Webrowa on February 2, 1865. Josef Starzl was resident of the Meierhof in Webrowa 1. All 6 children are born there. There is one inconsistent date in the entry of Johann Starzl: day and month of his birth are the same (as in the John Starzl obituary (Figure 1)) but he was born one year earlier, on April 9, 1865.

At that time people had no identity card und the age was only estimated.

Johann Ryba (Rüba), the father of Magdalena was the owner of the farmhouse Webrowa 12. Contrary to my initial opinion, there exists a relationship to the village Sadl. The father of Josef Starzl was a cottager in Sadl 33. Josef Starzl is there born on October 31, 1835. Possibly there exists a relationship to the Starzl family of Zemschen (Tremesne). Wenzl Starzl of Sadl married Barbara Wettinger and Adam Starzl of Zemschen married Katharina Wettinger. However, this is only a theory.

I have translated the entries (in the registers) into English.
It is possible to investigate still further into the past. The land registers may also be interesting.

On August 21, 2012, Antonin Kondryss sent an additional genealogic report, again with translations into English and photocopies of 21 new entries in registers of the parrish records of Sirb (Srby) and Kschakau (Krakov) (Supplement 2). In his accompanying letter he wrote: Johann Georg Starzl (born 1786) was a son of Wenzl Starzl of Sadl. He descended from Wenzl's first marriage with Barbara Wettinger. Wenzl Starzl was twice married. After the death of Barbara Wettinger he soon married Eva Ebenhöh of Sadl. This assumption has to be examined in a Sirb parrish record which is not yet online.

Wenzl Starzl is born about 1757 and died 1828. He was a son of Johann Starzl and Margaretha Georgi, the latter presumably from Neumer (Nohomirz). The father of this Johann was Mathäus Starzl, probably also from Sadl.

Josef Ryba was born about 1774, the place is not known. I could not find his birth in the birth register of Webrowa. It will be necessary to check it also in the land registers.

Within two weeks Antonin Kondryss had found the correct family of John V. Starzl and the question arises why David Kohout and Alfred Piwonka who both also carefully had investigated the Sirb parrish registers (for Sadl) did not succeed. Of course, they almost certainly must have noticed the marriage on 7.2.1825 of Johann-Georg Starzl, born 9.9.1786 in Sadl 16, Cottager in Sadl 33, and Barbara Philipp, born 21.1.1799 in Sadl 19, as well as the births of their six children Katharina, Mathias, Wenzel, Johann, Simon and Josef, the last of them born on 31.10.1835 (Figure 13). However, since this Josef Starzl first joined the Austrian army and later moved to Webrowa (see also below), no further entries of Josef Starzl could be detected in the Sirb parrish records - which registered the data of Sirb, Sadl, Polschitz, Meeden and Rouden but not of Webrowa. In addition, David Kohout was seemingly convinced to have already found the right Wenzel as well as the right Johann (John V.) Starzl whereas Alfred Piwonka had Webrowa not on his list, since no Starzls have lived there at the end of WW II.

**JOHN V. STARZLS ANCESTRY**

Based on Antonin Kondryss two genealogic reports, the ancestry of Johann (John V.) Starzl could easily and without any doubt be reestablished (Figure 13). With the exception of Johann
(John V.) Starzls year of birth and the V. in his Christian name, the genealogic data is in perfect agreement with the names and birthdates of the Starzls in the United States (Figures 7 and 12). The shift of Johann (John V.) Starzls year of birth from 1865 to 1866 presumably is connected with the short interval between the wedding of his parents (February 24, 1865) and the birth of their first child (April 9, 1865), and may express their wish to avoid embarassment. The short interval, to a significant part, had been caused by the time-consuming process to achieve all necessary permissions to marry (see Entry 1 in Supplement 1). Unclear remains the origin of the V. in John Starzls Christian name. Possibly it was a personal decision of him to add the V. to his Christian name as an adaptation to an American habit, some time after his immigration into the United States.

Mathäus Starzl, the eldest Starzl of the pedigree, is registered only as the father of Johann Georg Starzl, born 1726, in connection with Johann Georg Starzls and Margaretha Georgis marriage on February 2, 1745 (see Entry 45 in Supplement 2). Mathäus Starzl probably also had been living in Sadl.

Wenzl Starzl, born on 10.9. 1757 in Sadl, was the owner of house Sadl 4. In 1786, he bought this building from the local community, paying 130 Kronen, and acquired in addition a few pieces of agricultural land from Bartholomäus Hecht of Meeden (Medna) for which he paid 65 Kronen. After the death of his wife Barbara Starzl, nee Wettinger, he soon married Eva Ebenhöf. From this second marriage three sons arose: Wenzl, born 1804, Paul, born 1807 and Johann Georg, born 1809.

Josef Starzl, born 31.10. 1835, in Sadl 33, Corporal of Emporer Franz Josef I. Artillery Regiment in Reserve has been living with his family in Webrowa 1, a Meierhof, i.e. a local farm belonging to the Count of Trauttmansdorff manor. It may be speculated that Josef Starzl had some higher professionel position within the manor. Possibly he had acquired some technical skills during his service in the Austrian army, since after his arrival in the United States it was claimed that in Bohemia he had been an engineer (Figure 1). On 24.2. 1865 he married Magdalena (Lena) Rüba, born 12.4. 1843 in Webrowa 12. Her father Johann Rüba was the owner of the farmhouse Webrowa 12. After their marriage, Josef and Magdalena Starzl had their household in Webrova 1. Between 1865 and 1878, Lena gave birth to six children.
It has to be mentioned that Magdalena Rüba, according to the birth register (see Entry 42, Supplement 2), had already an illegitimate child with the name Johann Rüba, born 3.1.1864 in Webrowa 1, with the father not registered (whether or not Josef Starzl was the father also of this illegitimate child is not known). This little Johann Rüba died 4 months after his birth. After her marriage to Josef Starzl (24.2.1865), Magdalena gave birth to her first legitimate child, born 9.4.1965, which again received the Christian name Johann.

The lineage of John V. Starzls mother Magdalena Starzl, nee Rüba, could only incompletely be traced back to her greatgrandfather Martin Rüba (Figure 14). He was the owner of a large farm, consisting of two farmhouses, Webrowa 11 and 12. After his death, his widow divided the property between their two sons, giving Webrowa 11 to Michel Rüba and Webrowa 12 to his brother Josef Rüba.

**Webrowa** (Vevrov) and **Kschakau** (Krakov): Webrowa is an idyllic hamlet. An old map shows just two rows of buildings at both sides of two little ponds (Figure 15) and until now it has not much changed in its shape, except that some of the buildings are run-down and others look rather freshly renovated. One is aware of the sudden standstill of life that had occurred almost 70 years ago and the upturn which gradually began after the end of Communism. In 1839 Webrowa had 16 houses with 178 German inhabitants. It had no church, no school and as far as we know no shop and no inn. Its inhabitants had about 3 km to go to church, to school and to the graveyard of Kschakau. In 1715, a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity has been built.

As can be seen on the old map (Figure 15), the two farm-houses of the Rüba-family, Webrowa No. 11 and 12 - Magdalena Rüba was born and grew up in No. 12 - were situated on the South East corner of the hamlet (Figure 16) whereas the Meierhof, Webrowa No. 1 and 2, where Josef Starzl after his Military Service lived and worked, was located in range of sight on the other side of the pond on the North-West corner (Figure 17). The Meierhof as well as the Fiskalhof belonged to the Count von Trauttmansdorff manor. After their marriage – in the church of Kschakau and in Webrowa No. 1 and 12 – Josef and Lena and their children lived for 13 years in the Meierhof, until they migrated to the United States.

Kschakau is an other pleasant small place. In 1835 it had 25 houses, 168 inhabitants, a smithery, two inn,s, one shop and a beautiful old church in its center (Figure 18). Built in
1350, it is dedicated to Saint Wenzel, the patron of Bohemia. Disregarded during Communism, the little church has recently been renovated and consecrated again. The parish behind the church to the most part is still a ruin (Figure 18). We were told that this building formerly contained also a primary school in which Johann (John V.) Starzl and some of his siblings presumably have been taught. Whether or not John V. Starzl later visited also some kind of higher school, for instance in Bischofieinitz, is not known.

Beautiful and affecting is also the old graveyard outside of the village where the deceased of Kschakau, Webrowa and Obermetelzen (Horni Metelsko) have been buried until 1945 (Figure 19). Many inscriptions are weathered or completely illegible. The grave with the black metal cross is of a Michel Starzl of Obermetelzen, born January 11, 1863, who died on July 26, 1928. The deserted graveyard reveals the history of an old, cultured people.

Epilog

Our genealogic search has reached an end. Successful as it may be, many interesting questions remain in the dark: Wherefrom and when immigrated the first Starzls into Bohemia? What was their occupational and economic situation? Why emigrated Josef and Lena Starzl with their six children born in Bohemia to the United States? Assured answers to these questions are not possible, however, one can try to imagine how it could have been.

