



Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 10

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NUMBERS 3 & 4

Double Issue!!

You will notice that this issue of the newsletter is a bit longer than usual. You have also no doubt noticed that each issue of our newsletter has been coming out later and later into each season. We are considering this issue a "double issue"--combining our regular Autumn and Winter issues. With this expanded issue we are thus completing our publishing run for membership year 2002. And by combining two issues into one, we also effect putting our publishing schedule back on track--publishing one issue during each season. We hope that this is satisfactory with you, our members.

Charter Members, 1993

PGS-MN adopted its constitution and was accepted as a branch of the Minnesota Genealogical Society in January 1993. We can look back on many accomplishments during these past ten years. Continued progress could not have happened without the support of many loyal members. The following is a list of members of our charter year of 1993 and who remain members today:

*Ed Brandt, Minneapolis	*Paul Kulas, Champlin
James Dusak, Floodwood	Joanne Lisson, St. Paul
Mike Eckman, Minneapolis	Ray Marshall, Minneapolis
Joan Gordenier, Gregory MI	Harry McOuat, Wakefield MA
Wayne Hacholski, Orange CA	Harry&Bernice Mullen, West St. Paul
Betty Joyce, Brooklyn Park	Florence Myslajek, New Brighton
Rod Julkowski, Plymouth	Dan Nedoroski, St. Paul
Evelyn Karn, Columbia Heights	*Barbara Rockman, Brooklyn Park
Anton&Eleanor Kasella, St. Paul	Mary Rundel, Greenfield WI
Greg Kishel, St. Paul	Adeline Sopa, Green Bay WI
*Kornel Kondy, Minneapolis	Annette Stenger, Yuma AZ
Arne Kowalzek, Little Falls	Brunno&Phyllis Syzdek, Las Vegas NV
**Blanche Krbecek, Golden Valley	Bernie Szymczak, Columbia Heights
Millicent Kriske, International Falls	Florence Zimniewicz, Vadnais Heights
David Kroska, St. Joseph	

We thank you all for your loyalty and continued membership. The four marked with an * are "Founding Members." They were part of a small group that did the needed organizational work prior to our official founding in January 1993. **Blanche Krbecek was our "Founding President." We are indebted to her for the gathering that original group and keeping it functioning until our official founding. She was also our president during the first two years of our formal existence.



Banner of the Solidarity Trade Union.
(Colors are red and white.)

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Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota

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The *Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter* is published quarterly in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Subscription to the *Newsletter* is included with membership. Dues are \$15.00 per year (See application form on the advertising insert).

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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e-mail: <ltrembley@mn.rr.com>

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President's Letter

by Terry Kita

For those of you who missed it, I will summarize the Annual meeting of the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota, review the 2002 activities and preview activities for 2003.

Our Annual Meeting was held on 18 January 2003 at the parish hall of Sacred Heart of Jesus Polish National Catholic Church in northeast Minneapolis. Marty Olszowka, a long-time parishioner, spoke on the history of the Polish National Catholic Church from its beginning in Scranton, PA in the late 1800s to the present day. The Church was started by a Polish parish priest and his immigrant parishioners who wanted to use the vernacular in their services and to have more control over church funds and the assignment of priests. It differs from the Roman Catholic Church in several ways; notably that priests can and do marry, that church administrators are democratically elected by its members, and that the Pope is not the head of the church. The mass is very similar to that of the Roman Church. Most of the parishes are located in the east and midwest and some are located in Poland. There are several active churches in Minnesota. We made a short visit to the church. It is a small, well preserved, typical Polish Catholic Church. It was a very interesting talk and tour. Mass at Sacred Heart is held at 10:00 am each Sunday, with a short social meeting after.

