



# Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

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NUMBER 1

## Using the Internet for Your Research

By *Mary Ellen Bruski & Kathleen Matelski*, website committee

Do you know that your \$15 membership fee for 1998 not only assures you four jam-packed newsletters, but also puts your surnames on the Internet? And as a special bonus this year we have assembled all our member's surnames along with their mailing addresses into one booklet. Our members all over the U.S. and Canada, even without Internet access, will now be able to see if another member is also researching the same surname.

You may be interested in learning what our brief time with a website has produced. We have had e-mail inquiries for 25 of our members' surnames from January to mid-March (This does not count members who have been contacted directly because their e-mail addresses are listed). Each inquiry was answered with the name and address of our member who is researching the name. Several of our members have had more than one inquiry, with one member receiving five already since we started last Fall.

Our website also lists our newsletter back issues and the articles in each of them. Information for ordering back issues as well as membership information appears there. Check it out at: <http://www.mtn.org/mgs/branches/polish.html>

Are you interested in exploring the Internet but don't have access? Most large public libraries have computers available with Internet access. Call and ask what their availability is. Some libraries have time limits when the library is busy; ask the librarian what time of day is least busy. They may have classes you can attend to learn how to use the Internet. If you are still timid and don't feel computer literate let us entice you a little.

The Internet can bring to your fingertips an index of provinces, districts and the major cities within the provinces of Poland. How about this: province maps, listing the districts and major towns. To save you time at the FHC--an index to the towns that are microfilmed by the FHC. Have you wished you could find out which province a town is in? You will find an ongoing index to the towns in Poland with the province in which they are located. Save another trip to the FHC with an Internet list of Poland Genealogical Sources that are found at the FHC. A description is included as to what is found in each source and the fiche or film number! And maps! Lots of maps. Maybe you are stumped as to where to go next with your research. Read an article titled "At a Dead End", or if it applies to you, "New to Genealogy."

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### Do you have an e-mail address?

If you have an e-mail address we would like to add it to our website listing in order to provide speedier service to you and to anyone who might inquire about your surnames. Just send a message to Mary Ellen Bruski via [Bruski@pclink.com](mailto:Bruski@pclink.com) and she will add it to your listing on the internet.

## *Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota*

A Branch of the Minnesota Genealogical Society

5768 Olson Memorial Hwy.  
Golden Valley, MN 55422  
(612) 595-9347

<http://www.mtn.org/mgs/branches/polish.html>

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Paul Kulas (612-427-4523).....Library & Newsletter  
Kathleen Matelski (719-536-9510).....Website  
(e-mail: [familygenealogy@worldnet.att.net](mailto:familygenealogy@worldnet.att.net))  
Mary Ellen Bruski (e-mail: [bruski@pclink.com](mailto:bruski@pclink.com))

## *Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter*

### Newsletter Staff

Paul Kulas (612-427-4523).....Editor  
W. Kornel Kondy..... Contributing Editor  
Barbara Rockman.....Printing  
Mary Ellen Bruski.....Labels  
Greg Kishel,  
Genny Zak Kieley.....Mailing

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**Paul Kulas, PGS-MN Newsletter, 12008 West River Road, Champlin, MN 55316-2145**  
or to e-mail: [kkulas@ties.k12.mn.us](mailto:kkulas@ties.k12.mn.us)

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## President's Letter

by Greg Kishel

Again, I'll devote this epistle to a mix of comments and news about the PGS-MN's current status and activities.

I write these words the day after Branching Out 1998, the Minnesota Genealogical Society's annual event in Bloomington, where PGS-MN had a smashing performance. We drew 50 attendees for our morning research session on Polish surnames--our largest attendance at a meeting ever! In the afternoon, Bob Prokott gave a presentation on the Polish Silesian community of central Minnesota and its European roots that was both marvelously chatty and detailed, and Mary Ellen Bruski delivered a great, information-packed speech on Polish genealogical sources on the Internet. Both of these units drew 30 attendees. (Anyone who's ever given a seminar in the afternoon can attest that this is remarkable staying power.) The workers at our lobby table--Bob, Mary Ellen, Paul Kulas, Bernie Szymczak, and Terry Kita--garnered in at least a half-dozen new members and made book sales in a respectable volume. Our experience at this event has been better every year, and we'll continue to support it as long as the MGS sponsors it. We always need new speakers and workers, though--come next year, please give a thought to helping! It really is a lot of fun, and the sense of teamwork that emerged from this year's participation was just great.

The biggest news this quarter is the Minnesota Genealogical Society's move to its new library facilities in Golden Valley. Board member Mary Ellen Bruski and I pitched in on the transportation and shelving of the MGS's and branch societies' collections on March 7. The new stack area is large, open, and enjoys lots of natural light from a bank of windows. It should be a very congenial place to pore over research materials; by making everything much more accessible for browsing, it should encourage casual patrons to make far broader use of the collections.

As I write these words, the downstairs meeting room at the MGS facility is in the last stage of drywall taping and painting. It, too, should make a fine resource for the branch societies. The MGS will reopen the library on April 1 and will begin its schedule in earnest after an April 5-13 Easter holiday break.

As I promised in the last issue, the PGS-MN intends to make use of this benefit of our affiliation. We will schedule a Saturday membership meeting at the facility as soon as it can be coordinated, and certainly by October. This first one will be for members' assisted use of *Słownik Geograficzny*, the topographic maps we will have laminated and shelved this spring, our several gazetteers and name-oriented guides, and our Church and Local History Collection. If we get a good turnout and favorable response, this will become a regular program. Beyond that, we will begin staging more of our fall and spring speakers' programs at the MGS meeting room as well. After you've seen it, you will agree with me that it's too nice a facility to pass up.



In the meantime, drop by the library during its open hours and see it for yourself. We've enclosed directions elsewhere in this issue.

Please note that our mailing address will change, effective April 1. The MGS will continue to maintain its St. Paul post office box for several months, but will be accepting mail, Federal Express, and UPS delivery at the library's new street address right away. To avoid delay in reaching us, then, use the new one starting now.

We are also finishing a couple of projects that we've worked on for awhile.

The first is the redesign of our membership brochure, which we put into use on a preliminary basis pending the MGS's move. With input from the rest of the board, I composed new copy and laid it out on my PC. For graphics, we're using items that reflect our dual focus: a suitably antique *orzeł biały* (Poland's beloved white eagle), and an engraving of Norway (red) pines (Minnesota's state tree) that I found in a 1906 issue of *The Virginian*, a defunct semi-weekly newspaper from my home town. The final version will be issued later in the spring.

The second is our first booklet-compilation of members' surname queries. Terry Kita spent a long time poring over four years' worth of membership applications, renewals, and "Missing Branches" columns to assemble the information; after creating a

database on his PC, he put it all into a very readable format. We had it printed, and have just mailed it to everybody who was current in payment of dues. *If you haven't paid your 1998 dues, you won't receive this important item until you do.* (I will add parenthetically that if you haven't paid your 1998 dues, this is the last issue of the *Newsletter* that you will receive--take heed of the announcement to such persons that we are enclosing with this mailing!)

The third project is the release of the new member packet that we've promised for some time. Current members got a preview of it when we published "Resources for Polish-American Genealogy in Minnesota" in the Spring, 1997 issue of this *Newsletter*.

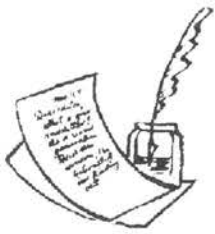
After comment from knowledgeable parties like Ed Brandt, John Radzilewski, and Kornel Kondy, I finalized its content and attached sample charts and a list of tips for beginners. With an eye toward promoting a good start to new members' research, as well as cementing their allegiance, we will send the package to all of them on enrollment.

Those matters lead into another item. While at a museum store last January, I found a series of novel computer fonts produced by P22 type foundry, a small design outfit in Buffalo, New York. They included a set called "Vienna," modeled after two faces created in the early Twentieth Century by the famed design studio, Wiener Werkstätte, in Austria. The large, blocky type I've used on the membership brochure and new member packet is Vienna Bold, an Expressionist-styled font. The more graceful, flowing type you've seen on meeting announcements is Vienna Regular, an Art Nouveau-based design. P22 is developing other fonts based on the work of Vojtech Preissig, a Czech designer of the early 1920s. I intend to write to them to suggest they look for Polish inspiration too, as long as they're into the artistic expression of our part of the world. (It would make some sense for them, given the size of the Polish-American community in their home base!) In the meantime, their current products give a nice Central European feel to our publicity and products.

And that's all for now. In the meantime, keep involved with our hobby, and get involved in our organization! We can always use more help!







## Letters to the Editor Listy do Redaktora

### Searching...

Greetings, Here is a bit of an explanation on the surnames that I'm researching:

**FLOREK** - **Jacob Florek**, my great grandfather, was born, Aug. 8, 1838 to **Laurenz and Agnes (Frach) Florek**. He was baptized on Sept. 18, 1838, made his 1st Communion in 1852. This information comes from the Sankt Krzyz church records from Zelasna, Poland. He married **Franciszka Bryzoza** on Nov. 15, 1854 at Berkowitz, Poland. Jacob, his wife and 4 children came to America on July 26, 1873 and settled in Delano, MN. **Laurenz Florek** is a son of **Andreas Florek**, and Andreas is listed as being from Klein Dobern (German name) or Dobrzeh Wielki (Polish name).

**GALLUS** - **Peter Gallus**, my great grandfather, and 3 of his brothers, **Frank, Jacob, and Charles**, children of **Phillip Gallus**, from the village of Swierkle (Horst), Opole, Poland all came to America, but at different times. They had a sister who remained in Poland. Peter was born on July 1, 1849. He married **Johanna Buhl** and they were expecting their 9th child when they came to America in May of 1893. One of their children, **Johanna**, is listed as being born in Florst (Horst?) Poland on Jan. 16, 1891. Another child, **Sophia**, was born on April 13, 1892 at Kolanowitz, Poland. They settled in Delano, MN.

**BUHL** - **Johanna Buhl** is my great grandmother and all we know about where she came from is Opole, Poland. She was born Dec. 24, 1852.

**BRYZOZA** - **Franciszka Brvzoza** is my great grandmother. She was born on Jan 17, 1837 to **Johann and Josepha (Hildebrand) Bryzoza**. Johann's parents were **Bartholemew and Christina (Okon) Bryzoza**. These people are all listed as being from Berkowitz, Poland. Josepha Hildebrand's parents were **Johann and Dorteia (Lindern) Hildebrand**. There's nothing we have been able to find that says where the Hildebrand's came from. This seems to be a definite German name. Any ideas?

