



Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

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A TRANSCRIPTION OF ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERY SPLIT ROCK TOWNSHIP, CARLTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA

By Greg Kishel



Carlton County, Minnesota had an area of concentrated Polish settlement in its southwest corner, first homesteaded in the late 1880s and later organized in Split Rock and Silver Townships. I had known from various sources that Split Rock's Polish pioneers had founded a Roman Catholic church over a century ago, which was still used as a mission of the parish in Moose Lake. It followed that there would be a cemetery there, and probably not a large one. To continue my project to catalogue the monuments of Polish-American burial grounds in Minnesota's Arrowhead Country,¹ I paid a visit to the site in the fall of 2000.

About 13 miles west of the southerly Moose Lake exit off I-35, along Minnesota State Highway 27, I found a beautifully-maintained church building and a well-tended cemetery. There were seven long, neat rows of markers. Better than 90% of the inscriptions gave Polish surnames; many indicated the presence of those from the immigrant generation, by date and by the use of the Polish language. A transcription clearly promised to be worth the effort.

I returned on three occasions in July and August, 2001, to take field notes. On the day of my first visit, someone had been making hay on the adjoining meadows; on a gorgeous mid-summer afternoon a light wind carried the fresh scent to me. It was breezy, bright, and pleasant on all of my subsequent stops, including the one I made in November to proofread my first typescript. This all has made for pleasant memories of the field work.

Split Rock, continued on page 14

¹This consisted of my published transcriptions of the Catholic side of Forest Home Cemetery in Buyck, published in the Winter, 1998-99 issue of this newsletter, and of St. Joseph's Cemetery at Gnesen, published in the Winter, 1999-2000 and Spring, 2000 issues. In addition, over a seven-month period in 2000 I transcribed at St. Isidore's Cemetery at Sturgeon Lake, in northern Pine County. The numbers of inscriptions there being much larger--and the readability of many of them being more problematic--I am still revising that one. It will be serialized here, starting several issues hence.

In this issue . . .

A Transcription of St. Joseph's Cemetery Split Rock Twp, Carlton Co.	page 1
President's Letter.....	p. 2
The Bulletin Board.....	p. 3
Have you joined our Mail List? Mark your calendars!! Using a LDS Family History Center Minnesota's Farming Communities "Branching out" presentations:.....	p. 4
Using Newspapers in Polish- American Genealogy Getting Beyond that Brick Wall Guide to East/West Prussia.....	p. 5
Minnesota Naturalizations Index Letters to the Editor:.....	p. 6
Haller Army recruits Address correction; New book <i>Słownik geograficzny?</i> Polish records?.....	p. 7
Great figures in Poland's history and culture.....	p. 8
Jacob Norlock's homestead.....	p. 10
The unusual fate of the <i>Raławicka Panorama</i>	p. 11
Territorial Changes, 1939-1952.....	p. 13
Letters to the Editor (continued).....	p. 13
Minnesota Farm Directory? St. Joseph's Cemetery (continued).....	p. 14
Ancestor Chart.....	p. 22
Missing Branches (continued).....	p. 23
Missing Branches.....	p. 24

Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota

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Items submitted for publication are welcomed and encouraged. Deadlines for inclusion are: March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15 respectively. Articles, letters, book reviews, news items, queries, ad copy, etc. should be sent to: Paul Kulas, editor, *PGS-MN Newsletter*, 12008 West River Road, Champlin MN 55316-2145 or to e-mail: <kkulas@ties.k12.mn.us>

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President's Letter

by Terry Kita

The Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota recently held its annual meeting at the MGS Library. Attendance was comparable to that for most programs during the year. I will briefly summarize the meeting for members who were not able to attend.

Barbara Rockman, who has been treasurer since the beginning of the organization, retired as of this meeting. She will be sorely missed. She leaves us in good financial condition. Note that membership renewals are to be sent to Audra Etzel, who succeeds Barbara as treasurer.

Our membership is about the same as a year ago. More and more of our business and messages sent to our member are conducted via email. If you have recently changed your email address, or acquired one, send an email to Lisa Trembley to update our records. Do not forget to keep your dues payment up to date. There is an indication on your mailing label if you need to renew at this time.

We started a "mail list" last year. It is an increasingly popular method to obtain information, or post inquiries. If you wish more information or to join, visit our website or contact Ray Marshall at: <raymarsh@mninter.net>

Our book and map collections, as well as collections for other genealogical societies, reside at the MGS Library in Golden Valley. PGS-MN helps to staff the Library monthly, on the 4th Saturday, from 9:00 til noon. We are asking members to volunteer. It will enable those of you who are unfamiliar with the Library, to learn about it from the regular MGS staff whom you will assist. For information contact me or Jan Bias.

Paul Kulas is available at the MGS Library, on the 2nd Thursday of each month, from 6:30 pm til closing, to answer research questions. It is a good opportunity to get one-on-one assistance.

We expect to conduct 4-5 programs this year, and hope that participation will increase from last year. Participation at programs is not only enriching, it is also a chance to meet other members, and perhaps gain valuable information. Future programs will be advertised to all members. The

newsletter will always advertise future meetings.

We hope to choose a major research project this year, something that will be of general interest, induce members to volunteer, and be helpful to future researchers. Greg Kishel is collecting ideas for such a project.

Lastly, the annual PGS-MN election was held at this meeting. Officers for 2002 are listed on page 2 of this newsletter. All of those who volunteer for board positions, committees, or in any other way, are greatly appreciated, and help make the organization a success.



The Bulletin Board

Have you joined our Mail List?

If you have never joined a Mail List on the internet, it may be because you don't know what it is. We invite you to join our very own Mail List. It doesn't have anything to do with junk mail, and if you don't like it you can easily get off the list by just asking.

Being on a genealogy Mail List is sort of like being able to go to an "Answer Booth" when you have a research question. The more people who frequent the Answer Booth, the more they will all learn and benefit from it. We all have questions about research. Once you join the List, your questions can be submitted to the Mail List via e-mail, and everyone else on the List will see it in their e-mail. It is likely that you will get an answer of some kind from several people. If you don't get any answers, submit the question again in a month or so. Maybe others will have joined the List by then and your question will be new to them.

While you can't expect another researcher to know what town in Poland your grandfather came from, someone might be able to tell you what part of Poland a particular town or village is in. Or someone else may know a good place to stay in Gdansk. Anyone can join our List, not just members of PGS-MN. Its quite possible that people in Poland or Germany will be on our List because they have ancestors who settled in Minnesota.

We would love to see more "traffic" on our Mail List. You can join by sending an e-mail to: <PGS-MN-L-request@rootsweb.com> In the body of the message type "Subscribe." That's all you have to do. Just send it. By return e-mail you will receive the instructions for submitting your questions and instructions for "unsubscribing" if you choose to. Keep a copy of these instructions.

See you in the Answer Booth.

--Mary Ellen Bruski

Mark your calendars!!

Saturday, April 27, 2002

USING A LDS FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

A PGS-MN Presentation at the MGS Library
(See advertising insert for directions to the Library)

This program is designed to acquaint researchers with the LDS Family History Centers--there are 4 in the Twin City Metro area. The LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City has microfilmed many Polish church records. These films can be viewed at the various LDS Family History Centers located throughout Minnesota and around the nation. The microfiche and computer indexes as well as the Family History Library's internet website at <familysearch.org> are among the topics to be discussed. This program will be a good primer before visiting a Family History Center.

For questions contact Terry Kita at 612-927-0719 or email at <terry.kita@federalcartridge.com>

Monday, May 13, 2002

OUT ON THE WIND: LIFE IN MINNESOTA'S POLISH FARMING COMMUNITIES

A Brown Bag Lecture by John Radzilowski
Minnesota History Center
345 W Kellogg Blvd., St. Paul,
Noon-1 pm; Free and open to the public

Since the late 19th century, Minnesota has been home to a large population of Polish immigrants and their descendants. By 1918, there were approximately 75 Polish communities with at least some Poles in nearly every county of the state. Today, Polish Americans are Minnesota's sixth largest ethnic or racial group. Despite this, the Polish impact on the state has been largely ignored by historians. John Radzilowski uses first-hand accounts to recreate the rich cultural and religious life of the many small Polish farming communities in Minnesota. He is the author of many articles and books on Polish American, Polish, and Minnesota history, including an article in the forthcoming Spring 2002 issue of *Minnesota History*. Radzilowski is vice president and immediate past president of Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota, 2d Vice President of Polish American Historical Association and a Director of PGS-MN.

For information and directions to the History Center see <www.mnhs.org> or call 651-296-6126.

“Branching Out” presentations:

PGS-MN featured two presentations and a “hands-on” question and answer session at the MGS Annual Branching Out meeting in Bloomington on March 2. The following are outlines of the two presentations

USING NEWSPAPERS IN POLISH-AMERICAN GENEALOGY

Presented by Greg Kishel

English-Language Newspapers

- *Availability:*
The Minnesota History Center in St. Paul [MHS]
Local public libraries
Local historical societies and archives
Inter-Library Loan
- *Variety:* always check defunct second local newspapers, nearby towns, nearest city
- *Key events, dates, and features to check:*
The obvious ones: Obituaries, births, marriages
Wedding anniversaries
“Back-fence chat” columns, personals, etc.
Local reportage from neighboring rural areas
Church foundations, openings, dedications, anniversaries
Significant historical celebrations:
1949: Minnesota Territorial Centennial
1959: Minnesota Statehood Centennial
1976: The Bicentennial
Town and city anniversaries

Polish-Language Newspapers

- *Availability:*
MHS
The Immigration History Research Center,
Anderson Library, U of M [IHRC]
Local libraries and archives
Inter-Library Loan
- *Titles pertinent to Minnesota and Wisconsin:*
Wiarus, Winona [MHS and IHRC]
Nowiny Minnesockie, Minneapolis/St. Paul [MHS]
Stońce, St. Paul [IHRC]
Rolnik and Gwiazda Polarna, Stevens Point [IHRC]
Kuryer Polski, Milwaukee [IHRC]
Straż and Rola Boża, the PNCC newspapers [IHRC], and their indexes IHRC and PGS-MN]
- *Key events, dates, and features to check:*
Obituaries, necrologies
Local reportage from place of publication
“Back-fence chat” columns for urban areas
“Remote local” reportage
Historical columns

GETTING BEYOND THAT BRICK WALL

Presented by John Kowles

- I. Interview Relatives - glean all the info possible - take notes
- II. Minnesota History Center Records - on Kellogg in St. Paul
 - A. MN US Census (1850 -1920, 1930 soon to be available)
 - B. MN Naturalization - after 1906 very helpful
 - C. Death Certificate Index
 1. 1908 - 1955 index online
<<http://www.people.mnhs.org.dci>>
 2. 1900 - 1907 available but not indexed
 - D. Minnesota Newspaper Obituaries - who were pallbearers helpful sometimes
- III. Immigration Records
 - A. Ellis Island Index - (1892 - 1924)
<<http://www.ellislandrecords.org>>
 - B. Hamburg Lists - <www.hamburg.de/LinkToYourRoots/english/welcome.html>
 1. Only 1890 -93 on line but expanding
 2. LDS has on microfilms of 1850 - 1934
 - C. Bremen (1920 - 1923 now but being carried to 1929), Try: <<http://db.genealogy.net/maus/gate/shiplists.cgi?lang=en>>
 - D. *Germans to America* (66 volumes covering 1850 -1895) - at Minnesota History Center
 - E. National Archives in Washington has most passenger lists 1820 - 1945
 - F. Immigrants Ship Transcribers Guild - <<http://istg.rootsweb.com>>
- IV. Internet - literally 100s of useful sites¹
 - A. <<http://www.cyndislist.com>> - Click to Poland
 - B. <<http://www.feefhs.org>>
 - C. <<http://www.rootsweb.com>>
 - D. <<http://pgsa.org>>
- V. LDS Library - <<http://www.familysearch.org>>
Check Ancestral File and IGI first
- VI. Government Records
 - A. Passport Applications (1791 - 1905, except during Civil War)
 - B. Alien Registration - starting at World War I
- VII. Polish records
 - A. Civil - Polish State Regional Archives - PGSA website has links on left hand side
 - B. Church - Polish Archdioceses - A fairly complete archive source is:
<http://maxpages.com/poland/Archives_Poland>
 - C. Magnate Records - LDS has Polish town lists which can provide nobles who owned town. (LDS microfilms 920957-920971). A list of

¹ If address is bad or unknown, go to <<http://google.com>> and put in key words separated by comma. Example: Polish, Archives, Poland, Archdiocese, Records

where the archives are, can be obtained from
<<http://www.avotaynu.com/magnates.htm>>

VIII. Association Methods

- A. Research relatives, siblings' spouses in Poland or people with same surnames
- B. Use census to find where others in same area in US came from - chain immigration was common. 1920 census, for example, required a lot information like: mother tongue, naturalization data, time in US, etc.
- C. If records are not in town they emigrated from look in surrounding churches. *The Latin Church in Polish Commonwealth in 1772* is a good resource.