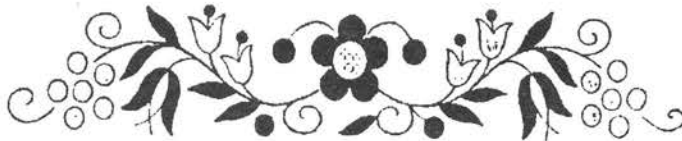
A short business meeting was held prior to the talk and tour. The meeting included the annual election of the Board of Directors. Those elected are listed opposite on this page. We have approximately 250 dues paying members as has been the case for the last several years. Our finances are healthy, partly due to the multi-year payment plan that we recently initiated and partly due to our frugality. The list of materials in our collection at the MGS Library has been completed, and will soon be available on our website. John Rys and Greg Kishel spoke briefly about the project to extract records from St. Philip's Catholic Church in north Minneapolis. Those members who have not yet renewed their membership for 2003 are reminded to do so--your "paid through" date is noted on your mailing label.

We conducted four programs in 2002 in addition to the three sessions we sponsored at the MGS Branching-Out meeting last March. The usual attendance has been around 20-25 persons at each meeting. Our programs in 2002

included: *The History of Poland* presented by John Kowles; *Using an LDS Library* presented by Judy Larson; *Use of Videotape for Recording Genealogical Records* presented by John Rys; and a joint meeting with the Kashubian Association of North American that dealt with the history and the genealogical resources of Kashubia.

In 2003 we will conduct five programs, in addition to three presentations at the annual MGS "Branching-

Out" meeting and the annual meeting that we just held. All of our 2003 programs will be at the MGS Library, starting at 10:00 am. The dates of these are: February 22 (see program notice below), April 19, September 20, October 25, and November 22. Mark your calendars!! As always we welcome suggestions for program topics and we would like to see better attendance. The MGS Branching Out meeting will be held March 22 (See below for preliminary details. We hope to see you at each our meetings.



The Bulletin Board

PGS-MN Program

22 February 2003

MGS Library

5768 Olson Memorial Highway

Golden Valley MN 55422

(for map and directions see the advertising insert)

10:00 am to Noon.

**Topic: Introduction to the Polish Collection
at the MGS Library**

PGS-MN has three sets of detailed maps of Poland, a 15 volume Polish gazetteer on microfiche and over 170 volumes dealing with Polish history and genealogy in its collection at the MGS Library. We encourage the use of this collection by our members. This program will introduce our collection in an interactive manner. We hope to show how these materials can be useful in researching your family history.

As always, we will attempt to assist you with your specific research questions--or at least steer you in the right direction. You are encouraged to bring research questions to this meeting.

A listing of the materials in our collection will soon be available on our website. For those of you without internet access, we will furnish a listing at this meeting. We will also make the list available at the Polish Collection at the MGS Library

We also hope to examine various components of our collection in a more detailed manner at meetings over the next year or two. Among other program topics we

are planning the following future presentations detailing our collection (Each of these topics will be touched on briefly at our "Introduction" meeting on February 22):

- Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings--Using Hoffman's *Polish Surnames* and Rymut's *Stownik naswisk* to help find your place of origin in Poland.
- The Map Collection: Introduction to and use of our collection of detailed Polish maps.
- Using *Stownik geograficzny* and other gazetteers: How to find information about your village of origin in Poland.
- Our Church and Local History Collection.
- The Family History Collection: Writing and publishing your family history.

MGS "Branching Out" Meeting

22 March 2003

Lake Junior High School

3133 Pioneer Drive

Woodbury, Minnesota

This annual meeting is designed to acquaint participants with what the MGS branch organizations have to offer. PGS-MN will take part again this year by providing three sessions:

- Introduction to Polish Genealogy
- A "Brick Wall" session
- A "Question and Answer" session

PGS-MN will also have a display and sales table.

Offerings by other groups include: Basic Beginning Genealogy, The Archdiocese of St. Paul-Minneapolis Archive Records, Military Records, Minnesota Territorial Pioneers.

Bulletin Board, continued on page 10



Letters to the Editor *Liśty do Redaktora*

Polish American Sports Hall of Fame

I want to tell you that I really enjoyed reading the Summer 2002 newsletter. I didn't realize the number of Polish American sports heroes or that there was a Polish American Sports Hall of Fame. Also, because I am a Notre Dame football fan, I really enjoyed seeing the 1948 team picture with autographs. As you know, this was one of the best Notre Dame football teams. Thank you and all the other volunteers for all the work you do on behalf of PGS-MN! Best Wishes,

Ron Tomczik, Medicine Lake MN

Regarding the National Polish American Sports Hall of Fame issue (Summer, 2002); I see a couple of omissions. I went to grade school in Duluth with Gene Kotlarek who was the best ski jumper in the country in the late 1950s early 60s. He was the US Ski Jumping Champion in 1963, 1966 and 1967. His father, George Kotlarek was the US Ski Jumping Champion in 1936. Gene's brother, Glenn, a year younger, was a pretty good jumper, also.

