



# Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 6

AUTUMN 1998

NUMBER 3

## Upcoming events:

### ANNUAL MEETING

**Saturday, November 7, 1998, 10:00 a.m.**

At the Minnesota Genealogical Society Library's meeting room  
5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422  
(See directions to MGS in the advertising insert in this issue)

After the election of officers and directors for 1999 (a slate of candidates will be announced via a separate mailing), we will have a research session using the many new materials we have added to our library collection during the last year. These include *Stownik nazwisk* and other materials on the origins and meanings of Polish names, gazetteers (including *Stownik geograficzny*), topographic maps, and our Church and Local History Collection. Bring your research and your questions and we will all help one another!

### PGS-MN will have a table for book sales, membership, and questions and answers at two events in October:

#### The Dakota County Genealogical Society's "Genealogy Resource Fair"

Saturday, October 10, 1998, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.  
Dakota County Historical Society Museum  
130 Third Avenue North, South St. Paul, MN  
Call (651) 451-6260 for directions

#### Polish Heritage Day, sponsored by Polish White Eagle

Sunday, October 18, 1998, 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.  
P.W.E. Meeting Hall, 165-13th Avenue NE., Minneapolis

#### The Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota's

**Annual Polish Soup Festival** will be held Oct. 23, at 6:30 PM  
at the International Institute, 1694 Como Avenue in St. Paul.  
For more information, call PACIM at (612) 378-9391.

### MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR THESE FUTURE MEETINGS; MORE DETAILS TO BE ANNOUNCED:

Saturday, January 16, 1999, 10:00 a.m. at the MGS Library.  
Saturday, February 20, 1999, 10:00 a.m. at the MGS Library.  
Saturday, March 20, 1999: PGS-MN will again participate in  
the MGS's annual "Branching Out" meeting with three  
presentations.

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## 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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## Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter

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The Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter is published quarterly in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Submission of items for publication is encouraged. Deadlines for inclusion of submitted material are March 1, June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 respectively. All articles, letters, book reviews, queries, news items, advertisements, etc. should be sent to: **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

Autumn comes, and most of us have children and grandchildren returning to school. Whatever their abilities, most of them are faced with stern academic challenges at one time or another. This little commonplace of modern life furnishes a theme for us genealogists at this time of the year.

Every time I deliver my introductory presentation on Polish genealogical techniques and resources, I am approached by a listener who begins by protesting, "Well, I don't know how to speak or write in Polish..." This usually accompanies the production of something written in the Polish language--an obituary or memorial card of American origin, a transcript of a birth or marriage entry from a European source, a foreign military record, or the like. It is followed by the statement that it is too difficult to push one's genealogy beyond the immigrant generation, and how the speaker just doesn't know how to begin.

The striking thing about this is the frequency with which I can parse something of value to the questioner out of the offered material--I, with my limited grasp of Polish vocabulary and grammar, gained only in mid-life. I've been able to send a few newcomers off with the start they wanted, whether it's a lead to a place of family origin in Poland, the surname or occupation of a collateral or direct ancestor, or the name of an East Coast or Chicago parish that might hold helpful records. I can't claim to have given pivotal help to anyone yet. However, there's no doubt that a small Polish-English dictionary, an idea of the structure of Polish grammar, and a willingness to patiently review difficult handwriting are all that is needed to break many barriers.

So the message this time around is simple: *Don't be afraid of the Polish language.* Yes, some aspects of the grammar are difficult for Americans. The seven possible forms for nouns, changing with associated prepositions and with use in the sentence, are a bit tiresome to memorize; the system sure isn't the way English handles its nouns. On the other hand, one doesn't really need to memorize the noun cases to gain an effective understanding of them for our sort of research. The PGS-MN library collection contains several genealogical translation guides; all of them have a section on the rudiments of Polish grammar, as applied to the old records we pore over. Also, there are good charts outlining the case endings and their uses in the introductory Polish instruction books that one can now find in paperback at any good

bookstore. With this knowledge and an understanding of the verb conjugations--which in most respects are not more complicated than those in Spanish or French --one can get the gist of the basic genealogical source materials in our ancestors' tongue.

The use of an instruction book should prompt a further leap, though: why not take a classroom course in conversational Polish? Learning to speak a foreign language out loud is the very best way to internalize real-life sentence structure, and in much less time than it takes by rote memorizing in solitude. It's also a much more powerful way to sense the different way of viewing the world that is built into the structure of every language. Too, it's much more fun learning with fellow students who are in the very same situation--making mistakes *and* achieving success. Finally, you may not find the learning as difficult as you think--if during childhood you heard the language spoken by parents or grandparents, you may retain a feel for the pronunciation and the rhythm of the language even if you have no conscious memory of a single word!

We in the Twin Cities are fortunate to have several options for studying conversational Polish in a class setting.

PGS-MN Past President Kornel Kondy continues to teach his introductory and intermediate-level classes at Como Park High School, for the community education program in the St. Paul school system. He's just started the fall quarter, and Community Ed will still take registrations at (651) 293-8822. (I enrolled in Kornel's class in the spring of 1991 out of a desire for a midlife intellectual challenge. He invited us students to an early PGS-MN presentation. That revived my old but unrealized curiosity about genealogy. I took Kornel's class for three years, one thing led to another, and now I am situated in your Society, as you find me.)

We are very fortunate to have continuing college-level conversational Polish language instruction at the Twin Cities campus of the University of Minnesota, thanks to the tireless advocacy of instructor Professor Leonard Polakiewicz. This fall Beginning Polish is offered in an extension (evening) course, and an intermediate-level class is offered in the mornings. More information can be obtained by calling (612) 624-3331.

Finally, Polish conversational courses in the evening are also offered in Minneapolis at the Northeast Community School ((612) 627-3058) and Logan Park Community Center ((612) 789-6445). Taught by active members of the Polish-American Cultural Institute of Minnesota like Chet Rog, these classes have been a staple in "Northeast" for years now, they're perennially popular, and have been a powerful mechanism to keep the Polish-American community knit together.

All of these courses will be available only with enough demand to merit the schools' investment of faculty and money. The University's courses, for

example, will be scheduled only with a minimum registration of twelve students. The moral is clear: *We will have this valuable instruction available to us only if we support and use it, and in good numbers.*

The acquisition of even a little facility with the Polish language is a tremendous empowerment for genealogical research; anyone who's gained some will attest that it greatly speeds up the review of records, and enables one to pluck out the right ones. It also gives a sense of empowerment; just knowing that one has this extra tool is enough to keep one plugging ahead in research, even after fruitless hours, just from the assurance that non-recognition won't stand in the way of success. Finally, there's the broadening effect. All of the teachers of these classes love the history and culture of Poland, recognize that they are inseparable from the essence of the language, and insert a healthy dose of them into the discussion.

So my message this time isn't complicated: don't be put off by the language just because it's foreign; "go back to school," invest a little time into studying it, and you will be surprised at how quickly your understanding grows and your research prospers. *Życzę szczęścia!* --I wish you good luck!



#### Kirchen Buch für die Pfarre Floetenstein:

This copy of the first page of the parish register at Flötenstein, copied by Rev. Peter Hackert, proves that the 19th century parish records do exist. It indicates births recorded from 1814 to 1846, marriages from 1814 to 1845 and deaths from 1815 to 1865 (See story on page 9).



## Letters to the Editor *Liśy do Redaktora*

### **Thanks for help at the MGS library**

I can't thank you enough for your help on July 9th at the new MGS library. You were so kind in helping my wife and I find information. We were impressed with your knowledge and sources of information about Poland.

Recently on the Internet I made contact with a person with my same surname and it turned out to be a relative. He, in turn, wrote a cousin in Poland who provided me with a wealth of information about my grandfather's family and all the way back to my great-great-grandfather. He even gave me the address of our family farm. I continue researching the JARMUZ surname in Junczewo, Poland (near Znin) and the HAUSTEIN surname in Austria.

Your *PGS-MN Newsletter* is great! I have gained a lot in just the short time that I have been a member. Thank you for all that your group does. Sincerely,  
**Michael Jarmuz, mjarmuz@pressenter.com**

*Editor's note: Polish nights at the MGS library are on the second Thursday of each month. PGS-MN members can receive individual help with their research problems at that time. Be sure to make good use of this opportunity.*

### **Writing to Poland**

How can I obtain the mailing addresses of the following Catholic parishes in Poland: Dziadowa Kloda, Trebaczow and Nowa Wies Ksazeca? These parishes are shown on Map D-5 in *Roman Catholic Parishes in the Polish People's Republic in 1984*.

**Jan Bias, Vadnais Hgts., MN**

*Editor's reply: You can address your letter to Dziadowa Kloda as follows:*

**Parafia Rzymsko-katolicka**

**56-504 Dziadowa Kloda, Poland.**

*For the other two parishes substitute 63-643 Trębaczów and 63-631 Nowa Wieś Książeca. Please notice the Polish diacritical marks on the place names that you listed. The Polish zip codes were obtained from a Polish zip code directory available in the Polish Collection at the MGS library. I suggest that you write in Polish. Please let me know if you get any results. Before you write, however, you should check to see if the records from these parishes have been filmed by the LDS Family History Library.*

### **A journey back in time**

As I wasn't making progress researching my maternal family history, I took a trip to Poland. I wanted to see what my mom's village in the Carpathian Mountains looked like. When I arrived, I asked if any Cyrans still lived there. The response: "Oh yes, the cottage on top of the hill." Climbing up a narrow, winding path reminded me of the movie "Heidi." The old man there was not only related to me, but could tell me much. He showed me the house my mother left when she went to America in 1902, at age 15, as well as where my grandparents lie buried.