Immigration of the first Starzl. Immigration of Germans into Bohemia had occurred for a long time and culminated in waves in the 12-th and 13-th Century (see History of Bohemia below), however, some circumstantial evidence makes the assumption particularly probable that the first Starzl entered Bohemia after the Thirty Years War (1618 – 1648): in 1622 Count Maximilian von Trauttmansdorff, an Austrian (ethnic German), born in Graz, a diplomat and emissary of Emperor Ferdinand II., playing an important role during the Thirty Years War, acquired castle and town Bischofieinitz together with surrounding villages and country, after its former owner, the Czech Count Pofel of Lobkowitz, had been captured, expropriated and sentenced to death, when in the Battle at the White Mountain (1620) he had fought on the side of the Protestants against the Catholic league of Habsburg Emperor Ferdinand II. The battle was won by the Catholic league (since Pofel of Lobkowitz was a member of the highest Czech nobility, the death sentence was not executed). After the end of the Thirty Years War, as a result of the long lasting war atrocities, epidemics and famines, vast territories of Europe
were deserted and depopulated, and this was exceptionally pronounced also in West Bohemia. So Trauttmansdorff, like others, called for German peasants willing to settle down in the deserted villages of his Bischofsteinitz property and help to rebuild the formerly flourishing agriculture. And in fact, a wave of German immigrants followed the call, filling up the thinly populated country.

Was the first Bohemian Starzl among this wave? If so, he would have come, with or without a family, from or through Bavaria – presumably in company with other German immigrants – crossing the border behind Furth im Wald from where since Early Times a road led deep into Bohemia as far as Prague (Figure 20). The first Bohemian town he encountered at this road was Bischofsteinitz and it is most likely that there he had already reached his planned destination. On the modern map of Figure 20, all places which belonged to the huge possession of the Counts of Trauttmansdorff in the nineteenth Century are black encircled, whereas the places where Starzls then have been living are marked with a red spot. It clearly indicates that all Starzls of the Bischofsteinitz district, where the great majority of Bohemian Starzls have been living, had a special relationship to the Bischofsteinitz manor of the Counts of Trautmannsdorff.

**Feudalism and Serfdom.** For the early Bohemian Starzls, this relationship consisted in serfdom, the common fate of peasants in the era of feudalism (feudalism is defined as the social system that existed during the Middle Ages in Europe in which people were given land by a Noble Man and had to fight and work for him in return). In practice, serfdom meant that the lord of manor had personal power of disposal as well as jurisdiction over his peasants and, since serfdom was transmitted from parents to children, also over their children. Serf-peasants were not allowed to leave the manor or to marry without permission of the lord. They could either work directly for the landlord or as tenants of farmland or farms within the manor they had to deliver a distinct share of their annual crop as well as regularly fulfill work on the manors own fields, for instance on three weekdays every week. Due to increasing demands of the landlords, workload and bad conditions of life of the peasants, especially in years of poor harvests, could get extremely burdensome and resulted in repeated peasant revolts, between 1652 and 1775. The Habsburg emperors, being Bohemian kings in personal union, regularly made efforts to improve the situation of the peasants, however, the mighty aristocratic landowners vehemently resisted. Finally, in September 1781, Emperor Joseph II. enacted two *Patente* (orders), abolishing serfdom and giving the so far dependent peasants the right of free
change of locality as well as free choice of career and marriage. In addition, payments, crop shares and amount of work of tenant farmers were strictly regulated. As a last step, in 1848, under the rule of Emperor Franz Josef I., also Hörigkeit (bondage), a special kind of dependence of peasants or craftsmen at the manor was abolished. As a result of these developments, several Meierhöfe were closed down and shared out among settlers.

From this short historical review it can be concluded that the early generations of Bohemian Starzls lived and worked on the Bischofsteinitz manor of the Counts of Trauttmansdorff under the conditions of Leibegenschaft (serfdom). Mathäus Starzl, of whom only the name is known (Figure 13), presumably was the last ancestor of John V. Starzl who died prior to the abolition of serfdom. The first Johann-Georg Starzl and Wenzl Starzl witnessed the transition from serfdom to more freedom and the second Johann-Georg and Joseph Starzl were already born after its abolition.

Whereas nothing is known about the early generations, the Starzls of John V. Starzl's lineage who have been uncovered by our search, all lived as cottagers in Sadl and worked together with their wives for the Bischofsteinitz manor. They were not particularly poor people, since Wenzl Starzl was the owner of Sadl 4 (Figure 21) and Jakob Philipp, the father of Johann-Georg Starzl's wife Barbara, nee Philipp, was the owner of Sadl 33, where the second Johann-Georg Starzl and his family dwelled and Josef Starzl grew up. House Sadl 33 has in the meantime disappeared. Figure 22 shows an old map of Sadl from 1840 on which both buildings- Sadl 4 and Sadl 33 - still can be discovered. From documents we have seen, it can be assumed that these Starzls partly were owners of land and partly were tenants of land on which they worked as farmers under the above described conditions.

Josef Starzl, Corporal of Emperor Franz Josef I. Artillery Regiment in Reserve went after his military service to Webrowa (6 km northwest of Bischofsteinitz) where he lived and worked in the Meierhof of the Bischofsteinitz manor (Figure 17). About his employment can only be speculated (see above). The Meierhof, Webrowa 1 and 2, was only a short distance away from the farmhouse Webrowa 12 of Johann and Barbara Rüba, nee Schneeberger, where Magdalena (Lena) Rüba was living with their parents.

The emigration to the USA. In 1878, Josef and Lena Starzl and their children Johann (John V.), Maria, Josef, Magdalena, Katharina and Wenzel emigrated to the United States of
America. The reason or reasons to leave Bohemia and enter the fabulous New World are not known. From the foregoing paragraphs, it can not be concluded that the social question was of utmost importance for Josef and Lena, though poor social circumstances, especially in industrial zones, certainly have played an important role for a great number of European emigrants. The increasing political tensions between the different Bohemian nationalities (see below) may have been an additional motivation for Germans to live the country, though the discussion about this undoubtedly serious political problem at that time was still restricted to Prague and some greater cities and hardly recognized in the peripheral regions of Sudetenland. Of course, for many Europeans the emigration to the New World was first above all a great and promising adventure!

At last, as already mentioned, there is the possibility that a hostile relationship between Joseph Starzl and the landowner (the count of Trauttmandorff) had developed and had prompted the emigration to the United States. According to a story that was told within the Starzl family in LeMars, a physical encounter between Joseph and a tax collector had resulted in a pitchfork injury or death and was followed by a quick departure. Such incident, if it actually occurred, would certainly have been an imperative cause to leave the homeland and seek a better life elsewhere.

**A short history of Bohemia.** During the La Tene culture (1.-5. Century BC), the region of the present-day Czech Republic was settled by Celts and it is believed that the name of Böhmen (Bohemia) is derived from the celtic tribe of the Boier. In the course of the Völkerwanderung (Migration period), from 375 to 568 AD, which was triggered by the invasion of the Huns, various German tribes passed through and then, about 550 AD, slavs from the East immigrated into this area. In 900 AD, the Czech Premyslid dynasty established a Bohemian kingdom which played a prominent role within the Heilige Römische Reich deutscher Nation (Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation). Under the greatest Premyslid King, Ottokar II (1253 – 1278), the Bohemian Kingdom extended from the Baltic Sea to the southern provinces of Austria. However, in the Schlacht auf dem Marchfeld (Battle on the Marchfeld) (1278) Ottokar II. was defeated by Rudolf I. of Habsburg, since 1273 elected king of the Holy Roman Empire. After the end of the Premyslid dynasty (1306), Bohemia and Moravia was ruled by the House of Luxembourg (1310 – 1437), the Polish Jagiellones (1437 – 1526) and by the Austrian Habsburgs (1564 bis 1618). Violent religious wars were fought from 1419 to 1439 between Catholics and Hussites (Hussite Wars) and from 1618 to 1648...
between Catholics and Protestants (Thirty Years’ War). From 1648 to 1918 Bohemia and Moravia were part of the Habsburg Monarchy and the Austrian Emperor was Bohemian King in personal union.

In spite of the violent political changes throughout the many centuries since the invasion of the slavs in the 6-th Century BC, the slavic Czechs always remained the numerically leading population of Bohemia. On the other hand, since the 12-th and 13-th Century, Germans immigrated in waves into Bohemia and Moravia, settling predominantly in its outlying areas. A phase of especially intensive immigration occurred after the Thirty Years War, when as a result of war atrocities and consecutive epidemics and famines the country had become deserted and depopulated, so that German immigrants were actively recruited.

Since the Thirty Years War, Bohemian Czechs and Germans lived in peace together, though the German minority, supported by the Austrian Monarchy, utilized distinct political and economic advantages. In addition, the German language was the official language in all Bohemian public institutions, schools, universities, et cetera. In 1848, however, when stimulated by the second French revolution - nationalistic and social revolts in diverse European capitals occurred, the Czechs began to insist on their numerical majority in Bohemia and Moravia demanding linguistic and political equality (in December 1900, a national census of the Bohemian population revealed 63% Czechs and 36% Germans, whereas in Prague a slight majority of Germans and Jews over Czechs existed and the peripheral areas of Bohemia and Moravia, the so-called Sudetenland, were inhabited by a dominant German population (see Figure 3).