**JAUNICH** - **Carl and Johanna (Honizek) Jaunich (Yonick)** came to America from Oppeln, Poland in 1853 and settled in St. Paul, MN. They had 11 children and three of these children, **Mary, John and Peter Sr.**, known as Casey, settled in Delano, MN. Carl & Johanna are my great, great grandparents.

Peter Sr. married **Mathilda Gonsior** and is my great grandfather. We are desperately looking for more of the family members. We do not know if all the children came to America, or how many were born over here or where the rest settled. We do not know any more about where they came from or who their ancestors were and are desperately looking for more information.

I am looking for a good map of Poland about the year 1853 or 1854, and again of Poland about the year 1872 or 1873, and again about 1892 or 1893. I would also like to get a map where the Polish name of the town and the German name for the town is listed. I have a copy of a part of a Polish map with the German and Polish town listed, but would like the whole map of Poland this way. Are you aware of any maps like this? I would appreciate any information you can give me on this. Thank you.

I am renewing my membership in the Polish Genealogical Society of MN. It is a very good group of helpful people and the magazine is very good and informative.

**Dolores Berg, 20449 US Hwy 71, Sanborn, MN**

### Fred Hoffman replies:

I want to let you know I received the Winter 1997-98 issue of the PGS-MN *Newsletter*, and tell you I am quite flattered by all the references to my book on Polish surnames! I tried to write a useful reference work, and it would appear you are putting it to good use as such. I particularly liked the articles you wrote on the origins of the Kulas name, and on the meanings of Polish surnames. It's a pleasure to see that you have clearly read the book attentively, and understood what you read.

There's one other thing I might mention: the translations of the *Słownik Geograficzny* entries on several villages near Rajgród caught my eye, because I just got through translation entries on Rajgród, Lake Rajgrodzkie, Dręstwo, Lake Dręstwo, and Łabętnik for the next issue of the PGSA *Bulletin*. I was not surprised to see that one of the two people asking for these translations was Greg Kishel! Obviously, if there would be any interest in reprinting one or more of these translations in a future issue of the PGS-MN *Newsletter*, I have no objection whatever--you're welcome to it, if it will do you and your members any good.

Thank you for sending the Newsletter, and rest assured I will be listing several of its articles in the Spring '98 "Articles" column of our *Bulletin*.

**William F. "Fred" Hoffman, 107 Rush Haven Drive, The Woodlands, TX 77381-3228**

## Success!!

I have been trying to find out where the **KOBUS** family of Duluth, MN came from in Poland. I have been searching Duluth records for years. Now, thanks to your Newsletter, my search is over. The 1931 obituary of John Kobus listed a brother living in Winona. I took a chance and wrote to the Polish Museum in Winona (I found its address in the Summer 1993 issue of your Newsletter). Don Morrison answered with much information and a map locating the Kobus place of origin in Poland. I am so thrilled. I will now order the parish records through the LDS Family History Library.

Many thanks to Paul Kulas for sending me my first newsletter. There are few Polish people where I live and fewer history books but I can get films and fiche from Salt Lake City easily. I use the LDS Family History Center every week.

**Rosemary Kobus, P.O. Box 798, Driggs, ID 83422**

*Editor's note: This letter points out a very important principle in Polish genealogical research. It is: if you can't find the place of origin in Poland in records of your direct ancestor, you should start searching records of relatives--siblings, cousins, etc. Also, if your ancestor settled in a rural area in this county, you might also search records of your ancestor's neighbors as well. Rural Polish settlements in this country were often transplanted communities. Neighbors in the United States were often neighbors in the old country as well.*

## Records from Poland?

My grandparents came from Poland and I'm trying to find out how to get records from Poland. I need their marriage license and birth certificates from Poland. I really don't know a lot of information about them. My grandfather, **Michal J. Tryszczyla**, was born 29 Sept. 1878 in Muszyna, Nowy Sacz, Poland or Warsaw, Poland. He arrived in the US on the SS Bremen in 1905 or 1906. Also I was told that he was born on 29 Sept. 1876. So I'm not sure of his birth year. I don't have any records for Michal's parents at all. My grandmother, **Franceszka Antonia Buliszak**, was born 9 March 1883 in Muszyna, Nowy Sacz. I also have a date of 5 May 1883 in Warsaw, Poland. She arrived in the US in 1906 or 1907 on the SS Kaiser Wilhelm. Her parent's names were **John Buliszak** and **Antonette Maker**. My grandmother brought a son, born 31 May 1906, with her. His name was **Walter Michal Tryszczyla**. I was told they were married in 1904 in Warsaw or Austria prior to coming to the US. Most of the information I have is from alien registration forms, Declaration of Intention,

funeral home records, or from hearsay. As you can see the dates are different on each record that I have. I would appreciate any information that you can give me.

**Verna Shockey, 5309 Hwy 75N lot 161  
Sioux City, IA 51108-1533**

*Editor's reply: I suspect that your grandparents are from Muszyna rather than from Warsaw. Most immigration around the turn of the century and before was from rural areas rather than from large cities. If they are from Muszyna you are very fortunate because the LDS Family History Library has filmed the Roman Catholic parish registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths. The birth records date from 1667 to 1900. The marriage records date from 1740 to 1900 and the death records date from 1776 to 1900. I suggest that you first order film # 1895262 (which includes baptisms from 1698 to 1891) through your nearest Family History Center (There is one in Sioux City at 1201 West Clifton). If you find the records of your grandparent's births, I would then order all the films from Muszyna to see how far back you can trace your ancestors. Since the records go back to 1667, I suspect that you can go back quite far. Since the filmed marriage records only go through 1900, you will have to write to the parish for the 1904 marriage record. You can use the following address: Parafia Rzymsko-katolicka, 33-370 Muszyna, Poland. I suggest that you write in Polish (See the advertising insert for the name of a translator).*

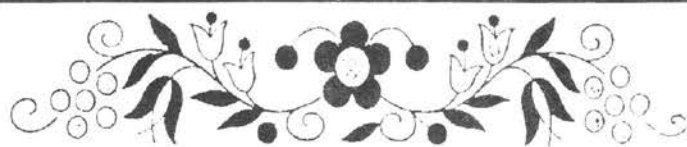
## Subject: PGS-MN Newsletter

Just a note to thank you for the most informative and educational publication on Polish history and genealogy. It was just great receiving it and I have thoroughly devoured it in its entirety.

I was pleasantly surprised to receive an email letter and telephone call from Dennis Lewandowski regarding the **KUJAWA** surname. We talked about my ancestors and he mentioned he thought that his sister or someone he knew had created a book on the surname Kujawa **and we both thought that perhaps my ancestors might be in it.** I am most anxious to continue my quest for the city or province that **Marzin (Martin) Kujawa** came from and am going to try your suggestion you offered to John Franks concerning his grandfather. I will write to the National Archives in Washington DC and maybe they can point me in the right direction. In fact, I will try to check with the Sutro Library in San Francisco to see if they might have arrival lists.

Again, many thanks for spurring me on in following up on the Kujawa clan.

**Don R. Trudeau, dtrue96@pacbell.net**



## The Bulletin Board

**PGS-MN WILL BE AMONG** the branch organizations participating in the annual MGS out-state meeting. This year's event will be held on Saturday, 13 June 1998 at the College of St. Scholastica in Duluth. This is an all day meeting with a variety of speakers. PGS-MN president, Greg Kishel, will present a session on "Beginning Polish Research." PGS-MN will also have a display and sales table. Come and join us. Besides the meeting, there are many things to see and do in the Duluth/Superior area. There are also a half dozen or more historical Polish parishes in Duluth, Superior and vicinity.

The **UNITED POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES** biennial conference will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah on May 8-11, 1998. This conference features lectures on Polish genealogical research as well as the use of the world's largest collection of genealogical records. For additional information contact: Clare Ann Gaouette, 7822 W. Wisconsin Ave. Wauwatosa, WI 53213-3420.

**DEBATE ON NATO** expansion has been delayed until May or June. This treaty, if passed in the Senate, will expand NATO to include the countries of Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary. A two-thirds approval is needed. Minnesota's Sen. Wellstone is among those who are in opposition. Call your US Senator now to urge expansion. The central telephone toll-free number in Washington is 1-800-552-6721.

A **NEW RESOURCE** is now available in Minnesota. *Migration from the Russian Empire*, edited by Ira A. Glazier and issued by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., is a complement to *Germans to America*--a massive, name-indexed compilation of transcribed ships' manifests from the late 19th century. It includes entries for many Polish immigrants from the Russian Partition. Like the original lists, some entries include villages of origin. The series is now up to four volumes, covering through mid-1889, and will eventually extend through 1910. The Minnesota Historical Society has just subscribed to it for its History Center in St. Paul; also, the Germanic Genealogy Society, our sister MGS branch, carries it in its collection, housed at the Buenger Library at Concordia University in St. Paul.

This is a particularly appropriate item for Minnesota institutions to shelve: other than Poles, it covers Finns as well as Russian Jewish immigrants from the Pale of Settlement.

**DENNIS LEWANDOWSKI**, the speaker at our January membership meeting, has just been awarded the contract to write the centennial history of Foley, Minnesota. Dennis is in the middle of a several-year genealogical research trip across America. Those who want to contact him about this project, or any of the topics he covered for us, can reach him through e-mail: [dlewand@ix.netcom.com](mailto:dlewand@ix.netcom.com)

**WE HAVE HEARD** of many contacts being made because of our listing of surnames on the internet. If you are one of those who have made break-throughs through this medium, please write up your story and send it to us. We will be happy to publish it. We are always looking for articles from members about their research successes.

**THE FOLLOWING** are just two comments from e-mail as the result of our internet postings: From [<kklane@means.net>](mailto:kklane@means.net) "Thanks for the informative email. You guys (a notable, genderless Iron Range term) are doing a great job. The newsletter content, the promptness, activities and member service is great." From [<KAnder3066@aol.com>](mailto:KAnder3066@aol.com) "After reading my winter newsletter, I thought I would try the online version and I have to say it's great!! I found a person that is also researching the same surname as I am. And now I am writing to you to obtain the name and address, and also the phone number if possible, to contact this person."