**Kornel Kondy, Minneapolis, MN**

*Editor's note: This letter was originally printed in the July, 1998 issue of Good Age. When Kornel was researching ancestors in Massachusetts, a local newspaper asked its readers to write about vacations they had taken. Kornel's letter was one chosen for publication.*

### **Can you help?**

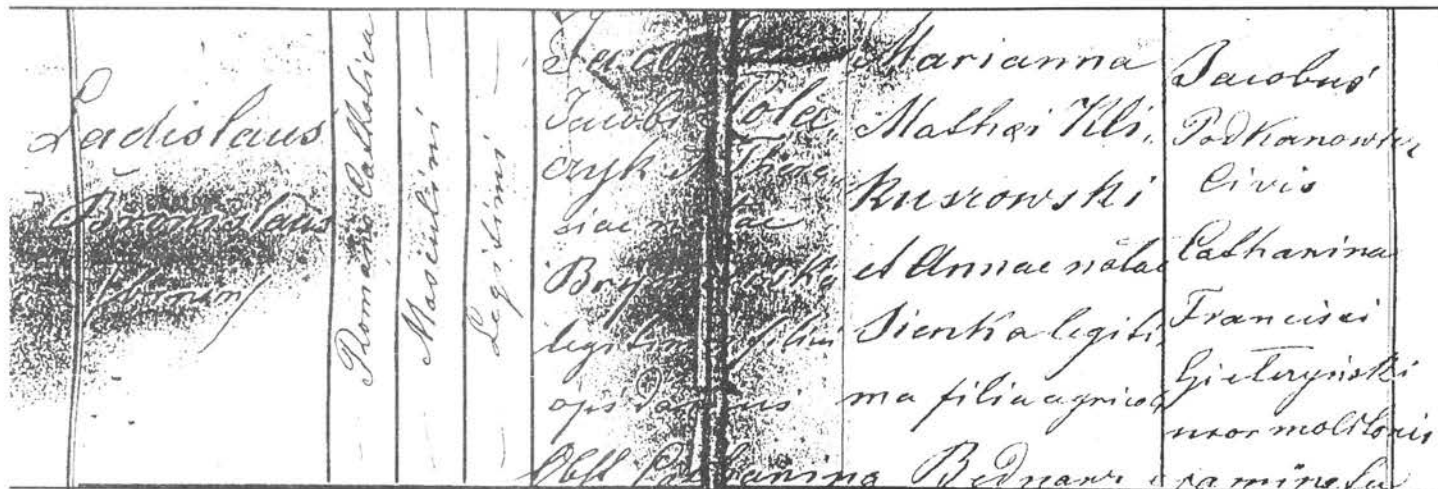
I hope you can help me. I have been once to the old MGS Library and found and copied from the Lenius Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia a map of Galicia administrative districts (1906-1914 Page D9). I believe the #12 Nowy Targ would be the Polaczyks homeland. On an older map of the German Empire 1817-1918, the area was I believe Saxony. Enclosed you will find ship records. Now Mary Polaczyk had been married before to a Hudoba and she had 2 or 3 sons who also came to Mpls. Maybe the 2 sons from Jacob came with them. By 1888-89 directory they were all in Minneapolis living at 711 NE Sibley. The Hudoba boys were: Alexander, Frank and Jacob.

I checked many of the Minneapolis and St. Paul directories from 1882-1920. Also, I checked the census for 1890, 1895, 1900, 1910.

Jacob, Mary, their children, grandchildren and even some of the great grandchildren attended and were members of the Holy Cross Church in NE Minneapolis. My parents were married there. I found the Holy Cross Church book and in the group photo of the Fraternity of St. Anthony of Padua 1886-1911 found Great Grandfather Jacob and also a great picture of the church. The church is really beautiful. I found no other information though.

The newsletters are great especially the features of the church histories. I even found my Great Grandfather Kasimier Podgorski listed in the first parishioners of St. Adabert's Church (Spring 1995 issue, page 11). Exciting.

I have also included The Podgorski family group sheet. I need to know how to proceed to find where in Posen this family came from. This was all the information on the parents death records and they were



not citizens and before the aliens had to sign up, I believe. Now would the children have to be naturalized since they came here with the parents and were under age. They were in the same books of passenger lists as the Polaczyk's: arrived from Bremen port to New York on Jan. 5th 1882. No other information on that list. They settled in St. Paul, MN.

Questions: Where is Grosspeterwitz? Where is Catharina? Do you think the passenger lists list my family? How can I proceed to get records in Poland? For the Podgorski's--how do I find where they came from in Posen? I am unable to read Latin or Polish. So when I was at MGS in 1997, I couldn't figure out the *Słownik Geograficzny*. Will you or someone be at the MGS Library to help do my Polish research the second Thursday in October (8th)?

We just got our first computer and am learning slowly... It is IBM compatible, 2 years old, Windows 95, CD ROM. We plan to get the family tree maker program. We need to learn more to go on internet. But we do have Juno (like E mail) [barbmark1@juno.com](mailto:barbmark1@juno.com)

The Newsletter box index is great! I have #9896 by my name and address. Is my membership due now? Most sincerely, **Barbara Walsh, Alexandria, MN**

*Editor's reply: Thank you for your interesting letter. You certainly have done quite a bit of research. You raise a number of questions which I will try to answer as best I can.*

*Let me start with the Certificate of Baptism of Ladislaus Polaczyk (see portion printed above). First of all, he was baptized in Nowy Targ in the Diocese of Kraków. The Polish "Nowy Targ" and the Latin "Neoforiensis" indicate the same place. They both translate to English as "New Market." The region "Galiciae" is Galicia which was the Austrian occupied part of partitioned Poland. Nowy Targ is in what is now southern Poland in the Province of Nowy Sącz (see map of the provinces of Poland on page 6).*

*There are, I think, a few errors with the translation of the baptismal certificate that you provided. The name of the priest doing the baptism is Ignatius*

*Twardowski and I don't think Ladislaus can be translated as "Lancelot." Under the "Pater" (father) heading it reads as follows: "Jacobus Jacobi Polaczyk et Theresiae natae Bryn??ska (it is difficult to read because of the fold) legitimus filius operarius." I would translate this as: **Jacób, the legitimate son of the laborer Jacob Polaczyk and Teresa, maiden name (born with the name) Bryn??ska.** Under the "Mater" (mother) heading: "Marianna Mathai Klikuszowski et Annae natae Sienka legitima filia agricola" translates as: **Marianna, the legitimate daughter of the farmer Maciej Klikuszowski and Anna, maiden name Sienka.** Under Patrinii (godparents): "Jacobus Podkonowicz Civis Catharina Francisci Gieteryński uxor molitoris," translates as: **the townsman/citizen Jacob Podkonowicz and Katarzyna the wife of the miller Franciszek Gieteryński.** Across the bottom of both the Pater and Mater columns is written: "Obst. Catharina Bednarz." This I translate as: **The midwife (obstetrix) was Katarzyna (Catherine) Bednarz.***

*This document provides a wealth of information. It indicates the place of baptism as Nowy Targ (I would check to see if the LDS Family History Library has filmed the records of this parish). It also provides the names of three generations -- the name of the child (Władysław Bronisław Polaczyk), the names of his parents (Jakób Polaczyk and Marianna Klikuszowski) and both sets of grandparents (Jakób Polaczyk / Teresa Bryn??ska and Maciej Klikuszowski / Anna Sienka). You are lucky to have this document in your possession.*

*As far as the ship lists (from *Germans to America* by Glazier and Filby?) are concerned -- I'm not sure you have identified the right people. The first list indicates that the occupation of Jacob Pawlahsek was that of tailor (I'm guessing at the meaning of the abbreviation "TLR" here) and that he came from Saxony. Saxony is*

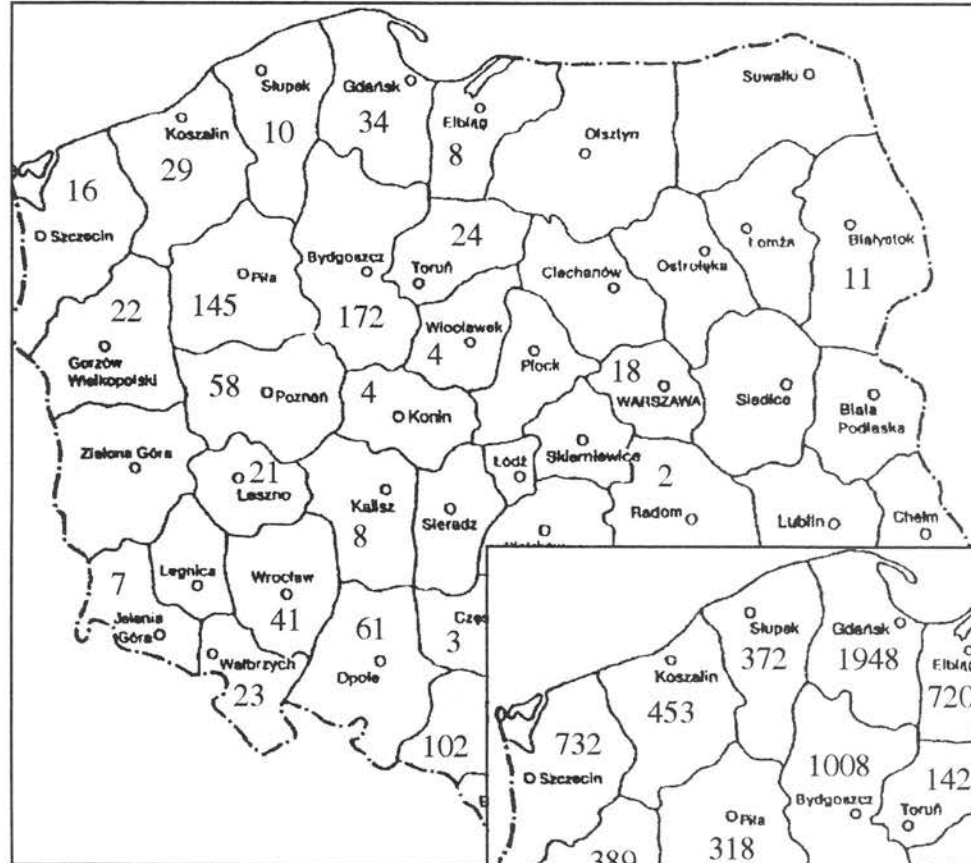
**Letters to the editor, continued on page 8**

# Origins of the LASKOWSKI and KALKA Surnames

by Paul Kulas

We continue our offer to research your Polish surnames in *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings* and in *Słownik nazwisk współcześnie w polsce używanych*. Send your request to: Paul Kulas, editor, PGS-MN Newsletter, 12008 West River Road, Champlin, MN 55316. Include \$10.00 per surname. Make check payable to PGS-MN.