The Germans tried to defend their privileges and so the primarily rather moderate nationalistic challenge developed gradually into an increasingly fierce and ever lasting quarrel which found no end until the final breakdown of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the foundation of the Republic of Czechoslovakia after World War I, in 1919. Now the dominance was on the side of the Czechs and the Sudetendeutschen feared more and more suppressed and developed a nationalistic movement which strived for the integration of the Sudetenland into Germany. After the agreement of Munich on September 30, 1938, Hitler occupied the Sudetenland which became a part of the Third Reich (Reichsgau Sudetenland) and in March 1939, the German Army invaded also the rest of Czechoslovakia which now was named Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren (Figure 23). In 1945, after the end of the Third
Reich, Chechoslovakia was reestablished and 3.5 million Germans were forced to leave the country, returning to Germany and Austria where they originally had come from. Finally, in 1992, Czechoslovakia was divided into two separate States, the Czechian Republik and Slovakia.

October 2012, Thomas E. Starzl and Hans J. Böhmig
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JOHN STARZL

John Starzl, editor and proprietor of Der Herald at Le Mars, the county seat of Plymouth county, is a native of Austria, but has lived in this country since he was twelve years of age. He was born on April 9, 1866, son of Joseph and Lena (Roberti) Starzl, the former of whom was an engineer in his native land, who came to the United States with their family about 1876 and came on out to Iowa, settling on a farm in Plymouth county, in the vicinity of Le Mars, where they established their home and where both spent the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1888 and the father in 1908. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are still living, those besides the subject of this biographical sketch being as follow: Mrs. Joseph Elskamp, of Merrill, this county; Mrs. Louis Gunther, of Eaton township, this county; Wenzel, Nic and Barthel, of Kingsbury county, South Dakota, and Joseph, who lives near Emerson, Nebraska.

As noted above, John Starzl was but twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Plymouth county and he grew up on the home farm near Le Mars, receiving his schooling in the local parochial schools, supplementing the same by a course in a business college at Chicago, after which he entered the Illinois College of Pharmacy in that city and was graduated from the same. Thus equipped he opened a drug store in Chicago and operated the same for four years, at the end of which time he engaged in newspaper work there and made his home in Chicago for eleven years, or until 1887, the year of his marriage, when he returned to Le Mars and bought Der Herald, a substantial old German weekly paper that was established in 1882, and has ever since been owner and editor of that excellent newspaper. The office of Der Herald was perfectly familiar to Mr. Starzl even at that time, for he had, in a measure, “grown up” with the paper, having entered its employ at the age of fourteen, shortly after it was founded, and continued working in the office until he went to Chicago in 1886. When he took over Der Herald Mr. Starzl inaugurated numerous important improvements in the paper and has since maintained the high standard set at that time, making it one of the most influential German newspapers in this part of the country.

It was on August 17, 1887, that John Starzl was united in marriage to Margaret Thiesen, who was born in Milwaukee, and to this union three children have been born: Romuald, Francis and Adella. Mr. and Mrs. Starzl are members of the Catholic church and Mr. Starzl is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of which he has been chief counselor for the past fifteen years, and of the Knights of Columbus. He is a Democrat and has
Figure 2: Region in southern Egerland where Bohemian Starzls have been living
In the 19th Century red coloured.
Figure 3: The *Sudetenland* (in black) with its predominant German population.
Figure 4: The Kingdom Bohemia in the Habsburg Monarchy, 18th Century
Figure 5: Modern map of the districts of Bischofteinitz (Horovský Tyn) and Míšeň (Stribro). Villages and towns belonging to Bischofteinitz-manor are marked in black, villages and towns where Starzlí,8 were living in red and the course of the river Radbuza in blue (final result of our search).
Figure 6: Course of the rivers Radbusa (Radbuza), Mies (Mze) und Beroubnka.
The arrow points to the location of Bischofsteinitz (Horsovy Tyn).
The eldest male in this photograph is certainly Joseph Starzl, born 1831. Herb and Carol Starzl of Centerville, South Dakota have a picture of this Joseph Starzl in his later years, which bears a close resemblance. His wife, Magdelena Ruba Starzl was born in 1843. Also in this photograph are two boys, possibly a third or fourth boy, and three girls.

Note: Although it seems strange today, in their cultural traditions, boys and girls wore a dress until approximately 2 or 4 years of age. The child with a dress, sitting down next to the elder Joseph, with short hair, is probably a boy. The child with a white dress could be a boy or girl.

This is what is known of the ages:

John V. Starzl, born 1866, from Iowa cemetery records.
Mary Starzl, born 1868, according to 1930 Census.
Joseph F. Starzl, born 1869, see file name ________
Magdalena Starzl, born 1872 in “Austria,” see file name 018 Magdalena 1.
Katherine Starzl, Guntrun family tree on Ancestors.com, & 1900 Census, was born 1874.
Wencel Starzl, born 1878
Nicholas Starzl, born 1884, see file name 022 Nick Registration
Bartholomew Starzl, born 1886, see file name 021 Bart Registration

Note: According to the 1910 U.S. Census, Wencel Starzl immigrated to the U.S. in 1882.
Assumption: This photograph came from Joseph Casper Starzl, son of Wencel Starzl. It is assumed that Wencel is in this photograph.

I believe this photograph may have been taken between 1883 and 1885, before Bartholomew was born. If true, the ages of the family members are as follows:

Joseph, the father, seated, 52 to 54 years old.
Magdalena, the mother, seated, 40 to 42 years old.
John V., standing on the father’s right, 17 to 19 years old.
Mary, standing on the father’s left, 15 to 17 years old.
Joseph F., standing, in the middle, 14 to 16 years old.
Magdalena, standing, on the mother’s right, 11 to 13 years old.
Katherine, sitting on the mother’s right, 9 to 11 years old.
Wencel, sitting, on the father’s left, 5 to 7 years old.
Nicholas, in white dress, approximately 1 year old.
Analysis of the Photograph

It is very difficult to ascertain the age of the Starzl family members in the photograph above. I believe the age spread from the eldest child (John V., born 1866) to the youngest child (Nicholas, born 1884) is 17 years. If the youngest infant in the photo is Bartholomew (born 1886,) then John V. would be 20 years old. I don’t believe John V. appears to be 20 years old in the photograph. Another clue is the pattern of age and gender of the family members as compared to the photograph. See the matched pattern below:

Listed from oldest to youngest:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photograph order of age</th>
<th>Children Names in order of age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-based on appearance-</td>
<td>- based on birth date-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl (or Boy)*</td>
<td>John V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy (or Girl)*</td>
<td>Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>Joseph F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>Magdalena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>Katherine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl (or Boy) (dress)</td>
<td>Wencel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl (or Boy) (dress)</td>
<td>Nicholas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bartholomew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The girl in the photograph appears to be the tallest child. However, girls typically grow taller than boys during 12 to 13 years of age. Height may not be a good indicator of relative age. It is difficult to determine which of the two eldest children is actually the oldest.

Here is some additional information regarding the Starzl family in the photograph above:
1.) From papers provided by Rita Starzl, wife of Roman Starzl, of LeMars, Iowa, the following is known about Joseph and Magdalena’s daughters, possibly in this photograph
(see file name 014 to 017 Rita Starzl info):
   A.) Mary Starzl, born in Austria, married Elskamp in 1889. see file name 015 Rita Starzl info.
      According to 1930 Census, born 1868, immigrated to U.S. on 1874. See file name 019 1930
      Census Mary
   B.) Magdalena Starzl (Guntren), born May 26 1872, Austria, see file name 018 Magdalena 1
   C.) Katherine Starzl according to Guntren family tree on Ancestors.com, is born 1874.
2.)According to 1925 Iowa Census, Joseph and Magdalena Starzl were married in “Austria.”
3.)According to Iowa Cemetery Records, Magdalena died 1888.
5.)According to Mr. Kohout’s research, Wencel requested his birth certificate from Czechoslovakia (Austria) in 1904. His request may have been for his wedding in 1909.
6.) I have been unable to find evidence of a Starzl family name in the U.S. 1880 census. I have found Joseph (the elder in the above photo) Starzl as head of household that included Kate, Wencel, Nicholas and Bart. Magdalena, his wife, died in 1888. see file name 020 1900 Census
Joseph.
7.) Census and other records appear to have been scanned with optical character readers. Sometimes the letter and characters are incorrectly read. Conduct searches on Stangl, Stanzl, Starzel to find incorrectly read names.
8.) Passenger manifests on immigration ships are being scanned into databases.
9.) According to Minnesota Cemetery Records, Ancestors.com, a Katherine (Starzl) Feldman died on 1911.

Figure 7: Family Papers, Page 2
1.) Simon and Katherine were present in Sadl, Czechoslovakia during the “register of souls” census of 1865, 1880 and 1882.
2.) Katherine (b. 1881) was confirmed in the Srby Parish in 1898. It does not appear that she emigrated from Czechoslovakia.
3.) Maria (b. 1864) was confirmed in the Srby parish on 1881.
4.) Joseph Starzl (b. 1873) receives the “right to domicile” in Sadl in 1911.
4. Wencel was present in Sadl, Czechoslovakia during the “register of souls” census of 1880 and 1882.