Guide to East/West Prussia published

Publication of *Genealogical Guide to East and West Prussia (Ost- und Westpreussen): Records, Sources, Publications & Events* (Minneapolis: Brandt), is imminent. The price is \$42.50, plus S/H. The primary purpose of the guide is to identify all the dozens of different kinds of genealogically useful resources which are available.

Although the book relies heavily on German-language sources, an excellent Polish-language source is Anna Laszuk, *Księgi metrykalne i stanu cywilnego w archiwach państwowych w Polsce* [Metrical (Parish and Jewish) and Civil Registers in the State Archives of Poland: A Guide] (Warsaw: Wydawnictwo DiG, 2000). An accompanying 16-page booklet in German by Hanna Krajewska makes the guide accessible to anyone with minimal genealogical knowledge of either language. Laszuk's guide lists 29 different kinds of registers (most identifying different religious groups) in the 89 Polish state archives, so it is applicable to all areas for which there are records in these archives.

Goertz has compiled two appendices identifying every locality in East and West Prussia for which the FHL has any films. Charles M. Hall, *The Atlantic Bridge to Germany*, vol. 8 (1993), identifies all the different kinds of records for East and West Prussia, Pomerania, Pomerania and Brandenburg which are available, along the span of years covered, by locality.

Appendix 13 lists all the genealogical publications and other researched or computerized information by Marianne Stanke. While the titles are in German, they are translated.

A few of the most important other records are land tax and mill usage registers; 1783-84 land deed registers with a land ownership history going back up to 50 years; duplicate parish registers originally required in 1794 (but with few pre-1815 ones available) listed under court records by the FHL; and real property inheri-

tance records, which include paupers and have much more detailed family data than parish registers.

The guide details all the many different ethnic and faith groups in East and West Prussia: natives, refugees and immigrants. Appendix 16 on Kashubians contains virtually all the information on that group in Brandt's out-of-print guide, *Resources for Polish-American and Polish-Canadian Genealogy*. There is a lengthy Historic Dateline and a map section (24 maps: many of East and West Prussia; many of Poland or northern or central parts of it; and others).

Minnesota Naturalizations Index online

There is an index to MN Naturalizations on <Ancestry.com> It's paid subscriber access.

Several years ago, the Iron Range Research Center purchased the entire set of microfilmed Minnesota County Naturalization Records (87 counties) from the Minnesota Historical Society. Because the record set was one of the most widely used records in the Iron Range Research Center, it quickly became apparent that the indexes to the records were incomplete and often inaccurate. Conrad Peterzen, a Research Center volunteer, resolved to make a new comprehensive index to the entire set. His index recorded the name of each person requesting citizenship and included the following information: Spouses name, county of residence, microfilm reel reference, print volume, and page number. The index also includes records of people who were denied citizenship and those who never completed the process. The present version of the index contains 57 out of the 87 counties and roughly 500,000 records. (*Editor's note: At last report, the indexing has been completed but all counties may not yet appear on the internet site.*)

The fact that spouses are listed in the index can be especially important because before 1922, women became citizens through their husbands and did not have their own papers. This index provides the necessary information for researchers to access the original papers in the microfilm collection. The microfilmed papers contain most of the relevant genealogical information, i.e., dates and places of birth and marriage.

Note: While most of the locations refer to counties, the following names are cities in St. Louis County: Virginia, Hibbing, Ely, and Duluth.

To receive additional information and forms to access your ancestor's naturalization documents, contact: <<http://www.ironrangeresearchcenter.org>>

To contact the Iron Range Research Center directly, you can write them at: Iron Range Research Center, ATTN: Naturalization, PO Box 392, Hwy 169 W. Chisholm, MN 55719-0392. Phone: (218) 254-3325 Email:<debf@ironworld.com>



Letters to the Editor Listy do Redaktora

Haller Army recruits

I was quite stunned by the sheer number of Haller Army recruits from Duluth/Superior (*PGS-MN Newsletter, Autumn 2001, pp 1, 18-23*)!! I'm not sure what to make of Ray's statement that few seem to have returned. I can't believe it, but it depends on what year he's looking at. Most of them didn't get back until 1922 or so. Many were stranded in Poland and it was the US that paid to get them back. Also, there were many immigrants who volunteered for the army even though they were too old but it was a patriotic gesture.

Now, I'm curious as to how many were recruited in the Twin Cities and Winona!

John <JRadzilow@aol.com>

Editor's reply: We plan to do a follow-up listing of Haller Army recruits from the rest of Minnesota in the future. In an article ("The Polish Army in France." Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly 33, no. 4: 195-98), Paul S. Valasek, D.D.S. lists 47 recruiting centers throughout the U.S. and the numbers recruited at each of them. Duluth is listed as having recruited 600 volunteers. That is twice the number he lists as having been recruited in Minneapolis (200) and St. Paul (100) combined. Winona apparently did not have a recruiting station--at least it is not listed by Valasek. Why so many more were recruited in Duluth is an interesting question. Reader's, any ideas?

Address correction; New book

My e-mail address is wrong in the latest issue of the Polish Genealogical Society magazine on page 15. It should be <rzurek@aol.com> Also, one Web site address for Kandiyohi County, there is no period after roots.

Other news: I am writing a pictorial history book: *Images of America: Sauk Rapids and Benton County, Minnesota* by Ronald Christopher Zurek. It is a new title from Arcadia, America's leading publisher of local and regional history. It will be available in early summer 2002. For more information on the book you may write to the author at the email address below.

Ron Zurek <Rzurek@aol.com>

Słownik geograficzny?

I'm not sure whether I heard correctly (*at a recent membership meeting*) that there is a book in Polish that has histories of various villages in Poland. If this is the case, would I be able to get histories of Stachowice (Gross Friedrichsfelde--the German name) and Bystrzyca (Ober Weistriz)? Both are located close to Swidnica (Schweidnitz), which is the county seat. These are the two villages that my great-grandparents came from when they left for the USA in 1860. I'll attach my translation of the information from *Meyers Orts* on these two villages. There are a few German words that I wasn't able to translate for the village of Ober Weistriz.

Galen <GalenSommer@cs.com>

Editor's reply: I believe that you are referring to Słownik geograficzny. . . . Translations from this source appear often in this newsletter. The following is my rough translation of a reference to the village of Bystrzyca (Ober Weistriz) in Słownik:

Wystrzyca Polska, in German *Weistriz Polnisch*, in 1340 *Wistricia Polonialis*, [Note: it is referred to in documents by these names] in 1362 and 1372 *Polnusschen Weissericz*, a village and estate, in the district of Świdnica, the Catholic parish church and the Protestant church are in Świdnica. The village has 241 hectares (201 in fields, 13 in meadows, 3 in forest), 45 houses, 466 inhabitants (72 are Catholic). The estate (manor) has 88 hectares (76 in fields), 5 houses, 57 inhabitants (4 are Catholic). Two water [water powered] mills. A copper forge is located here [I'm not really sure about the translation of this last sentence--something about a copper forge].

I notice that your translation from Meyers Orts. . . indicates that there are both Catholic and Protestant churches located in the village. My reading from Słownik. . . indicates both are located in Świdnica. Of course there is a time difference between the two sources. Meyers Orts was published in 1912 and Słownik was published in fifteen volumes between 1880 and 1902. So the churches could have been built in the village in the interim. There is definitely a Catholic church located there today.

The translation of the words from Meyers Orts. . . are as follows: papierfbr. = paper mill; Brau = brewery; Brenn. = to burn; brand; carbonize; char (wood); distill (spirits); bake (bricks); fire (pottery); roast (coffee) etc. Maybe this refers to the copper forge.

I did not find a reference in Słownik to either Gross Friedrichsfelde or to Stachowice.

Polish records?

Enclosed are some Catholic Church records from Florian, Marshall Co. Minnesota. I had been trying to get information from the priest in Florian with no luck. So I drove up there and copied what records they had. The missing page numbers were not available for copying. I am enclosing copies of these records. I hope they are useful.

I did find a family record, I think. Unfortunately, I do not read Polish. I put a copy of that record on top. Is there someone who can translate the record for me? I would appreciate it.

Elaine Cecil, Lake Havasu City AZ

Editor's reply: The record is in Latin and not in Polish. The translation of the record is as follows: The banns of marriage for Andreas Efta and Cecilia Cieminski were duly announced the usual three times. Subsequently, the marriage was contracted in the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Stanislawowo. *The record is dated: 29 May 1900. Unfortunately this record gives no indication of the place of origin of the couple involved. Many of the records that you copied do give the place of origin. See the example below:*

The marriage record below is dated: 27 June 1911. The groom is: Michael Przybilski, 40 years old, a young man, son of Antoni Przybilski and Rozalia

Kasprowicz, born in Szymborowa, P.O. Strzałkowo, Kreis Wreschen, Posen. *The bride is: Marya Kurzawa, 23 years old, daughter of Francis Kurzawa and Francisca Krzyżosiak, born in Kuźmin, Posen, Germania. Witnesses are: Józef Kuznia and Marcin Przybyski. The priest was: A. Stojer, O.M.I. from Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

Readers: Notice the information given in this record. It gives not only the names of the parents of the couple but also their home village in Poland. It is very important to search church records (they are often much more detailed than civil records) when researching your ancestors. Search not only the records of your direct ancestors but also the records of any siblings, relatives and even neighbors. If your ancestors settled in a rural area, it is often useful to study the records as a whole to see if any patterns of movement can be discerned. Rural settlements were often "transplanted communities." Neighbors in America were often neighbors in Poland as well.

The records copied by Ms. Cecil are complete for 1897 and 1898 and are scattered for following years. The '97-'98 records have many references to places of origin of the people involved. I hope to extract this information for publication in a future issue of this newsletter.

Stanislawowo:

*Die 27^{te} Junii 1911, unctum. banno praenotato, nullis que
impedimentis detectis, matrimonium inierunt
Michael Przybilski, 40 annorum natus, juvenis
filius Antoni Przybilski & Rozaliae Kasprowicz
natus in Szymborowa, P.O. Strzałkowa, Kreis Wreschen
Posen.
et Marya Kurzawa 23 a. n.
filia Francisci Kurzawa & Franciscae Krzyżosiak
nata in Kuźmin, Posen, Germania.
coram testibus: { Józef Kuznia
Marcin Przybyski
Quos ego in faciem copulavi.
A. Stojer ord.
Winnipeg, Man.*

Great figures of Poland's history and culture



COPERNICUS
Mikołaj Kopernik
(1473-1543)
Astronomer

SOBIESKI
Jan III Sobieski
(1629-1696)
King of Poland

KOSCIUSZKO
Tadeusz Kościuszko
(1746-1817)
Patriot

CHOPIN
Fryderyk Chopin
(1810-1849)
Composer

In my history of the Opatz family which I am presently writing, I would like to include a page of well known persons from Poland or of Polish heritage who contributed to the people of the world.

The categories which could be included would be: Science, Medicine, Military Leaders, Musicians, Artists, Teachers, Religious Leaders, Saints, Philosophers, Literature, Entertainment, Film, Business Leaders and ???

So far I have the following names with a thumbnail sketch of each. Copernicus, Jan Sobieski, Tadeusz Kociuszko, Frederick Chopin, Joseph Conrad, Marja Skłodowska Curie and Pope John Paul II. (Wisława, Szymborska, Nobel Laureate in 1998 is another possibility). Would you be so kind as to add personages you know to the list?

With much appreciation for any help you can give.

Eileen Opatz Berger <gebergers@aol.com>

Editor's reply: First of all, I would recommend that you consult the following: The Polish Biographical Dictionary: Profiles of nearly 900 Poles who have made lasting contributions to world civilization by Stanley S. Sokol. We have a copy in our collection at the MGS Library. Or perhaps your local public library can order it through inter-library loan if they do not have a copy in their collection.

The following is my "short list" of recommendations for inclusion:

Science: **Nicholas Copernicus** "moved the earth and stopped the sun." He revolutionized the science of astronomy by declaring that the earth rotates on its axis and revolves about the sun; **Maria Skłodowska Curie** discovered the elements of polonium and

radium. She was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1903 and in chemistry in 1911. **Albert Michelson** was an expert in precision measurement for physics, optics, metrology and astrophysics. He accurately measured the speed of light and he received the Nobel prize in physics in 1907.

Medicine: **Casimir Funk** pioneered the study of vitamins, nutrition, and deficiency diseases; **Andrew V. Schally** conducted pioneering research into the brain's control over body chemistry. He was awarded Nobel Prize in medicine in 1977.

Military Leaders: **Mordechaj Anielewicz** was the leader of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of 1943; **Jagiełło (Władysław II)** defeated the Teutonic Knights at the battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg) in 1410; **Tadeusz Kościuszko** was prominent in both the American and Polish struggles for independence. He fortified Saratoga and West Point in the American Revolution. He also defeated the Russians at Raclawice in 1794, leading a peasant army wielding pikes and scythes (see pp. 11-12). He issued a proclamation to free the serfs in Poland and left money to purchase the freedom of slaves in America; **Józef Piłsudski** was the chief architect of Poland's independence in the 20th century. He defeated the Soviet Union's Red Army at the "Miracle on the Vistula" in 1920; **Jan III Sobieski** defeated the Turks at the Battle of Vienna in 1683 which halted and turned back the expansion of the Ottoman Empire in Europe.