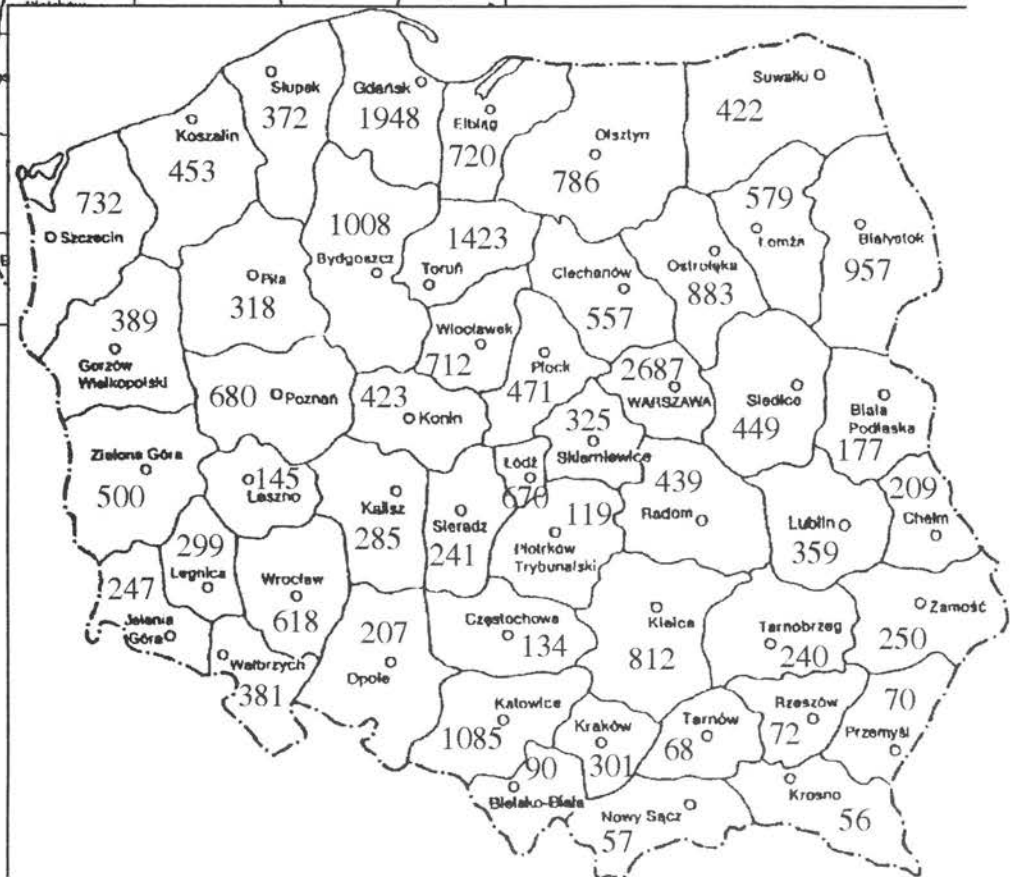
We received the following letter from a member: Enclosed please find my personal check in the amount of \$20 to cover the cost of researching the names of my two grandfathers, LASKOWSKI and KALKA. What you had to say about the name MUCHLINSKI in the Spring 1998 issue of the Newsletter was fascinating, and I hope you can turn up such interesting material about the Laskowski and the Kalka names. The former is probably a well-known name in Poland, but the latter is probably lesser known. My maternal grandfather **Albert Kalka** was born in Kadlub, located in Silesia I believe, around 1850. My paternal grandfather **Anton Laskowski** was born in a village in the



**Map 1 (at left):**  
**Distribution of the Kalka surname in present day Poland according to *Słownik nazwisk*...**

Note: Rzeszów province in southeastern Poland and Kraków province in southern Poland are not shown on the map at left. There were seven people with the Kalka surname in Rzeszów province and four in Kraków province in 1990.

**Map 2 (at right):**  
**Distribution of the Laskowski surname in present day Poland according to *Słownik nazwisk*...**



Brodnica area (formerly Strassberg, West Prussia) around 1834. I shall be anxious to hear what your research has to tell me. Many thanks for your efforts. Sincerely, **Gilbert I. Laskowski**, 8306 Cherry Valley Lane, Alexandria, VA 22309-2118.

According to Hoffman's *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings* the **Laskowski** surname is derived from the Polish word *las* which means "forest, woods" or from the word *lasak* which means "forest-dweller." Hoffman cites *Nazwiska Polaków* by Kazimierz Rymut as the source of this information.

You are correct in stating that Laskowski is a well-known Polish surname. According to *Słownik Nazwisk. . .* by Kazimierz Rymut, the name Laskowski appeared 25,425 times in a governmental agency's records in 1990. It is therefore a very common Polish surname. A map showing the provinces where the Laskowski surname was found in 1990 is shown on page 6.

As you can see the Laskowski surname is widely distributed throughout Poland. But notice that it is very numerous in the areas of northern Poland which were once West Prussia and particularly in Toruń province where Brodnica is located.

The Laskowski surname refers to "someone who

lives in the woods." It was common in Poland for free peasant farmers to go to remote areas which were not yet permanently settled and to establish a farmstead for themselves and for their descendants. They literally went out and "lived in the woods" -- not unlike our Polish immigrant ancestors who settled in previously undeveloped areas in this county to establish a farm where there was only wilderness before. I suspect that the ancestor who first used the Laskowski surname was one of these free peasant farmers.

According to Hoffman's *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings* the **Kalka** surname is derived from the Polish word *kalać* which means "to soil" or from the word *kalka* which means "tracing paper, calque." Hoffman cites *Nazwiska Polaków* by Kazimierz Rymut as the source of this information.

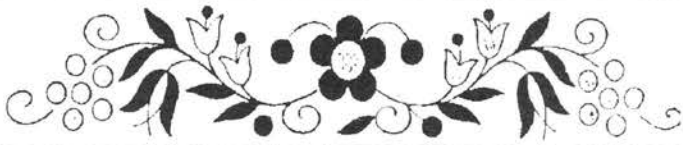
You are correct that Kalka is a lesser known Polish surname. It appears only 934 times in a governmental agency's records in 1990. It is quite widespread (see map on page 6) in central and western Poland. Notice that it is common in Silesia in Opole and Katowice provinces (a village named Kadlub is located in Opole province). It is also common in Piła and Bydgoszcz provinces which are both near Toruń province where your Laskowski ancestors originated.

## *Poland changes its Provinces again!*



### **New Polish provinces.**

The map at left shows the new provinces approved by the Sejm (the lower house of the Polish parliament) on July 18, 1998. The Sejm voted 326-45-41 for the measure. President Aleksander Kwasniewski signed the bill into law on July 27, 1998. The legislation transforms Poland's 49 existing provinces into sixteen new ones (Compare the maps of existing provinces on page 6 with the map of the new provinces at left). On August 7, 1998 the government decided that there will be 308 counties (powiaty) in Poland. Sixty-five cities will have county status. These changes will take effect on January 1, 1999. For more information see: <http://hum.amu.edu.pl/~zbzw/ph/pro/plpro.html>



## The Bulletin Board

The Polish Genealogical Society of America will present its 20th Anniversary Conference on October 16-18, 1998 at the Ramada Hotel O'Hare in Rosemont, IL. The conference theme is "Poland and Polonia: One People, Many Nations." Contact: Bernadine Saelens, 277 Gladys Avenue, Elmhurst, IL 60126 or phone: 630- 833-1355 for more information.

THOSE OF YOU who have ancestors from the former German occupied part of partitioned Poland (or from anywhere else Germans settled in Europe, for that matter) should become familiar with *Deutsch-Fremdsprachiges (fremdsprachis-deutsches) Ortsnamenverzeichnis* [German-foreign language (foreign language-German) place name changes]. This comprehensive directory, which was published in 1931, gives both the German name and the vernacular name of villages in areas lost by Germany after World War I (or of villages settled by Germans in other countries in Europe). If you have the name of the German village where an ancestor was born and you need the Polish name (or vice-versa), this reference work will give it to you. Countries included in this work are: Italy (includes villages mostly in the south Tyrolean area), Switzerland (mostly French place names), Alsace-Lorraine, France (listed separately from Alsace-Lorraine), Luxembourg, Belgium-Holland (listed together), Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Poland (West Prussia, East Prussia, Posen and Upper Silesia in one listing), Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania. This resource does not give Polish names of villages in areas lost to Germany after World War II (though I am sure such a work exists--if a reader knows of it, please inform the editor). This work is on microfilm in the permanent collection of the LDS Family History Center in Crystal (film number: GS 583,457). If it is not in the LDS FHC nearest you, it can be ordered from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.

READERS OF THIS NEWSLETTER by now should be familiar with *Słownik geograficzny królestwa polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich* [Geographic Dictionary of the Former Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavic Lands]. It is the classic Polish gazetteer and probably the best source to find a description of your Polish ancestral village as it existed in the 19th century. This work is available both in the MGS

Library (in the microfiche cabinet) and in the permanent collection of the LDS Family History Center in Crystal (film numbers: GS 920,957 to 920,972). We regularly publish translations from this reference work and we do so again on page 10 in this issue. But it is not the only source where you can find information of this sort. On page 10 we introduce another such resource: *Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preussen* [Community Directory for the Kingdom of Prussia]. If your ancestors came from what was Prussia, you should become familiar with this work. It too is on microfilm in the permanent collection of the LDS Family History Center in Crystal (film numbers: GS 806,636 for Posen, GS 1,187,921 for West and East Prussia and GS 1,183,537 for Silesia).

### Letters to the Editor, continued from page 5

*quite a distance from Nowy Targ and if your Jakób Polaczyk wasn't a tailor, I very much doubt that this is the right reference. With regard to Anna Polasik on the second list -- it doesn't list all of her children and Antwerp was definitely not a usual port of exit for Polish emigrants.*

*As far as locating the Podgorski family in Posen is concerned -- Have you checked the church records at St. Adalbert's Church concerning this family (the family group sheet also mentions St. Casimir's)? I have found that church records (especially the marriage records) often give the place of origin in Europe. The Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis has microfilmed the records of all churches in the diocese. These are available for research at the archdiocesan archives -- call Patrick Anzels, Archives Assistant, at (612) 291-4429 for an appointment (The cost for researching these records is \$8.00 a day). While there you should also check the Holy Cross records regarding the Polaczyk records (Holy Cross records are also available on microfilm at the Minnesota Historical Society).*

*I don't know if foreign-born children of aliens need to be naturalized. Perhaps one of our readers knows.*

*Grosspeterwitz is apparently in Saxony and I don't think that was the home village of your Jacob Polaczyk. Catharina is a personal given name and not a place name. The best way to get the records of Polish parishes is through an LDS Family History Center.*

*Regarding the MGS Library on October the 8th -- Someone knowledgeable from our organization will be there so that would be a good night to visit. Good luck on your research.*

*The #9896 on your address label indicates that you are paid through 1998 and that you joined in 1996. Your 1999 dues are due on 1 January 1999.*



## *Two Minnesota parishes founded by German-speaking Catholics from West Prussia*

by Paul Theodore Kulas

Two neighboring parishes in the Diocese of New Ulm, the **Church of Saint Joseph in Rosen** and the **Church of Saint James in Nassau**, were founded primarily by German-speaking Catholic immigrants from the area around Flötenstein (Koczała in Polish), West Prussia. This area is in what is now Słupsk province, Poland. Elmhurst, Illinois seems to have been an intermediate stopping point for many of the early settlers.

I have a particular interest in this area (both in Minnesota and in Poland) because my wife's grandparents, Konstantin Drobny and Susanna Henka, were early settlers in Rosen. Although the early settlers of this area were German speakers, many of their surnames (like Drobny and Henka), betray Slavic origins (*Droby* means "small" in Polish -- though Konstantin was a very large man).

I am particularly indebted to Rev. Eugene Hackert (he also traces his ancestry [Hackert and Stolpman] back to Flötenstein and to the early settlement in this area) for information in this article. Thanks to him parish histories and other items concerning Rosen and Nassau and other parishes in the Diocese of New Ulm are now in our Church and Local History Collection at the MGS Library.