All members who are paid up for 1998 should have received Terry Kita's **SURNAME COMPILATION BOOKLET** recently. This is a compilation of all surnames being researched by our members. If you are not yet renewed for 1998, you will receive it upon renewal. Those members who have additions or corrections to make, please send that information to Terry at his address listed in the booklet. Your listing will be up dated in the next edition of the booklet.

A **RED CHECK MARK** on your mailing label means you need to renew for 1998 (You should also have a reminder letter inserted in this newsletter). Those of you who joined in 1997 before October 1 should have received all four newsletters issued during 1997 (Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter). If you did not, contact our Membership Chair, **Mary Ellen Bruski** at: 3412 Parkview Blvd., Robbinsdale, MN 55422 or at e-mail: [bruski@pclink.com](mailto:bruski@pclink.com)



## Origins of the MUCHLIŃSKI Surname

In the Winter 1997-98 issue of this newsletter we offered the following: "For \$10.00 for each Polish surname submitted we will determine for you the meaning and derivation of the surname (as reported in Hoffman's *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings*) and the current distribution of that surname in Poland (as reported in *Słownik nazwisk*. . .)." Many members took us up on this offer. We intend to report the results of these surname searches as a regular feature in this newsletter.

We also indicated that "If your ancestral name is not a real common surname, *Słownik nazwisk* might be helpful in determining the likely province of origin of your Polish ancestors." The distribution of Polish surnames as recorded in *Słownik nazwisk* was based on 1990 records in a Polish governmental agency. It certainly would be better if the distribution were based on 1890 records, because most of our Polish ancestors emigrated around the turn of the century. However, it is probably impossible to produce a reference work based on 1890 statistics. We have to be satisfied with reference works which are available. And *Słownik nazwisk* is indeed helpful as the following example illustrates.

PGS-MN member William Muchlinski of Maple Grove, MN asked us for a report on the Muchlinski surname. This is a very uncommon Polish surname. It appears only 87 times in a Polish government agency's records in 1990. Unlike common Polish names that are widely distributed throughout Poland, uncommon surnames tend group in one or a few provinces. Therefore, if the distribution of the Muchlinski surname is centered in a particular province it is perhaps likely that the name originated in that province.

According to Hoffman's *Polish Surnames*. . ., the Muchliński surname is derived from the place name "*Muchlin*, near Turek, Konin province." The map on this page shows the distribution of that surname

according to *Słownik nazwisk*. It is interesting to note that if the Muchliński surname originated from the place name *Muchlin* in Konin province (Konin is in central Poland, south of Bydgoszcz province), no one by that surname lives there any longer. And when you think about this, this makes sense. Surname originated to distinguish one family from another--to distinguish one Jan from another. If everyone in Muchlin took the name Muchliński it would defeat the purpose of having surnames.

Rather, what probably happened is that only a limited number of people took their surname from this village. One such person might be the owner of the village, particularly if that was his most prestigious piece of property. Thus the owner of the village of Muchlin might take the Muchliński surname (e.g. Jan Muchliński or "John, the owner of the village of Muchlin."). Another person who might take the name was someone who moved from the village. Thus someone who moved from Muchlin to say Gdańsk province might become known as Jan Muchliński or "John, from the village of Muchlin." Based on the surname distribution recorded in *Słownik nazwisk* it is likely that the second possibility occurred--someone (at the time surnames were being adopted) moved north from Muchlin and his descendants are now concentrated in the Gdańsk area.

This is all speculation of course but it is better than having no information at all. It would be interesting to know if Mr. Muchlinski's ancestors were Kaszubian. This almost certainly would indicate his ancestors came from Gdansk province. Or were they Galician? In the Summer 1994 issue of this newsletter we featured the Polish parishes in Minneapolis including the Church of All Saints in northeast Minneapolis. We reported that the first marriage recorded in this parish was that of "William Muchlinski, who was born in Witkow, Zastawno, Austria, the son of George and Anna Muchlinski, and Anna Kocik (a widow) who was born in Wielkiewica, Cracow and was the daughter of Jan and Mary Haczek." Are these people related to you, Bill?



The map at left shows the distribution of the Muchliński surname in present day Poland according to *Słownik nazwisk*. . . We will continue to search your Polish surnames in Hoffman's *Polish Surnames* and in *Słownik nazwisk*. \$10.00 per surname. Send to: Paul Kulas, PGS-MN Newsletter, 12008 West River Road, Champlin, MN 55316. Make check payable to PGS-MN

## MENNONITES IN POLAND AND THE "POLISH" MENNONITES

by Edward Reimer Brandt

### Part I: Background of the Mennonites in Poland

This account deals primarily with the Mennonites who were offered a religious refuge in Poland during the sixteenth century, which includes the ancestors of almost all the Mennonites in the western half of North America. But it has a unique angle, so don't overlook the end of this two-part article.

The third wing of the Protestant Reformation was known as the Anabaptist movement, because its adherents believed in the concept of adult baptism on the basis of a personal confession of faith. At that time, this was considered the worst possible heresy, so these believers are often referred to as the "radical wing," even though most of today's Mennonites are very conservative. They also believed in the "radical" concept of separation of church and state. Today the first doctrine no longer offends those who hold other beliefs and the second principle is accepted by almost every American.

First let me clarify the distinction between Anabaptists and Mennonites (long known as Brethren among those of Swiss South German origin). Anabaptism was an amorphous movement. Its early adherents agreed on the concept of adult baptism, but varied enormously in their beliefs on other matters. Some of the early self-styled Anabaptist preachers had very bizarre ideas. A group of revolutionaries, who did not honor the concept of distinguishing between church and state and who did not share the opposition to violence which has characterized the Mennonites throughout their history, captured the German city of Munster, where they established a dictatorship, practicing bigamy and communism.

This stream of thought was of very short duration, but scared the authorities. Menno Simons, previously a Frisian priest, accepted the principle of adult baptism in 1536 and soon became the most prominent leader of the peaceful wing. His major contributions in developing the Mennonite creed, similar to the role played by Calvin in the Reformed movement, soon led the church of his followers to be named after him.

The Mennonites objected to military service as a matter of conscience, not only because of opposition to violence, but based on the far more comprehensive principle of non-resistance, honoring the Biblical injunction that if you were smitten on one cheek, you should turn the other cheek to the aggressor.

The Flemish Mennonites were mostly middle class tradesmen, in a day when a middle class scarcely existed, since Flanders had become the leading center of European technology and culture (at least north of Venice), in the late Middle Ages. They were particularly



A 17th century Mennonite family.

vulnerable because of their proximity to Brussels, the provincial capital for the then Spanish Netherlands, which included Belgium. They became extinct there by 1600, due to torture, execution and flight.

Many fled to the Frisian areas near the North Sea, which were less dangerous because of their remoteness from the seat of government, although many Mennonites were executed there, too.

Some, however, fled directly to Poland, chiefly to the predominantly German-populated Hanseatic League cities of Danzig (Gdańsk) and Elbing (Elbląg), where their industriousness provoked the hostility of the German Lutheran guilds, who could not compete with them. Thus they were forced to live outside the city walls of Danzig and they frequently appealed to the king of Poland for protection against the discriminatory measures of the local German authorities.

But most of the refugees, whether from Friesland, Flanders or other areas, settled in the swampy Vistula-Nogat delta, much of which was unproductive land because such dikes as had been built previously had been destroyed by fifteenth-century wars or by subsequent flooding caused by severe storms from the Baltic Sea. Both Polish and German large landowners in this area welcomed refugees from the Low Countries, who had fought against the sea since time immemorial.

A huge percentage of the early settlers died from "swamp fever" (malaria?), but within a few generations, the delta had been reclaimed from the sea and was filled with comparatively prosperous farms.

For a very readable, well illustrated account, see Peter J. Klassen, *A Homeland for Strangers: An Introduction to Mennonites in Poland and Prussia* (Fresno, CA: Center for Mennonite Brethren Studies, 1989). Dr. Klassen has frequently visited Poland and was a key figure in the founding of the Mennonite-Polish Friendship Association in about 1990.



## AGRICULTURE CENSUS: MORRISON COUNTY - 1880

*Editor's note: The following excerpts from the Agriculture Census for Morrison County, Minnesota in 1880, compiled by PGS-MN member Bob Prokott, illustrate one example of the wide variety of information available to genealogical researchers. As family historians, we should not limit ourselves to finding the data requested on pedigree charts. We get to know our ancestors much more intimately when we find information about them such as this. We also acquire an understanding of how difficult life must have been for them. It certainly was not easy to support a family on, for example, 80 acres--only 9 of which were tilled and with "2 oxen, 1 milk cow, 2 swine and 16 poultry."*

Enumerated June 1 & 2, 1880 by Hans C. Hansen - Swan River Township:

**Gallus, Gregor** - 80 acres - 69 woodland & forest, 9 tilled, 2 perm. pastures, meadows, etc.

Farm value: \$300. Machinery value: \$15. Livestock value: \$125. Estimated value of all farm production during 1879: \$185.

As of June 1, 1880 he had 2 working oxen, no horses, 1 milk cow, 1 calf, 1 other animal, 2 swine, 16 poultry. During 1879 the farm produced 200 lbs. of butter, 40 doz. eggs. One half acre of barley produced 10 bushels; one half acre of oats produced 25 bushels; 8 acres of wheat produced 100 bushels and the farm also produced 10 bushels of potatoes. The value of wood products sold during 1879 was \$60.

**Borash, Stephen** - 80 acres - 69 woodland & forest, 8 tilled, 3 perm. pastures, meadows, etc.

Farm value: \$400. Machinery value: \$35. Livestock value: \$190. Estimated value of all farm production during 1879: \$250.

As of June 1, 1880 he had 2 working oxen, no horses, 2 milk cows, 3 other livestock, 1 calf dropped in 1879, 1 "cattle" died during 1879, 2 swine, 14 poultry. During 1879 the farm produced 110 lbs. of butter, 20 doz. eggs. One half acre of oats produced 28 bushels, 6 acres of wheat produced 78 bushels, one half acre of potatoes produced 20 bushels. The value of wood products sold in 1879 was \$73.

Enumerated June 8, 1880 by George Geissel, Two Rivers Township:

**Klesch, Albert** - 40 acres - 21 woodland & forest, 16 tilled, 3 perm. pastures, meadows, etc.

Farm value: \$700. Machinery value: \$50. Livestock value: \$200. Estimated value of all farm production during 1879: \$160.