Figure 8: Starzl family of Sadl (Sedlec) with the lineage of Wencel Starzl, born on April 16, 1868, son of Simon and Katharina Starzl, nee Kraus.
On 19th July 1866 was born in Srby # 16

**Johann Nepomuk Starzl,**
catholic, male, born in lawful wedlock

*The later note of the vicar:* his birth certificate given on 28th March 1897

(or 1894? -- illegible)

The father: Josef Starzl, catholic, the resident of Srby # 16,
the illegitimate son of Teresie Starzl, the resident of Srby # 42, the matrimonial
daughter of Bartolomej Starzl, the resident of Srby # 35

The mother: Elisabetha, catholic,
the matrimonial daughter of Wenzl Steinbach, the farmer of Sadl # 32
and of his wife Margaretha nee Spirk of Wottawa # 21.

No other children of these parents (Josef Starzl and Elisabetha Steinbach) in Srby between January 1865 -- January 1871.
Also no children of these parents in other villages of the parish Srby (it means in Polzice, Sedlec, Roudna and Medina -- but the birth records of Medina after 1865 are not in the Archives yet.)

**The result:** the client Terry Starzl has the information, that Wenzl Starzl (*1878*) had the brother Johann, born on (9th April) 1866. This Johann (*19th July 1866*) can be really this person!!!
Also fits in the information, that this Johann received his birth certificate in 1894 or 1897, what was usual proceeding for people, who wanted to emigrate!!!

**NOTE FROM TERRY STARZL:** From my memory: Iowa death records, seen on Ancestors.com lists the name John V.N. Starzl, born 1866 and died 1931.

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**The visit of County Archives of Horosovsky Tyn on 20th July 2005:**

(in County Archives are usually available the following informations:
- County census 1880, 1890, 1900
- The acts of County officces including requests for passports, permissions for emigration etc...
- The acts of local schools
- The Archives of local parish offices etc....)

Unfortunately, for our research we could use only the acts of parish office in Srby -- all other documents listed above were already lost during past time. The sources as follow:

**A/ inventory number 18, the book of Masses and bans of matrimony 1859-1861:**

.. On 6th January 1861 were in the church of Srby the following bans of matrimony:
the groom: Simon Starzl, the matrimonial son of Bartl. (= Bartolomeus) Starzl,
the resident of Sadl
the bride: Katharina Kraus, the daughter of Marie Kraus, the resident of Zwirschen ..

**The result:** see the church record No.2 -- it looks like almost sure, that Simon and Katharina were married in the church, which visited Katharina during her life (before wedding with Simon) in Zwirschen -- probably it was church in Hostoun.

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Figure 9: Page 15 of Terry Starzl's and David Kohout's genealogic study describes a Starzl Family of *Srb* (Srby): Johann Nepomuk Starzl, born on July 19, 1866, was the son of Josef Starzl and Elisabetha Starzl, nee Steinbach. Josef Starzl was the illegitimate son of Teresie Starzl, the matrimonial daughter of Bartolomej Starzl.
DESCENDENTS OF BARTHOLOMÄUS STARZL

(State: April 2011 – Made by Alfred Piwonka, Genealogy Bischofsteinitz)

First Generation

   On 22.10. 1810 marriage to Marianne Masanz, born 1786 in Sirb 35

   Children:
   i. Georg Starzl, born 26.6. 1811, in Sirb 35
   ii. Anna Starzl, born 14.8. 1813, in Sirb 34
   iii. Theresia Starzl, born about 1815

Second Generation

2. Theresia Starzl, born about 1815, Resident in Sirb 42

   Children:
   i. Josef Starzl, born 22.6. 1832, in Sirb 26
   ii. Anton Starzl, born 24.2. 1835, in Sirb 26

Third Generation

3. Josef Starzl, born 22.6. 1832, in Sirb 26, Profession: Farmhand in Sirb 17
   On 10.11. 1863 marriage to Elisabeth Steinbach, born 9.8.1840 in Sadl 32

   Children:
   i. Johann Nepomuk Starzl, born 19.7. 1866, in Sirb 32

Fourth Generation

4. Johann Nepomuk Starzl, born 19.7. 1866, in Sirb 32

Figure 10: Lineage of Johann Nepomuk Starzl, Sirb
DESCENDENTS OF KASPAR STARZL
(State: April 2011 - Made by Alfred Piwonka, Genealogy Bischofsteinitz)

First Generation

1. Kaspar Starzl, born about 1750, Profession: Cottager in Raschnitz, later in Sadl
   On 31.7. 1809 2nd marriage to Magdalena Timpl, born 1778 in Haschowa 10

   Children:
   i. Georg Starzl, born 1775

Second Generation

2. Georg Starzl, born 1775 in Raschnitz 8, Profession: Weaver and Cottager in Sadl 4
   On 8.6. 1802 marriage to Ursula Muckendörfer, born 1778 in Sadl, 29

   Children:
   i. Bartholomäus Starzl, born 1802
   ii. Kaspar Starzl, born 1810
   iii. Paul Starzl, born 1815

Third Generation

3. Bartholomäus Starzl, born 1802 in Sadl, Profession: Herdsman
   On 20.11. 1827 marriage to Barbara Teis, born 1798 in Sadl 10

   Children:
   i. Simon Starzl, born 1834

Fourth Generation

4. Simon Starzl, born 1834 in Sadl 39, Profession: Resident in Sadl 34
   On 29.1. 1861 marriage to Katharina Kraus, born 1839 in Zwirschen 27

   Children:
   i. Joseph Starzl, born 7.12. 1861, died 21.8. 1865
   ii. Maria Starzl, born 9.11. 1864
   iii. Johann Starzl, born 19.6. 1867, died 24.10. 1871
   iv. Josef Starzl, born 25.7. 1873
   v. Wenzel Starzl, born 16.4. 1878
   vi. Katharina Starzl, born 5.7. 1881

Fifth Generation

5. Wenzel Starzl, born 16.4. 1878 in Sadl 13, died 1.11. 1947 in Lohr/Main,
   Profession: day labourer
   On 15.2. 1904 marriage in Hostau to Anna Schiffer, born 26.6. 1878 in
Heiligenkreuz 52, died 31.7. 1963 in Wildbad/Schwarzwald

Figure 11: Lineage of Wenzel Starzl, Sadl
ANCESTORS OF JOHANN (JOHN V.) STARZL

First Generation

1. Mathäus Starzl, born ?, in Sadl ?

Second Generation

2. Johann-Georg Starzl, born 1726 in Sadl, died 10.1.1798 in Sadl 19
2.2.1745 marriage to Margaretha Georgi, born 1731 in Neumer, died 15.6.1787 in Sadl

Third Generation

3. Wenzl Starzl, born 10.9.1757, Cottager in Sadl 4, working for Bischofteinitz manor. died 20.7.1828 in Sadl 4
He married Barbara Wettinger, born 1762 in Sadl 36. Working for Bischofteinitz manor. Died 29.11.1802 in Sadl 28

Fourth Generation

Children:
Katharina Starzl, born 12.7. 1825, Mathias Starzl, born 21.2.1827, Wenzel Starzl, born 8.9.1828, Johann Starzl, born 30.9.1829, Simon Starzl, born 12.1.1833, Josef Starzl, born 31.10.1835, all born in Sadl 33

Fifth Generation

5. Josef Starzl, born 31.10.1835 in Sadl 33, k.k. Corporal of Emperor Franz Josef I. Artillery Regiment in Reserve, Resident in Webrowa 1, working for Bischofteinitz manor. Died 15.6.1907 in Le Mars, USA.
24.2. 1865 marriage to Magdalena Rüba, born 12.4.1843 in Webrowa 12.
Died 1889 in Le Mars, USA
Children:
Johann Starzl, born 9.4. 1865, Maria 25.6. 1867, Josef 28.10 1869, Magdalena 26.5. 1872, Katharina 22.11. 1874, Wenzl 15.5.1878.

Sixth Generation


Figure 13: Lineage of John V. Starzl
ANCESTORS OF MAGDALENA RÜBA

First Generation

1. Martin Rüba, born ?, in ?, Farmer and owner of farm Webrowa 11 and 12

Second Generation

2. Josef Rüba, born 1774 in ?, Farmer and owner of Webrowa 12. Died 2. 3. 1840 in Webrowa 12
15. 11. 1803 marriage to Magdalena Ruebssimma, born 12.1. 1784 in Hoch Semlowitz. Died 6.5. 1848 in Webrowa 12

Third Generation

12. 5. 1840 marriage to Barbara Schneeberger, born 16. 4. 1819 in Waldorf. Died 13. 1. 1875

Fourth Generation

24. 2. 1865 marriage to Josef Starzl

Figure: 14: Lineage of Magdalena Starzl, nee Rüba
Figure 15: Old map of Webrowa
Figure 17: *Webrowa No. 1-2: Meierhof*
Figure 19: Kschakau – Old Graveyard
Figure 20: Modern map of the German-Czechian border:
Red arrows indicate the course of the old Road
From Germany into Bohemia.
Towns and villages belonging to Bischofsteinitz manor
in 18-th and 19-th Century are black encircled;
red spots indicate places where Starzlis lived.
Figure 21: a. left above: Sadl 4, built and owned by Wenzel Starzl, born 10.9.1857
b. left below: a view of Sadl
c. right: Czech genealogist Antonin Kondrys
Figure 23: the German Third Reich with Sudetenland and Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren
Supplement 1

Entries 1 - 24
Herr Böhmig


Johann Ryba (Rüba), Vather von Magdalena war Besitzer des Bauernhof No.12 in Webrowa.