The early settlers of the Rosen community who helped to form a parish were about twenty families: Theodore, Bernard and Frank Stolpman; Nicholas, Simon and John L. Karels; Martin and Leopold Stoick; Albert Hoffman, Peter Hackert Sr., Jacob Volkenant, Valentine Kelzer, Frank Adelman, Albert, Paul and Peter Kanthak; August Spors, John and Peter Roggenbuck, and Andrew and Earnest Meier. On 26 June 1889, Franz Stolpman and wife conveyed three acres of land to Simon Karels, Valentine Kelzer and Peter Hackert, Trustees of the German Catholic St. Joseph Congregation of Yellowbank to be used for a church, rectory and cemetery. The church of St. Joseph of Yellowbank was incorporated on January 29, 1896. The Pastor was Rev. Peter Rosen (the community would later be named after him). John Karels and John Kanthak were the first trustees.

The parish sacramental records (film #'s 1710897-98, on permanent loan at the LDS Family History Center in Crystal) begin in 1904. The first page of the records has the following note: "Records prior to April 1904 to be found in the Church records of St. Michael's parish Madison, Minn." However, beginning on page 11 of the birth records are birth records of the parish copied from St. Michael's records beginning 1 October

1885. There are many references to European origins in the parish records. For example a marriage record for 21 February 1911 states that: Paul Roggenbuck, the son of Peter Roggenbuck and Theresa Sporr, was baptized in Flötenstein married Maria Komeschke (spelled Komiski in the margin of the record) of the parish in Prechlau, the daughter of Joseph Komischke and Anna Schultz.

Plans for organizing the Catholic church of St. James were made on February 9, 1902, for approximately twenty-five Catholic families in the area. Among the pioneer Catholic families around Nassau were John, Fred, August and Reinhold Albrecht; Peter and John Kanthak; John, James and William Rourk; Joseph and Frank Trojahn; Peter and Albert Roggenbuck; Albert Pilatzki, Michael Mason, Fred Martin, Gustav and Reinhold Stoick; Albert, Paul, Theodore and Franz Schuelke; Fran, August and William Nitz; George and Frank Nado; Paul Sandau, James Finigan, Martin van Garvin, Herman Hueser, Albert Totzke, S.E. Spanton, John Espan, and Martin Werner. The WPA church record survey indicates that "Most of the settlers came from Illinois and originally from Flottenstein, Germany." The land for the church was donated by John P. Kanthak and for the cemetery by Albert Schuelke.

John Kanthak (according to Father Hackert) was for many years a parish trustee and "sole caretaker, janitor, usher, and collection counter." One story has it that he (John K.) actually put on vestments when conducting funerals in absence of a priest. Father Hackert quotes his father as saying "John Kanthak made himself a special collection basket on a long handle. It had two compartments. The upper compartment had a trap door, activated by pulling a trigger in the handle. This made it possible for John to inspect each individual contribution, then trigger it into the lower compartment and move on to the next person."

Parish sacramental records date from April 1904 (film number: 1710898). Earlier records are found in St. Michael's parish in Madison, MN and in Immaculate Conception parish in Watertown SD. Again there are many records which indicate European origin. For example a marriage record on 6 November 1911 indicates: John Schülke of Stegers, West Prussia, the son of Theodore Schülke and Anna Meier, and baptized at Stegers, Diocese of Pelplin, Germania married Anna Kanthak, daughter of Peter Kanthak and Anna Maulolf, baptized in Flötenstein, Diocese of Pelplin, Germania.

There are very limited records for Flötenstein that have been filmed by the LDS Family History Center. In fact, some sources indicate that pre-WWII records of the parish were destroyed. However Father Hackert, on a trip to Flötenstein, did actual research in 19th century parish records (see picture on page 3). These records do indeed exist. Somehow, somehow, the early records of Flötenstein need to be microfilmed.

## From *Słownik geograficzny:* **KOCZAŁA**

translated by **William F. Hoffman**

KOCZAŁA, in German *Flötenstein*, in documents *Vliesensteyn*, is a church-owned village in Człuchów county, on the stream Hamer that flows from the nearby lake to the river Brda, near the Pomeranian border. Its area encompasses 19,679 *morga*'s, with 359 buildings, 169 houses; there are 1,227 Catholics and 299 Protestants. There is a parish church, a school, and a post office in the village.

The village of Koczała was originally an estate owned by nobles. In 1366 Aleksander Stange -- with the knowledge and permission of the Człuchów Teutonic Knights Commander Heinrich von Thaba and of his brother Paul Stange, lord of Strzeczow -- handed over his village Vliesen-Steine, covering 60 *włóka*'s, to the *sołtys* Herman with a charter based on Chełmno law. The *sołtys* was to have every 10th *włóka*, every 3rd penny in legal fines, and half the rent from the tavern. In addition he had the right to catch fish in the village's lake and streams for his own table, and if there was a mill established there, he was to have the right to free milling. Stange set aside 4 *włóka*'s for the church. "From the rest, after 9 exempt years the settlers are to give us 14 *skot*'s and perform 1 day of road maintenance work annually. As for the *sołtys*, he shall be ready to respond to our summons, armed and riding a horse valued at 6 marks. The *sołtys* and farmers shall also give the Archbishop a tithe of 2 *skojec* per *włóka*." In 1378 Petzch Stange issued a charter to a mill in the village of Vliesenstein, to which he added a meadow, 6 *morga*'s of farmland, and an additional *włóka*. "For this the miller Gerostaw shall pay 10 marks from the mill, and 15 hens for the *włóka*." It is not known when or how this village passed from private ownership. See Dreger's *Odpisy*, manuscript in Peplin.

From the diocesan outline of its holdings we excerpt the following: the parish of Koczała numbers 2,260 souls, and is named for St. Mary Magdalene, under the government's patronage; it is not known when it was endowed and consecrated, but the current church was built in 1695, and it has had a Sobriety Fraternity since 1858. There is a branch church in Starzno. The villages of the parish are: Koczała, Łąkie, Bielsk, Steinforth, Hamer, Pflastermühl, Darzno, Stara Brda, Rummelsberg, Reinfeld, and Schwessin. Parish schools: a 2-class one in Koczała with 237 Catholic children, one in Starzno with 44 children, one in Łąkie with 53. About 80 Catholic children attend Protestant schools. In earlier times there also were two more branch churches in this parish, in Darzno and in Łąkie. [Rev. Frdrychowicz, Vol. IV, p. 236]

### UNFAMILIAR TERMS:

*morga*: also called *mórg*, measure of area = about .56 hectare, or about 1.3 acres.

*skojec*, *skot*: ancient Polish monetary units, 1/24th of a *grzywna* (virtually impossible to define in modern economic terms).

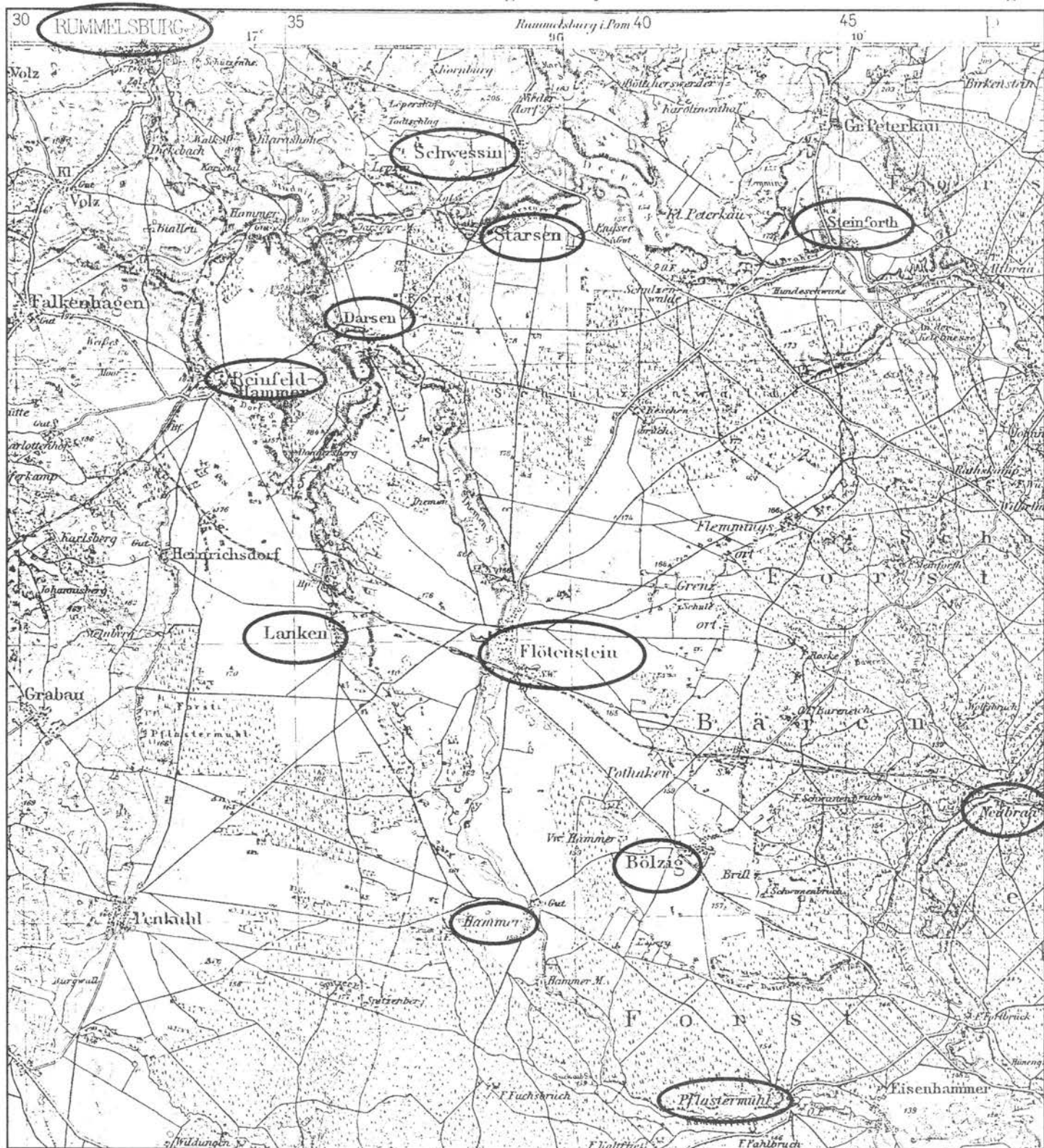
*sołtys*: in ancient Polish villages settled with German-law charters, a hereditary position as head of a rural administrative affairs, the head of the aldermen's court; from the 16th century on appointed for set period of time by the lord of the village.

*włóka*: also called a *tan*, measure of area, originally a full-sized farm; the size of a *włóka* varied greatly depending on what part of Poland and what time frame you're talking about, but generally it was equal to about 16.8 hectares.