Ray Marshall, Minneapolis (born in Duluth)
<raymarsh@mninter.net>

Dzień Dobry! Congratulations. Your last newsletter was awesome. I read it from beginning to end. My son also enjoyed it tremendously. Keep up the good work!

Bernie Szymczak, Columbia Heights MN

I just read the sports newsletter. It was great. My personal hero was Stan Musial. I used to be able to see the Cardinals once a year when they played the Braves in Milwaukee, especially when Warren Spahn pitched.

terry <Terry.Kita@ATK.com>

I want to compliment you on the last newsletter. I am not a sports fan (having grown up in a family of girls and no brother until I was 13 and having had a mother who TOLD me I was no athlete), but I found the newsletter very interesting. You really know your sports stars and I think it's great that this long time interest of yours became such a great issue of our newsletter.

MaryEllen <poland-mn@tcq.net>

Thanks for the copy of your newsletter. It was very well done and had a great deal of information. I agreed with many of the sentiments you expressed. In particular, I think that it's a great oversight that the Polish Sports Hall of Fame hasn't inducted "old timers" like Emil Sitko. I'll mention your newsletter in my February column.

Tom Tarapacki, Sports columnist
Polish American Journal

Please mail me another copy of Polish Sports Hall of Fame issue (Summer 2002, Vol. 10, #2) to replace the one that I passed on to someone else. Enclosed is a check for \$4.00. I am not a sports fan but I still found the issue very interesting. Thanks.

Donna Skovran, Burnsville MN

Thank you for sending the summer edition of the newsletter of the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota. The newsletter was dedicated to the National Polish-American Sports Hall of Fame and was very interesting to read. I shared the newsletter with various members of the Board of Directors and needless to say, they were impressed with the edition. They wished that I share with you their gratitude for you having undertaken the task of telling the readers of your newsletter the story of our organization. It was a job well done and we say "Dziękuję."

I was particularly delighted to read the "Interview with Stan Coveleski." Stan was elected into our Hall of Fame in 1976 prior to my joining the Board of Directors. Any time I have the chance to read about someone who was elected to the Hall of Fame I get excited. There was some information in the article which I did not know nor did we have in our records. (Speaking about records, it seems you have a tremendous amount of information regarding some of our inductees as well as items of sports memorabilia.) I would love to know if you have any more information about any of our inductees.

In your newsletter you touched on a number of subjects and issues. In no particular order here are some thoughts. Last year our board of directors discussed having "North Americans" admitted to our Hall of Fame as well as individuals who contributed to American sports. We increased our pool of candidates to include "North Americans" (Canadians), so yes Wayne Gretzky is eligible. Tara Lipinski's accomplishments have been debated the last couple of years by our nomination committee and the sentiment is that possibly this year her name will go on the ballot. Both Harry Coveleski and Ed Modzelewski's candidacies have been discussed in committee, although Jim Peplinski's has not (possibly due to the fact that Canadians just became eligible.

Regarding voters on our Sports Panel Council you hit the nail on the head when you say that we have a tremendous number of voters from the Detroit area. We do have a number of voters from many, many states but my personal preference is to enlarge the pool of voters. I want everyone to know of the National Polish American Sports Hall of Fame and to think of it in the same context as the Baseball Hall of Fame and/or the Football Hall of Fame. We were supposed to have a "Friends" of the Hall of Fame program started by now, but sometimes things just don't happen as quickly as one would like. Individuals could join, but not right now. I would like to extend to you an invitation to join our Sports Panel Council and vote in our election next year. You serve the Polish community extremely well and after reviewing your publication, the board asked that I extend the invitation to you.

Thanks for all your help, I hope you have a happy holiday and I look forward to hearing from you.