As of June 1, 1880 he had 2 horses, 2 milk cows, 3 "other" cattle, 4 swine, 26 barnyard poultry, 3 other poultry. During 1879 1 calf was dropped and 1 animal was sold living. During 1879 the farm produced 260 lbs. of butter, 3 acres of mown grassland produced 3 tons of hay. 3 acres of oats produced 175 bushels, eleven and a half acres of wheat produced 150 bushels and a half acre of potatoes produced 50 bushels. During 1879 he cut 8 cords of wood and sold wood products for \$6. The cost of building fences in 1879 was \$10 and labor wages paid in 1879 was \$20, hired labor for two weeks.

**Czech, Martyn** - 160 acres - 79 woodland & forest, 75 tilled, 6 perm. pastures, meadows, etc.

Farm value: \$3000. Machinery value: \$60. Livestock value: \$300. Estimated value of all farm production during 1879: \$810.

As of June 1, 1880 he owned 2 horses, 2 milk cows, 3 "other" cattle, 4 swine, 22 poultry. During 1879, 1 calf was dropped, 1 animal was sold living. The farm produced 95 lbs. of butter and 190 doz. eggs in 1879. 6 acres of mown grassland produced 9 tons of hay. 10 acres of Indian corn produced 295 bushels, 20 acres of oats produced 690 bushels, 44 acres of wheat produced 460 bushels and 1 acre of potatoes produced 120 bushels. During 1879 he cut 20 cords of wood, sold wood products for \$15. The cost of building fences in 1879 was \$25; cost of fertilizers purchased was \$60. Labor wages paid in 1879 for 10 weeks of farm labor hired was \$90.

**Robert J. Prokott, 820 50 1/2 Av. N.E., Minneapolis, MN 55421. Phone: 612-571-8090**



A rural scene on a note card from Rosemary Kobus

## POLISH GENEALOGY SOURCES ON THE INTERNET

from a Workshop presented March 21, 1998

by Mary Ellen Bruski

for the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota

- <http://www.mtn.org/mgs/branches/polish.html>

Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota. This is where you can get the link to our website. The website has a list of articles in back issues of our newsletter which can be ordered. All surnames researched by our members are listed along with information on how each member can be contacted.

- <http://www.rootsweb.com/>

- <http://www.rootsweb.com/~polwgv/polandlinks.html>

Rootsweb will take you to the World GenWeb. Poland GenWeb will provide you with hours worth of information and links to check out.

- <http://www.feeffhs.org/>

FEFFHS - Federation of East European History Societies web site. Maps and many, many links from here.

- <http://www.feeffhs.org/pol/indexpol.html>

FEFFHS list of Polish Genealogical Societies. Some have searchable surname lists.

- <http://feeffhs.org/kana/frg-kana.html>

The Kashubian Association of North America. Searchable surname list. The geographical area of Kaszuby includes Gdansk (Danzig) and an egg shaped region north, south and west of Gdansk (Danzig) covering in part the present day Polish provinces of Bydgoszcz, Gdansk and Slupsk.

- <http://www.tc.umn.edu/~pmg/genealogy.html>

This site by Paula Goblirsch, member of the Minnesota Genealogical Society and of the Polish Genealogical Society of MN. Lots and lots of links, (not just Polish) many of the same ones listed on these pages, but many more also. Links to searchable data bases, on-line directories and search engines.

- <http://pgsa.org>

Information about their newsletter, books for sale, and connection to other Polish sites. There are also articles with good sources and details on searching in other neighboring areas.

- <http://www.CyndisList.com/>

Over 27,450 links, categorized & cross-referenced, in over 70 categories

- <http://www.CyndisList.com/poland.htm>

Cyndi's page of info. with Polish links

- <http://www.spp.perytnet.pl/informat.htm>

"What churches are in ... ?" is one of the frequently

asked questions. 39 Roman Catholic Dioceses with address, telephone and fax at this site. Address your inquiry to the Chancellor (never to the Bishop for genealogical problems!). The list has links with the diocesan web pages (now about ten) where you can find the Decanates and the Parishes.

- <http://www.atsnotes.com/other/gerpol.html>

An Index of German-Polish and Polish-German names of the localities in Poland & Russia.

- <http://www.expediamaps.com/PlaceFinder.asp>

Expedia is useful for when you have a Polish town with questionable spelling and no province. It gives a list of possible spellings based on Soundex, also with the Province/woj where it is found and the country.

- <http://www.mapquest.com/>

Find locations anywhere in the world. Zoom in/out for detail.

- <http://rivendel.com/~ric/resources/dictionary.html>

Language Dictionaries and Translators -- This one takes patience. Took a long time to download. There are lists of online dictionaries and translators. Several dozen languages, including Polish and German.

- <http://hum.amu.edu.pl/~rafalplGEN/gen-eng.html>

The Polish Genealogy Home Page. Bibliography of Polish genealogy and heraldry. Latin-Polish names of occupations. Administrative divisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 17th-18th c. Searching and adding to researched surnames list. Links to other WWW genealogy servers (text in Polish only at the moment). Programs in the ICON language to manipulate GEDCOM files. Genealogical data in GEDCOM mod. format. Formats and layouts for graphic representations of genealogical trees.

- <http://members.aol.com/BeallComp/silesia.htm>

Homepage of Gabriele Titze Burgess. He has Silesian roots. No links in his page but he gives a bit of Silesian history and some info on how he did his research. He recommends a site for maps: <http://www.itsnet.com/~genun>

- <http://users.vvi.net/jack/index.htm>

Homepage of Jack Bowman. Includes helpful assistance in translating Russian-Polish and Napoleonic Polish official records. (Birth, Marriage, Death). Links for further searching.

- <http://home.aol.com/myrondpl>

Home Page of Myron Gruenwald with many links for Polish research.

- [http://members.aol.com/johnf14246/gen\\_mail.html](http://members.aol.com/johnf14246/gen_mail.html)

Genealogy Resources on the Internet. This will give you directions for subscribing to newsgroups. Newsgroups give you a place to post questions you have about specific areas, research questions, etc.

Other researchers just like you will see all the questions posted to the newsgroup in the form of e-mail which they have a choice of just reading or giving a helpful reply.

• <http://members.aol.com/genpoland/genpolen.htm>

This will take you throughout Poland. Histories of East and West Prussia, Poznan, Brandenburg, Silesia. Also where to write for archive info, with sample letters in English/Polish, how to do surname research. Lots of good information here.

• <http://www.execpc.com/~syrena/kaszuby.html>

Song, dance, customs and costumes from the Kashubian region of Poland.

• [http://www.genealogy.com/gene/www/emig/ham\\_pass.html](http://www.genealogy.com/gene/www/emig/ham_pass.html)

Hamburg passenger lists, 1850-1934. This site will tell you what records are available and gives FHC film numbers (486 reels). Two Types: 1. Direct Lists, containing the names of those passengers on vessels that sailed from Hamburg directly to an overseas port. 2. Indirect Lists, containing the names of those passengers who proceeded from Hamburg to an intermediate British or other European port, where they boarded other vessels for their ultimate destination. *Remember: There are no actual passenger lists here. You have to have patience and do the work yourself by searching the films.*

• <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~cgaunt/pass.html>

More sites and info on doing passenger ship research.

• <http://www.genealogy.com/gene/www/abt/translation.html>

A translation service. Be sure to follow the rules, i.e., no more than 40 lines. Translations by volunteers.

• <http://www.man.poznan.pl/~bielecki/pub/ruspoz.txt>

A list of vital records (mostly Catholic duplicates, also some Lutheran and Jewish) kept in the Poznan Archives, concerning the Eastern parts of Greater Poland.

• <http://www.genhomepage.com/communications.html>

Newsgroups and mailing lists.

• <http://genealogy.tbox.com/>

Many lists of links broken down by categories, by surnames, areas of research. Not just Polish. Also research tips.

• <http://www.pgst.org/>

Polish Genealogical Society of Texas. Surname search capability.

• <http://feefhs.org/pol/pgsca/frpgsca.html>

Polish Genealogical Society of California. Surname

search capability. They charge \$5 to give you listing for the surname.

• <http://www.michaelectric.com/prussia/>  
"Prussia On-Line."

• <http://www.wallofhonor.com/wallofhonor/default.asp>

Ellis Island Wall of Honor (names of immigrants submitted by their descendants). Search the name index, but no way to get other information on the names. Photos of the Wall of Honor.

• <http://www.umn.edu/ihr/>

Immigration History Research Center. Explains patron services, hours of operation, and what collections may be found at their building in St. Paul.

• <http://www.pgsa.org/records.htm>

The Polish Roman Catholic Union insurance death claims records. Surname search. Charge of \$43 if you want to send for the original record so you will want to be sure it's really your ancestor in advance!

• <http://www.wsdsc.poznan.pl/arch/archive.htm>

The Archdiocesan Archive in Poznan. Parish by parish list of records listed by years and microfilm numbers.

• <http://www.jewishgen.org/ShtetlSeeker/loctown.htm>

Jewish Shtetl Seeker.

• <http://www.islandnet.com/cgi-bin/wsearch>

OCFA (Ontario Cemetary Finding Aid). Searchable name list for cemeteries in Ontario. Reference numbers to use to get further information.

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## Internet Search Engines that Can Find Genealogy Stuff

Not every search engine has been taught how to search for genealogical information. The following are six highly recommended Search Engines (by the people at FEEFHS):

<http://www.hotbot.com>

<http://altavista.digital.com/>

<http://www.lycos.com>

<http://inktomi.berkeley.edu/>

<http://www.nlightn.com>

<http://www.dejanews.com>

Also recommended are the following:

<http://www.opentext.com>

<http://www2.infoseek.com>

<http://www.excite.com/>



# This year, Poland!

by Lynne Visutskie, Warsaw, Poland  
(by way of Ontario, Canada)

Christmas and the New Year are over, and now you are going to potter around the house, do indoor jobs, catch up on a few chores, read those magazines that have been piling up on the coffee table, watch TV, and wait for spring.

You snooze in front of the TV, you dream of holidays on tropical beaches with sunshine and palm trees, but more and more frequently during this warm fantasy the dream screen scrambles and you get a commercial from your conscience which shows rolling hills not dissimilar to the area where you live, Teutonic castles, elegant palaces, and Gothic churches. It is a daydream you have kept having for some time, a nagging from your subconscious that you need to get in touch with your roots. You ask yourself, "Is this the year to visit Poland?"