## and from *Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preußen:* **FLÖTENSTEIN**

*Editor's note: The Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preußen [Community Directory for the Kingdom of Prussia] is a useful gazetteer for those whose Polish ancestors came from the Prussian occupied portion of partitioned Poland. It is especially useful because it gives the location of both Catholic and Protestant churches. The information found in this work is listed in columns. The column headings were translated by John Kulas.*

Province: West Prussia  
 Provincial district: Marienwerder  
 County (kreis): Schlachau  
 District court: Baldenberg  
 District military office: Konitz  
 Name of community: Flötenstein  
 Number of inhabited communities: 7  
 Total area: 4,741.8 (in hectares)  
 Average property tax per hectares: 1.42  
 Inhabited dwellings: 233  
 Other inhabited structures (includes huts, tents, ships, wagons, etc.): 2  
 Family households of 2 or more: 381  
 Single person households: 9  
 Total population as of 1 December 1905: 2,003  
 Males: 936  
 Active military people: 1  
 Protestant: 270, German speakers: 270  
 Catholics: 1,726, German speakers: 1,705, Polish speakers: 20, another language: 1  
 Jews: 7  
 Protestant church located at: Flötenstein  
 Catholic church located at: Flötenstein  
 Civil records located at: Flötenstein  
 City or police district: Flötenstein



Map of the Flötenstein (Koczała) area, the area of origin of many of the early settlers of Rosen and Nassau, Minnesota. Flötenstein is circled in the center of the map. Also circled are the villages belonging to the Catholic parish at Flötenstein according to *Słownik geograficzny*. . . : Starsen (Starzno), Lanken (Łakie) Bötzig (Bielsk) Steinforth, Hamer, Pflastermühl, Darsen (Darzno), Neubraa (Nowy Brda) (*Słownik* indicates Stara Brda [Old Brda], but that is not on the map), Rummelsberg (just on the north edge of the map), Reinfeld, and Schwessin. Stegers (Rzeczenica) lies just to the south of this map. Source: Karte des Deutschen Reiches [Maps of the German Empire]. Map # 127, Baldenburg (Biały Bór). Map is based on the Prussian land survey of 1877 conducted by the Empire Office of Land Surveys.

## GROSSE ÎLE: Canada's Version of Ellis Island by Shirley Mask Connolly

Many North Americans readily recognize ELLIS ISLAND and its significance as the gateway to the U.S., but few realize that GROSSE ÎLE is the Canadian equivalent. Only recently has it opened up to the public as a tourist attraction. Unfortunately we do not have a lovely lady of world fame (the Statue of Liberty) to guard over the harbor and emigration facility, but we do have a large Celtic cross high on Telegraph Hill. This symbol is a grim reminder of the thousands of Irish emigrants who arrived on the coffin ships in the famine years around 1847, and who would never make it beyond the cemeteries on the island. However, although Grosse Île is most remembered in terms of Irish Immigration, it is important to the history of all emigration to Canada prior to 1921. This extends to include many of the first Prussian and Polish emigrants who would come to the United States as well. Those destined for the midwest and states bordering on the Great Lakes, often took the St. Lawrence - Québec route.

Grosse Île is an island, located in the upper St. Lawrence River, some 48 kilometers downstream from Québec City. At this location, a quarantine station was erected in 1832. It was built in response to a cholera epidemic that was brought in with the many new immigrants. The disease swept the cities of Québec and Montréal. Grosse Île was selected as a site because of its isolation. Quarantine was a necessary measure to prevent the spread of disease to inhabitants of the country.

A quarantine station would continue to be a necessity in the years to come. This was especially so during the typhus epidemic of the mid 1840's. It came to Canada with the boatloads of pitiful, starving Irish immigrants. Official records show that in 1847, the year the Irish famine reached its peak, about 8000 Irish passengers were buried at sea en route to Canada and over 5000 Irish immigrants died and were buried in unmarked graves on Grosse Île.

Eleven years later, the first Polish immigrants sailed up to Grosse Île. They arrived on a ship called the *Heinrich*. Twenty nine burials were recorded on Grosse Île that year, but none of the names seem to match the first Polish families. The Prussian Poles kept coming. In 1862 a typhus outbreak accounted for 67 burials (58 of these were new immigrants), but there is no nominal record of the deaths for the years from 1859 to 1865. In 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, over 100 more immigrants were buried on the island. Some of their names are recorded in the burial records of the Roman Catholic church of St. Luc de Grosse Île, Cte. Montmagny. (1) Unfortunately the years 1867 and 1869 are missing.

In looking through the church records for the years 1866 and 1868, I noted the following "possibly" (2) Polish or Prussian looking name:

**Moeske, Jean**, born on May 29, 1866 and baptized on the 31st. Parents were August and Johanna Moeske who were passengers on the ship, *The Star of Hope*. The godparents were Ferdinand Abraham and Anne Eland. The baby died June 1, 1866. (Note: *The Star of Hope* sailed from Hamburg on April 12, 1866, and arrived in Québec on June 6th).

**Klisch, Francis**, died on June 3, 1866 in the quarantine hospital on Grosse Île. The child was 3 years and 6 months old. The parents were Jean Klisch and Marie Anne Kavinska. The witnesses were Louis Haron (?) and Francois Gagnon. (This child might have arrived on the same ship - *The Star of Hope?* - or the *Horain* which came in from Hamburg just about the same time. The *Horain* or *Hyrarn?* was in Québec City on June 5th).

In 1868 there were a number of Polish - Prussian looking names entered in the records. They were immigrants on ships that brought Kashubian settlers who would settle in Renfrew and Renfrew County, Ontario. A number of these Kashub Poles continued on into the Great Lakes and would settle in the United States. I extracted the following names and details for the year 1868:

**Foyet, Julia Anna** who died on June 3, 1868 in the Quarantine Hospital was 11 months old and was buried on June 7, 1868. She was a passenger on the ship, the *Gutenberg*. (3)

**Golla, Anna**, was buried on June 7, 1868. She died in the Quarantine Hospital at the age of 7 months. No date of death is given. She was a passenger on the *Gutenberg*.

**Tieretowski, Wilhelm**, was buried on June 28, 1868. He died at sea. He was two years old and a passenger on the *Leibig*. (4)

**Matetzki, Albert**, was buried on June 28, 1868 and had died at sea on the 27th. He was two years old and a passenger on the *Leibig*.

**Weinywiski, Anna**, was buried on June 28, 1868 and had died at sea on the 26th. She was two years old and a passenger on the *Leibig*.

**Kenyson, Frantz** was also buried on June 28, 1868 and had died at sea on the 26th. He was 6 years old and had been a passenger on the *Leibig*.

**Lemenski, Anastasia** was buried on June 30, 1868. She had died in the Quarantine Hospital, but no date of death was given. She was 18 months old and a passenger of the *Leibig*.

**Struski, Jacob**, was buried on June 30, 1868, and had died in the Quarantine Hospital. He was 6 months old and a passenger of the *Leibig*.

**Olski, Marie A.**, was buried on June 30, 1868, and had died in the Quarantine Hospital. She was 6 months old and a passenger of the *Leibig*. (5)

**Ziferont, Anna**, was buried on July 10, 1868. She was 5 1/2 years old and a passenger on the ship, the *Georgina*. (6)

**Zennen, James**, was buried on July 10, 1868. He was 2 1/2 days old. The ship was the *Georgina*.

**BLANK, MARTIN** was buried on July 18, 1868. He had died in the Quarantine Hospital. He was 24 years old and a passenger on the *Franz de Paul Armesen*. (7)

His family moved into Ontario and eventually settled in Hagarty township. He is the only positive identification I have made from these early burial records. The Roman Catholic Burial Records are missing for the years 1869, 1870, 1872 and 1875. But after 1870, there is another source of nominal records available. There is a list of **Deaths on Grosse Île from 1870 to 1913**. (8) I looked through this list and extracted the following "possibly" Prussian or Polish type names: (9)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAME/RELIGION</u>	<u>GRAVE#</u>
1870	<b>Anna Milan Growkloski</b> , Protestant.	
1872	<b>Maria Weidner</b> , Protestant	
	<b>Maria Wilkoiski</b> , Catholic	
	<b>Auguste Santerre</b> , Catholic	
	<b>Maria Knaster</b> , Catholic	
	<b>Victor Robishaw</b> , Catholic	
	<b>Anna Kulack</b> , Catholic	
1886	<b>Magdeline Bottcher</b> , Protestant	
	<b>Charles Wallin</b> , Protestant	
1892	<b>Tobiedrinska</b> , Catholic	
1893	<b>Frederic Mertz</b> , Catholic	59
	<b>Anna Soderman</b> , Protestant	61
	<b>Johnannes Tumback</b> , Catholic	64
	<b>Alexander Herner</b> , Catholic	62
	<b>Helene Letchasky</b> , Catholic	65
	<b>Elin Victoria Gothe</b> , Protestant	67
	<b>Theodore Schmidt</b> , Catholic	58
	<b>Hulda Glaski</b> , Protestant	68
	<b>Eda Glaski</b> , Protestant	69
	<b>August Mork</b> , Protestant	71
1894	<b>Paul Erdman</b> , Catholic	83
	<b>Gutfrid Mildbrandt</b> , Protestant	85
1895	<b>Julia Toth</b> , Protestant	86
	<b>Albert Wright</b> , Protestant	88
1897	<b>Onitfri Prokopiuk</b> , Protestant	96
	<b>Jesezafa Labaizynski</b> , Catholic	94

If you find one of your ancestors recorded on this list, perhaps you might like to visit the island and pay your respects. Unfortunately the early Catholic graves were relocated in a new cemetery and the bodies from the circa 1868 period were buried in lime and thus could not be found. Any wooden cross markers had long since disappeared. That was the case for Martin Blank who died there in 1868. His family went on to propagate and prosper in Ontario. He is long since forgotten. His grave was beside the old Catholic rectory.

Grosse Île is open to the public as a historic national site developed by Parks Canada. Ferries run regularly from Berthier-sur-Mer, which is less than 30 minutes east of the Québec City bridges. Look for it just south of Montmagny on a map of Québec. You can not take cars to the island – guided tours are included in the cost of the ferry (per adult, about \$35.00 Canadian, plus taxes). The season runs from June to September 1st. For further information and reservations, call 1-888-476-7734. The island of Grosse Île was closed to the public for many years and consequently, shrouded in mystery. It has the largest mass grave in Canada. Today the site provides an interesting way of learning more about the story of emigration to North America. You might want to combine your visit to the island, with a tour of some of the other 21 islands in the L'Isle-aux-Grues Archipelago. It would be a wonderful way of experiencing some of what must have confronted our ancestors as they sailed through the Canadian gateway to North America.

(1) From the Archives National de Québec, on microfilm, St. Luc de Grosse Île, births, marriages and deaths, 1834-1875. I had it sent from the ANQ in Québec City to Hull, Québec's regional branch of the Archives Nationales du Québec. The microfilm number I was given was msm #2257.

(2) Remember that these entries were made by French Canadians who likely found it difficult to understand and spell the names of the new immigrants.