Paul Paruk, Chairman of the Board
Polish American Sports Hall of Fame
 <d31@voyager.net>

Bednarek/Rutz search

I hope to visit Poland in the spring and would like to contact any relatives on the Bednarek or Rutz side of my family. Both Peter Bednarek and his wife, Martha Rutz, (my grandparents) were born in Poland and came to Little Falls, Morrison County, Minnesota, where they died in 1942 and 1943, respectively. Would it be likely that I could find further information from the death certificates?

Do you have any information on Sowlake, Poland? That is listed as the birthplace of Peter Bednarek; but I have not been able to locate the city on any map of Poland or after searches on the Internet.

Rosalie (Bednarek) Kaune
 <rak444@olympus.net>

Editor's reply: I believe the location that you are looking for (Sowlake) is actually spelled "Suwatki." It is a city in northeast Poland. It is also the name of a district as well as a city. It is entirely possible that your grandparents, Peter Bednarek and Martha Rutz, were from a small town in the district and not from the city of Suwatki itself.

It is unlikely that the death certificates would yield further information as to the place of origin in Poland, but you should check anyway to make sure. On what document did you find Sowlake listed? Perhaps some of our members from the Little Falls area know something about your grandparents.

Researching Kiedrowski, etc.

Recently I joined PGS-MN and I am researching my ancestors who arrived in Winona, MN from Prussia. Later they moved to other parts of MN, WI and ND. Their surnames are: KIEDROWSKI, RUDNIK, KONKEL, BLASKOWSKI, BORZYKOWSKI. If you are researching these surnames, I will be happy to share information and maybe you can help me, too. Please contact me by e-mail.

Thanks, **Dorothy <dheats@aol.com>**

My great-grandfather, Paul KIEDROWSKI, signed the "Declaration of Intent" to become a US Citizen in Winona in 1859. On the same date, Peter, Valentin and Andreas KIEDROWSKI did the same. My Dad had stated that Paul, Peter & Valentine were brothers. I am looking for descendants of these men and hope to learn where they were born in Prussia, their ports/dates of departure and arrivals, etc. I am also looking for any information about Paul as an individual, his way of life, etc. Thank you in advance for any help or suggestions,

Dorothy <dheats@aol.com>

Missing newsletter

I received my copy of the (Spring, 2002) *PGS-MN Newsletter* today. Thank you so very much for sending it to me. As usual, the entire letter was pertinent to my family history. I am very fortunate to have roots in Central Minnesota where it seems everyone is related to everyone else and we are just now learning about our roots. Bob Prokott's article (*A Silesian Experience, pp. 1, 10-14*) was of special interest because I hope to do something similar next year. I have even signed up to take a course in conversational Polish. The descendants of the early settlers in Minnesota weren't taught to speak Polish because that was considered "un-American." My parents and grandparents only used it as their "secret language" when they didn't want us to know what they were talking about.

Bravo on a job well done!

Bernadine Zak Kargul, Redford Twshp. MI

Editor's comment: Our newsletters are sent out using a non-profit "bulk mail" permit. This type of mailing is not always reliable--the Post Office does not forward bulk mail, for example. Members, if ever you miss receiving one of our issues (like Bernadine, above), please let us know and we will send you a replacement copy via regular US mail immediately.

Henryk Skrzypiński writes:

Thank you very much for the note I found in your newsletter [Vol. 10, No. 1 (Spring 2002), p. 6] which praised my skills as a genealogical researcher. I would like to assure your readers that despite my age (77) I'm healthy and no one has questioned my fitness to do the job. May I recommend also my service as a tour-guide, translator and car driver.

Please do correct the discrepancy of my phone number which is: 011-48-52 3427921 (the best time to call me is between noon and 3:00 PM your time) and also give my new address (see below).

I would appreciate a mention that I am skilled in German also. This is most useful for researches in western Poland, where at the turn of 19/20th century records were recorded also in German.

Find enclosed my biography and some opinions expressed by people from America who experienced my assistance. Also enclosed are the recipes of some of the home-made Polish dishes that I was asked for by American ladies who found them delicious while traveling around Poland with me. Maybe your readers will find them interesting too.