Ich habe die Einträge nach Englisch übersetzt.

Ich bin 20 Stunden arbeitet. Darum ich rechne 200 EUR oder 300 USD. Sie kann bezahlen zu meine PayPal Konto. Die Adresse: a.kondrys@volny.cz

Es ist möglich noch weiter nach die Vergangenheit forsch. Interresante sind auch die Grundbuche.

Alles Gute.
Tony Kondrys.

1/Parish Krakov, Register # 18, leaf 42:
Date of wedding: 24th Feb 1865
Place of wedding: Vuvrov # 12 and # 1, district Horovsky Tyn, Plzen region, Kingdom Bohemia
Bridegroom: JOSEF STARZL k.k. corporal of Emperor Franz Joseph I. Artillery Regiment in reserve, born from Sedlec # 33 in Bohemia, Plzen region, district Hostoun, conjugal son of GEORG STARZL cottager in Sedlec # 33 and of his wife BARBARA nee PHILIPP as also from Sedlec # 33 inhabitant’s daughter.
29 and 3/12 years old, single, catholic religion
Bride: MAGDALENA RYBA residedence in Vuvrov town # 12, district Horovsky Tyn, Plzen region in Kingdom Bohemia, conjugal daughter of
JOHANN RYBA farm-owner in Vuvrov # 12 and of his wife BARBARA conjugal daughter of JOHANN SCHNEEBEBERG cottager in Waldorf, district Horovsky Tyn, Plzen region in Bohemia.
21 and 9/12 years old, single, catholic religion.
Witness: Andreas Mahal farm-owner in Vuvrov # 4 and Johann Gibisch inhabitant in Vuvrov #1 as witness.
Priest: Thomas Vollgruber rector – marriage without dispensation. Notice: 1/ The fiancee received the marriage-permission from District Office in Hostoun 25th Oct 1864 accordings to political
permission from k.k. Emperor Franz Josef I. Artillery Regiment's Command in Praha from 13th Oct 1864 # 3724 and they had the three times bans by regiment's Holly Mass in Loretto - church in Hradcany in Praha in Bohemia – on 1st, 6th and 13th Nov 1864 without any protest, and after it received the fiancee decision to wedding from k.k. regiment's priest in Praha 13th Nov 1864 # 146.

2/ The groom declare his adual by baptismal certificat issuing in parish Srby 24th Sep 1864 # 117 (born accordings to baptismal register Book III., leaf 40 on 31st Oct 1835).

3/ The underage bride was with permission of her father Johann Ryba from 2nd Oct 1864 judically for her full competetion declared form Court Horovskov Tyn on 30th Oct 1864 # 3149 civ.

4/ The Bans were as also on 8th, 15th and 22nd Jan 1865 in Parish church in Krakow without any protest. Wedding’s document are in parish archives fasc. 1865 # 1.

2/ Parish Krakow, Register # 20, leaf 158:

Date of birth: 9th Apr 1865
Date of baptism: 10th Apr 1865
Place of birth: Vevrov # 1, formerly manor Horovskovy Teh, now k.k. district Horovskovy Tyn, Plzen region
Child: JOHANN STARZL
Father: JOSEF STARZL catholic, k.k. corporal of Emperor Franz Josef I. Artillery Regiment in reserve, conjugal son after deceased GEORG STARZL cottager in Sedlec # 3, k.k. district Hostoun, Plzen region, and of his wife BARBARA nee PHILIPP as also from Sedlec # 33.
Mother: MAGDALENA RYBA , catholic, conjugal daughter of JOHANN RYBA farmer in Vevrov # 12 and of his wife BARBARA conjugal daughter of JOHANN SCHNEEBEBGER cottager in Waldorf, k.k. district Horovskovy Tyn, Plzen region.
Godparents: Mathes Eberl farmer in Vevrov # 11 and Maria Ryba his wife.
Priest: Thomas Vollgruber rector.
Midwife: Barbara Malota examined midwife from Mirkov.

3/ Parish Krakow, Register # 21, leaf 5:

Date of birth: 25th Jun 1867
Date of baptism: 26th Jun 1867
Place of birth: Vevrov # 1, k.k. district Horovskovy Tyn, Plzen region
Child: MARIA STARZL
Father: JOSEF STARZL catholic, inhabitant in Vevrov # 1, conjugal son after deceased GEORG STARZL cottager in Sedlec # 3, k.k. district Hostoun, Plzen region, and of his wife BARBARA nee PHILIPP as also from Sedlec # 33.
Mother: MAGDALENA RYBA , catholic, conjugal daughter of JOHANN RYBA farmer in Vevrov # 12 and of his wife BARBARA conjugal daughter of JOHANN SCHNEEBEBGER cottager in Waldorf, k.k. district Horovskovy Tyn, Plzen region.
Godparents: Maria Eberl nee Ryba wife of Mathias Eberl farmer in Vevrov # 11.
Priest: P. Thomas Vollgruber rector.
Midwife: Barbara Malota examined midwife from Mirkov.

4/ Parish Krakow, Register # 21, leaf 26:

Date of birth: 28th Oct 1869
Date of baptism: 28th Oct 1869
Place of birth: Vevrov # 1, k.k. district office and court Horovskovy Tyn, Plzen region
Child: JOSEF STARZL
Father: JOSEF STARZL catholic, inhabitant in Vevrov # 1, conjugal son after deceased GEORG STARZL cottager in Sedlec # 3 and of his wife BARBARA nee PHILIPP as also from Sedlec # 33, k.k. district office Horovskovy Tyn, district court Hostoun, Plzen region.
Mother: MAGDALENA RUEBA, catholic, conjugal daughter of JOHANN RUEBA farmer in Vevrov # 12 and of his wife BARBARA conjugal daughter of JOHANN SCHNEEBERGER cottager in Waldorf, k.k. district office and court Horovský Týn, Plzeň region.
Godparents: Josef Ruba single conjugal son of Johann Ruba farmer from Vevrov # 12
Priest: P. Thomas Vollgruber rector.
Midwife: Barbara Malota examined midwife from Mirkov.

5/ Parish Krakov, Register # 21, leaf 57:
Date of birth: 26th May 1872
Date of baptism: 26th May 1872
Place of birth: Vevrov # 1, district court and district office Horovský Týn, Plzeň region
Child: MAGDALENA STARZL
Father: JOSEF STARZL inhabitant in Vevrov # 1, catholic, conjugal son of GEORG STARZL cottager in Sedlec # 33 and of BARBARA nee PHILIPP inhabitant’s daughter from Sedlec # 33, district Horovský Týn, Plzeň region.
Mother: MAGDALENA nee RYBA, catholic, conjugal daughter of JOHANN RYBA farm-owner in Vevrov # 12 and of BARBARA conjugal daughter of JOHANN SCHNEEBERGER cottager in Waldorf, k.k. district Horovský Týn, Plzeň region.
Godparents: Maria Ryba daughter of Johann Ryba farmer in Vevrov # 12.
Priest: Ferdinand Pokorny, rector.
Midwife: Barbara Malota from Mirkov # 42, examined.

6/ Parish Krakov, Register # 21, leaf 94:
Date of birth: 22nd Nov 1874
Date of baptism: 23rd Nov 1874
Place of birth: Vevrov # 1, district court and court Horovský Týn, Plzeň region
Child: KATHARINA STARZL
Father: JOSEF STARZL inhabitant in Vevrov # 1, catholic, conjugal son of GEORG STARZL cottager in Sedlec # 33 and of BARBARA nee PHILIPP inhabitant’s daughter from Sedlec # 33, district Horovský Týn.
Mother: MAGDALENA nee RYBA, catholic, conjugal daughter of JOHANN RYBA farm-owner in Vevrov # 12 and of BARBARA conjugal daughter of JOHANN SCHNEEBERGER cottager in Waldorf, district Horovský Týn.
Godparents: Maria Ryba daughter of Johann Ryba farm-owner in Vevrov # 12.
Priest: Ferdinand Pokorny rector.
Midwife: Barbara Malota from Mirkov # 42, examined.

7/ Parish Krakov, Register # 21, leaf 145:
Date of birth: 15th May 1878
Date of baptism: 15th May 1878
Place of birth: Vevrov # 1, district office and court Horovský Týn, Plzeň region
Child: WENZEL STARZL
Father: JOSEF STARZL inhabitant in Vevrov # 1, catholic, conjugal son of GEORG STARZL cottager in Sedlec # 33 and of BARBARA nee PHILIPP inhabitant’s daughter from Sedlec # 33, district Horovský Týn.
Mother: MAGDALENA nee RYBA, catholic, conjugal daughter of JOHANN RYBA farm-owner in Vevrov # 12 and of BARBARA daughter of JOHANN SCHNEEBERGER cottager in Waldorf # 6, district Horovský Týn.
Godparents: Bartholomeus Ryba son of Johann Ryba farmer in Vevrov # 12 and his sister Maria Ryba.
Priest: Ferdinand Pokorny rector.
Midwife: Barbara Malota from Mirkov # 42, examined.
8/ Parish Krakov, Register # 17, leaf 113:
Date of birth: 12th Apr 1843
Place of birth: Vevrov # 12
Child: RYBA MAGDALENA
Father: JOHANN RYBA farmer.
Mother: BARBARA daughter of JOHANN SCHNEEBERGER cottager in Waldorf # 6 and of his wife KATHARINA nee KRTSCHEMA farmer’s daughter from Blizjev.
Godparents: Magdalena Ryba farmer’s daughter from Vevrov and Bartholomeus Ryba her father.
Priest: Wenzl Krttschma rector.
Midwife: Barbara Malota from Mirkov.