(3) The *Gutenberg* sailed from Hamburg and apparently arrived at Québec on June 1, 1868. It is ship #22 on National Archives of Canada Reel C 4523. I checked this list and found the names to be more German than Polish. The list is written very faintly and the script is very, very difficult to decipher.

(4) The vessel, the *Leibig*, was one of the main Kashubian emigration ships in 1868. The passengers split between Canada and the United States. Many went up the Ottawa River to Renfrew County, Ontario, but many others went on to American Polish settlements such as Winona, Minnesota. In a letter from Rich Pershell of St. Clair Shores, MI he tells of his ancestor Josef Paschelke coming on the *Leibig* and settling in Winona, Minnesota.

(5) Note that seven babies and little children who arrived on the ship, the *Leibig*, were buried on Grosse Île. It seems that this vessel had a poor showing in regards to the number of deaths. Why?

(6) The vessel the *Georgina* sailed from Bremen on May 4, 1868. It arrived in Québec on July 10, 1868. The passenger list can be found on National Archives of Canada Reel C 4523, item # 65. The record is clear and neat. The passengers seem to have been mostly German Prussians.

(7) The vessel the *Franz de Paul Armesen* sailed from Hamburg on May 17 1868. It arrived in Québec on July 16 1868. It had 173 passengers. Many families would settle in Renfrew County, Ontario, Canada. A **TREDER** family on board ship moved to Chicago and eventually to Duluth, Minnesota. This ship's list was found on National Archives of Canada, Reel C4523.

(8) National Archives Reel # T-12595.

(9) Most of the names appear to be Norwegian, with a few English and Irish names, but it is difficult to determine the nationality of some of them. Therefore I may have omitted some names I should have included and included others that I should have left off the list. Since this is an "extraction", there is room for error(s). If you know the name of your ancestor and approximately the year he/she died, I will check the list for you. Send the name and approximate year of emigration to my e-mail address: [maskconn@intranet.ca](mailto:maskconn@intranet.ca) or write me at: 21 Granville Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 0M5.

## FAMILY TRAILS WEEKEND: MORRISON COUNTY FAMILIES REUNION

August 28-30, 1998 Little Falls, Minnesota

By Genny Zak Kielecy

Someone suggested the idea, "Why don't we have a get together for genealogists. We could compare notes, resources, and maybe just talk about our successes and ongoing research." So the people at the Morrison County Historical Society met the challenge and planned a weekend. They invited everyone on their mailing list and anyone else that wanted to join in.

Our weekend began at the Weyerhaeuser Museum located on 2157 Lindbergh Drive S. in Little Falls, Minnesota. Little Falls and Morrison County have a great concentration of Polish people. After our sign-in on Friday at 4:00 we carpoled in a caravan out to the site of the historic Warren-MacDougall Homestead where we would be spending the evening with dinner and a tour of the grounds. About twenty cars were parked along Hilton Road, the Old Oxcart Trail. We were befuddled as to what would happen next as we waited with our fellow genealogists; some perched on the rocks and fences amidst a huge open field of prairie grass. What were we waiting for we wondered, and where was this great historic mansion we were about to tour? We couldn't see any sign of a building and there wasn't even a road for the driveway. Later we were told of our surprise. We were waiting for our connection. We would be riding a horse pulled wagon for the rest of our journey, so we could experience first hand how our ancestors traveled in earlier times before there were automobiles and roads.

When our ride finally came we were all excited. Two magnificent teams of Pertram and Belgium horses with wooden hayrigs behind them appeared. We boarded our vehicle and sat on haybales placed on the sides of the wagon. What fun it was to tell stories of our ancestors and let our imaginations run wild while experiencing the slow bumpy ride through the prairie grass, ducking our heads from the trees and using old farm terms from long ago. When we finally reached our destination, we were surprised again. Beneath the trees in the clearing were picnic tables covered with red checkered tablecloths and decorated with pine boughs and mason jars filled with wild flowers and cattails. It was almost like a mirage. After our long wait and pioneer voyage we were famished. So we shared a beautiful country meal together and got to know each other.

Following our meal we toured the grounds. In the 1850s, several families of Scotch-Canadian descent began to arrive in the area that later became Bellevue Township. Peter and Martha MacDougall arrived from Canada in 1873 and later purchased this homestead.

The house, chicken coop and machine sheds were all in disrepair. But the barn was the architectural showpiece of the site. The barn was built in the 1870s from timber tall and large enough to square out for a large beam the entire width of the barn. One side was for animal stalls with cobbled flooring made of cut timber. The other side was a huge threshing pit. The barn with its massive structure and intricate details, like a cupola on top, made it an extraordinary site.

After our tour of the barn we went on a little nature hike. The trail that follows the bank of the Mississippi River brought us to a special spot that became a rookery for Great Blue Herons who nested on a nearby island.

On Saturday we were treated to a Sunshine breakfast at the museum and from 11:00 to 4:00 there was a Genealogy Expo at Little Falls Middle School. Some of the exhibits were:

- Examples of inexpensive archival quality products including acid free boxes and envelopes, Mylar, and pens to test for acidity. Most of these products could be purchased at Walmart or the Morrison County Historical Society.

- Book-signing of Dr. Marilyn Chiat -- *America's Religious Architecture*.

- Creative Memories display of how to incorporate family tree pages with photographs.

- Documenting Morrison County deaths.

- Family History Books by Warren Research and Publishing.

- Sister Justina Bieganeck with her booklets of Reunions of the Orphan Train.

- Demonstrations of scanning photos, Hewlett Packard Corel photo enhancer and Adobe photo enhancer.

- The Morrison County GenWeb page.

For more information and a mailing list of others who have an interest in Morrison County, contact: <http://www.tc.umn.edu/~pmg/genealogy.html>

Our evening meal was served at 6:30. The Guest Speaker was Dr. Martin Richau from Germany. A Briggs family skit depicting several generations and how they fit into the family tree followed. The rest of the weekend was whatever we chose to do. Of course the Weyerhaeuser Museum was open for research.

One of the best-kept secrets about the Morrison County Historical Society is the Weyerhaeuser Museum. It is without a doubt one of the nicest and most unique genealogy libraries around. One of the best features is the Family Files, which began with the WPA biographies. These are some of the most detailed biographies I've seen in the state. The files also contain obituaries, family group sheets, newspaper articles and sometimes even funeral cards. Also, people that visit the museum add to the files all the time. So it's a real great way for people that are researching the same line to connect to one another.

The museum has a very personable staff. The MCHS has launched the documenting Morrison County Deaths Project, which has a goal of mapping and indexing all county cemeteries.

**The following are some of the resources MCHS has available to researchers:**

- Bound volumes (not microfilm) of: *Pierz Journal*, *Little Falls Transcript and Herald*, *Motley Messenger*, and *Morrison County Record*.
- Federal Censuses of 1880, 1900, and 1910.
- Minnesota State Censuses of 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905.
- Naturalization Index for Morrison County.
- Little Falls City and Morrison County directories.
- Plat books & Area maps.
- Government, Court and Business Documents.
- Church Histories.
- Cemetery Maps, Indexes, and Records.
- School Annuals.
- The French-Canadian Genealogical Collection.
- Photographs.
- Computerized Pre-1908 Homestead & Patents from General Land Office.
- History Books of the State & County.

## THE MORRISON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



### THE CHARLES A. WEYERHAEUSER MEMORIAL MUSEUM

2151 Lindbergh Drive South  
P.O. Box 239  
Little Falls, Minnesota 56345

A Museum and Resource Center for the  
History of Morrison County  
(320) 632-4007

OPEN ALL YEAR:

Tuesday through Saturday - 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.  
Closed Monday and Holidays

Open Sundays (May 1-September 30): 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

*Editor's note: Many Polish immigrants settled in Morrison County. If you have roots in this county you should become familiar with this research center.*

**September 18, 1944 ...**

## American Fighters Remembered

*Editor's note: The following article appeared in the September 1998 issue of the Polish American Journal. One of the crew, Sgt. Walter Shimshook, is the brother of PGS-MN member, **Bernie Szymczak**. Bernie participated in the dedication ceremonies in Poland in 1989.*

On September 18, 1944, the B-17 bomber *I'll Be Seeing You* was shot down on an Allied relief flight from England to Warsaw. The crew was on a mission to drop supplies to Polish freedom fighters in the Warsaw Uprising. Nine of the 10 American crew members died in this heroic effort.

In 1978, Polish Home Army (AK) veterans decided a memorial should be erected in memory of the American airmen who gave their lives for Poland's freedom. They began to raise funds for a memorial, but their efforts were suppressed by communist officials who were not in favor of acknowledging that any forces other than Soviet had aided the defenders of Warsaw.

In 1984, on the fortieth anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, the AK veterans and villagers of Dziekanow Lesny raised 350,000 zloty and built a memorial to the American aircrew. The plaque on the granite memorial was cast from metal salvaged from the wreckage of the B-17 and lists the names of the crew members. But again, Poland's martial law government prohibited any ceremonies at the site.

In 1987, Vice President and Mrs. George Bush were invited to Poland. As part of their trip, they visited the monument for the crew of *I'll Be Seeing You*. Unbeknownst to the Poles, one of the crew, Sgt. Marcus Shook, had survived being shot and being in a German hospital and prison camp. He arrived for Vice President Bush's visit, which was covered by Polish and American television.

On the forty-fifth anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, in 1989, family members of three of the aircrew, Lt. Francis Akins, and Sgts. Walter Shimshook (Szymczak) and Paul Haney, attended the ceremonies at the monument as guests of ZVOD, an umbrella group for both communist and Home Army veterans.

Since 1989, families of the aircrew have assisted Polish veterans and established a small museum in a local school.

Every year, on the Sunday closest to September 18, area officials, town residents, and family members of the American airmen gather at the memorial to remember this gallant effort. This year, on Sept. 20, representatives from Columbia Heights, Minnesota -- Lomianki's Sister City -- will attend the observance at the memorial.

## LIBRARY CORNER

### MORE SHORT TAKES AT THE PGS-MN LIBRARY

By Greg Kishel

We have again acquired a nice assortment of research aids for our library collection. They include:

Otto K. and Vera N. Kowallis, *A Genealogical Guide and Atlas of Silesia* (Logan, Utah: The Everton Publishers, Inc., orig. publ. 1976, reprinted 1998). Silesia, of course, is the Polish-German-Czech borderland that now lies within the boundaries of the Republic of Poland, under the name of *Śląsk*. Though this book was first published around the dawn of organized Polish American genealogy, it still has great utility for those with roots in Silesia--including many Polish-American Minnesotans whose ancestors settled in the central part of the state. It is a tabular gazetteer, illustrated with enlarged maps reprinted from early 20th-century sources. With it, the reader who has the German name of a Silesian village can identify it to the *kreis* (county, or precinct) in which it was situated in the German Empire, its geographic location, its current Polish name, and the *powiat* (administrative district) in which it was situated in the People's Republic of Poland in the 1970s. In turn, from the maps, one should be able to identify the parish(es) that maintained church records for the village. Its 442-page length is the best testimony to its comprehensiveness. (The formatting and typography of this book, though, are a graphic illustration of how desktop publishing on personal computers has revolutionized the presentation of amateur genealogical work. The Kowallis' tables are all neat and well-organized, but appear to have been prepared on a manual typewriter; even the least-sophisticated of table functions in current word-processing programs makes a product that is easier on the eyes!)