Yes! I would say now is a good time to visit Poland. Travel to Poland is inexpensive and there is a direct flight from Toronto to Warsaw, and travel within Poland is cheap. The country is experiencing a commercial boom and everything is available, but as the boom continues so will inflation, and it won't be many years before Poland becomes just as expensive as the rest of Europe.

As it is most likely that you will arrive in Warsaw, I recommend staying there at least a couple of days. In Warsaw you can visit the Royal Palace and be overwhelmed by the beauty of its interior, and its collection of Canalettos; go to the National Theatre and enjoy its superb productions of ballet and opera; relax over a drink in the Old Town Square and enjoy the atmosphere of this 17th century market place, and wonder that it is actually a recent restoration from what had been a pile of rubble in 1945; walk through the Jewish Ghetto, and reflect on the dark side of man's nature. And of course shop!

Most towns in Poland have in their centre an "old town" and most are being restored. The Gdansk Old Town made special efforts to complete this by 1997 for the 1000 year celebration of Gdansk being granted city status. The old buildings in the city square of Gdansk are reminiscent of Dutch architecture, quite a different and more colourful style than those of Warsaw's Old Town. From the Old Town Square it is a pleasant walk through the city gate and along

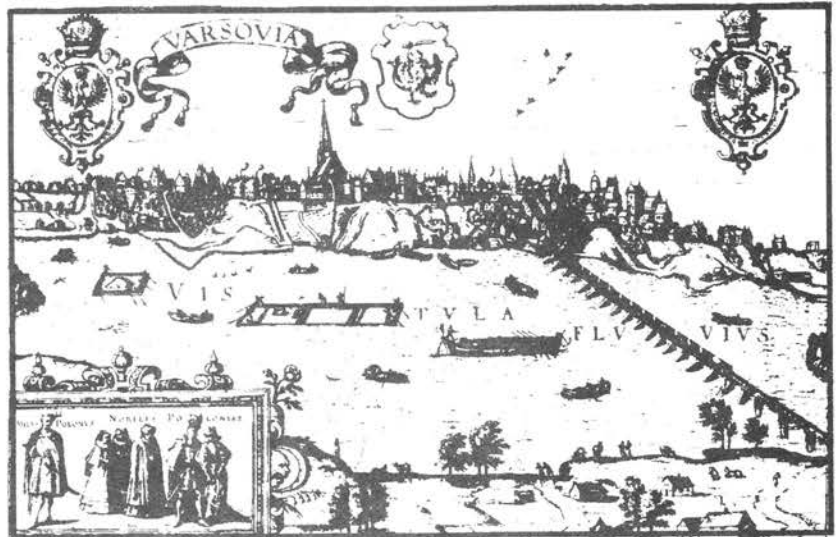
the river front where there are outdoor cafes on the promenade which catch the afternoon sun. On a sunny day it is a perfect stopping place to have a drink and to people-from-all-over-the-world watch.

Choose St. Mary's Gate to return into the old town and this brings you on to the most well known street in Gdansk, "Marianka," which is another street totally restored from rubble. This is a good street for browsing for amber in the many amber boutiques or stopping for refreshments, if the weather isn't good enough for sitting outdoors. This street leads to St. Mary's Church which doesn't look very impressive from the outside except that it is quite high. Once inside, you will realize just how high it is. A true demonstration of the belief that the higher the church was the nearer it was to Heaven.

Krakow on the other hand wasn't damaged during the war and its architecture is real 11th, 12th, 13th century. There is so much to see and the atmosphere so congenial that it attracts tourists from all over the world to enjoy strolling through the old streets, around the castle and along the Vistula.

Young people love Krakow, as it is not expensive to stay there, and in the evening there are clubs with music to appeal to every taste. Most foreigners go to Krakow to shop for souvenirs. The Old Cloth Hall in the centre of the town square has, in my opinion, the best collection of Polish crafts in Poland--amber, embroidered table cloths, crystal, leather goods, woodcarvings, ceramics and paintings. Just so you don't feel that materialism is getting the upperhand over culture, upstairs is an art gallery where there is a permanent exhibition of Polish paintings including several Matejki's, whose canvasses, for size alone are outstanding.

A side trip from Krakow, or on your return to Warsaw, would be easy to arrange and a good time to



visit the shrine of the Black Madonna in the Jasna Gora Monastery at Czestochowa. It is an incredible experience to see the devotion of the pilgrims as they partake in Mass in front of the lovely painting of Madonna and child. The baroque basilica at the side of the chapel of the Madonna is also very beautiful to see. Also, if there is time, other side trips from Krakow could include Auschwitz, the salt mines at Wieliczka, and a trip to the Tatra mountains.

Warsaw is a good centre to catch a bus or a train. It is so central, not only for Poland but for Europe. Warsaw seems to have every train from somewhere in Europe to somewhere else in Europe passing through. Buses leave Warsaw for such places as Paris, London, and Prague. So depending on whether you are doing the "Grand" tour of Europe or the "Petit" tour, Warsaw should be on your itinerary.

There are guided day trips to just about anywhere in Poland from Warsaw. I have been to Gdansk (3-1/2 hours), Krakow (2-1/2 hours), Chopin's birth place (1 hour), Czestochowa (4 hours), and Malbork Castle (3 hours) on day trips. I have made these trips with friends who only speak the same few words of Polish as I, and haven't found communication too much of a problem. English is spoken to some degree by most people on the tourist circuit, especially the young who learn it in school. If I am really lost I approach a teenager to ask directions, as they are happy for an opportunity to try out their English.

For those who still speak some Polish, even the Kaszubian dialect, you will be able to understand enough, and make yourself understood, to at least get by. Kaszubian Polish is "different" from mainstream Polish, but it is related enough to be understood. That certainly gives you confidence for being adventurous and to visit Kaszuby and those little villages where your roots truly are.

Kaszuby is in the "Pojezierze Pomorskie," the Pomeranian Lake District. It is incredible how many things it has in common with the area round Barry's Bay. Firstly, it is full of Kaszubs who speak an uncommon language. Then, there are several large national parks which, like Algonquin Park, attract people who enjoy camping, trekking, water sports and wildlife. The villages, from which the majority of Kaszubs emigrated to Canada, lie between three of these parks. All the activities that people enjoy in the Madawaska Valley and Bonnechere valleys are enjoyed here.



In one of the parks, the Wdzydze Park Krajowskie, there is an outdoor museum of traditional Kaszubian buildings which were collected from the region, restored and furnished and set up as a folk village. Perhaps some of them were abandoned by the Kaszubs as they left to look for a new life in North America, Brazil or Australia. There is a little church, which is so beautiful, you must be moved as you imagine your great or great grandparents saying their prayers there for a safe journey. And even if your forefathers (and mothers) didn't come from Kaszuby, it doesn't take much to imagine how it must have been for them to say their goodbyes to friends and family, knowing they would never see them again.

Although there are excellent places to stay in the Kaszuby area, I think it best to go to Gdansk by train from Warsaw, and make Gdansk your centre. From Gdansk it is not far to most places in Kaszuby from the Hel Peninsula on the Baltic to Bytow in the West and down as far as Swiece on the Vistula, where those of you of Kaszub descent probably have roots. For flexibility in searching for your families village, it would probably be best to hire a car. There is a good bus and train system throughout Poland, but if you want to visit these small villages by the time you have worked out connections your holiday may well be over.

I am sure you would have no regrets giving Poland a try and if you remember what rapid strides Poland has made to catch up with the West in these few years since the fall of communism, you will be proud of your heritage. For those whose roots are in Kaszuby, the Kaszubs will be so delighted to hear you speak their language they will welcome you back like the long lost relatives you are. And as you stand in the church where your forefathers (and mothers) were christened, married and worshipped and hear the same language that your grandparents, parents and maybe even you speak, I am sure you will not regret having sacrificed your tropical holiday under the palm trees.



## BACK TO SQUARE ONE: A Return to Silesia

by **Harry McOuat**, Wakefield, Massachusetts

We entered Poland on Friday, May 16, 1997 at Zgorzelec(Gorlitz) following an overnight second class Couchette ride from Frankfurt. It was very exciting because I was retracing my maternal grandparents footsteps after 116 years.

At noontime we arrived at Opole(Oppeln). With me, were Bernd and Marlene Pluskwik of Freiburg, Germany. We were met by Bernd's brother-in-law Gerhard, his niece Magda, and their neighbor Kristoff and his van. We stopped first in downtown Opole to acquire złotys and enjoy an ice cream.

Our destination today was the village of Laskowice, about 15 miles distant, the former home of my grandparents and Bernd's parents. Bernd lived there prior to World War II. His sister, Trudi still lives there.

My prior knowledge consisted of some new and old photographs. In 1990 I was unaware of the village's location, but since then my research has discovered Roza Kaluza and other European second cousins.

Laskowice is essentially a one street village about one mile long. Roza lives at one end and Trudi at the far end next to the churches. The churches are at right angles facing a triangular open area. The old wooden church is surrounded by graves and fenced. Some of my aunts and uncles were christened in this church. The new larger church is just a year or two old.

We went to Trudi's house, and later to Roza's for dinner. Here, as at every stop, we began festivities with champagne. People in Laskowice speak German and the German/Polish Silesian dialect. Marlene speaks German and understands English. I speak American and "cassette" Polish, but Bernd speaks German, English and the dialect. My first night in Poland was a wonderful cacophonous party.

Saturday we left early, along with Roza and Kristoff, to visit the famous shrine at Częstochowa. My mother and other relatives often spoke of this shrine. A pilgrimage there was a must for me. The visit was a tremendously moving spiritual experience.

After lunch we visited Saint Annaberg (Gora Swietej Anny), another shrine perhaps of even greater meaning to Silesians. It is also very moving, very beautiful, but much less crowded. We returned via Opole, with a brief stop at the outdoor market for flowers and produce. Tonight we visited at Trudi's house.