I would like to become a member of the PGS-MN. Is it possible for a resident of Poland like me to join your Society? If yes, please send application form and conditions of membership.

Sincerely,

Henryk Skrzypiński, ul. Kijowski 13/9
PL 85-703 Bydgoszcz, Poland



One of the several beautiful postage stamps on the envelope containing the letter sent by Henryk Skrzypiński.

Henryk Skrzypiński's biography follows:

The recent unexpected changes in Poland has caused many of its citizens to take a new perspective of their outlook on the future. I am one of these Polish citizens. My name is HENRYK SKRZYPIŃSKI. I am a Polish Historian and Genealogical Consultant. This is a growing interest among our many visiting tourists.

I was born in 1925 in the city of Bydgoszcz, formerly known as Bromberg. My parents and grandparents were also born in this town. Bydgoszcz is situated at the location where Pomerania, West Prussia and Great Poland came together in earlier days. I grew up in a bilingual society. In addition to my native Polish, I soon learned German quite naturally as we were almost part of Pomerania then. Later I found it quite easy to learn English and Italian while being pushed around during the Second World War. At the age of 14, the Nazi invaders deported me to forced labor on farms and in rural areas. At about the age 18, I escaped from this situation and became a soldier with the allied command on the Italian front.

The inconvenience of war soon produced some good for me rather than the evil I had been experiencing. My education was continued in secondary schools in Italy and England thanks to the kind and patient instructors that took an interest in me.

Back at home, I renewed my attraction for further education in architecture and professional work in design and supervision of construction in wide parts of my homeland. This background and the study of Polish History prepared me for my basic career of consulting and lecturing.

In 1971 at the Golub Castle in West Prussia in a nation-wide contest with the ten best chosen guides, I exceeded the competitors and was appraised the best. I was distinguished by being awarded "The Golden Laurel." This success enabled me to grow further in my desire to become successful and recognized in the field of history and genealogy.

Soon with my beloved subject, I was a teacher for the Polish Tourist Association. Here I delivered many lectures and trained new guides. In addition I was doing TV and radio broadcasts.

The middle 1980s became significant for my development. The political transformation in Eastern Europe and especially the wave of freedom which started in Poland encouraged many Americans to search for their roots, mostly in the areas I know best. In the last ten years, thanks to the aspirations of these Americans, I became a family researcher. Again my beloved kind of work is to give them the keenest scope of the place, country and surroundings of historical

material, records, documents and photographs. I feel most fortunate when fruitful researches are backed by records that fulfill the expectations of my American clients who also become my friends.

My late success with my present genealogy work affords me satisfaction as important as the medals awarded me years ago: "The British Star of Europe 1939-1945," "The Star of Italy," "The Polish Golden Cross of Merit," and many others.

Editor's comment: We are happy to recommend Henryk as a tour-guide / car driver / translator. We have heard good things about him from people who have used his services.

We would like to compile a listing of suitable guides from all areas of Poland. We especially want to include guides that are knowledgeable of Polish and local history and who are familiar with the needs of genealogists.

Readers: if you have used a guide that you can recommend, please let us know about him/her.

Here are Henryk's recipes:

Cream Dressing on Cucumbers:

(For 5 portions). Prepare 2 quarts of cultured cream, add sugar and pepper to taste, mix up and put on earlier fine sliced cucumbers, mix them with a pinch of salt (to make them juicy).

Cream Dressing on Lettuce:

(For 5 portions). Prepare 2 quarts of cultured cream, add a pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon lemon or vinegar, 1 teaspoon sugar, mix it up and leave until it becomes thickened; put it on fresh lettuce.

Borscht Soup:

(For 5 portions). Prepare 2 pounds of fresh beef with bone and boil it together with green vegetables and 3 dried mushrooms. Strain the decoction. Boil separately 1 pound of red beets, peel them off and slice, add 2 nutmegs, infuse the hot beef and vegetable decoction over it, add a small squashed piece of garlic, add salt, pepper, sugar and vinegar to taste, add two pinches of marjoram. Serve the soup 2-3 days later but preheat it well; don't boil the borscht again because it grows dull.