9/ Parish Blizejov, Register # 5, leaf 116:
Date of birth: 16th Apr 1819
Place of birth: Frantiskov # 19
Child: BARBARA SCHNEBERGER
Father: JOHANN SCHNEEBERGER reservist of k.k. Infantry Regiment # 35.
Mother: KATHARINA conjugal daughter of MATHIAS KRZMA farmer in Blizejov # 11 and of his wife MARIA nee KAUKOL from Osrvacin # 33, subject people to manor Horovsky Tyn town.
Godparents: Andreas Urban cottager in Osrvacin and Dorothea his wife.
Priest: Thadeus Hamperl rector.
Midwife: Anna Baumann.

10/ Parish Krakov, Register # 14, leaf 77:
Date of birth: 24th Oct 1816
Place of birth: Vevrov # 12
Child: RYBA JOHANN
Father: JOSEPH RYBA farmer.
Mother: MAGDALENA conjugal daughter of deceased JOHANN MÜHLSSIMMA village-smith from Semnevice # 5 and of his wife MARIA nee SCHAUTSKHAMI miller’s daughter from Mezholezy # 1, Horovsky Tyn manor.
Godparents: Johann Marian village-smith from Semnevice and Ewa his wife.
Priest: Wenzl Krttschma rector.
Midwife: Margaretha Reindl from Mirkov.

11/ Parish Horovsky Tyn, Register # 39, leaf 23:
Date of wedding: 12th May 1840
Place of wedding: Waldorf # 6 – Archidean’s church in Horovsky Tyn (St. Apollinarus)
Bridegroom: JOHANN RUEBA conjugal son of deceased JOSEPH RUEBA farmer in Vevrov # 12 and of his wife MAGDALENA nee MÜHLSSIMA from Semnevice # 5, Horovsky Tyn manor.
24 years old, single, catholic religion.
Notice: Groom’s declaration of adulid is in parish archives deponied.
Bride: BARBARA SCHNEEBERGER conjugal daughter of JOHANN SCHNEEBERGER cottager in Waldorf # 6 and of his wife KATHARINA nee KRTSCHEMA from Blizejov.
20 years old, single, catholic religion.
Notice: The wedding permise Johann Schneberger father of bride.
Recorded Johann Schrems.
Witness: Bartl Ruba farmer in Vevrov and Johann Schrems from Waldorf.
Priest: Valentin Poehnl archidean.

12/ Parish Blizejov, Register # 5, leaf 332:
Date of wedding: 2nd Sep 1817
Place of wedding: Blizejov # 11
Bridegroom: JOHANN SCHNEEBERGER reservist of k.k. Linie Infantry
Regiment of count Argentean, conjugal son of BARTHOLOMEOUS SCHNEBERGER cottager in Frantiskov # 19 and of his deceased wife KATHARINA nee RICHTER?, subject person to manor Chotimer. 22 years old, single, catholic religion.
Bride: KATHARINA conjugal daughter of MATHIAS KRZMA farmer in Blizejov # 11 and of his wife MARIA nee KAUKOL from Osvracin, subject person to manor Horosovsky Tyn town. 24 years old, single, catholic religion.
Witness: Georg Schubel cottager in Maly Malahov and Thomas Rosbek farmer in Blizejov.
Priest: Thadeus Hamperl rector.
Notice: with the permission of Regiment.

13/ Parish Srby, Register # 13, leaf 4:
Date of wedding: 7th Feb 1825
Place of wedding: Sedlec # 33
Bridegroom: JOHANN STARZL cottager and conjugal son of WENZEL STARZL cottager in Sedlec # 4, Horosovsky Tyn manor, and of his wife BARBARA nee WETTINGER from Sedlec 36, Horosovsky Tyn manor.
38 years old, single, catholic religion.
Bride: BARBARA PHILIPP conjugal daughter of JAKOB PHILIPP cottager in Sedlec # 33, Horosovsky Tyn manor, and of his wife MARIA nee GAGALICK from Sedlec # 11, Horosovsky Tyn manor.
26 years old, single, catholic religion.
Witness: Georg Patak teacher as witness and Jakob Lehanka farmer from Srby as witness.
Priest: Franz Tausch localist.
Notice: without the dispensation.

14/ Parish Srby, Register # 8, leaf 40:
Date of birth: 31st Oct 1835
Place of birth: Sedlec # 33
Child: JOSEPH STARZL
Father: GEORG STARZL cottager, subject person to manor Horosovsky Tyn.
Mother: BARBARA conjugal daughter of JAKOB PHILIPP inhabitant in Sedlec # 33, Horosovsky Tyn manor, and of his wife MARIA nee GAGALICK from Sedlec # 4, Horosovsky Tyn manor.
Godparents: Simon Singer cottager in Sedlec and Maria Anna his wife.
Priest: P. Karl Markuzy administror.
Notice: The baptismal certificat issued on 24th Sep 1864. (to marriage)

15/ Parish Srby, Register # 8, leaf 35:
Date of birth: 12th Jan 1833
Place of birth: Sedlec # 33
Child: SIMON STARZL
Father: GEORG STARZL cottager, subject person to manor Horosovsky Tyn.
Mother: BARBARA conjugal daughter of JAKOB PHILIPP inhabitant in Sedlec # 33, Horosovsky Tyn manor, and of his wife MARIA nee GAGALICK from Sedlec # 11, Horosovsky Tyn manor.
Godparents: Simon Singer cottager in Sedlec and Maria Anna Singer his wife.

16/ Parish Srby, Register # 8, leaf 26:
Date of birth: 30th Sep 1828
Place of birth: Sedlec # 33
Child: JOHANN STARZL
Father: JOHANN GEORG STARZL cottager, subject person to manor Horosovsky Tyn.
Mother: BARBARA conjugal daughter of JAKOB PHILIPP inhabitant in Sedlec # 33, Horovske Tyn manor, and of his wife MARIA nee GAGALK from Sedlec # 11, Horovske Tyn manor.

Godparents: Wenzl Starzl farm-labourer in Medna and Ewa Starzl inhabitant in Sedlec and his mother.

Priest: Franz Tausch localist.

Notice: + 19th Nov 1828

17/ Parish Srby, Register # 8, leaf 23:
Date of birth: 8th Sep 1828
Place of birth: Sedlec # 33
Child: WENZEL STARZL
Father: JOHANN GEORGE STARZL cottager, subject person to manor Horovske Tyn.

Mother: BARBARA conjugal daughter of JAKOB PHILIPP inhabitant in Sedlec # 33, Horovske Tyn manor, and of his wife MARIA nee GAGALK from Sedlec # 11, Horovske Tyn manor.

Godparents: Wenzl Starzl farm-labourer in Medna and Ewa Starzl inhabitant in Sedlec and his mother.

Priest: Franz Tausch localist.

Notice: + 1st Dec 1828

18/ Parish Srby, Register # 8, leaf 19:
Date of birth: 21st Feb 1827
Place of birth: Sedlec # 33
Child: MATHIAS STARZL
Father: JOHANN STARZL cottager, subject person to manor Horovske Tyn.

Mother: BARBARA conjugal daughter of JAKOB PHILIPP inhabitant in Sedlec # 33, Horovske Tyn manor, and of his wife MARIA nee GAGALK from Sedlec # 11, Horovske Tyn manor.

Godparents: Mathias Ebenhoh cottager in Sedlec and Katharina Ebenhoh his wife

Priest: Franz Tausch localist.

Midwife: Barbara Thoma from Vitani.

Notice: + 26th Apr 1827.

19/ Parish Srby, Register # 8, leaf 15:
Date of birth: 29th Jun 1825
Place of birth: Sedlec # 33
Child: KATHARINA STARZL
Father: JOHANN STARZL cottager, subject person to manor Horovske Tyn.

Mother: BARBARA conjugal daughter of JAKOB PHILIPP inhabitant in Sedlec # 33, Horovske Tyn manor, and of his wife MARIA nee GAGALK from Sedlec # 11, Horovske Tyn manor.

Godparents: Katharina Philipp inhabitant in Sedlec and Jakob Philipp her husband.

Priest: Franz Tausch localist

Midwife: Ewa Gilch

20/ Parish Srby, Register # 7, leaf 2:
Date of birth: 21st Jan 1799
Place of birth: Sedlec # 19
Child: BARBARA PHILIPP (PHILIPPIN)
Father: JAKOB PHILIPP cottager.

Mother: MARIA daughter of deceased ADAM GAGALK farmer from Sedlec # 5 and of mother MARIA, subject people to manor Horovske Tyn

Godparents: Adam Karl farmer from Sedlec and Maria Anna his wife.

Priest: Benedikt Jung localist.

Midwife: Magdalena Guttlin from Srby.
21/Parish Srby, Register #1, leaf 24:
Date of birth: 9th Sep 1786
Place of birth: Sedlec #16
Child: STARZL JOHANN GEORG
Father: STARZL WENZL inhabitant.
Mother: BARBARA WETTINGER from Melnice.
Godparents: Baha Georg some soldier from Sedlec and Neubauer Ewa
widow from Sedlec.
Priest: P. Honswitz chaplain in Stitary.