Musicians: **Fryderyk Chopin** was perhaps the world's most important composer for the piano. His mazurkas evoke Polish folk music while his polonaises



CONRAD
Józef Korzeniowski
(1857-1924)
Novelist

PADEREWSKI
Ignacy Paderewski
(1860-1941)
Pianist, statesman

CURIE
Marja Skłodowska
(1867-1934)
Physicist

JOHN PAUL II
Karól Wojtyła
(1920-)
Pope

Source of illustrations:
"The Face and Faith of Poland."
National Geographic,
Special Supplement
to the
April 1982 issue,
Vol. 161, No. 4,
pp. 419A-419B.

are often patriotic calls to arms; **Stanisław Moniuszko** was the "father of Polish National Opera." He composed many songs still popular today. **Ignacy Jan Paderewski** was the most famous pianist of his time. He lobbied for the restoration of the Polish state and became its first premier in 1919; **Artur Rubinstein** was one of the greatest piano virtuosos of the 20th century.

Artists: **Bernardo Bellotto** was also known as "Canaletto the Younger." His paintings of Warsaw served as models for the city's reconstruction following World War II; **Jan Matejko** painted enormous canvasses portraying important scenes of Polish history; **Wit Stwosch** was a sculptor in both wood and stone. His altarpiece in St. Mary's Church in Kraków is perhaps his most important work; **Jan Styka** executed the panoramic painting, Battle of Racławice (see pp 11-12). His Crucifixion, displayed at Forest Lawn Park in Glendale CA, is one of the largest religious paintings in the world.

Teachers: **Jan Karski** was a member of Polish resistance during World War II and reported information about Nazi death camps early in the war. He became a professor at Georgetown University; **Alfred Korzybski** was a linguist whose work resulted in the development of general semantics. **Joachim Lelewel** was perhaps Poland's most eminent historian; **Bronisław Malinowski** was a pioneer in the field of anthropology. **Ludwik Zamenhof** created the artificial universal language of Esperanto with the hope of uniting the world in a common bond. **Florian Znaniecki** was a pioneer in the field of sociology.

Religious Leaders: **John Paul II** was elected Pope in 1978. He contributed to the fall of communism in the East and is also a critic of the materialism of the West. **Jerzy Popiełuszko** began celebrating a monthly Mass for the Homeland during the Solidarity period. His powerful sermons resulted in his murder at the hands of communist authorities in 1984. **Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński** was the Primate of Poland during the communist era. He effectively championed the rights of the Church and of the Polish people during this difficult period.

Saints: **St. Adalbert** was martyred by the Prussians in 997. The tomb of the saint is in the cathedral at Gniezno. The 18 scenes on the famous "bronze doors" of the cathedral depict the life of the saint. **St. Maksymilian Kolbe** was murdered by the Nazis in Auschwitz. He had volunteered to take the place of a condemned man who was married and had children. **St. Stanislaus** was murdered by Bolesław II (the Bold). He had denounced the king for his cruelties and injustices. His remains are in the Wawel Cathedral in Kraków.

Literature: **Joseph Conrad** became one of the greatest novelists of English Literature despite learning the language only as an adult. **Adam Mickiewicz** is considered to be Poland's greatest poet. **Czesław Miłosz**, **Władysław Reymont**, **Henryk Sienkiewicz**, **Isaac Bashevis Singer** and **Wisława Szymborska** were all awarded Nobel prizes in literature (see PGS-MN Newsletter, Winter 1996-97, p. 1).

Film and Entertainment: **Helena Modjeska** was the leading Shakespearean and dramatic actress of her day (Her son, **Ralph Modjeski** became a well-known

engineer and bridge builder). **Pola Negri** was a silent film star of the 1920s. **Waclaw Nijinsky** was a world famous ballet dancer and choreographer. **Andrzej Wajda** and **Krzysztof Zanussi** are award winning modern Polish film directors.

Political Leaders: **Zbigniew Brzezinski** served as National Security Advisor under President Jimmy Carter. **Lech Wałęsa** was a founder of the free trade union Solidarity and was elected Poland's first President after the downfall of communism in 1989. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1983.

Business Leaders: **Hipolit Cegielski** rose from humble beginnings and became a leading industrialist and owner of the largest factory in Poznań. **Thaddeus Sendzimir** developed new methods for processing steel.

Royalty: **Bolesław I (the Brave)** ruled from 992 to 1025 and was the first to be recognized as King of Poland. **Casimir III (the Great)** founded the Cracow Academy (now known as the Jagiellonian University) in 1364. It is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in Central Europe (second only to one in Prague). It is said that he found Poland "built of wood and left it built of stone." **Mieszko I** united the various Slavic tribes between the Oder and the Bug Rivers to form the

Polish nation. His baptism in 966 brought Poland into Roman Christianity and western European civilization.

Putting together a list such as this is always problematic. The first problem is: "Where do you stop?" If you list everyone who deserves to be listed you end up with a 477 page book such as the one mentioned at the beginning of this reply.

A second problem is: "Who is Polish?" Should Polish Jews such as Mordechaj Anielewicz and Isaac Bashevis Singer be included in this listing? I would argue affirmatively. The Jewish community in Poland has made significant and lasting contributions to Polish and to world civilization. Also, should someone who was an ethnic German--like Wit Stwosz, or an ethnic Italian--like Bernardo Bellotto, be listed. Again, I would argue in the affirmative. Stwosz spent much of his career in Poland and many of his most important works remain there and are a part of Poland's cultural heritage. The same is true of Bellotto.

A third problem is that a listing such as this almost always reflects the personal bias of the compiler. You probably will want to list others that I did not include in this listing and delete some of those that I did include. **Reader's:** Let me know of others that should have been included in this listing.

Letters, continued on page 13



Jacob Norlock's Homestead Wilno, Ontario

Drawing by
Shirley Mask
Connolly

This historic house was dismantled in the 1980s and rebuilt near Orillia, Ontario. Before that it stood for over a century on land homesteaded by Jacob Norlock in Hagarty Township, Renfrew County in 1869. Norlock emigrated from Kashubia in 1861 and in 1875 he gave 50 acres of his property to the Catholic church to establish a Polish parish. The first log chapel dedicated

to St. Stanislaus Kostka was replaced by a large wood church in the 1890s. Logs from the old chapel may have been incorporated into the rear addition of the Norlock house. St. Stanislaus Kostka Church burnt in 1936 and only the pioneer cemetery and the old brick rectory remain on site. Several barns and the old granary are still standing on the Norlock place.

The Unusual Fate of the Racławicka Panorama

By Professor Andrzej Brzecki

Before you read his story entitled "The Unusual Fate of the Racławicka Panorama," and Professor Brzecki's personal history, this is the background to his story. My wife Ann, my daughter Emily and I visited Wrocław in May of 2001. We had arranged to meet Ania Brzecka in Wrocław. She showed us some of the sights of her city, including the Racławicka Panorama. We had known Ania from the time she spent as a house-guest of friends in Minneapolis during her medical residency at Hennepin County Medical Center. After a tour of the city center we met her father, Professor Brzecki, at their home.

He has lived in his house for over 50 years, after he

claimed it as an abandoned, damaged house. He, along with many other Polish citizens, was deported from his hometown of Lwów to Wrocław after WW II (see map on page 13). His story somewhat parallels that of the Panorama. The Racławicka Panorama is a painting that depicts the Battle of Racławice, which was contested in 1794 by a Polish army led by Kościuszko and the Russian army during the Polish Insurrection. The Panorama is a painting, in the same way that the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel is a painting. It is housed in a rotunda, and measures over 110 meters long by 15 meters high. It shows a snapshot of the battle, while presenting a chronology of part of it. One views the battle from the center, walking about the battlefield, while a guide describes the battle.

This is Professor Brzecki's story of the Panorama, followed by his personal history, as he told it to us.

--Terry Kita

At the end of 1882, Jan Styka undertook a decision to paint the *Panorama Racławicka* to celebrate the 100 year anniversary of the Kościuszko Uprising. He proposed that Wojciech Kossak join him in the project. On the 28 of May 1884 the Panorama opened for visitors at the Universal Exhibition in Lwów. It was admired for 50 years in Lwów and became a national monument and a symbol of Polish patriotism.

The *Panorama Racławicka* was very seriously damaged in 1918 during the bloody battle defending Lwów in World War I. Grenades and shrapnel made about 700 torn places, including one 7 feet large breach. Conservation work was initiated in 1920 and completed in 1922. The Soviet Army invaded Lwów on September 20, 1939 and the Panorama was again closed to visitors. The German Army started to occupy Lwów on June 30, 1941. The grounds of the Universal Exhibition and the Panorama building became a German military installation.

By 1944 Germany's defeat was inevitable. The front of fighting was coming closer and closer to Lwów. At nights Lwów was bombed by the Soviets and its inhabitants tried to hide in cellars. The German Army started to evacuate westward. On April 9, 1944, Easter Monday, the Soviet Air Forces carried out a massive air raid on the town. Two bombs hit the Panorama Building. One of them was a dud. The other exploded on the roof of the Panorama Building, tore a considerable part of the painting and made holes and serious damage in the other parts.

On April 12, 1944, the Polish Municipal Board of Lwów appointed a special committee, which decided to roll up the painting, hide it and protect it against

further damage. The painting was protected against pests (mice), placed in a box and covered with a fire-resistant coating. The box, together with the painting, weighed about 9 tons. It was transported to the Bernardine Monastery on two trailers used for carrying timber. It was deposited there in a dry and rarely visited gallery. This entire action of the Panorama rescue operation was photographed. These photos provided documentation for the recovery of the Panorama and now enrich the Jagellonian Library.

In 1945-1946, following the end of World War II, the Polish citizens of Lwów and other regions of Eastern Poland were driven from what was now Soviet territory to the Polish People's Republic (PPR) (see map on p. 13). A significant number of the people moved, as pioneers, to the western regions of Poland.

During this time there were also endeavors to transfer cultural possessions, including the Panorama, to Poland. Professors Karol Badecki and Leon Matwijowski from Lwów were two people who served our country well in this regard. Until May 22, 1946, the fate of the Racławicka Panorama and other works of art now in Soviet hands was uncertain. Negotiations for their return began. The Polish People's Republic side was represented by "President" B. Bierut, W. Gomułka and W. Kowalski, whereas the Soviet side, by J. Stalin and N. Khrushchev (then the Secretary of Communist Party in Kiev). Khrushchev objected to handing over the Panorama to Poland since it portrayed a so called "bad period" between Poland and Russia. In consequence, he proposed to destroy it completely. Nonetheless, after a few days a communiqué was issued. It reported that the Panorama and other works of art (regrettably, not all of them) would be handed over to Poland.

In Wrocław, the first Committee of Reconstruction of the Panorama Raclawicka was established. A train from Lwów carrying the Panorama and other works of art arrived in Przemyśl, Poland on July 18, 1944 on its way to Wrocław. When the train was passing Kraków there were attempts to take over the package (luckily without success). On July 21, 1946 the railway cars with the precious package reached Wrocław. The Panorama was stored in a room at Poznańska Street and stayed there until mid-1949.

After architectural competition to build a rotunda for the Panorama had been decided, an embarrassing story of fighting and quarrels started. A well-known Wrocław columnist (and my former schoolmate from Lwów), Mr. Leszek Goliński, put it this way in July, 1947: "... Noises about Panorama died down and the construction of the Panorama building misfired because of the lack of funds. The Panorama may undergo further destruction. In this way, the work of art which raised the spirits of millions of Poles for 50 years, will disappear." Leszek Goliński was determined to win the battle. He represented the majority of Wrocław citizens well. He succeeded at last. In 1949 the work on the restoration of Panorama painting began. In 1956 the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) in Wrocław undertook the final decision about building the rotunda and its permanent exhibition in the town. In 1957, the architectural and urbanistic competition on rotunda building was decided. Complete silence hung over the painting until 1965. At that time revitalization of work on the rotunda building was announced with hope to

open it in Wrocław in 1970.

Nonetheless, the Wrocław citizens fears about further interference with the Panorama were deeply substantiated. The General Conservator of Monuments, Wiktor Zin, decided to bring the "troublesome deposit" to Warsaw and to eventually hand it over to the village of Raclawice. Luckily, this senseless action proved to be abortive.

There was a quite unexpected turn for the better in the middle of 1980. On October 10, 1980, a second Committee for the Reconstruction of the Panorama Raclawicka was established. It was headed by Professor Alfred Jahn, the Rector of University of Wrocław, and included numerous representatives from the world of science and culture and from the Solidarity Trade Union. Also included on the Committee was Dr. Stanisław Krzaklewski (a friend of mine from Lwów and a former Home Army soldier). On November 14, 1980 the Panorama was returned from Warsaw to Wrocław. During the following years restoration work on the painting and the building of the rotunda continued

On June 14, 1985, after the years of hope and fighting, the Panorama opened for viewing in Wrocław. The continuous visiting of the Panorama by guests from both Poland and abroad bears witness to the fact that as a national monument it plays an important role in Polish culture.