St. Stanislaus Church

Enclosed are some photographs that I took at, and a brochure from, North Dakota's "Polish Prairie Cathedral" at Warsaw, near Grafton, in northeast North Dakota. It is a very impressive place in a town of less than 50 people.

Dick Bernard, Apple Valley MN

Editor's note: Dick Bernard is a native of North Dakota. He edits a French-Canadian newsletter and is a former teaching colleague of mine in the Anoka-Hennepin School District # 11. The beautiful brochure he sent includes several pictures of the interior of St. Stanislaus Church, Warsaw North Dakota. These include photos of an icon of Our Lady of Czestochowa and the stained glass windows of St. Stanislaus and St. Hedwig.



***St. Stanislaus Church, Warsaw North Dakota.
Photo by Dick Bernard.***

Stenzel/Stencel surname

Re: "What's in a name?--Origins of the Stenzel/Stencel surname" in the Spring 2002 issue, p. 14. Lawrence Stenzel of Decatur, Texas is originally from Wells, Minnesota. We are second cousins. His ancestor Paul, and my ancestor Josephine, were brother and sister. Both Paul and Josephine were born in Nowa Wieś, Poland. Paul and his family immigrated in the 1880's. Josephine married Franz Staloch and died at age 34, however, all of her children immigrated in the 1870's/1880's to Wells, Minnesota. The Stencel family from Wells, Minnesota was originally Stenzel in Nowa Wies. The story goes that because there were two Franz Stenzel's on farms close to each other in Minnesota, one changed their name to Stencel.

Jeanette Bias <jbstpaul@earthlink.net>

Silesian research

I read about your newsletter having a story entitled "A Silesian Experience" in the Summer 2002 issue of *Rodziny*. My ancestors John (Jan, Johann) WARZECHA and Margaret (Malgorzata) KUTCHKA (KUCZKA) Warzecha came to Panna Maria, Texas from Upper Silesia, Prussia, now Poland in 1855. I am trying to find out the village/villages that they came from.

If your newsletters ever had any articles on the Warzecha or Kutchka/Kuczka surnames or about the home villages of the Upper Silesian settlers who went to Panna Maria, Texas, I would like copies of the articles. I would also like a copy of the "A Silesian Experience" article.

I know there are a lot of Warzechas in Minnesota, even more than in Texas, and I wonder if they could be related and might have come from the same village as my ancestor, John Warzecha.

I would like to know how much it costs to join the Minnesota Polish Genealogical Society.

Paul Warzecha, Cuero TX

Editor's reply: Almost every issue of our newsletter refers to Polish immigration from Silesia in one way or another (see, for example, the article on pp. 18-21 of this issue). I am enclosing six back issues which I think will be of interest to you. (Our organization charges \$4.00 for back issues of our newsletter.)

Please note the articles in the following issues:

In Winter 1996-97: pp. 8-9, "Silesia to America -- A Heritage" by Robert Prokott.



Dzwonia Dzwoneczki! Ringing Bells!
From the invitation to the Annual Christmas Celebration of the Dolina Polish Folk Dancers.

In Autumn 1999: pp. 8-10, "Full Circle: Polish Catholics in Browerville, MN" by Harry McOuat and pp. 10-11, "Origins of the Warzecha surname" by Paul Kulas.

In Winter 1999-2000, "Warzecha surname" on p. 4 and "More about the Warzecha surname" on p. 6. See also the articles by Kornel Kondy on p. 15 and by Jeanette Bias on pp. 20-22.

In Spring 2000: "More about the Warzecha surname" on p. 5; Also, "Tracing Silesian Roots" by Robert J. Prokott on p. 6.

In Summer 2000: "Where is Koeln?" on p. 5, "Release from Prussian citizenship" on p. 7 and "Silesian ancestors" on p. 9; See also book reviews about Silesian settlement in Texas on pp. 16-17.

In Autumn 2000: "Silesian Polish settlement in south central Minnesota" by Jeanette Bias on pp. 1, 8-13 and "The homeland of the Polish Pioneers of Wells" by Greg Kishel on pp. 14-18.

A brochure describing the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota is enclosed. I hope that you will join.

I found the back issues of the *PGS-MN Newsletter* very interesting with all the information about Silesia and the Warzecha surname--well worth the \$24.00.