Edward R. Brandt, Mary Bellingham, Kent Cutkomp, Kermit Frye and Patricia A. Lowe, *Germanic Genealogy: A Guide to Worldwide Sources and Migration Patterns* (St. Paul: Germanic Genealogy Society, 2d ed. 1997) (available for \$32.00, plus \$4.00 shipping and handling, from Germanic Genealogy Society / P.O. Box 16312 / St. Paul, MN 55116-0312). The GGS is a sister branch society of the PGS-MN, within the Minnesota Genealogical Society. We share many individual members, and an interest in the family history of the inhabitants of Silesia, Prussia, and Poznan--German- and Polish-speaking alike. The 1995 first edition of this work was the GGS's most

ambitious and impressive publication; now it has been revised and expanded by 147 pages. *Germanic Genealogy* is unique among the general works on its subject in the breadth of its coverage: not just Germany proper, or the German-American community in the United States, but all countries on all continents that received immigration of German-speakers from Europe from the 17th through the 20th centuries. Its treatment of research techniques alone makes it worthwhile reading, but it offers immeasurably more value than that. The volume starts with good, illuminating discussions of the complex history of Central Europe, its many peoples, and their political and religious institutions; it then covers Germanic migration to the non-German nations of Europe, the Americas, and the rest of the world. It gives literally thousands of addresses for libraries, archives, and repositories of records and data. Of particular interest to us are sections summarizing the status and location of records on the German-speaking inhabitants of areas now within Poland and the Commonwealth of Independent States, as well as two chapters on Central European Jewish genealogy.

William F. Hoffman and George W. Helon, *First Names of the Polish Commonwealth: Origins and Meanings* (Chicago: Polish Genealogical Society of America, 1998) (available for \$20.00, plus \$3.00 postage and handling, from PGSA / c/o Marcia Bergman / 926 Oxford Lane / Wilmette, IL 60091-1413). Fred Hoffman, the energetic editor of the journal and bulletin of the Polish Genealogical Society of America, has produced another marvelous aid for Polish-American family historians. Building around an earlier compilation by George Helon, president of the Polish Genealogical Society of Australia, Fred covers the religious, ethnic, and social history of naming practices in all of the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The result is a broad ethnic coverage: Polish, Jewish, Lithuanian, and Ukrainian are the major groups of origin, but even a casual skimming reveals intriguing surprises. The listings themselves give etymological origin and meaning, fluctuations in frequency of use over time, linguistic variations (in as many as 9 or 10 tongues), and the Orthodox and Roman Catholic saints' days associated with the name. All of this can furnish valuable assistance in genealogical research. The association of saints' names with birthdates, for instance, could support a link to a specific lineage if the family in question had chosen its children's names accordingly in the past. Too, the comprehensive inclusion of names without correspondents in latter-day America can help resolve ambiguities arising from bad handwriting in



## BOOK REVIEWS

microfilmed records. (For instance, for some time I puzzled over parish record entries containing a first name that looked like "Cajetan"--sure didn't sound like Polish to me! But there it is, on p. 203, as *Kajetan*--and having a fine Catholic background in the Latin *Caietanus*, meaning "of, from the town Caieta.") The format largely follows that of the author's *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings* (2d ed. 1997); the surrounding historical and onomastic materials are again in Fred's engaging style, by turns colloquial and scholarly, humorous and piercing.

Alexander Beider, *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland* (Teaneck, New Jersey: Avotaynu, Inc., 1996). For those with Jewish ancestry in Poland, this massive and scholarly production is the best one-volume onomastic reference. In 70 pages, author Beider digests the extant literature on Jewish names in Poland, including history, linguistic origin, classification, and spelling. The balance of the book is given over to two working parts. The first is a huge dictionary, containing thousands of surnames. The entries identify the places within the Russian Partition where the names were found in greatest frequency, and include the names' meaning in their language of origin. The second is a listing of the surnames transliterated into the Daitch-Mokotoff phonetic index. (By express design, this system is a better match to the phonics of Slavic languages than the Soundex system in general use in the United States.) Polish-American genealogists of non-Jewish ancestry will find much of assistance in this volume, and could very profitably use it in conjunction with Fred Hoffman's work. Just one example stems from the fact that so many surnames originating in the Polish language were borne by both Christians and Jews. Beider and his sources identify many more of these names as toponymics--names derived from places--than Hoffman and his sources do. The attribution, of course, makes perfect sense. The Jews were the last ethnic group in Poland to take formal surnames, and then only because of the new legal requirements of the partitioning empires; when required to produce a surname, more of them may have identified themselves to their birth- or residence places than to the qualities signified by the Polish root words of those places' names. To the extent that Christian Poles took the same names as toponymics, Beider's entries provide valuable clues to the location of the sources. For that reason--as well as for the evocative quality of the introductory text--this volume deserves attention from all of us.

### Holocaust Videotapes Available

Date: Sat, 22 Aug 1998 15:28:21 -0500 (CDT)  
From: Stephen Feinstein <feins001@tc.umn.edu>  
Reply-To: Stephen Feinstein <feins001@tc.umn.edu>

Subject: RE: NEW VIDEOS ABOUT POLISH RESCUE OF JEWS

The Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at the University of Minnesota has acquired three new video tapes dealing with Polish rescue of Jews during the Holocaust.

**ZEGOTA: COUNCIL FOR AID TO JEWS IN OCCUPIED POLAND** is a 28 minute film with teaching guide. Features interviews with leadership and members of Zegota who rescued more than 4,000 Jews during the Holocaust in Poland. Very useful for the classroom with discussion as it fits into a normal 50 minute session.

**ZEGOTA: A TIME TO REMEMBER.** A longer version of the above, 55 minutes, with extensive interviews with surviving members of Zegota, plus supportive testimony by Marek Edelman and Jan Karski. The video also contains testimony by officials from Yad VaShem, Israel's Holocaust memorial, about Polish rescue of Jews.

**THE OTHER SIDE OF FAITH.** The story of Stefania Podgorska Burzminski and her sister, Helena Podgorska, from Przemyśl who hid 13 Jews in their house during World War II. Stefania believed that it was intervention by God that helped her embark on her rescue. Stefania married one of the Jewish men who was hidden, Max Diamant, and now lives in Boston. A very moving story. 28 minutes.

Most of these interviewed in the videos speak Polish, with English sound translation. All three of these are available for "rental without charge" from the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies.

Dr. Stephen Feinstein, Acting Director  
Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies  
University of Minnesota  
113 Folwell Hall  
#9 Pleasant Street, S.E.  
Minneapolis, MN. 55455-0125  
612-626-2235 Feinstein direct  
612-624-0256 CENTER  
HOME: 612-377-3857  
FAX: 612-624-4894

## Missing Branches:

**QUERIES:** Send to: *Paul Kulas, editor, 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)*

**Lawrence Mosiniak** writes via e-mail: "Thanks for including me in "Missing Branches" in the Summer '98 issue. Please correct my email to read: [moz2001@mn.sinc.com](mailto:moz2001@mn.sinc.com) and add researching Poznan area in Poland." He is researching MOSINIAK, TRABKA surnames.

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

**Valarie Anderson**, 402 Iona Lane, Roseville, MN 55113 is researching the SOIKA/SOIKE/SOJKA in Moundsview, Ramsey County, Minnesota.

**Gregory C. Banas**, 12305 W. Lawn Lane, Hagerstown, MD 21740-1054, e-mail: [gcbanas@hotmail.com](mailto:gcbanas@hotmail.com) writes: "This letter and enclosed check is to join the Polish Genealogical Society of MN. The Polish Embassy in Washington, DC answered my e-mail to them and recommended your organization. An e-mail response from Mary Ellen Bruski gave me instructions on how to join. I am in the very beginning stages of research into my family tree. The surname BANAS is the one I am the most interested in. Another is BUSH, but I have no other information on any location for that name. As for 'Banas,' I do know they were from the Krakow/Carpathian Mountains area of Poland. I am fortunate that an aunt of mine does have in her possession the original birth certificates from Poland of both my great-grandparents. Once I have that, I would most certainly like to share any information I get. I am hoping to locate relatives in both Poland and in the US. Thanks for your time."

**Jerome Biedny**, 6909 West 82nd St., Bloomington, MN 55438, e-mail: [Jay\\_Biedny@ellerbebecket.com](mailto:Jay_Biedny@ellerbebecket.com) is researching BIEDNY, FUDA in Poznan and DOBOSZ, BARNAS in Galicia and all in Buffalo, NY.

**Dorothy A. Breza**, 5221 Capitol St. NE, Fridley, MN 55421 is a new member.

**Elizabeth Pierzina Brown**, 749 1/2 Investment St., Rodeo, CA 94572, e-mail: [Pierzina2@AOL.com](mailto:Pierzina2@AOL.com) is researching PIERZINA, SOCHER in Morrison Co., MN and CZECH, BARON Wright Co., MN and all in or near Kallanowitz. Also JANUSZEWSKI in Morrison Co. She writes: "I'm searching for my great-grandparents who lived north of Opole in Kollanowitz, Poland. I'm searching for two families who lived there. One is the **Pierzina/Galla** family and the other the **Czech/Baron** family. Mathaus Pierzina

married Hedwiges **Lisowin**. Their son Thomas married Franziska Galla from Trentschin on 11.2.1844. Their children include; Johann, Josef, Agnes and Eva. John is my direct ancestor. He married Johanna Czech in the USA. She was also from Kollanowitz. John was the only one who immigrated; Josef, Agnes and Eva remained in Poland. Are there more children born to this couple? I'm also trying to find the relationship to Ignatz and Andrew Pierzina who both settled in Wisconsin. I have postcards that call themselves "cousin" but that could be second cousins and not first. Simon Czech married Mary Baron in Jan. 1854. Their children were: Johanna, Lucy, Agnes, Hedwig, Stanislaus, Valentine, Julia and Frances. Valentine claims that there was another child, possibly named William that was left behind when this family came to this country about 1880."

**Laurie Hess Erdman**, 8240 Angus Ave, Inver Grove Hts, MN 55077, e-mail: [LRERDMAN@AOL.COM](mailto:LRERDMAN@AOL.COM) is researching ERDMANN, HINTZMANN, KWASNIEWSKI in the West Prussia area: Dirschau, Preussen-Holland, Danzig and in Webster, Day County, South Dakota

**John Felcyn**, 1304 W. Med. Lk. Dr., #322, Plymouth, MN 55441 is researching the FELCYN surname.

**Veronica S. Freihammer**, 13011 22nd Ave NE, Rice, MN 56367 is a new member.

**Bonnie Holtzman**, 8501 Cortland Rd., Eden Prairie, MN 55344 is a new member.

**Linda Huggard**, 9663 Virgil, Redford MI 48239-1415, e-mail: [lmhug@aol.com](mailto:lmhug@aol.com) is researching BLAZEJEWSKI in the Prussian province of Posen and in Duluth, MN and WALKOWSKI in Russian Poland and in Houghton, MI.