I was born on May 17, 1921 in Warsaw, Poland. My father was a highly valued organizer of state administration for the newly created Polish state. He worked in the Western regions of Poland, bordering with Germany, and later in the Eastern regions neighboring the Soviet Ukraine. I graduated from High School in Lwów in 1939.

A few days after the outbreak of the Second World War, I become a refugee, desperately looking for my military unit among many other units facing confrontation with the invading German Army.

During Soviet occupation years 1939-1941, I was active in the Polish Scouting Organization. I was certified as a Scoutmaster just before the outbreak of the War.

In 1941-1944, Lwów was under German occupation. In 1943, I was sworn in as a soldier of Home Army (AK), the Polish Underground Army of the Resistance Movement. At that time I also started medical studies in Lwów and I continued my studies at the Jagellonian

University in Kraków in 1945 and at the Medical Academy in Wrocław in 1946-1948. I was endowed with a Doctor's Degree in 1951 and I was nominated assistant professor in 1969 and full professor in 1978.

In 1970, I was nominated a Director of the Neurological Clinic in Wrocław. I retired from this position in 1991. The last four years I have been a scientific and didactic consultant for the Rehabilitation Center for Children with Cerebral Palsy in Mikoszew-Strzelin, near Wrocław.

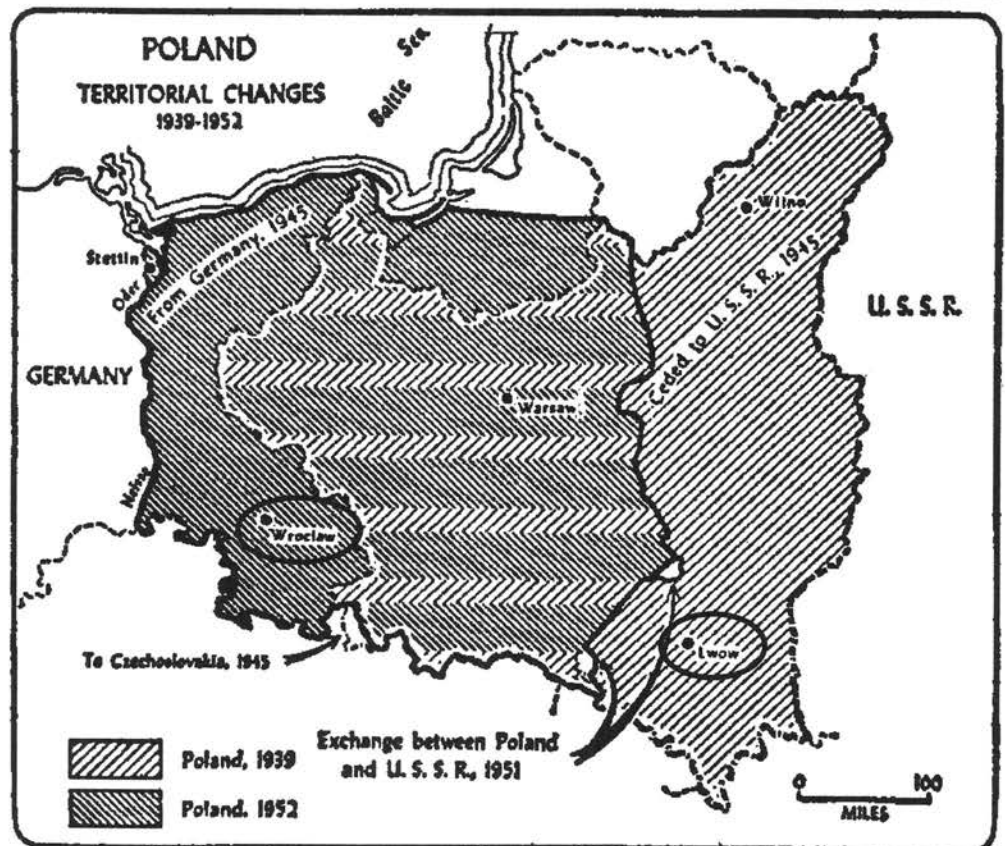
I married Anna Rudkowska in 1953. She had been a woman soldier of Home Army in Lwów. In 1944 she was arrested by the Soviets and was jailed in the Arctic Circle, at Vorcuta, in the Soviet Union.

I have one daughter, Ann. She is a lung doctor. My wife Ann Rudkowska-Brzecka was a professor of neurophysiology and neurology. She died in 1990.

--Andrzej Brzecki

The map at right shows changes made to Poland's boundaries after WWII. Poland was shifted westward. Approximately one-third of Poland's prewar territory was ceded to the Soviet Union. This territory is now part of Lithuania, Belarus and the Ukraine. Poland was compensated for its loss of territory in the east with land in the west formerly belonging to Germany. Poles living in the eastern territories were forcefully moved, many to occupy former German property in the west. Many of the Polish inhabitants of the city of Lwów were moved to Wrocław. This is what happened to Professor Brzecki. *Panorama Ractawicka*, located in Lwów prior to the war, was ultimately established in Wrocław.

Map source: J. A. Wytrwal, *America's Polish Heritage: A Social History of the Poles in North America*, p. 264.



Letters, continued from page 10

Minnesota Farm Directory?

I am wondering if there was ever published a Minnesota Farm Directory, by county or other way, listing names of farmers. The years of interest would be for a forty year period from 1910 to 1950. Was there such a thing? I suppose maybe for some counties and not for others. My interest would be in Polish farmers and a starting point might be a farm directory list. I suppose I could just narrow in on the most heavily populated Polish counties. I noted with interest the list of Haller's Army Recruits compiled by Ray Marshall in the last issue of the newsletter. It made me think there might be a list of farmers somewhere.

<KimToneM@aol.com>

Editor's reply: As far as I know, there was no comprehensive directory of farmers for the entire state of Minnesota published during the time period that you mention. You should, however, check at the Reference Library at the Minnesota History Center in St. Paul for a more authoritative answer to that question. I do know that there was a farmers' directory for Stearns County published in 1931 (available at the Minnesota History Center; see below for an example of the type of information found in this directory). Perhaps there

were directories published for other counties as well (again, check at the Minnesota History Center). Also available are plat map books that were published for most if not all the counties in Minnesota. These books were first published in the late 19th century and at intervals throughout the 20th. These plat book maps show land ownership of rural areas of the county. The more recent ones have surname indexes. Then too, the federal census lists for Minnesota for 1910, 1920 (and possibly by the time you read this, the 1930 also) are available. These lists would, of course, include all farmers in the state. To identify the counties where Polish farmers settled, begin by checking Map 19.2 entitled "Poles in Minnesota Rural Areas, 1905" on page 367 in They Chose Minnesota: A Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups, edited by June Drenning Holmquist. This book is probably available in most public libraries in the state.

The information found in the 1931 Stearns County farmers' directory is interesting. The listing for my grandfather, John Kulas, indicates his address as: Route 1, Avon; his wife: Josephine Yunik; it lists the names of his twelve children (those no longer living at home are marked with an asterisk); he owns 120 acres in Section 3 in Avon Township and 40 acres in Section 35 in Holding Township; he has been in the area 40 years; he has Holstein cattle and Chester White hogs.

Split Rock, continued from page 1

Here are the results, a record of the hardy Poles who opened this corner of Carlton County to the northern style of dairy, hay, and livestock agriculture that is still carried on there. I have followed the format of my earlier transcriptions again, with the entries alphabetized by surname to help genealogically-minded readers, and the location of each marker indicated by a notation I devised on-site.²

BAAKARI
Lydia
May 11, 1944
June 12, 2001
Married July 17, 1965
*R. 7; Grp. 115; FS, with
Walter BAAKARI*

BAAKARI
Walter
Feb. 11, 1920
Married July 17, 1965
*R. 7; Grp. 115; FS, with
Lydia BAAKARI*

In Memory of
Mother
Francis BANNICK
1840 † 1914
R. 4; Grp. 54; HS

John BASSA
1880 - 1922
R. 3; Grp. 37; HS

Joseph BERLIK
1887 † 1907
R. 4; Grp. 53; FS

BUTKIEWICZ
Antonia
1873 - 1974
Mother
*R. 6; Grp. 86; FS, with
Vincent BUTKIEWICZ*

Elizabeth L.
Nov. 15, 1903
Dec. 14, 1995
BUTKIEWICZ
*R. 3; Grp. 46; HS, with
John N. BUTKIEWICZ*

John N.
Nov. 3, 1901
June 24, 1980
BUTKIEWICZ
*R. 3; Grp. 46; HS, with
Elizabeth L. BUTKIEWICZ*

BUTKIEWICZ
Vincent
1870 - 1923
Father
*R. 6; Grp. 86; FS, with
Antonia BUTKIEWICZ*

Frank CEGLA
Feb. 21, 1897
Dec. 24, 1970
R. 6; Grp. 91; HS

Mary M. CEGLA
1923 - 1958
R. 7; Grp. 102; HS

Maydesta J. CERNEY
1915 - 1983
R. 5; Grp. 76; FS

CESLAK
Antonia
1876 - 1963
Mother
The Cross Leads
Generations On
*R. 7; Grp. 105; HS, with
Michael MANIAK*

CESLAK
John
1913 - 1918
*R. 4; Grp. 56; HS, with
Peter CESLAK*

Mary CESLAK
Born
Feb. 2, 1861
Died
Feb. 8, 1908
R. 3; Grp. 28; HS

CESLAK
Michael J.
1862 - 1942
Father
The Cross Leads
Generations On
*R. 7; Grp. 105; HS, with
Antonia MANIAK*

CESLAK
Peter
1911 - 1935
*R. 4; Grp. 56; HS, with
John CESLAK*

Sylvester CESLAK
Minnesota
PFC Cannon Co 261 Inf
World War II
Dec 14 1912 Nov 24 1970
R. 7; Grp. 108; FS

CIESENSKI
Anton
June 10, 1841
July 2, 1914
*R. 3; Grp. 31; FS, with
Marcella CIESENSKI*

CIESENSKI
Anton
June 10, 1841
July 2, 1914
*R. 4; Grp. 51; FS, with
Marcella CIESENSKI*

CIESENSKI
Marcella
Nov. 1, 1842
July 30, 1924
*R. 3; Grp. 31; FS, with
Anton CIESENSKI*

CIESENSKI
Marcella
Nov. 1, 1842
July 30, 1924
*R. 4; Grp. 51; FS, with
Anton CIESENSKI*

Frances Greske
DEMSKI
1887 - 1915
R. 4; Grp. 55; HS

Maryjanna DUDEK
Died July 16, 1919
Aged 58 Years
R. 2; Grp. 13; HS

Franciszka
DZIEWCZEPOLSKA
1838 † 1904
R. 7; Grp. 97; FS

Woych
DZIEWCZEPOLSKA
1820 † 1896
R. 7; Grp. 97; FS

FILIPIAK
Ambrose
1921 - 1977
*R. 6; Grp. 94; FS, with
Delores FILIPIAK*

Ambrose Martin FILIPIAK
PFC US Army
World War II
1921 † 1977
R. 6; Grp. 94; FS

Father
Anton J. FILIPIAK
1888 † 1947
*R. 5; Grp. 72; HS, with
Stella P. F. FILIPIAK*

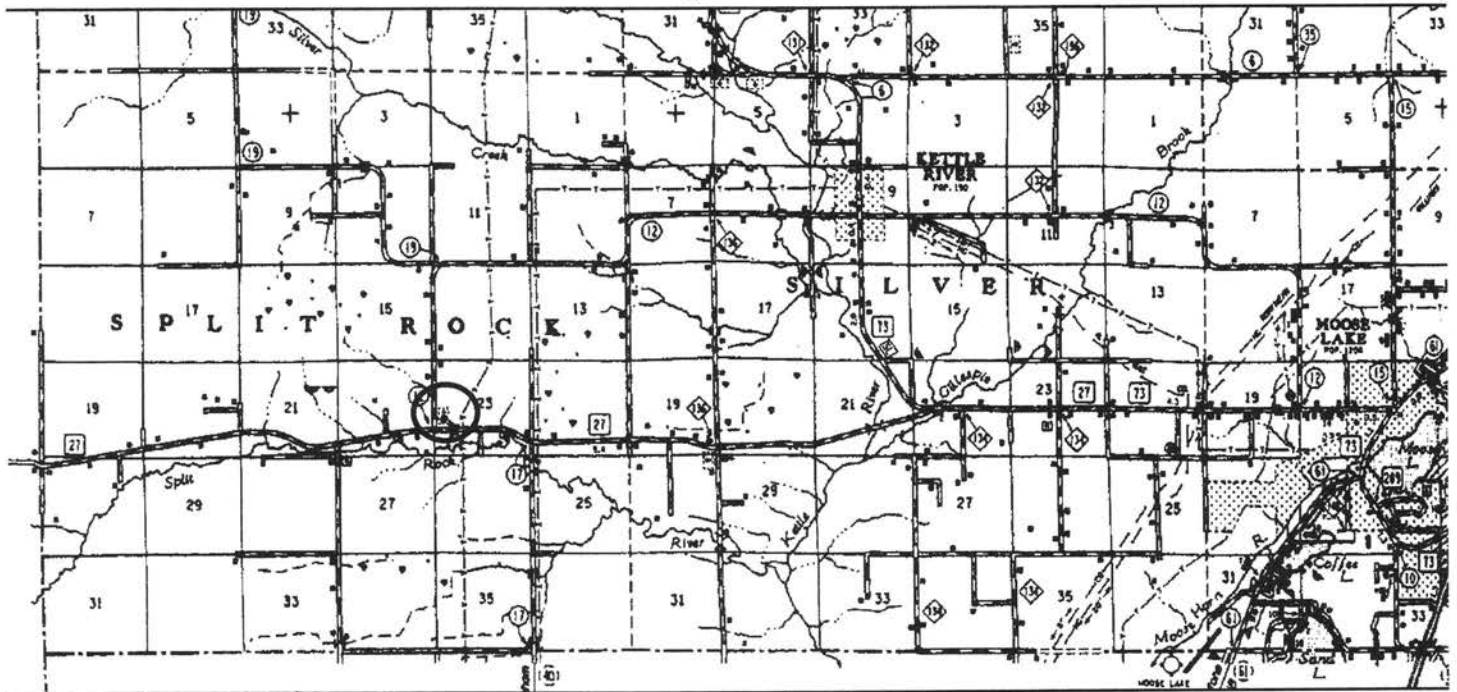
FILIPIAK
Delores
1928 -
*R. 6; Grp. 94; FS, with
Ambrose FILIPIAK*