I also liked the article about Gunter Grass. I read *The Tin Drum* about 12 years ago and found it interesting because it was about the Polish-German borderland, even though it wasn't about Upper Silesia.

I was wondering if you ever did an article about Horst Bienek and his four books about Gleiwitz in Upper Silesia during World War II. They are: *The*

First Polka, September Light, Time Without Bells, and Earth and Fire.

Also, I would like to know if you know of any sources of information on what happened after World War II in Upper Silesia to the regular Polish peasant type of people who served in the German army because they were part of Germany at that time. Did they have to leave for Germany like the true Germans or did they get to stay in Upper Silesia when Poland took over this area after the war. Also how did they determine who was a German and who was a Pole.

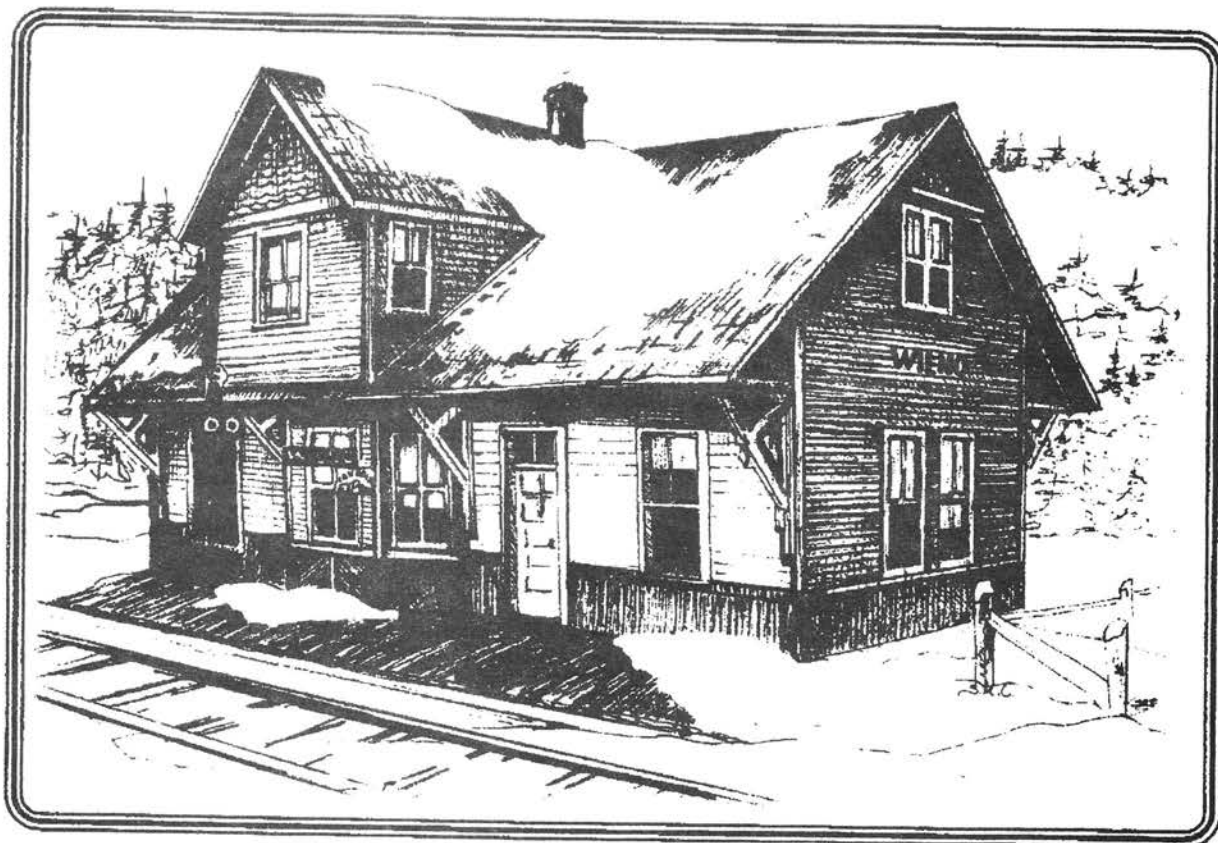
I am joining your organization since it seems your group has a lot of the same interests in Upper Silesia as I do.