22/ Parish Srby, Register #2, leaf 19:
Date of wedding: 9th Feb 1790
Place of wedding: Sedlec
Bridegroom: PHILIPP JAKOB conjugal son of PHILIPP MATHES
cottage in Sedlec.
18 years old, single, catholic religion.
Bride: KAKALIK (KAKALIKIN) MARIA conjugal daughter of KAKALIK
ADAM farmer from Sedlec.
20 years old, single, catholic religion.
Witness: Moeller Joseph smith in Sedlec and Kakalik Johann
inhabitant in Sedlec.

23/ Parish Semnevice, Register #13, leaf 6:
Date of wedding: 15th Nov 1803
Place of wedding: Semnevice #5.
Bridegroom: JOSEPH RUEBA owner of half-farm in Vevrov #9.
27 years old, single, catholic religion.
Bride: MAGDALENA daughter of JOHANN MILLSIMA village-smith in
Semnevice #5 and of his wife MARIA, Horovisky Tyn manor.
21 years old, single, catholic religion.
Witness: Johann Rautschka farmer in Semnevice and Joseph Kristoph
farmer in Vevrov
Priest: P. Christophorus Fichtl, rector.

24/ Parish Semnevice, Register #5, page 75:
Date of birth: 12th Jan 1784
Date of baptism: 12th Jan 1784
Place of birth: Semnevice #5.
Child: MAGDALENA - subject person to manor of count
Trauttmandorff.
Father: MILLSIMA JOANNS village-smith.
Mother: MARIA his wife.
Godmother: Rillin Magdalena from Dolní Metelsko.
Witness: Lorenzin Helena.
Priest: Wenceslaus Helmer rector.

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Reklama -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
Víte, jak se projevilo zvýšení DPH na cenách novostaveb? Vyplatí se
investovat do nízkoenergetického bydlení? Sledujte aktuální dění
Supplement 2

Entries 25 - 45
Hallo Herr Böhmig.

Ich sende neue Eintragsabschrifte von Familie Starzl.

Ich möchte dazu sagen:


Wenzl Starzl ist ungefähr 1732 geboren und starb 1828. Er war ein Sohn des Johann Starzl und Margaretha Georgi, wahrscheinlich aus Nohomirz (Neumer). Der Vater von diesem Johann war Matthey Starzl vielleicht auch von Sadl.


Alles Gute
Anton Kondrys

25/ Parish Srby, Register # 17, leaf 34:
Date of death: 15th Mar 1848
Place of death: Sedlec # 33
Deceased: GEORG STARZL, cottager.
Age: 62 years old
Cause of death: overall hydropsy, according to death certificat from 16th Mar 1848 # 68.
Last Sacrament: 19th Feb 1848.
Buried: 17th Mar 1848 in cemetery Srby from Thomas Hrdliczka, localist.

26/ Parish Srby, Register # 17, leaf 32:
Date of death: 15th Jun 1846
Place of death: Sedlec # 33
Deceased: BARBARA STARZL wife of cottager GEORG STARZL.
Age: 48 years old.
Cause of death: consumption.
Buried: with Last Sacrament 17th Jun 1846 from Thomas Hrdliczka, localist in cemetery Srby.

27/ Parish Srby, Register # 17, leaf 27:
Date of death: 29th Oct 1837
Place of death: Sedlec # 33
Deceased: JAKOB PHILLIP retired cottager.
Age: 69 and 1/4 years old.
Cause of death: stroke by reason of infirmities of old age.
Buried: without Last Sacrament from Johann Haupt localist in cemetery Srby.

28/ Parish Srby, Register # 17, leaf 10:
Date of death: 8th Feb 1819
Place of death: Sedlec # 33
Deceased: MARIA wife of JAKOB PHILLIP cottager.
Age: 50 years old.
Cause of death: tuberculosis
Buried with Last Sacrament from Franz Tausch, localist in cemetery Srby.
(probably second wife)

29/ Parish Srby, Register # 3, part Sedlec, leaf 28:
Date of death: 29th Nov 1802
Place of death: Sedlec # 28
Deceased: STARZL BARBARA wife of WENZL STARZL cottager.
Age: 40 years old
Cause of death: „Kindsnöthen“ probably miscarriage of child.

30/ Parish Srby, Register # 17, leaf 18:
Date of death: 20th Jul 1828
Place of death: Sedlec # 4
Deceased: WENZEL STARZL cottager.
Age: 67 years old.
Cause of death: inflammation of urinary bladder.
Buried: with Last Sacrament from Franz Tausch, localist in cemetery Srby.

31/ Parish Srby, Register # 3, leaf 23:
Date of death: 14th Apr 1787
Place of death: Sedlec # 22
Deceased: WETTINGER KILIAN cottager.
Age: 53 years old
Cause of death: fever.
Last Sacrament from P. Peter Stroebel localist.

32/ Parish Srby, Register # 3, leaf 26:
Date of death: 5th Oct 1797
Place of death: Sedlec # 19
Deceased: BARBARA PHILIPP (Philippin)
Age: 72 years old.
Cause of death: consumption
Last Sacrament from Benedikt Jung localist.

33/ Parish Srby, Register # 3, leaf 26:
Date of death: 17th Feb 1797
Place of death: Sedlec # 5
Deceased: MARIA GAGALIK (Gagalikin)
Age: 72 years old.
Cause of death: consumption
Last Sacrament from Benedikt Jung localist.
34/ Parish Srby, Register # 3, leaf 26:
Date of death: 22nd Mar 1791
Place of death: Sedlec # 5
Deceased: GAGALIK ADAMUS farmer
Age: 61 years old
Cause of death: „Ortskrankheit“? local illness?
Last Sacrament: to late requested, when I came he was death

35/ Parish Srby, Register # 17, leaf 1:
Date of death: 26th Feb 1807
Place of death: Sedlec # 33 new /19 old
Deceased: PHILIPP MARIA wife of JAKOB PHILIPP cottager.
Age: 36 years old
Cause of death: red murrain bleed?
Buried: with Last Sacrament from Anton Funk priest of town in cemetery Srby.
(probably first wife)

36/ Parish Srby, Register # 3, leaf 23:
Date of death: 15th Jun 1787
Place of death: Sedlec # 19
Deceased: STARZL (Starzlin) MARGARETHA inhabitant.
Age: 56 years old
Cause of death: internal fewer
Last Sacrament from Peter Ströbl

37/ Parish Srby, Register # 3, leaf 26:
Date of death: 10th Jan 1798
Place of death: Sedlec # 19
Deceased: JOHANN GEORG STARZL inhabitant from Sedlec
Age: 72 years old
Cause of death: marasmus
Last Sacrament: from Benedick Jung localist.

38/ Parish Krakov, Register # 16, leaf 68:
Date of death: 2nd Mar 1840
Place of death: Vevrov # 12
Deceased: JOSEPH RYBA farmer.
Age: 66 years old
Cause of death: Tuberculosis
Buried: with Last Sacrament from P. Karl Markuzy in cemetery Krakov.

39/ Parish Krakov, Register # 16, leaf 83:
Date of death: 6th May 1848
Place of death: Vevrov # 12
Deceased: MAGDALENA RYBA widow past JOSEF RYBA farmer in Vevrov, daughter of JOHANN SINGER master-smith in Semnevice.
Age: 64 years old
Cause of death: gout according to death certificat from 7th May 1848 # 20
Last Sacrament: 30th Apr 1848 from Franz Suchy rector
Buried: 9th May 1848 in new public cemetery near Krakov from Franz Suchy rector.
(notice: Singer is mistake – right Mihlsimmer)

40/ Parish Krakov, Register # 19, leaf 98:
Date of death: 13th Jan 1875
Place of death: Vevrov # 12 – districtoffice and court Horovsky Tyn, Plzen region.
Deceased: BARBARA RYBA wife of JOHANN RYBA farm owner in Vevrov # 12, nee SCHNIEBERGER from Valdor in district Horovsky Tyn.
Age: 55 years old
Cause of death: fewer of intestines - death certificat from 13th Jan 1875 # 11
Last Sacrament: 25th dec 1874 from P. Pokorny curatus
Buried: 15th Jan 1875 from Ferdinand Pokorny rector.
Notice: married 35 years

41/ Parish Stitary, Register # 6, page 61:
Date of birth: 7th Jan 1770
Date of baptism: 7th Jan 1770 in chapel of St Juda Thadeas (in Stitary)
Place of birth: Sedlec
Child: MARIA
Father: ADAMI GOKOLIK from Sedlec village
Mother: his wife MARIA
Subject people to D.D. Norbert count de Trauttmandorff
Godmother: Maria Karl from Sedlec.
Priest: P.Antonio Funk chaplain.