FILIPIAK
Father
Florian
1914 - 1974
*R. 6; Grp. 94; FS, with
Lucy FILIPIAK*

Daughter
Irene FILIPIAK
1917 † 1925
R. 7; Grp. 98; FS

FILIPIAK
Jakub
1855 - 1945
R. 7; Grp. 98; HS

²The markers are signified as "HS," if a headstone; "FS," if a footstone; "Ob.," if an obelisk; and "Cr.," if a cross. Where groups have both markers, I have used the notation "FS, under HS." Brackets around a surname mean that it is not present on the footstone; in that case, I attached the surname given on the associated headstone. To identify the location of the markers, I counted 7 rows in the cemetery, starting at the access road right in front of the church and proceeding west. I assigned the markers to groups based on obvious family ties, through shared surnames; obviously, an assignment will not be accurate as to family relationship if a married daughter bearing her husband's name is buried next to her parents and her marker does not indicate her birth surname. Note that row 1 begins with group 1; row 2 with group 10; row 3 with group 26; row 4 with group 49; row 5 with group 67; row 6 with group 82; and row 7 with group 97.



Southwest corner of Carlton County showing Split Rock and Silver Townships

The location of St. Joseph's Church and Cemetery along Highway 27 is circled (Map source: General Highway Map of Carlton County, 1997, Minnesota Department of Transportation).

FILIPIAK
Mother
Lucy
1917 -
R. 6; Grp. 94; FS, with
Florian FILIPIAK

Marya
FILIPIAK
R. 6; Grp. 84; FS

Stanislaw
FILIPIAK
R. 6; Grp. 84; FS

Mother
Stella P. F. FILIPIAK
1895 † 1974
R. 5; Grp. 72; HS, with
Anton J. FILIPIAK

Tu
Spocsywa S.P.
Wiktorya
Ur. Grudnia 23, 1864
Um. Kwietnia 4, 1935
FILIPIAK
R. 7; Grp. 98; Ob.

Barbara Ann
GRESZYK
1938 - 1947
Daughter
R. 6; Grp. 90; HS
with:
In Loving Memory of
Barbara Ann GRESZYK
By Rutledge Friends
R. 6; Grp. 90; FS

GRESZYK
Eleanor V.
1899 - 1982
R. 7; Grp. 111; HS, with
Toney F. GRESZYK

GRESZYK
Ignatz J.
1897 Father 1965
R. 3; Grp. 43; FS, with
Mary G. GRESZYK

John L. GRESZYK
April 28, June 12,
1893 1986
R. 1; Grp. 7; FS

Leonard
GRESZYK
2 Mo. 11 Days
1923
R. 5; Grp. 70; HS

Mary Ann
GRESZYK
1931 - 1944
Daughter
R. 6; Grp. 90; HS
with:
In Loving Memory of
Mary Ann GRESZYK
By Rutledge Friends
R. 6; Grp. 90; FS

GRESZYK
Mary G.
1903 Mother 1989
R. 3; Grp. 43; FS, with
Ignatz J. GRESZYK

Stella GRESZYK
Nov. 11, 1854
May 7, 1949
R. 5; Grp. 68; FS

GRESZYK
Toney F.
1896 - 1977
R. 7; Grp. 111; HS, with
Eleanor V. GRESZYK

Dolores M.
GRESKE
Apr. 11, 1941
Mar. 23, 1953
R. 6; Grp. 92; FS

George GRESKE
Minnesota
Pvt Co A 136 MG BN
World War I
April 1 1896 Oct 27 1966
R. 6; Grp. 92; FS

Stella GRESKE
June 12, 1908
Aug. 30, 1987
R. 6; Grp. 92; FS

Mother
Alvina GRITZAN
1871 - 1921
R. 2; Grp. 18; FS

Tu Spocsywa
Ojciec
Franciszek
1860 1916
GRZESZYK
R. 5; Grp. 68; HS

Tu Spoczywa
Łukasz GRZESZYK
Umar 1915 Roku
R. 5; Grp. 68; Concrete Cross

HATTENBERGER
Gregory H.
1864 - 1940
R. 5; Grp. 71; HS, with
Mary HATTENBERGER

HATTENBERGER
L.A. Reiner
1902 - 1990
R. 5; Grp. 80; FS, with
Victoria HATTENBERGER

HATTENBERGER
Mary
1871 - 1962
R. 5; Grp. 71; HS, with
Gregory H. HATTENBERGER

HATTENBERGER
Victoria
1897 - 2000
R. 5; Grp. 80; FS, with
L.A. Reiner HATTENBERGER

Andrzej J. HOMICZ
Born Nov. 28, 1863
Died Oct. 24, 1918
Erected by His Family
Homicz
R. 3; Grp. 36; HS

JUREK
Albert
1864 - 1961
R. 5; Grp. 79; HS, with
Catherine JUREK

JUREK
Anna B.
Mother
1885
1973
R. 5; Grp. 79,
FS, under HS JUREK

JUREK
Catherine
1878 - 1957
R. 5; Grp. 79; HS, with
Albert JUREK

JUREK
Della T.
1910 - 1994
Mother
R. 4; Grp. 65; HS, with
Frank I. JUREK

1909
Felix [JUREK]
1948
R. 4; Grp. 59;
FS, under HS JUREK

JUREK
Frank I.
1899 - 1968
Father
R. 4; Grp. 65; HS, with
Della T. JUREK

Małgorzata [JUREK]
1863 - 1896
R. 6; Grp. 83;
FS, under HS JUREK

Father
Stanley J. [JUREK]
Oct. 21, 1898
Dec. 14, 1988
R. 7; Grp. 109;
FS, under HS JUREK

JUREK
Steve A.
Father
1887
1955
R. 5; Grp. 79;
FS, under HS JUREK

Sylvester John JUREK
Minnesota
Pvt 5 Cav (Inf) I Cav Div (Inf)
Korea SS
Oct 29 1931 Aug 16 1950
R. 7; Grp. 109;
FS, under HS JUREK

Father
Anton
JUSZCZAK
Jan. 4, 1859
Jan. 25, 1935
R. 1; Grp. 8; HS
with:
Antoni JUSZCZAK
1859 - 1935
Father
R. 1; Grp. 8; FS

Mary JUSZCZAK
1865 - 1954
Mother
R. 1; Grp. 8; FS

Anna [KACHINSKE]
Aug. 7, 1894
Nov. 6, 1989
Mother
R. 4; Grp. 61;
FS, under HS KACHINSKE

Joseph [KACHINSKE]
Mar. 5, 1888
Mar. 18, 1949
Father
R. 4; Grp. 61;
FS, under HS KACHINSKE

John
KACZYNSKI
1839 - 1909
R. 1; Grp. 3; HS

Katherina
KACZYNSKI
1841 - 1924
R. 1; Grp. 3; HS

Agnes [KARULAK]
1858 - 1928
Mother
R. 1; Grp. 2; HS, beneath
Ob. KARULAK

KARULAK
Anthony 1937 - 1952
R. 3; Grp. 41; FS, with
Baby Sons KARULAK

Anton [KARULAK]
1841 - 1911
Father
R. 1; Grp. 2; HS,
beneath Ob. KARULAK



HEADSTONE of a Split Rock-area pioneer

KARULAK
Our Baby Sons
Feb. 1947
Jan. 1958
R. 3; Grp. 41; FS, with
Anthony KARULAK

Chester J. KARULAK
US Army
World War II
Oct 16 1919 Jul 9 1997
R. 7; Grp. 114; FS

KARULAK
Christine R.
Teacher
1921
Married Aug. 10, 1943
Parents of Mary Louise,
Joseph R., Charles
R. 5; Grp. 74; HS, with
Joseph A. KARULAK

KARULAK
Joseph A.
1920
Married Aug. 10, 1943
Parents of Mary Louise,
Joseph R., Charles
R. 5; Grp. 74; HS, with
Christine R. KARULAK

KARULAK
Father
Valentine
1898 - 1980
Married June 20, 1936
R. 2; Grp. 22; FS, with
Victoria KARULAK

KARULAK
Mother
Victoria
1916 - 2001
Married June 20, 1936
R. 2; Grp. 22; FS, with
Valentine KARULAK