Sunday was visiting day. Our early morning bicycle

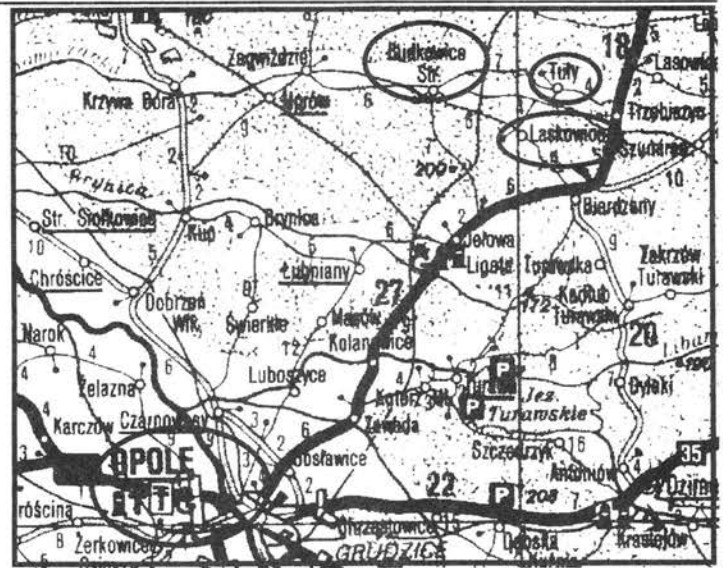


Figure 1. Places visited in the Opole area: Opole, Laskowice, Tuly and Stare Budkowice are circled.

trip started like a trickling stream and gathered into a roaring river of walkers and cyclers as we all neared the church. The High Mass was packed, beautiful and everyone sings. After Mass, Bernd arranged a noon meeting with the priest at the neighboring town of Tuly to peruse the church records. During our visit we had complete freedom with the records. I was pleased to find a copier and a PC in the church office. Later, the priest arranged a Monday visit at the neighboring parish of Stare Budkowice via his cellular telephone. I did copy some interesting records, but there was no major breakthrough.

The villages are in close proximity. Tuly is two kilometers north and Stare Budkowice five kilometers west of Laskowice (Figure 1 show the location of each and there relationship with Opole). Each village is surrounded by agricultural land worked by the villagers. There are also some woods and marshlands. It is amazingly similar to central Minnesota where my grandparents and many others settled in America.

We traveled on bicycles and in the forest we could here the cuckoos--not harsh like the clocks--much softer and similar to mourning doves.

Other Sunday activities were a visit to the Piechuras who are intimately involved with Bernd's family and who also correspond with a friend of mine in St. Paul. Later we visited the Jagush family that correspond with my contact in San Diego. At Stare Budkowice, the priest recalled an earlier visitor from Browerville, MN who also perused his church records.

Roza prepared a wonderful banquet for Sunday dinner, During dinner I learned how she lost her domestic rabbits following the Chernobyl accident.

The ultimate Sunday event was our visit to Roza's



aunt (by marriage), Agnieszka Biskup. It was just a short distance down the street. I had already passed it several times with building excitement. This is the very house my grandparents left in September 1893 to emigrate to America with their five living children. My mother, one of eleven, was the first born in America. The house passed from my grandmother to her sister, Francesca. Francesca is Roza's grandmother and the mother of Agnieszka's deceased husband, Paul Biskup.

Agnieszka is quite frail, but a very nice lady and very kind to allow us a visit to her home. It was a tremendous thrill and a wonderful reward for all my research. In Figure 3, Agnieszka is standing in front of her house, the nearest brick structure. Bernd, with his bicycle, is in the foreground. In Figure 2, we are soaking up the May sun outside Agnieszka's kitchen.

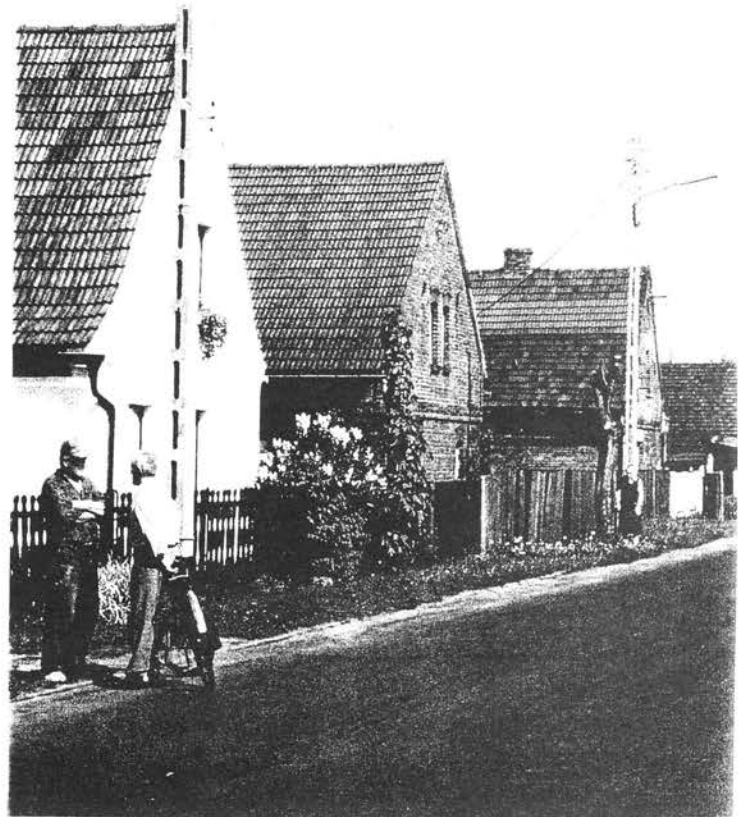
I took the Figure 3 photo as we started off to visit the few acres that Agnieszka owns and leases. It is cultivated land, midway between Laskowice and Tuły. Both church spires are clearly visible from this, my grandmother's former "farm."

Early Monday we attended Mass, said for Roza's recently deceased husband. After Mass, Bernd and I cycled to Stare Budkowice to search their records. Upon our return, we exchanged gifts, packed the new records and photos, said goodbye and returned to the Opole train station. The most enriching stop was complete, but not the journey.

We soon arrived in Katowice, where we were met by another second cousin, Dorota Garczarczyk and her nephew, Mirek Bolik. We drove about 70 miles to Ustron, the home of Dorota's brother, Kurt, in the lovely Beskide mountains.



**Figure 2. From left to right: Bernd Pluskwik, Agnieszka Biskup, Rosa Kaluza, Hary McOuat**



**Figure 3. Street scene in Laskowice. Bernd Pluskwik (with bicycle) and Agnieszka Biskup in front of the author's ancestral home (house 3rd from the left).**

Dorota speaks German and Polish. Kurt and his wife, Danuta, speak only Polish. Mirek speaks Polish and as Bernd would put it, American. I was pleased to stay at Ustron, because the industrial area around Katowice is very drab. The area is home to coal mines, steel mills, and air pollution. We began the reunion with champagne. Language added some difficulty, but we all enjoyed a wonderful meal, talked of the family, and exchanged gifts. Kurt provided me with some copies of family birth and wedding documents. Kurt and Dorota's grandfather was the brother of my grandmother.

The next day we saw the important sights of Cracow, such as Wawel Hill and the old town square. The following morning, Mirek returned us to Katowice where we boarded a train for Berlin. We left Poland at Frankfurt-on-Oder. The terrible floods began about a month after our visit.

We visited additional second cousins in Germany. The families all originated in Laskowice. We stayed two nights in Berlin, one in Salzgitter, and three in Walberberg/Borheim about midway between Cologne and Bonn. I have many further stories to relate but space is limited.

## Missing Branches:

**QUERIES:** Send to: **Paul Kulas, PGS-MN Newsletter, 12008 West River Road, Champlin, MN 55316-2145**  
or to e-mail: **kkulas@ties.k12.mn.us**

I have been researching my family surname, CIEMINSKI, for nearly 20 years now. I have several marriage certificates I obtained from Salt Lake City. One is of Anton KULAS and Mary Cieminski. I do not know who Mary's parents are or where she was born or died. They were married in Winona, MN but the bottom half of the marriage certificate was never filled out, so I can't give you a date.

According to the 1900 census for Winona, Anton was born August 1857 (age 42) in Poland, Prussia. They lived at 957 Sanborn. Mary was born in June 18(61)? in Poland. Their children are: Mike (born Oct in Minnesota), John (b. May 1891), Joseph (b. Jan 1895), Blanche (b. June 1898) and Valeria (b. Dec 1899).

Are there more children in this family? Who are Anton and Mary's parents? Where was their place of berth? Also, does anyone know Andrew KUKOWSKI and Mary (Cieminska) Kukowski, Thomas SEVERSON and Mary (Cieminski) Severson, Joseph HOPKA and Pauline (Cieminski) Hopka, and Ignatz GROZONIE (GRZONA?) and Anna (Cieminska) Grzonie? I have marriage certificates of these people but no other information. I cannot place them in my Cieminski family who came from Borzyszkowy, Poland. My great grandparents were Paul Cieminski, born 1834, and Magdalen GINTHER(GINTER), born 1836.

**Margaret R (Cieminski) Koegel**, 41519 Cruz Way, Temecula, CA 92592-9418, e-mail: jimk@pe.net

I am working on the DOSDALL family from Posen, Runau, Prussia. Johann Michael Dosal was born in 1824, left his first family in Runau when he came to the U.S. with his second wife and family. He had four children from the first family. I have found descendants of one of the four children in Texas, California and St. Paul, descendants of the other three seem to dodge me.

**Barbara Smallbrock**, P.O. Box 180, Oronoco, MN 55960-0180

**Robert Manaske**, 2800 Sabubak Tr., Cedar Park, TX 78613, e-mail: rmanaske@aol.com is researching CIESLA, BLASZCZYK in Duluth, MACIEJESKI in Moose Lake, MN. He asks: "How can I locate the records from St. Peter and Paul Church on 5th St. and 24th Ave. West in Duluth, MN?"

*Editor's reply: The Polish Church of St. Peter and Paul has merged with the nearby French Church of St. Jean. It is now called Holy Family. Its mailing address is: 518 N. 24th Ave. W., Duluth, MN 55806-1557.*

**NEW MEMBERS:** *We welcome the following:*

**Jan Bias**, 657 Belland Ave, Vadnais Hgts, MN 55127, e-mail: jeanette.bias@unisys.com is a new member.

**Sharon K. Burkhart**, 707 N Main, Fairmont, MN 56031 is researching JANKE/JAHNKE in Posnan and in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

**James S. Ebertowski**, 5631 Teterling Court, Chester, VA 23831-1569, e-mail: JSluggo@aol.com is researching EBERTOWSKI in Lubin, STOLTMAN and PLEKARSKI in Czersk, DURY in Szklana Huta, and WIELANTZ and all previous names in Warsaw ND. Also STOLTMAN in Brusy and WATEMBACH in Czycskowy and both in Winona, MN and ROLZYNSKI in Warsaw and KASPRZYK and both in Minto, ND.