42/ Parish Krakov, Register # 20, leaf 143:
Date of birth: 2nd Jan 1864
Date of baptism: 3rd Jan 1864
Place of birth: Vevrov # 12, formerly manor H. Tyn now k.k. district Horovsky Tyn, Plzen region.
Child: JOHANN Ryba - illegitime
Father: not recorded
Mother: MAGDALENA Ryba catholic conjugal daughter of JOHANN Ryba farmer in Vevrov # 12 and of his wife BARBARA conjugal daughter of JOHANN SCHNEEBERGER cottager in Valdorf # 6, k.k. district Horovsky Tyn, Plzen region.
Godparents: Mathes Eberl farmer in Vevrov # 11 and Maria Eberl his wife.
Midwife: Barbara Malota from Mirkov examined.
Priest: Thomas Vollgruber rector.
Notice: 1st Jun 1864

43/ Parish Stitary, Register # 4, page 78:
Date of birth: 26th Jun 1728
Place of birth: Sedlec
Child: ADAMUS
Father: GEORGI GAGALICK
Mother: MARGARETHA
Godfather: Adam Carl from Horausany?
Witness: Joos Perikl from Slatina
Priest: P. Bauml

44/ Parish Stitary, Register # 4, page 231:
Date of birth: 10th Sep 1757
Place of birth: Sedlec
Child: WENCESLAUS
Father: JOANNI STARZL
Mother: his wife MARGARETHA
Subject people.
Godfather: Wenceslaus Grobner from Stitary.

45/ Parish Krakov, Register # 4, page 357:
Date of wedding: 2nd Feb 1745
Place of wedding: Sedlec
Bridegroom: JOANNEM conjugal son of MATTHAI STARZL.
Bride: MARGARETHA mourned conjugal daughter of DOMINO GEOGI (illegible) from Neumer village.
Witness: Joann Glik from Slatina and Jacob Hasl from Sedlec.
Addendum to
"The Long Search for the Bohemian Ancestors of John V. Starzl"

by Hans Joerg Boehmig
May 27, 2013

Recently rereading the "The long search ... ", I detected two historical imprecisions which deserve attention and possibly correction. The first relates to the social conditions of your ancestors in the age of feudalism, the second to the social state of your great grandfather Josef Starzl, prior to his emigration into the United States.

1. Since direct testimonial of your early forefathers from the time prior to the abolition of serfdom, in 1781, has not come down to us, we utilized a brief portrayal of the Bohemian history to attain an approximate idea how they might have been living and working at that time. However, such generalization may be misleading as I discovered when I took a new and more in depth look at the historical events in connection with serfdom of the Bohemian peasants and its ending by Josef II. Let me explain in a few words:

Josef II, born in 1741, since 1784 elected emperoer of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation (which at his time represented not much more than a noble title) and since 1785 co-regent of his mother Maria Theresia, empress of the Austrian Monarchy, was a highly intelligent, enlightened and liberal man who had the will to modernize the in many respects backward empire and to stimulate growth and prosperity of its population by promoting trade, industries and especially agriculture. In the 18-th century, agricultural production was of utmost importance for all European countries. In Austria it was responsible for about 60% of the state's income.

After the seven-year war between Prussia and the Austrian Monarchy, 1758 to 1763, which to a great part took place in Bohemia, severe famines and minor revolts broke out among Bohemian peasants. This prompted Josef II to take a first tour of inspection through the worn-out country and he was shaken by the incredibly miserable conditions under which Czech serf-peasants had to live and work. So he set up a commission to investigate and document the observed social evils in more detail. As chairman of the commission he appointed Count Trauttmansdorff of Bischofteinitz (presumably Franz Norbert (1705 – 1786) or his eldest son Josef Wenzel (1739 – 1769)).

In 1769 the report of the commission was presented by Trauttmansdorff before the council of state, evoking general dismay and indignation. I will try to translate extracts of the commission's report: "Robotdienste (forced workload for the land lord on the manor's own fields) cause permanent annoyance; even noble-men with the best of intentions can not protect their peasants since the administrators of their properties are rough, malignant, violent and greedy for profit, no wonder that the serf-peasants are trying to resist the arbitrarily allocated and unbearable hard work-load in every way; they are living like slaves; they
become recalcitrant, apathetic and bad at working the land; walking around in rags they are suffering of rachitis and malnutrition; from early childhood they are forced to hard work; dwelling in delapidated wooden huts the parents sleep on bales of straw, the children on clay soil; they never wash themselves, an habit stimulating the spread of epidemics; there are no medical doctors to treat them; torture instruments are put up on every village square or in front of the castle for torturing stubborn peasants; peasants coming delayed to forced work, and if only for an half hour, are thrashed almost to death". So far a few of the reported evils. At the end of the report it is stated: "The kingdom Bohemia is doomed to collapse like a monument of which its basis has been removed. That is because all burden in the kingdom have to bear exploited peasants, the only taxpayers .... ". It is in fact almost unbelievable that the immensely rich aristocratic landowners, living in prodigal abundance, had to pay taxes not at all.

On the basis of these distressing observations, both Maria Theresia and Josef II were determined to free the peasants and to enable them to enjoy the innate liberties and human dignity which are entitled to all human beings. Maria Theresia favoured the immediate abolition of serfdom, whereas Josef, though convinced that successful agricultural reforms would be possible only with free and independent farmers, inclined towards a more gradual revocation of the peasant,s dependencies, for fear a sudden abolition of serfdom might lead to a complete breakdown of the agricultural production. This conflict between mother and son prevented for many years an early and reasonable solution (a long and very complicated story). Only after the death of Maria Theresia, November 29, 1780, could Joseph II, as the new emporer of the Austrian Monarchy, realize his concepts and on November 1, 1781, enact his famous two Patente (orders) about the complete abolition of serfdom of the Bohemian peasants and the introduction of a moderate subservience (see also "The long search .....", page 15). In the letter by normal mail I will enclose a copy of the original document of the two orders, which now is archived in the Schönbrunn-Palace in Vienna.

There are two details in this short narrative about the abolition of serfdom in Bohemia which deserve attention. All descriptions of intolerable evils refer to Czech-speaking peasants of the central parts of Bohemia and the great peasants revolt of 1775 also was unleashed by Czech-speaking serf-peasants. A second interesting detail is that a Court of Trauttmansdorf, owner of Bischofsteinitz, was chairman of the commission which had to investigate the social evils of the Bohemian peasants, a task which he accomplished with due care and attention. Trauttmansdorf was nominated by Joseph II, himself who was extremely critical of the Bohemian high nobility who not only was responsible for their peasants deplorable conditions but also tried to prevent Josef's reforms with all their strength. The counts of Trauttmansdorf, on the other hand, had their roots in Styria, an Austrian heartland, where peasants and farmers already enjoyed a relatively high grade of freedom and independency. From all that it is reasonable to assume that the peasants at the Bischofsteinitz manors by that time, i.e. prior to 1781, were already in a privileged situation, living and working under exemplary conditions.
2. Of your great grandfather, Josef Starzl, it is known for certain only that he was born on October 31., 1835, in Sadi 33, as the sixth child of Johann Georg Starzl and Barbara Starzl, nee Philipp, when he married Magdalena Rüba of Webrowa 12, on February 7., 1855, he was Corporal of the Emperor Franz Josef I Artillery Regiment in Reserve, dwelling in Webrowa 1; in 1878, Josef and Magdalena Starzl and their 6 children left Bohemia and immigrated into the United States of America.

It is not known when he had left his artillery regiment and went to Webrowa but he still maintained close connections to the Austrian army since he had to apply his regiment's command and the regiment's priest for permission to marry. The question is whether he ever had to fight as an active soldier? In 1859-60, Austria had waged a war in Italy and lost the Lombardy after the Austrian army had suffered a defeat in the battle at Solferino (June 1859). In case he had participated in this unfortunate war, he could have withdrawn from active service in the early Sixties of the 19th Century.

What was Josef Starzl's occupation in Webrowa where he and his family lived until their emigration in 1878? Webrowa 1 and 2 belonged to the Bischofsteinitz manor of the Counts von Trauttmansdorff and therefore it was reasonable for us to suppose that he was employed by the manor, possibly in some higher position. However, we had overlooked that the Bischofsteinitz manor at Webrowa 1 and 2 at that time already had been closed. In fact, in the entry of the marriage of Josef Starzl and Magdalena Rüba as well as in the entries of their 6 childrens births (entries 2 to 7) the address Webrowa 1 is never connected with the Bischofsteinitz manor. Only in entry 2 it is said "Vevrow 1, formerly manor Horovsky Tyn", now k.k. district Horovsky Tyn, Plzen region (in the original entries all names are written in German, for instance Webrowa or Bischofsteinitz or Plzen, but when Antonin Kondrýs translated them into English he used the present-day Czech names, may be due to an attack of nationalism). In the "The long search ..." it is already mentioned that after 1848 "several Meierhöfe have been closed and shared out among settlers" (see page 16).

From the foregoing paragraph one can now assume that Josef Starzl was tenant of a certain part of the former Bischofsteinitz manor which included the house Webrowa 1 and - for instance - half of its agriculturally usable land, where he worked as an independent farmer. Thanks to the fertile soil of that region, he probably had a good income, as since the farmers-tax regulation of Joseph II, in 1785, the farmer received a share of 70%, the landlord 17.5% and the government 12.5% of the earnings. So it is quite conceivable that Josef Starzl could accumulate enough savings during the about 15 years of farming until he and his family left Webrowa in 1878, to bear the expenses of the voyage across the Atlantic as well as the purchase of a farm near of Merrill Iowa.