KASPSZAK
George E.
1892 - 1972
R. 2; Grp. 23; HS, with
Josephine A. KASPSZAK

KASPSZAK
John C.
1910 - 1978
R. 2; Grp. 23; HS, with
Sophie T. KASPSZAK

Joseph [KASPSZAK]
1862 † 1944
Father
R. 7; Grp. 106;
FS, under HS KASPSZAK

KASPSZAK Josephine A. 1905 - 1980 <i>R. 2; Grp. 23; HS, with George E. KASPSZAK</i>	Jadwiga 1855 - 1939 Mother KLEJESKI <i>R. 2; Grp. 10; Ob.</i>	George Anton KOLODGE Minnesota Cpl Co A 57 Machine Gun BN World War I April 25 1897 May 16 1965 <i>R. 4; Grp. 64; FS, under HS KOLODGE</i>	Katrina 1886 - 1915 Mother KULAS <i>R. 3; Grp. 32; HS</i>
Magdeline [KASPSZAK] 1865 † 1949 Mother <i>R. 7; Grp. 106; FS, under HS KASPSZAK</i>	KLEJESKI John F. 1915 - 1990 <i>R. 1; Grp. 9; FS, with Edward R. and Rose M. KLEJESKI</i>	John KOLODGE 1883 † 1945 <i>R. 6; Grp. 87; FS, under HS KOLODGE</i>	Father Stanley [KULAS] 1874 † 1950 <i>R. 2; Grp. 19; FS, under HS KULAS</i>
KASPSZAK Stanley T. 1887 - 1970 <i>R. 2; Grp. 23; FS, with Victoria C. KASPSZAK</i>	KLEJESKI Rose M. 1924 <i>R. 1; Grp. 9; FS, with John F. and Edward R. KLEJESKI</i>	Joseph [KOLODGE] 1859 † 1944 Father <i>R. 7; Grp. 103; FS, under HS KOLODGE</i>	May They Rest in Peace MACIEJESKI Agnes 1859 - 1942 Mother. <i>R. 2; Grp. 12; HS, with Francis MACIEJESKI</i>
KASPSZAK Sophie T. 1914 <i>R. 2; Grp. 23; HS, with John C. KASPSZAK</i>	Stanley KLEJWA 1910 - 1972 <i>R. 4; Grp. 62; FS</i>	Kate M. KOLODGE 1875 † 1938 <i>R. 6; Grp. 87; FS, under HS KOLODGE</i>	May They Rest in Peace MACIEJESKI Francis 1854 - 1908 Father <i>R. 2; Grp. 12; HS, with Agnes MACIEJESKI</i>
KASPSZAK Victoria C. 1896 - 1983 <i>R. 2; Grp. 23; FS, with Stanley T. KASPSZAK</i>	Eva 1865 - 1928 Mother KOBUS <i>R. 1; Grp. 4; Ob.</i>	KOLODGE Maggie 1915 - 1994 <i>R. 6; Grp. 87; FS, with Ben KOLODGE, under HS KOLODGE</i>	MACIOSZEK Andrew Died Jan. 1938 <i>R. 2; Grp. 17; FS, with Magdelin MACIOSZEK</i>
Carl F KLEJESKI PFC US Army World War II Jan 24 1918 † Jan 30 1985 <i>R. 1; Grp. 9; FS</i>	KOBUS Joseph 1890 - 1954 <i>R. 5; Grp. 78; HS, with Mary KOBUS</i>	Alexander C. Jan. 7 1905 Sept. 30 1930 KULAS <i>R. 1; Grp. 5; HS</i>	MACIOSZEK Andrew Died Jan. 1938 <i>R. 2; Grp. 17; FS, with Magdelin MACIOSZEK</i>
Chester F. 1856 - 1929 Father KLEJESKI <i>R. 3; Grp. 26; HS</i>	KOBUS Mary 1894 - 1982 <i>R. 5; Grp. 78; HS, with Joseph KOBUS</i>	KULAS Anna M. June 10, 1922 Married June 14, 1941 <i>R. 5; Grp. 81; FS, with Chester S. KULAS</i>	MACIOSZEK Magdelin Died Dec. 1948 <i>R. 2; Grp. 17; FS, with Andrew MACIOSZEK</i>
David D. KLEJESKI Oct. 17, 1949 Nov. 27, 1996 He Touched the Lives of Many <i>R. 6; Grp. 96; FS</i>	Valenty KOBUS 1862 - 1944 <i>R. 1; Grp. 4; HS</i>	Bernard A. KULAS US Army World War II Jan 12 1925 † Sep 8 1988 <i>R. 2; Grp. 19; FS</i>	Antoni MAJCHSRAK Died Oct. 12, 1918 <i>R. 6; Grp. 82; FS, with Wojciech, Walerya, and Teofil MAJCHSRAK</i>
KLEJESKI Edward R. 1946 - 1951 <i>R. 1; Grp. 9; FS, with John F. and Rose M. KLEJESKI</i>	Mother Anna L. KOLODGE June 1901 Oct 1979 <i>R. 4; Grp. 64; FS, under HS KOLODGE</i>	KULAS Chester S. July 15, 1918 Dec. 20, 1998 Married June 14, 1941 <i>R. 5; Grp. 81; FS, with Anna M. KULAS</i>	Teofil MAJCHSRAK Died Oct. 12, 1918 <i>R. 6; Grp. 82; FS, with Wojciech, Walerya, and Antoni Teofil MAJCHSRAK</i>
Son Edward Ralph KLEJESKI 1946 † 1951 <i>R. 2; Grp. 21; FS</i>	KOLODGE Ben 1910 - 1990 <i>R. 6; Grp. 87; FS, with Maggie KOLODGE, under HS KOLODGE</i>	Joseph J. KULAS Cpl US Army World War II 1908 † 1993 <i>R. 4; Grp. 60; FS</i>	Walerya MAJCHSRAK Died Oct. 12, 1918 <i>R. 6; Grp. 82; FS, with Wojciech, Antoni, and Teofil MAJCHSRAK</i>
Felix KLEJESKI 1887 † 1950 Father <i>R. 3; Grp. 40; FS</i>	Elizabeth [KOLODGE] 1860 † 1939 Mother <i>R. 7; Grp. 103; FS, under HS KOLODGE</i>	Mother Josephine [KULAS] 1886 † 1972 <i>R. 2; Grp. 19; FS, under HS KULAS</i>	Wojciech MAJCHSRAK Died Oct. 12, 1918 <i>R. 6; Grp. 82; FS, with Walerya, Antoni, and Teofil MAJCHSRAK</i>
Ida KLEJESKI 1888 † 1987 Mother <i>R. 3; Grp. 40; FS</i>	Elizabeth Ann KOLODGE Oct 16 1943 Sept 17 1998 <i>R. 4; Grp. 64; FS, under HS KOLODGE</i>		

[MANIAK]
Anna D.
1898 - 1986
Mother
*R. 6; Grp. 88; HS, with
John W. MANIAK*

MANIAK
Gertrude S.
1923
Love Lives On
*R. 7; Grp. 113; FS, with
Harry C. MANIAK*

MANIAK
Harry C.
1921 - 1989
Love Lives On
*R. 7; Grp. 113; FS, with
Gertrude S. MANIAK*

MANIAK
John W.
1895 - 1939
Father
*R. 6; Grp. 88; HS, with
Anna D. MANIAK*

MANIAK
Mother
Mary
1861 - 1940
*R. 7; Grp. 104; HS, with
Stanley MANIAK*

Peter MANIAK
1900 - 1927
Son
R. 4; Grp. 49; HS

MANIAK
Father
Stanley
1862 - 1948
*R. 7; Grp. 104; HS, with
Mary MANIAK*

Bernice
MICHALSKI
1893 - 1911
R. 2; Grp. 11; FS

Joseph M. (Joe)
MICHALSKI
Sept. 14, Sept. 19,
1961 1987
R. 2; Grp. 24; HS

MICHALSKI
Josephine
1860 - 1918
*R. 4; Grp. 58; HS, with
Walenty MICHALSKI*

Josephine
MICHALSKI
1898 - 1916
R. 3; Grp. 35; FS

Martin
MICHALSKI
1857 - 1942
Father
R. 7; Grp. 101; FS

Mary
MICHALSKI
1864 - 1931
Mother
R. 7; Grp. 101; FS

MICHALSKI
Walenty
1862 - 1935
*R. 4; Grp. 58; HS,
with Josephine MICHALSKI*

MILCZAREK
Egnatz
1842 - 1922
Father
R. 5; Grp. 69; HS

Father
George [MILCZAREK]
1879 † 1970
*R. 6; Grp. 89;
FS, under HS MILCZAREK /
When the Morning Wakens
Then Will I Arise*

Tu Spoczywa
Ignac MILCZAREK
Umar 1922 Roku
R. 4; Grp. 57; HS, with cross.

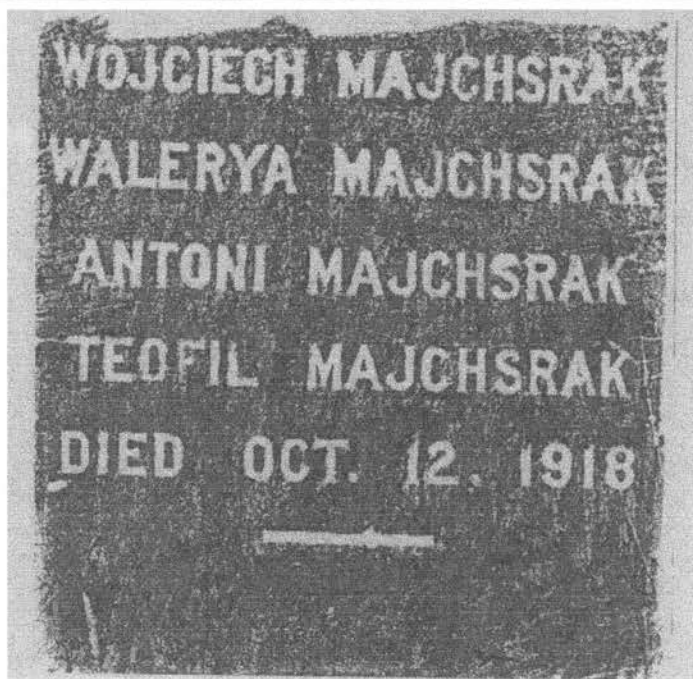
MILCZAREK
Olga
1919 -
*R. 5; Grp. 77; FS, with
William MILCZAREK*

Mother
Victoria [MILCZAREK]
1882 † 1941
*R. 6; Grp. 89;
FS, under HS MILCZAREK /
When the Morning Wakens
Then Will I Arise*

MILCZAREK
William
1908 - 1971
*R. 5; Grp. 77; FS, with
Olga MILCZAREK*

Tu
Spoczywa
Jozefa NOWAK
R. 6; Grp. 85; HS

Son
Jan ORSULAK
1874 † 1895
R. 5; Grp. 67; FS



**MUTE EVIDENCE of the great
Cloquet - Moose Lake forest fire of 1918:**
the weathered concrete footstone of the
MAJCHSRAC family.

ORSULAK
Katazyna
1844 - 1908
*R. 5; Grp. 67; FS, with
Piotr ORSULAK*

ORSULAK
Piotr
1840 - 1902
*R. 5; Grp. 67; FS, with
Katazyna ORSULAK*

Anna M. OZGA
1928 - 1958
Sister
*R. 7; Grp. 110;
FS, under HS SHUSTA*

Elizabeth F. [PASEK]
1902 † 1949
Mother
*R. 7; Grp. 107;
FS, under HS PASEK /
The Lord is My Shepherd*

Frank V. [PASEK]
1899 † 1991
Father
*R. 7; Grp. 107;
FS, under HS PASEK /
The Lord is My Shepherd*

Ignatz [PASEK]
Father
1872
1948
*R. 5; Grp. 73;
FS, under HS PASEK*

Veronica M. [PASEK]
1906 † 1971
Mother
*R. 7; Grp. 107;
FS, under HS PASEK /
The Lord is My Shepherd*

Victoria [PASEK]
Mother
1882
1971
*R. 5; Grp. 73;
FS, under HS PASEK*

Tu Spoczywa
S. P.
Agnieszka H.
PATRICK
1843 - 1916
R.I.P.
R. 3; Grp. 33; Ob.

PIWON
Frances
1860 - 1928
*R. 4; Grp. 52; FS, with
Lawrence PIWON*

PIWON Lawrence 1857 - 1941 <i>R. 4; Grp. 52; FS, with Frances PIWON</i>	Anna [SIUSTA] Sept. 8, 1860 Dec. 6, 1940 <i>R. 7; Grp. 99; FS, under Ob. SIUSTA</i>	Katarzyna [SOBCZAK] 1902 - 1922 <i>R. 2; Grp. 16; FS, under HS SOBCZAK</i>	Husband & Father Peter J. SUCHOSKI Sept. 11, 1897 † Dec. 23, 1970 <i>R. 4; Grp. 63; FS, under HS SUCHOSKI</i>
Clara C. POSTAL Aug. 1924 June 1987 Mother <i>R. 7; Grp. 100; HS</i>	Antoni [SIUSTA] Apr. 12, 1862 June 20, 1929 <i>R. 7; Grp. 99; FS, under Ob. SIUSTA</i>	Martha SOBOLESKE July 27, 1919 Sept. 10, 1919 A Little Bud of Love <i>R. 3; Grp. 34; HS</i>	Son Phillip P. SUCHOSKI May 26, 1940 † <i>R. 4; Grp. 63; FS, under HS SUCHOSKI</i>
Frances Zelazny ROMANOSKI 1904 † 1988 <i>R. 2; Grp. 20; FS, under HS ZELAZNY</i>	SIUSTA Mother Josephine A. 1901 - 1977 <i>R. 7; Grp. 110; HS, with William SIUSTA</i>	Elizabeth M. [SOBOLESKI] 1885 † 1965 Mother <i>R. 3; Grp. 38; FS, under HS SOBOLESKI</i>	Stanislaus SUHOSKI Born April 13, 1862 Died Dec. 24, 1904 <i>R. 3; Grp. 29; HS with: Stanislaus SUCHOSKI</i> Apr. 13, 1862 Dec. 24, 1904 Father <i>R. 3; Grp. 29; FS</i>
Veronica L. SCHUMACHER 2nd Lt US Army Jun 4 1911 † Jul 12 1988 <i>R. 5; Grp. 75; FS</i>	Jozef SIUSTA 1894 - 1907 <i>R. 2; Grp. 14; FS</i>	Leo W. [SOBOLESKI] 1873 † 1945 Father <i>R. 3; Grp. 38; FS, under HS SOBOLESKI</i>	Stanislaus SUCHOSKI Apr. 13, 1862 Dec. 24, 1904 Father <i>R. 3; Grp. 29; FS</i>
Kathren SHIMELL Mother 1881 † 1969 <i>R. 3; Grp. 45; HS</i>	Walenty [SIUSTA] Jan. 7, 1891 Sept. 29, 1926 <i>R. 7; Grp. 99; FS, under Ob. SIUSTA</i>	SOJKA Mother Katazyna 1856 - 1911 <i>R. 2; Grp. 15; HS, with Wojciech SOJKA</i>	Stanley SUCHOSKI May 8, 1901 Apr. 4, 1907 <i>R.4; Grp. 50; FS</i>
SHIMELL Marion E. 1916 - 1990 Married Sept. 13, 1941 <i>R. 3; Grp. 47; FS, with Mike A. SHIMELL</i>	SIUSTA Father William L. 1896 - 1967 <i>R. 7; Grp. 110; HS, with Josephine A. SIUSTA with: William L. SIUSTA</i> Minnesota Pvt Co C 109 MG BN World War I Feb 14 1896 Oct 17 1967 <i>R. 7; Grp. 110; FS</i>	Walter & Leo [SOJKA] Sons of Wojciech & Katazyna Sojka <i>R. 3; Grp. 30; FS</i>	Brother William SUCHOSKI Mar. 10, 1892 † June 2, 1963 <i>R. 4; Grp. 63; FS, under HS SUCHOSKI</i>
SHIMELL Mike A. 1917 - Married Sept. 13, 1941 <i>R. 3; Grp. 47; FS, with Marion E. SHIMELL</i>	Peter SŁUCHOCKI Oct. 8, 1896 Sept. 23, 1904 <i>R. 4; Grp. 50; FS</i>	SOJKA Father Wojciech 1855 - 1918 <i>R. 2; Grp. 15; HS, with Katazyna SOJKA</i>	Veronica V. TAYLOR Jan. 27, 1921 Oct. 1, 1994 <i>R. 7; Grp. 112; HS</i>
Anthony SHUSTA † July 27, 1932 <i>R. 7; Grp. 99; FS, under Ob. SIUSTA</i>	Anna [SOBCZAK] 1859 - 1918 <i>R. 2; Grp. 16; FS, under HS SOBCZAK</i>	Henry SUCHOSKI July 15, 1894 Nov. 15, 1900 <i>R. 3; Grp. 29; FS</i>	Adelaide [TOMCZAK] 1895 † 1957 Mother <i>R. 6; Grp. 93; FS, under HS TOMCZAK</i>
Felix E. SHUSTA 1902 † 1971 In Loving Memory <i>R. 7; Grp. 110; FS, under HS SHUSTA</i>	Mother Antoinette H. SOBCZAK 1892 † 1961 <i>R. 1; Grp. 6; FS</i>	Mary SUCHOSKI Sept. 5, 1869 June 23, 1954 Mother <i>R. 3; Grp. 29; FS</i>	Annie Oct. 5, 1890 Mar. 11, 1975 Hail the Cross TOMCZAK <i>R. 6; Grp. 93; HS, with Martin TOMCZAK</i>
Joseph A SHUSTA Minnesota Sgt Ordnance Department Korea March 19 1931 June 14 1955 <i>R. 7; Grp. 110; FS, under HS SHUSTA</i>	Father John J. SOBCZAK 1892 † 1944 <i>R. 1; Grp. 6; FS</i>	Wife & Mother Mary M. SUCHOSKI Oct. 12, 1906 † <i>R. 4; Grp. 63; FS, under HS SUCHOSKI</i>	Balbina [TOMCZAK] 1856 † 1934 Mother <i>R. 3; Grp. 27; FS, under HS TOMCZAK / At Rest</i>
Stanley SHUSTA 1898 † 1965 <i>R. 2; Grp. 14; FS</i>	Father John F. [SOBCZAK] 1861 † 1939 <i>R. 2; Grp. 16; FS, under HS SOBCZAK</i>	Let Perpetual Light Peter A. SUCHOSKI Feb. 13, 1944 Dec. 2, 1982 Shine Upon Him, O Lord <i>R. 3; Grp. 42; FS</i>	Beverly A. TOMCZAK 1964 - 2000 Mom & Daughter <i>R. 3; Grp. 48; FS</i>