**Harry Fleegel**, 3507 Pilgrim Ln, Plymouth, MN 55441, e-mail: hfleegel@aol.com is researching KARISH, JUREK in Benton and Morrison counties and VIECHOREK in Posen and in Ramsey and Morrison counties.

**Paula M. Goblirsch**, 524 Laurel Ave #2, St. Paul, MN 55102, e-mail: pmg@boombox.micro.umn.edu is researching SCHIEFELBEIN and UTKE surnames in Schneidemühl, Posen, Prussia and in Mpls., MN.

**Avis Hartley**, 912 Merrill, Houston, TX 77009 is a new member.

**John W. Hemak**, 4444 Reservoir Boulevard, Crestview Lutheran Home, Columbia Hights, MN 55421-3255 is a new member.

**Susanne Hieber**, 13309 Whitley Drive, Clinton Township, MI 48035, e-mail: SHIEBER@AOL.COM is researching KUSHA, ZIMA surnames in Kolonowskie, Opole and in Wright county, MN and JARECKI, FILAS in Zabornia, Krakow and in Minneapolis and Chicago.

**Pauline Jagusch**, 1824 W th St, Red Wing, MN 55066-2019, e-mail: pjag@rocketmail.com is researching JAGUSCH, MARKLOWITZ/MARCHLEWITZ surnames.

**Margaret R. Koegel**, 41519 Cruz Way, Temecula, CA 92592, e-mail: jimk@pe.net is researching CIEMINSKI in Borzyszkowy and in Winona, MN and LUBINSKI, MAUSZYCKI, GINTHER/GINTER in Winona.

**Danny Kuczynski**, 1926 Stillwater St., White Bear Lake, MN 55110-6513, e-mail: damako@aol.com is researching BONA/BONNA, BONN, CZECHOWICZ, DOMBECK, KOMOROWSKI, KUCZYNSKI, ROSITZKE, RYBAK, SCHUTTA, SINA, SKIBA in Poznan and Balacia and in MN, MI, WI and PA.

*Missing Branches: continued on page 18*

## LIBRARY CORNER • • • • • BOOK REVIEWS

*Resources for Polish-American and Polish-Canadian Genealogical Research*, Second edition, by Edward Reimer Brandt, Ph.D. Indexes of personal names, place names, religious groups, and periodicals. 96 pages, March 1998. Self-published and available from Edward R. Brandt, 13—27th Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101. \$12.00 plus \$2.50 shipping. A special discount is available to those who purchased the first edition of this book at the November 1997 PGS-MN meeting.

### Reviewed by Vern Kading

This resource-packed book is the result of a thorough compilation of up-to-date information from Polish genealogists, organizational contacts, visits to research centers and archives, personal research, and an extensive perusal of Polish-American genealogical periodicals. This scholarly book is the natural outgrowth of a number of articles by Dr. Brandt, a former history professor, which were published in this newsletter and several other genealogical periodicals. The author is readily acknowledged by his peers as a leading genealogical and historical authority on Poland, Germany and Eastern Europe. He is always willing to share his extensive store of knowledge with both beginning and expert genealogists.

It is quite evident the author is in continual contact with every individual and resource center that is likely to have a bit of useful information. This book is as current as any book on this topic can be in a research field where addresses often change and new resources continue to surface in Eastern Europe.

*Resources* does not attempt to be a comprehensive guide on Polish genealogy. (Rosemary Chorzempa's *Korzenie Polskie: Polish Roots*, published in 1993, available from PGS-MN for \$17.95 plus \$2.00 shipping and handling [plus 6.5% sales tax for Minnesota residents], is definitely the best book of this type.) Instead, Dr. Brandt's book points the reader to a wide range of helpful, current sources of information.

The multitude of topics discussed in *Resources* include: genealogical guides; bibliographies and other reference works; obituaries and death records; passenger lists; emigration and immigration records; Canadian passenger and border crossing lists; Polish churches and parish records; historical Polish parishes in North America; census records and city directories in North America and Europe; Polish personal names and surnames; gazetteers, atlases, and maps, including books on place name changes; languages of records;

North American-Polish genealogical societies and periodicals; Kashubians, Silesians, Lemkos and Sorbs; multi-ethnic and non-Polish genealogical organizations; genealogical-heraldic societies and periodicals in Poland; Poles in other immigrant countries; European resource centers, archives, and research services; civil records; military records; history of Poland and Polonia; Polish immigration records in North American archives; Polish language American newspapers; notes concerning indexing of distinct groups; and specialized indexes of personal names, place names, distinct groups, and periodicals.

Current addresses and an annotated bibliography of sources are included with each topic. For example, just the one section titled "Gazetteers, Atlases and Maps, Including Books on Place Name Changes" describes the respective usefulness of over 40 sources! As another example, the section titled "Resource Centers, Archival Sources and Research Services in Europe" lists a large number of up-to-date addresses for these vital storehouses of information. Since the most up-to-date and in-depth information is frequently published in periodicals rather than books, *Resources* makes ample use of citations of articles from these sources. The book clearly meets its goal of telling people where to get different kinds of current genealogical information. The thoughtful inclusion of the specialized indexes by the author makes *Resources* exceedingly simple to use.

If you do not already have *Polish Roots* by Rosemary Chorzempa, the most comprehensive guide to Polish genealogy, be sure to pick it up. But, by all means, be sure to update and extend the range of information it covers by also purchasing *Resources for Polish-American and Polish-Canadian Genealogical Research* by Ed Brandt.

*Ed Brandt* is a co-founder of PGS-MN, a long-time board member and a frequent newsletter contributor.

*Vern Kading* is a PGS-MN member and is also the editor of the *Newsletter of the Germanic Genealogy Society*.

*Rosemary Chorzempa*, the author of *Korzenie Polskie: Polish Roots*, is also a PGS-MN member. Her book is available through PGS-MN (See advertising insert).

Korzenie Polskie  
POLISH ROOTS



Rosemary A. Chorzempa



*Missing Branches, continued from page 16*

**Lee Lewandowski**, 9673 Julep Tr N, Scandia, MN 55073 is a new member.

**Ray Marshall**, 4052 Minnehaha Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55406, e-mail: raymarsh@minn.net is researching ancestors in Poznan, Gnesen, Crakow and in Duluth, MN.

**Janet H. Mitchell**, 530 Holly Ave, St. Paul, MN 55102-2208, e-mail: MITCHØØ1@metvax.msus.edu is researching KOWALSKI, MACIEJSKI, KOTAREK in Zlotow, Slawianowo/Slawianowo, Poland and in Chaska, MN and Manitowoc, WI.

**Joan C. Molesky**, 5440 Mineral Ave, Mt. Iron, MN 55768-8231 is a new member.

**Florence Myslajek**, 1820 Long Lake Rd, New Brighton, MN 55112, e-mail: flomys@aol.com is a new member.

**Barbara M. J. Samarzia**, 4190 2nd Ave, Holyoke, MN 55749, e-mail: samarzia@cp.duluth.mn.us is researching MACHA/MAHA, WICHARY in Bischdorf, Selesia and in Gasconade, Missouri and New Ulm, MN.

**Anne Schwartz**, 712 East 143rd St, Burnsville, MN 55337-4611, e-mail: 71441.1113@compuserve.com is researching BARTOSEK, WOICIK, PIOTEREK, KANIA, SKVOCH in Opole and Katowice and in Independence, WI and Wimbledon/Courtney ND.

**Verna Shockey**, 5309 U.S. Hwy 75 N. lot 161, Sioux City, IA 51108-1533 is researching Michal TRYSZCZYLA and Franceszke BULISZAK in Muszyna pow. Nowy Sacz and in Sioux City, IA.

**Robert Sitko**, 13042 10th St. No., Stillwater, MN 55082 is researching WETKOWSKI, KUCZABA, ROKUS surnames.

**Barbara Smallbrock**, PO Box 180, Oronoca, MN 55960-0180 is researching the DOSDALL surname in Pozen, Runau, Prussia (now Poland) and in Canada, MN, WI, AZ, CA, WA, MO, PA and TX.

**Eunice Stefanski**, 202 Aspen Rd., Fairmont, MN 56031, e-mail: bobrat@rconnect.com is a new member.

**Cecilia Taylor**, 836 W. Temple, Houston, TX is a new member

**Shirley J. Young**, 310 W. 22nd, #38, Stuttgart, AR 72160-6644, e-mail: sjyoung@futura.net is researching the JUNGE surname in Posen, Poland/Germany.

**Thomas J. Zolik**, 7001 Hill Place, Mpls., MN 55427-2125 is researching ZOLIK, ZHOLIK, ORLOWICZ and LESCHINSKI names in Lida and Sarny, Ukraine,

Bereznica and Korwenski in Poland or Ukraine, in Latvia and in Chicago and New York.

**RENEWED MEMBERS:** *The following are members who indicated their e-mail address or more complete data than appeared in the resent surname compilation mailed to every paid-up member.*

**Eleonore G. Anderson**, 1740 Onacrest Cv., St. Paul, MN 55117, e-mail: EANDER9660@aol.com is researching WASPWOCZ in Podwoloczyska, Tarnopol and WINIARSKI in Horoskow, Tarnopol (This area is now Ukraine) and in St. Paul, MN.

**Karen Mondry Anderson**, 3066 Arcade St., Little Canada, MN 55109, e-mail: KANDER3066@aol.com is researching MONDRY in Zukowko, SNAZA in Zielona Gora, KLEPIN in Golcewo and SZCZPANIAK, WASILK, GRUBA. All were Kashubians and settled in Berlin, Canada to Pine Creek, WI to Grenville, SD.

**John R. Beckwith**, 6255 Saint John's Dr., Eden Prairie, MN 55346-1732 is researching JACKOWSKI, KORYROWSKI surnames in Janowice, pow. Wroclawek, in Warszawa and in Massachusetts (1872) and Grand Rapids, MI (ca. 1890), LIPCZYNSKI, WICHNOWSKI in Trzemeszno (Tremessen), Poznan and in Grand Rapids (1869), KIJESKI, KALINSKI in Gostenski, Warszawa and in Massachusetts (1872) and Grand Rapids, MI (ca. 1890), KONCZAL, GRZECHOWSKI in Poznan and in N. Dorr, Allegan Co. MI (ca 1880), BUCHOWICZ in Poznan, Buchowicze, Ostromez and Brest-Litovsk and in Grand Rapids, MI (ca 1880), and NOWAKOWSKI, BULAK in Galacia and in Marinette and Fondulac, WI.