**Cecelia McKeig**, 19723 - 12th Ave NE, Federal Dam, MN 56641-9704 is researching WITKOWSKI, ZELINSKI in northern Poland--Gdansk, Torun and in Wisconsin and northern Minnesota.

**Mildred Moellers**, 8250 Hemlock Rd, Fayette, IA 52142-9144 is a new member.

**Candy Nagel**, 709 - 12th St. No., Sauk Rapids, MN 56379 is researching PRZYBILLA, SCHALWIG in Falkenburg, Oppeln (immigrated in 1881) and in Pierz, Morrison Co., MN; GRITTNER, MATUSZEK in Tillowitz (1881) and in Pierz, Morrison Co.; PESCHEL, MISCHKE in Ellgutt and Schidlow, Falkenburg, Oppeln (14 July 1880) and in Buckman, Morrison Co.; KRYCH. AKASKY in the district of Sulwalki (after 1901) and in Platte Twp. Morrison Co.;

GAMROTH, MARSOLEK in Hirshfelde, Schalkowitz (1891) and in North Prairie, Morrison Co.; LITKE, DRIEDZIELEWSKA in Gdansk and in McLeod Co., MN (Litke also in Morrison Co. and Alberta, Canada; KACHMARZINSKI, LUGGERT in Stettin (Poznan) immigrated in 1867, and in McLeod Co. and Morrison Co., MN. She asks: "Do you have any information on 'The Polish National Church of America' in Platte twsp. in Morrison Co., MN? Last summer I assisted the Morrison Co. Historical Society by indexing the three cemeteries which belong to this church. Some of my ancestors were founding members of this church in Platte twsp. The Weyerhauser museum in Little Falls, Morrison Co., MN has this information available to the public."

**Morris R. Olson**, 2508 Cedar Crown Dr., Minnetonka, MN 55305 is researching SHMINTEK/SCHMINTEK, ARNDT, DREGER, HENSCHER/HENSEL in the Province of Poznan in Poznan, Rogayno, Skoki, Oborniki, Boruchowo and in Faribault County, MN.

**Jeanette Peterman**, 26607 River Rd, Cloverale, CA 95425, e-mail: peteman@sonic.net is a new member.

**Alice Schalek**, R.R.1, Box 52, Ivanhoe, MN 56142 is a new member. She writes:

"Grandparents: Andrew CHLAPKOWIAK and Mary CHIRNAK. Mary Chirnak was born Dec. 21, 1849 in Poland. She came to America in 1885 residing in Manistique, MI for six years. Mary married Martin STARZAK in 1867. They lived in Limestone Township. They had three children: Rose (Mrs. Stanley Chlapkowiak), Katie (Mrs. John F. Jerzak) and Agnes (Mrs. Joe Machnikowski). Martin Starzak died and Mary married Andrew Chlapkowiak in 1898. They had eight children: Joe, Rose, Mary, Victoria, Nick, Frank, Mike and Stanley. After Andrew died she moved to Taunton, MN. Stanley CHLAPKOWIAK was born 17 July 1881 in Wausau, WI to John and Agnes Chlapkowiak. He was six years old when he came to the Northwest section of Lincoln County in 1887. Stanley farmed the land until moving to Marshall in 1927. Stanley worked for a nursery and bakery. Rose STARZAK was born 3 September 1895 to Martin and Mary Starzak in Manistique, MI. Remembering talking to my Dad. He mentioned parents as Andrew and Agnes Chlapkowiak (name was shortened to Chlub).

Grandparents: John J. POPAWSKI and Josephine BORKOWICZ. Josephine Borkowicz was born 16 February 1852 and John J. Popawski Sr. was born 21 June 1845. Both were born in German Poland. Josephine and John were married in their native land. One year later they immigrated to America locating in Chicago where they lived for 10 years. Leaving

Chicago the family established their home on barren prairie of Lincoln County on a forty acre homestead in Section 12, Royal township in 1880. Their children were: Mary (Mrs. Henry Knuffle of Tacoma, WA), Stanley of Marshall, Anne (Mrs. Paul Presinger of Corona SD later Milbank), Pauline (Mrs. S. Andrzejek of Ivanhoe), Agnes (Mrs. Henry Lutzwick of Ivanhoe), Joseph of Ivanhoe, John of Ivanhoe, Paulana (Mrs. C.C. Spanton of Ivanhoe), Cecelia (Mrs. Mikael Chlapkowiak of Ivanhoe), Victoria and Rose."

**Corrine L. Schultz**, 750 1st St NW, Wells, MN 56097 writes: "I would like to please become a member of the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota. I found you on your web page. Enclosed is my \$15.00 for membership. The names I'm interested in are KULLA/KULA, SCHULTZ, MÜELLER/MILLER and VOGELSANG. Kulla, Miller and Schultz are from the Pozen or Mecklenberg areas. Thank you."

**Sophie Skiba**, 7841 Long Lake Road, Mounds View, MN 55112-6207 is a new member.

**Donna Skovran**, 150 Woodland Drive, Burnsville, MN 55337-2730, e-mail: dmswan@isd.net is researching SWALINKAVICH/ZWOLENKIEWICZ/ZOLINKE/ZOLENSKE/VALINKAICH (all are different spellings of the same surname), PAVLAK, NOVAK, STRAUBE in Prussian Poland--the Poznan area, in Silver Lake, McLeod county, MN, possibly in New York and in Kitchener (previously called Berlin), Waterloo county, Ontario, Canada.

**Patricia Waletko Smith**, 19755 Country Rd., Rogers, MN 55374, e-mail: PLSMITH@MINN.NET is researching the WALETKO surname.

**Karen B. Whitmer**, 7627 Blaisdell Ave., Richfield, MN 55423, e-mail: whitmerj@aol.com is researching in former East and West Prussia and in Ohio and Minnesota.

**Richard J. Wett**, 1396 Baldur Park Rd., Orono, MN 55391, e-mail: RJWETT@AOL.COM is researching PANKOWSKI, PETER in Chicago, IL.

**Bob Zapolski**, 1511 Arden Vista Court, Arden Hills, MN 55112, e-mail: bzapolski@tdmlogistics.com writes: "I am searching for information on my Grandfather and know very little about his background and the family background in Poland. His name was **Benjamin ZAPOLSKI**. His daughter said he told them that he came from Tajno or Lajno, Poland but I was told that his birth certificate (it is lost) said Barglow, Poland. I found Barglow and Tajno (close to each other) in the Suwalki region of Poland. My guess

*Missing Branches: continued on page 20*

*Missing Branches: continued from page 19*

is that he was actually born or baptized in Barglow but probably lived in the smaller town of Tajno or Lajno. He gave three different birth dates on different things that he filled out so we are not sure which is correct. They are: 3/15/86, 4/21/84, & 3/15/87. His mother died when he was very young and he was raised by his father and stepmother until he came to America as a young teenager (without his parents — someone said with an uncle). He said his parents names were **Stanley** (could be Stanislaw) Zapolski and **Jozefa** (Josephine?). We have two last names for his mother and they are PUCYTOSKI and PUCRSZTOWSKICH. The last one does not seem like a Polish name or any nationality from what I can see. I also do not know if the last name is his birth mother or stepmother.

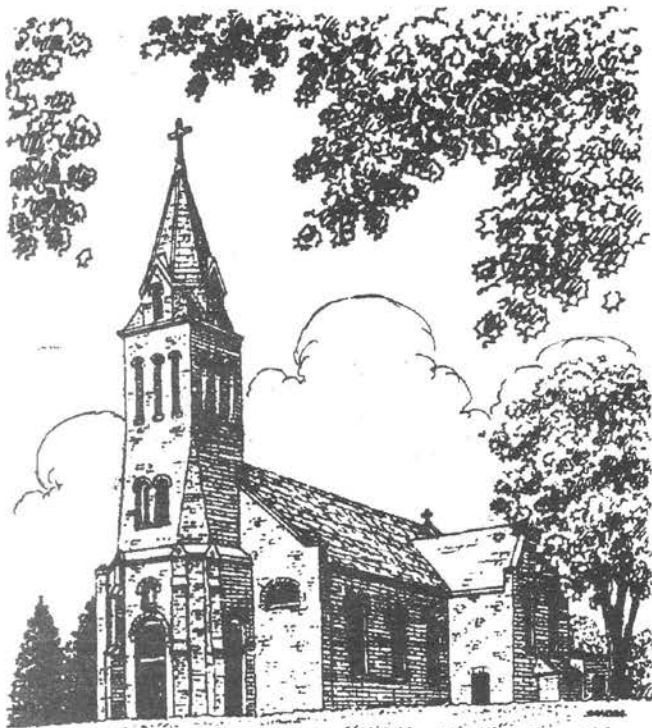
He had two sisters that we know of. **Vladja** (could be Wladyslawy) Zapolski and she came to America and lived with an aunt in Connecticut until she married Kajten BACKIEL. She died in Massachusetts at age 28. She had two sons, **Peter** Backiel and **Mitch** Backiel, and 2 daughters, **Lucy Backiel Schiltz** and **Helen Backiel Novak**. I have never had any contact with any of these people but an aunt that lives in Minnesota visited them once. They told her that they did not have the records of Poland either so we are lost

here. The other sister was named **Helen** Zapolski and she came from Poland to Superior, WI when she was around 20. She married a WENDOLOSKI. I do not know his name, but they had three sons -- **Louis, Bernard & Joseph**. Once again, I have never had contact with anyone from this side of the family but my aunt has and again, no luck on any Poland details. I am looking forward to researching my ancestry any hopefully you can help steer me in the right direction."

**Dan Zinda**, 1115--6th Ave, DeWitt, IA 52742-1155 e-mail: 73412.2000@compuserve.com is researching ZINDA in Holloway, Swift Co., MN and in Ivanhoe, Lincoln Co., MN and PETROWSKI/PIOTROWSKI in Holloway, Swift Co., MN and in Hastings, Dakota Co., MN.

**RENEWED MEMBERS:** *The following are renewed members who indicated more complete areas of research than was previously published.*

**Suzanne Greenslit**, HC 86 Box 2800, Merrifield, MN 56465 is researching POLASHIK/PALASHIK name in Poznan (maybe the Bydgoszcz or Gniezno areas). They came in 1864 and settled in Chicago (before the fire, ergo no records) and then in Sobieski, Morrison County, MN.



## **St. Joseph's Catholic Church**

Rosen, Minnesota

This parish was founded by German-speaking Catholics from West Prussia (See story on page 9).

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