Celia M. TOMCZAK Feb. 7, 1929 Aug. 26, 1997 Mother R. 4; Grp. 66; FS	Antonina [WISNESKI] 1870 - 1961 Mother R. 3; Grp. 39; FS, under HS WISNESKI	1881 1968 Helen ZELAZNY Mother R. 1; Grp. 1; FS	Margaret F. ZELAZNY 1927 1992 R. 6; Grp. 95; FS
TOMCZAK Father Clarence 1918 - 1966 Married Sept. 28, 1946 R. 6; Grp. 93; HS, with Gertrude TOMCZAK	Husband - Father Anthony G. [WOJTYSIAK] 1926 - 1982 R. 2; Grp. 25; FS, under HS WOJTYSIAK	Baby Josephine ZELAZNY 1922 R. 2; Grp. 18; FS	Michael ZELAZNY Minnesota Pvt Btry A 919 FA BN World War II Sept 23 1901 Aug 30 1969 R. 2; Grp. 18; FS
TOMCZAK Mother Gertrude 1928 Married Sept. 28, 1946 R. 6; Grp. 93; HS, with Clarence TOMCZAK	Wife - Mother Helene E. [WOJTYSIAK] 1928 - R. 2; Grp. 25; FS, under HS WOJTYSIAK	Ludwik 1865 - 1928 Father ZELAZNY R. 1; Grp. 1; Ob.	Thomas B. ZELAZNY US Navy Father World War II 1925 † 1978 R. 2; Grp. 20; FS, under HS ZELAZNY
Isabel L. [TOMCZAK] 1926 † 1999 Daughter R. 6; Grp. 93; FS, under HS TOMCZAK	Joseph WOJTYSIAK 1912 - 1998 R. 2; Grp. 25; FS, under HS WOJTYSIAK	*****	
Son Mark S. TOMCZAK 1958 - 1979 Achieved Many Goals In a Short Life R. 4; Grp. 66; FS	WOJTYSIAK Josephine M. 1889 - 1982 Mother R. 3; Grp. 44; HS, with Walter S. WOJTYSIAK	After I completed my field work, I visited the Moose Lake Public Library to begin assembling source material on the general history of Split Rock and Kettle River. I found a binder of cemetery transcriptions in the materials that the Carlton County Genealogical Society and the Moose Lake Area Historical Society had shelved there. In that, I discovered that St. Joseph's had been transcribed before, in August, 1992, by Nancy Hanson of the MLAHS.	
Martin Oct. 26, 1883 June 15, 1966 Hail the Cross TOMCZAK R. 6; Grp. 93; HS, with Annie TOMCZAK	Lewis WOJTYSIAK 1928 - 1987 R. 2; Grp. 25; FS, under HS WOJTYSIAK	Nancy's work contains a page of background on the church and cemetery, for which Mary Suchoski was credited as the source. Nancy also consulted an existing plot map and township and courthouse death records to identify earlier deaths in the area that do not match to markers currently on-site. This material confirmed a suspicion that I'd had on seeing the site--the large open area on the south side, right beside Highway 27, contains many of the cemetery's earliest burials. The wooden crosses that formerly marked them, erected in the poverty-stricken years after the first settlement, have not survived. ³	
Michael [TOMCZAK] 1846 † 1909 Father R. 3; Grp. 27; FS, under HS TOMCZAK / At Rest	Daughter Paula Jean [WOJTYSIAK] 1956 - 1973 R. 2; Grp. 25; FS, under HS WOJTYSIAK	As usual, interesting patterns emerge if one skims over the whole group of inscriptions in alphabetized format. ⁴ Most of the very earliest markers are in Polish;	
Robert Anthony TOMCZAK T Sgt US Army. World War II Jun 3 1916 † Nov 20 1999 Purple Heart R. 6; Grp. 93; FS	WOJTYSIAK Walter S. 1886 - 1967 Father R. 3; Grp. 44; HS, with Josephine M. WOJTYSIAK	³ Nancy's transcription is not a verbatim copy of the markers' text like mine is, but it is well worth a look nonetheless. It gives many names of additional area decedents for whom the burial place is noted as "UK"--unknown--and it has family cross-references. I have placed a photocopy of it in the PGS-MN's notebook on our Church and Local History Collection, at the MGS Library. One local historian notes that burials at St. Joseph's apparently started in 1890, though the grounds were not deeded of record to the Diocese of Duluth until 1894. Edwin E. Manni, <i>Kettle River, Automba, Kalevala and Surrounding Area: History, Stories</i> (n.p., n.d. [1978?]), p. 51.	
Stephen W. [TOMCZAK] 1885 † 1979 Father R. 6; Grp. 93; FS, under HS TOMCZAK	Nellie ZASOSKI (FILIPIAK) 1896 † 1989 Mother of Martha D. & Ernie R. 7; Grp. 98; FS	⁴ A possible transcriber's error also emerged, in the form of duplicated entries for Anton and Marcella CIESENSKI. I might have double-noted a single footstone, or there might have been two sets. The final work for publication being done in the dead of winter, and over a hundred miles from the site, I am leaving these entries as they appear in my field notebook!	
Andrew [WISNESKI] 1858 - 1948 Father R. 3; Grp. 39; FS, under HS WISNESKI	Frank R. [ZELAZNY] 1898 † 1951 R. 2; Grp. 20; FS, under HS ZELAZNY		
	Harry V ZELAZNY 2nd Lt US Air Force Korea Jan 25 1923 May 26 1995 R. 6; Grp. 95; FS		

most of these use Polish diacritical marks, though the spelling of longer words is generally incorrect. At this distance in time and place, we do not know whether this is due to the survivors' incomplete memory of the ancestral tongue, or to bad copying by non-Polish tombstone engravers.

In my transcription of the cemetery at Gnesen, I noted several surnames on which the spelling had become progressively more Americanized over time.⁵ The same phenomenon occurs at Split Rock: GRZES-CZYK became GRESCZYK and maybe GRESKE; SIUSTA changed to SHUSTA; KACZYNSKI became KACHINSKE; and SLUCHOCKI evolved to SUCHOSKI and, alternatively, SUHOSKI. Anyone with a basic knowledge of Polish phonetics will recognize that the underlying pronunciations were not changing all that much, but the written spellings were increasingly conformed to the phonetics of American English.

These inscriptions also contain a few hints about the Split Rock community's history. At least a few victims of the great Cloquet-Moose Lake forest fire of October 12, 1918, are interred here--clearly the four members of the MAJCHSRAC family, and possibly Andrzej HOMICZ and Josephine MICHALSKI. Nancy Hanson surmises that there are more fire victims in the southerly plots that are now unmarked.⁶ The church structure of St. Joseph's survived the fires, however.⁷ One also wonders whether the young Joseph BERLIK buried at St. Joseph's in 1907 had been the boy bear-slayer from Moose Lake mentioned in Father Kruszka's entry on Split Rock; the ages do match up.⁸ And, one suspects that there was some family migration among Split Rock and Polonia's other outposts in the Arrowhead, at least based on the commonality of surnames that I've found--CEGLA, CHESLAK, JUREK, KARULAK, KASPSZAK/KASPRZAK, KOLODGE/KOLODZIESKI, KULAS, MAJCHSRAC/MAJCHRZAK, PASEK, SHUSTA/SIUSTA, SOBCZAK, TOMCZAK and WISNESKI/WISNIEWSKI have all appeared variously at Buyck, Duluth, Gnesen, and Sturgeon Lake.

Lastly, one must note a demographic similarity to Buyck and Gnesen, at least as evidenced by the burials at their cemeteries. All these areas were pioneered by only a dozen to twenty Polish immigrant families, whose members then stuck out the isolation of the early decades, long northern Minnesota winters, voracious mosquitoes, and the backbreaking labor of clearing fields of trees, stumps, and glacial rock and then keeping them clear of encroaching brush. Available census records show that the first settlers usually had large families in the old-country mode.⁹ Since these areas never developed out into densely-populated small towns, there must have been substantial outmigration

by members of the later generations. Nonetheless, the ties to this land ran deeply among many of the descendants, who stayed to be laid to rest at St. Joseph's. And, a present-day drive along Highway 27 shows many Polish names on the mailboxes for those trim and well-kept dairy and livestock farms, the closer one approaches St. Joseph's. Clearly, Split Rock Township was a distinctively Polish-American place at its founding, and it remains one now.¹⁰

WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM MY FRIENDS: My thanks to several librarians and archivists who found material on the Split Rock community for me: at least three of the ladies of the Moose Lake Public Library, whose names I unfortunately did not take down; Rose Knudsen, of the Archives of the Diocese of Duluth; and Marlene Wisuri and Jill Beyer of the Carlton County Historical Society. I am also grateful to my sharp-eyed coworker, Lara Overton, for her second proofreading of my typescript on-site in November, 2001.

⁵PGS-MN Newsletter, v. 8, no. 1 (Spring, 2000), p. 16.

⁶Much has been written about this disaster, one of a group of huge fires that struck the Arrowhead in mid-October, 1918; it burned over a 40-mile swath from the Split Rock-Kettle River area and adjoining parts of Aitkin County northeast all the way to Cloquet. *E.g.*, Francis M. Carroll and Franklin R. Raiter, *The Fires of Autumn: The Cloquet-Moose Lake Disaster of 1918* (St. Paul: The Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1990); Carol Illikainen Lambert, *Firebeast: The Fires of 1918* (Moose Lake, Minn.: Moose Lake Area Historical Society, 1994). The Carlton County Genealogical Society's list of fire victims interred in a mass grave at Moose Lake includes persons with Split Rock-area surnames, including GRESCZYK, HOMICZ, KASPSZYK, KOLODGE, and SCHIMELL. "Riverside Cemetery Moose Lake Mass Burials October 1918," in *Moose Lake Area Cemeterys* [sic] binder, Moose Lake Public Library.

⁷Francis M. Carroll, *Crossroads in Time: A History of Carlton County, Minnesota* (Cloquet, Minn.: The Carlton County Historical Society, 1987), p. 192.

⁸Wacław Kruszka, *A History of the Poles in America to 1908, Part IV: Poles in the Central and Western States*, pp. 135-136 (Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 2001). The Split Rock account in Father Kruszka's work has all the feel of a direct quote from a local-reportage item in a contemporary Polish-language newspaper; unfortunately, neither he nor the modern annotations identify the source.

⁹I will be preparing a "Patterns of Polish Settlement" article based on the census schedules for Split Rock and Silver Townships for a future issue, like the ones I did for Buyck and Gnesen.