**Mrs. Dolores Berg**, 20449 US Hwy 71, Sanborn, MN 56083-3018 is researching FLOREK in Zelasna and Dobrzek Wielki (Klein Dobern), Poland and in Delano, MN, GALLUS in Horst, Opole, Poland and in Delano, BUHL in Opole, JAUNICH/YONIK in Opole and in St. Paul and Delano, and BRZOZA in Berkowitz, Poland and Delano, MN (see also Letters to Editor column on page 4).

**Art Bialka**, 2019 High Drive, Sauk Rapids, MN 56379, e-mail: jerart@cloudnet.com is researching BIALKA, KRAWIECKI, SCHLICHTING in Benton Co., MN and BOZYCH in Chicago and Benton Co.

**Sandie Bolstad**, 826 West Mark St., Winona, MN 55987, e-mail: sabolsta@tvs.org is researching PAZDERSKI in St. Paul, MN and ADAMSKI in Manistee twp., MI.

**Shirley Mask Connolly**, 21 Granville Ave, Ottawa, Ont., Canada, e-mail: maskconn@intranet.ca is researching all Canadian Kashubian families from the parishes of Lipusz, Lesno, Wielle, Brusy, Parchowa in Kaszuby, WISNIEWSKI, AFELSKI, BORUCKI, KONKOL, JOLKOWSKI from Swiecie and Darchowa, BIENIARZ, BROTTON, JEDRZEJCZYK, AUGUST, GRYCH,

CHODDER, PLEBON, STEFANIAK, KOZNACKI, ZIELNI, LECHOWICZ from Galician Poland and all in Renfrew and Renfrew County, Ont. near Wilno.

**Maryann & William Drabelis**, 1822 Dakota Ave S, St. Louis Park, MN 55416-1418 is researching DRUBEL, DRABELINA is Poland/Lithuania and in Superior, WI.

**Michael V. Echman**, 4937 Queen Ave S., Minneapolis, MN 55410-1910, e-mail: Mike.Echman@reliastar.com is researching ECKMAN/ECKMANN surname.

**Diana J. Gustafson**, 1565 NE 148th Ave, Portland, OR 97230-4615, e-mail: gramgus@worldaccessnet.com is researching KUCHARSKI in Warsaw and in MN and WA and URBANIAK in Skrzebowa and in MN.

**Jane Edel Habeck**, Rt 2 Box 156, Winona, MN 55987, e-mail: jhabeck@wms.luminet.net is researching EDEL/CYSEWSKA in Ugoszcz, JANKA/YAHNKE in Bytow, FISZER/FISCHER in Klozno, KNOPIK, SZCZEPAN-SKA in Lubnie, Brusy and all in Winona, MN. Also, KINA/KEEN, KIEDORWICZ in WI and MN.

**Jenny L. Hall**, 1110 Audubon Ave #15, Thibodaux LA 70301-4951, e-mail: Kevjen@mobiletel.com is researching the SHUDY surname in Sturgeon Lake, MN, KACZMARCZYK in Mpls., MN, ZELAZNY in Wola Greboszowska, Poland, BIERNAT in Okocim, Poland and BROSKO in Mpls. and Canada.

**David L. Hintz**, 4116 87th Lane NE, Circle Pines, MN 55014-4043, e-mail: DHINTZ@CDC.COM is researching WIATER, WIATR in Austrian ruled Poland, CIKOTA/TSIKATO/TZIKATO in Bobruisk, Russia/Oszmaianiec, Wilno, SCHAB in Austrian ruled Gillicia, RYDZIEL/RYDZYL/RYDEL in Wilno, and all in Omaha, NE.

**Rod Julkowski**, 2410 Rosewood Ln, Plymouth, MN 5544-3921, e-mail: julko00l@maroon.tc.umn.edu is researching JULKOWSKI in Chelmza, Poland and Mpls., and POLLOK in Opole, Poland and Browerville, MN

**Anton & Eleanor Kasella**, 455 View St., St. Paul, MN 55102, e-mail: halling@vi si com is researching KASELLA, KOZELLO, CASSELLA, KOSCHEK, TREBO in Opole? and in St. Paul and Delano, MN.

**Jerry Kolton**, 2535 174th Ln NW, Andover, MN 55304, e-mail: kolton@anoka.k12.mn.us is researching ROGALSKI in Raciniewo, near Torun and in South Bend, IN and Chicago, IL, SZATKOWSKI in Plutowo, near Torun and in South Bend, and PACER in Wojcin and in Chicago.

**Dale Kujacznski**, 11357 Berkshire, Clio, MI 48420, e-mail: kujacznski@aol.com is researching the

KUJACZYNSKI name in Geowan, Poland and in Chicago from mid-1850's to 1880.

**John Kulas**, St. John's Abbey, Box 2015, Collegeville, MN 56321, e-mail: JKULAS@tiny.computing.csbsju.edu is researching KULAS, YUNIK in Stearns Co. MN.

**Raymond D. Kush**, 3404 Hennepin Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55408 is researching BYCZEK, KUS/KUSH, POLAK, RYBA in Otpiny, Galicia and in Chicago and FILUS, FURMAN, NIEMIEC, SOLTYS in Szerzyny, Galicia and in Chicago.

**Florence Litchy**, 19 Fairfield Ct., St. Cloud, Mn 56303, e-mail: Litchy@WebTVnet. is researching, JARNOT, LITCHY, LICHY, SOLARZ name in North Paire, Opole and Holdingford in Minnesota.

**Diane L. Pallas**, 502 7th Av N, So. St. Paul, MN 55075, e-mail: dpallas@isd.net is researching SAFARZ in Little Falls and St. Paul, MN.

**Charles Ponagai**, 34442 Munger, Livonia, MI 48154, email: cchuck@msn.com is researching TARGOS/ TARGOSZ, PONAGAJBA names in Poland and in MN and MI.

**Annette Stenger**, 101 Rainbow Drive #1624, Livingston TX 77351-9330 is researching NALIPINSKI/ NALEPINSKI in Posen and PREBLE, PRZYBYLSKI and KLIMEK. All settled in Minnesota.

**Robert A. Stryk**, 5441 Halifax Lane, Edina, MN 55424-1438, e-mail: rstryk@compuserve.com is researching STRYK and SCZERBYNSKI surnames in Russian Poland and in Schenectady, NY and in Withee township, WI.

**Dick Sydor**, 3028 W. Vermillion Tr, Farmington, MN 55024, e-mail: ppolski@lx.netcom.com is researching MADEJ/MADAY, SYDOR in Chmielow, Ostrowiec, Poland and in Buffalo, NY.

**Bruno & Phyllis Syzdek**, 4625 Rip Van Winkle Ln, Las Vegas, NV 89102-5768, e-mail: BSYZDEK@AOL.COM is researching Anton BIELAMOWICZ and Justina PAPCZAK from the Jaslo area in Poland and Anna SYZDEK (b. 1838) and Joseph ZABAWA (b. 1832) in the Jaslo area and in Bremond, Texas.

**Bertha Zniewski**, 329 Washburn, Paynesville, MN 56362 is researching SENDEK, SCHIMANSKI in Chorapp, BARTNIK, SHIBOROWSKI, PRZBOROWSKI, LYSSE/LESSE in Kurkau, ZNIEWSKI, SCHITTKO, MLODOCH in Kischienen, FALKACHIN, RYBKA, GRATZEK, ROBATECK in Sarkra and SAMUELOVIZ and all of the above in Neidenburg, Ost Prussia. Also MANZ in Virchow, Dramberg, LEWERENZ in Kirch Baggendorf, Grimmen and both in Pommern.

*Using the Internet, continued from page 1*

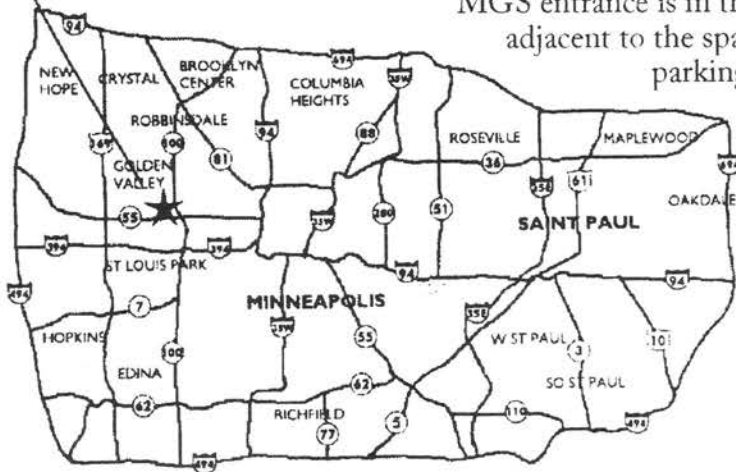
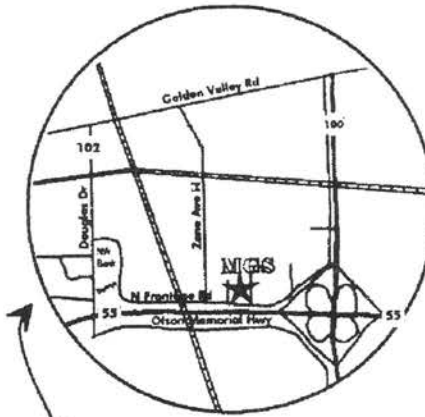
All of the above can be found at a colorful, easy-to-navigate-through site called the Poland GenWeb. You can find it at: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~polwgw/polandgen.html>

If you are *very* new to the Internet, remember to type the URL (the address of the site you want to go to) very carefully. Don't forget the dots, slashes and that funny little wiggly line (~) that sometimes appears in URL's (Did you know that wiggly line is called a tilde?).

Enjoy your trip to the Poland GenWeb. See where else it will take you!

## New MGS Library

Minnesota Genealogical Society offices and library have moved to their new home in Golden Valley. It is located at 5738 Olson Memorial Highway. The PGS-MN Polish Collection has moved there as well. A map and directions to the new facility are at right:



## Directions:

From Highway 55 just west of Highway 100: Exit north on Douglas Drive. Take the first right off Douglas (at Northwest Bank) and wrap back on North Frontage Road. Follow this road 0.4 miles to American Foods Group Building (2nd drive past Zane Avenue). The MGS entrance is in the rear, adjacent to the spacious parking lot.

Minnesota Genealogical Society  
**Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota**  
 5768 Olson Memorial Hwy.  
 Golden Valley, MN 55422

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Illustration on a note card from the  
*Dolina Polish Folk Dancers*