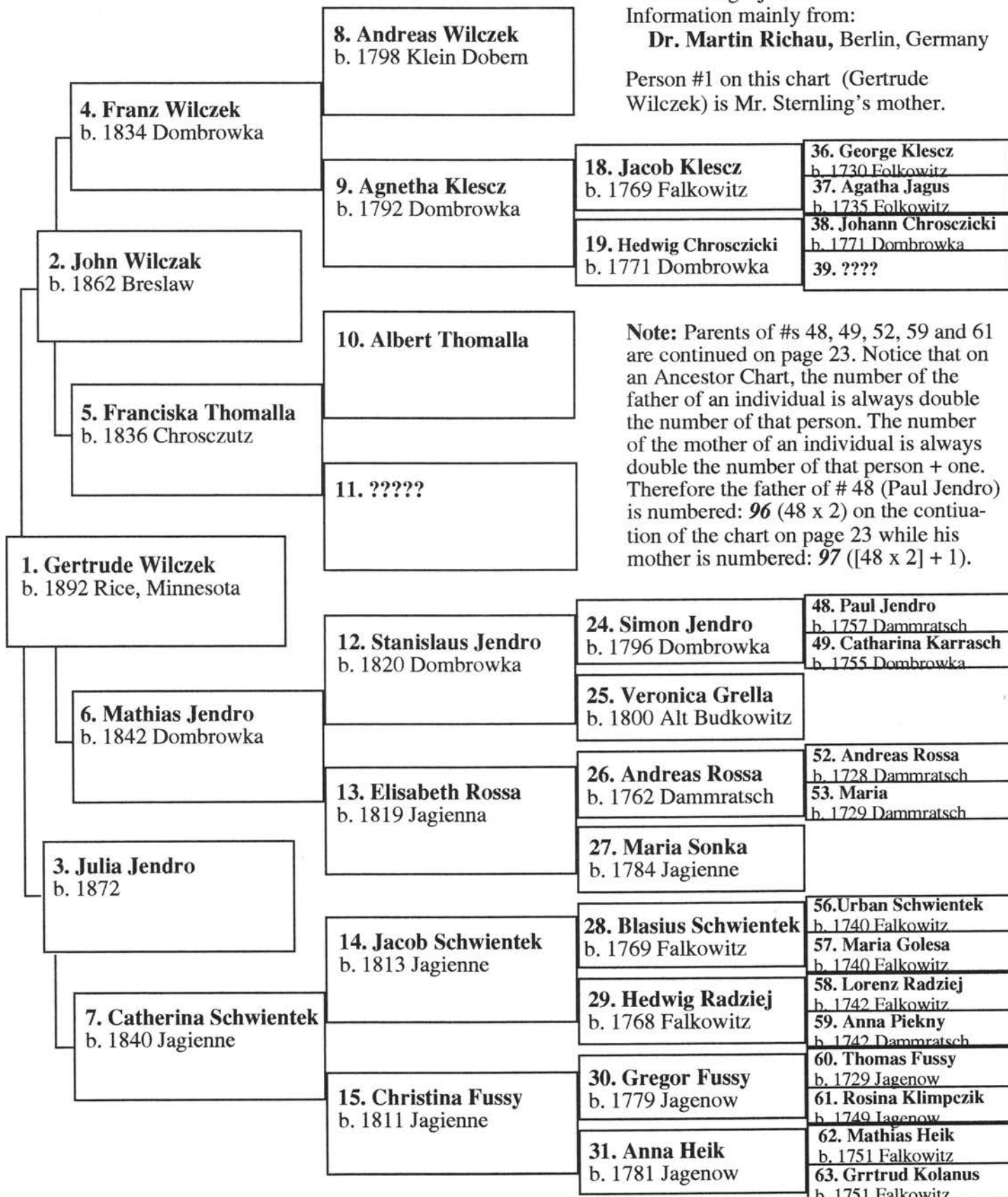
¹⁰The recent histories of St. Joseph's Church, published in 1984 and 1994 attest to the area's Polish heritage, at length and with pride. Photocopies of both of these booklets have been deposited in our Church and Local History Collection.

Ancestor Chart

Compiled by: **Charles Sternling**
 2225 Dunstan, Houston TX 77005
 <sternling@juno.com>

Information mainly from:
Dr. Martin Richau, Berlin, Germany

Person #1 on this chart (Gertrude Wilczek) is Mr. Sternling's mother.



Note: Parents of #s 48, 49, 52, 59 and 61 are continued on page 23. Notice that on an Ancestor Chart, the number of the father of an individual is always double the number of that person. The number of the mother of an individual is always double the number of that person + one. Therefore the father of # 48 (Paul Jendro) is numbered: **96** (48 x 2) on the continuation of the chart on page 23 while his mother is numbered: **97** [(48 x 2) + 1].

Missing Branches: continued from page 24

RENEWED MEMBERS: *The following are renewed members who indicated their e-mail address for the first time or more complete areas of research:*

Richard Bates, 1724 Norton Rd., Duluth MN 55803 <rebates@worldnet.att.net> is working on a chain migration project of Duluth Poles. He is researching in Wagrowiec/Oborniki in Poland and in Duluth MN.

Mary Ellen Bruski, 3412 Parkview Blvd., Robbinsdale MN 55422 <Bruski@TCQ.net> is researching GRABOWSKI, KRUSZEWSKI in Szczecin and in St. Paul, BRUSKI in Chojnice and in Winona and Owatonna, MN and WRYCZA in Chojnice and in Owatonna.

Jeanette Bias, 657 Belland Ave., Vadnais Heights MN 55127-5020 <Biasjm@aol.com> is researching BIAS, WANZEK, STALOCH, DULAS in Silesia and in southern Minnesota.

Linda Huggard, 45176 Rector Dr., Canton MI <Lmhuggard@aol.com> is researching BLAZEJEWSKI in Prussian Poland, WALKOWSKI Russian Poland, and both in Duluth MN and Hubbell MI.

Dorothy M. Huotari, 8705 Gateshead Rd., Alexandria VA 22309-4020 <jhuotari@erols.com> is researching KOWALCZUK, KUSHIER/KUSZNIERZ and variations, BOJKO in Husiatyn (now in Ukraine) and in Duluth MN. She asks: "Could you cover researching in what is now the Ukraine? Also, immigration from Canada?"

Ancestor Chart: continued from page 22

96. Urban Jendro
b. 1720 Dammratsch

98. Thomas Karrasch
b. 1725 Dombrowka

104. Adalbert Rossa
b. 1702 Dammratsch

118. Urban Piekny
b. 1717 Falkowitz

122. Andreas Klimpczik
b. 1719 Falkowitz

97. Anna Hankus
b. 1721 Dammratsch

99. Maria
b. 1726 Dombrowka

105. Maria
b. 1703 Dammratsch

119. Hedwig Sobiech
b. 1720 Falkowitz

Betty Joyce, 5945 Creekview Ln. N., Brooklyn Park MN 55443-2363 <joyce@augzburg.edu> is researching HELEWSKI in Gr. Lutua, Poland and in Duluth MN, TRADER in Lipusz and in Gnesen Twsp., St. Louis Co., MN, ZACHMAN in Wawelno, Poland and in Duluth, SOBIESKI in Poland and in Duluth, SLUCHOCHE in Russian Poland and in Duluth, SUCHOSKI in Russian Poland and in Split Rock Twsp., Carlton Co., MN.

Margaret Koegel, 41519 Cruz Way, Temecula CA 92592-9418 <margeintem@msn.com> is researching SCHLAGOWSKI in Winona MN (with Paul CIEMINSKI family), GRUBA, MEGIER in Glisno in Poland and in Minnesota.

Hubert G. Kukowski, 2424 So. 76th St., Milwaukee WI 53219-1850 <hubertk@wi.rr.com> is researching KUKOWSKI, STOLTMAN in Lipusch and in Winona MN and LUKASZEWSKI, GLOGOWSKI in Poznan and in Pine Creek WI and Winona MN.

Thomas E. Ross, 5230 Fiore Terrace, K119, San Diego CA 92122 <tross666@earthlink.net> is researching KOLINSKI, KULAS in Kashubia and in Ontario, ZYWICKI, ENGELER in Kashubia and in Ontario and Minnesota, NOVAK, RYBAK in Posen and in Minnesota.

Laurentia J. Smieja, 1639 Woodbridge, St. Paul MN 55117 <ladybug@pconline> is researching WARZECHA, CZECH, SMIEJA in Opolen, Poland/Germany and in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Marguerite Sommerfeld, P.O. Box 570, Bridger MT 59014 <greateight@netzero.net> is researching MARCINIAK, EFTA, GINTER, GIERSZEWSKI, QUADE, BABINSKI, HINSKI, LONGER, ZYGMA NSKI, DeCZORT, OLSZOWSKI, BRILZ, BRUSKI, GRZADZIELEWSKI in Posnan and in Bydgoszcz.

Charles Sternling, 2225 Dunstan, Houston TX 77005-2625 <sternling@juno.com> is researching WILZEK, JENDRO, THOMALLA, SCHWIEN TEK, KLESCZ, ROSSA, FUSSY, SOBANIA, PYKA and others (see ancestor chart opposite) in the farming villages just north of Opole, Silesia and in Morrison County, MN and vicinity. He is interested hearing from "anyone who can make a connection with these people."

Ms. Dorian J. Ullman, 333 Superior St., Saint Paul MN, 55102-3026 <doriandter@aol.com> is researching KOSCIELNIAK in Lodz and BRODALA in Ostrow and in a small village near Czestohowa called Pietkowo and both names in St. Paul MN.

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

Cecelia F. Pass, 556 Bolinger, Rochester Hills MI 48307 <Cel.Pass@aol.com> would like to correspond with descendants of the following families who settled in the Winona MN and LaCrosse WI area: Leo PEPLINSKI/Josephine CZAPIEWSKI--Sylvester, Delia, Leo, Albert, Frank; Martin NOVAK/Anna PEPLINSKI--Anna, Michael, Joseph, Felix, John, Martin, Peter, Harry, Leo, Andrew; Martin PEPLINSKI/Cecelia WALSKI--Frank, Dominika, Stepania, Max, Cecelia, Joseph, Martin; Albert GINTHER/Frances PEPLINSKI--John, Anna, Helen, Agnes, Regina, Stanley; Susan BOJAN/RYSZKA--Rev. Ryszka; Antone BOJAN. Also any information on the family of Mary and Tekla BURANT.

NEW MEMBERS: *We welcome the following:*

Joan Olchefski Anderson, 9931 NW Larch St., Coon Rapids MN 55433 is researching OLCHEFSKI/OLCHEFSKE/OLSZEWSKI, SKIBA, TIMA, STANSLASKI, SIENKA all in New Brighton and SYSKA/SYSZKA, CIESLAK in Minneapolis.

Jim & Lim Kulas, 7826 Lakeland Valley Drive, Springfield VA 22153 <polishpop1@earthlink.net> is a new member. Jim sent gift memberships for the next three listed new members.

Dennis D. Kulas, 720 N. 4th Street, Grand Forks ND 58206 <dkulasd@yahoo.com>

Louie & Dorothy Kulas, 1702 University Ave., Grand Forks ND 58201

Roger & Norma Kulas, 7770 Tipperary Road, Gladstone WI 49837 <nkulas@up.net>

Dorothy Pretare, 2344 SE 8th Pl., Renton WA 98055-3950 <dhecats@aol.com> is researching KIEDROWSKI, BLASKOWSKI, RUDNICK, BORZYKOWSKI, KONKEL in Prussia in the Winona MN and Pine Creek WI area and in North Dakota.

Adam J. Mikrot, 1969 Utica Ave., St. Paul MN 55119 <ajmikrot@usfamily.net> is a new member.

Mark Rucinski, 13201 Meadowood Tri NW Apt . 79, Coon Rapids MN 55448-1449 <marucins@Bitst-cam.net> is a new member.

Dan Schyma, 19570 Vernon St. NW., Elk River MN 55330 <dschyma@sherbtel.net> is researching SCHYMA/SZYMA, RZANY in Ochodze (Ochotz), Poland or the Silesian area, BOZYCH in Poland (possibly Poznan) and in Chicago and California, GADACZ in Minnesota and the Chicago area and KIPKA in Poland.

Jim and Cynthia Sobieski, 225 Hickory St., Mohtomedi MN 55115 <Sobi@pclink.com> are researching SOBIESZCZYK in Zabartowo, GAPINSKI in Szczerbin, KOSMOWSKI in Trzebon, ZELINSKE, HELA/HELLER in Waldowo, MIENSKOWSKI in Sosno/Goulabie, RESHESKI/WRYZEWSKI in ?? and all in Wisconsin.

Leeann Toone, 8758 W. Columbine Dr., Peoria AZ 85381 writes: "I would like to join PGS-MN and have enclosed a check for membership. My ancestors arrived in Morrison County in 1875. My family surname is SOBIECH. I am looking forward to receiving the newsletter and new member information. Thank you for providing the information on the usgenweb site."

Missing Branches: continued on page 23

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

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