Paul Warzecha, Cuero TX

Editor's reply: I am not familiar with Horst Bienek and his books. I will look for them at my public library. Thanks for the information.

As far as what happened to the Silesian peasant after World War II--I think that many of them did leave for Germany but in what percentage and whether or not they were forced to--I don't know. As far as determining who was a Pole and who was a German--it probably was what the individual considered himself to be. There probably have been books written about this but I don't know of any titles offhand. Some of our members who research in Silesia may have some knowledge about the questions you raise.

Readers, if you know anything about this, please let us know.



“The Old Wilno Train Station”
 in the heart of Canada's first Polish Settlement--Wilno, Ontario
 drawing by Shirley Mask Connolly

Built in 1894 on lumber baron, J. R. Booth's Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway line, Wilno Station was designed in the standard style now only seen in one remaining station -- in Barry's Bay. Eventually the line was taken over by the CNR who abandoned it altogether in 1983. Wilno Station had closed ten years before and the building was demolished in the summer of 1976. In 1998, the Wilno Heritage Society created a

park on the site. A Kashub Polish Festival is now held there annually on the first Saturday in May. On June 30, 2002, the park and a small log building dedicated to telling the story of the Canadian Kashub Polish culture were officially opened to the public. Although it closes for the season at Thanksgiving, Wilno Heritage Park and Centre reopens on weekends in the spring and daily for visitors throughout July and August.

Bulletin Board, continued from page 3

***If you haven't renewed
your PGS-MN membership yet. . .***

-- PLEASE --

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Membership year is from January through December.)

*. . . and may we suggest you consider
giving someone special a gift membership?*

Extra contributions

We thank the following for their extra contributions to PGS-MN (either through Sponsor membership or to contributions to the Library Fund).

Eileen Opatz Berger	David L. Hintz
Linda Krajnak Black	Roberta Hoyt
Thomas E. Burke	Robert E. Kraska
Col. James Ebertowski	Donald A. McCavic
Jim Franczyk	Mary Ann Quade
Suzanne Greenslit	Thomas E. Ross

Remember, we are a non-profit educational organization. Contributions beyond basic membership dues may be income tax deductible.

Program reports. . .

“Discovering Our Links to Europe”

FEEFHS International Genealogical Conference

July 19 -2 1, Regina, SK, Canada

I attended this conference sponsored by the Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies (FEEFHS) and several other Canadian and US societies. FEEFHS now has over 200 member societies and organizations. There were about 350 attendees. Many geographical research areas were covered including: Eastern Germany, Poland, Czech and Slovak Republics, Western Russia, Ukraine, the Austro-Hungarian areas, Bukovina, the Baltic States and other places in the eastern Europe. As usual, the conference was ambitious with 69 sessions. There were usually six different sessions presented at one time and therefore there was always something of interest to the Polish researcher. Polish research these days seldom centers purely on areas within the current borders.

Edward Brandt, one of the founders of FEEFHS (and one of the founders of PGS-MN), presented an excellent session on East and West Prussian Genealogical Records. It was basically an outline of his new book (available through PGS-MN, see advertising insert).

There were also many general topics presented on ethics, family histories, software, Canadian record resources, etc. Dr. Ayrton Celestino presented sessions on the Bukovina (now located in the Ukraine and Romania) settlements in Brazil. Many Poles also emigrated to Brazil in the 1890s. The 200 page syllabus will be available in our library. For many of the sessions the syllabus provides a fairly complete outline of the material presented at the conference. Consult it for a complete list of sessions.

--John Kowles

Polish Emigration 1831 - 1914

Historical Factors

7 September 2002

Presented by John Kowles

This program included a brief summary of the history of Poland with emphasis on the events which resulted in emigration during the 1831 to 1914 period. The factors which affected emigration, the PUSHES and PULLS as well as the BARRIERS to emigration were examined and discussed. The following is a handout that was available at the meeting:

Emigration

I. PUSHES

1. Congress of Vienna - 1815 (Movement should be free)
2. Conscription
 - a. Initially Russia required 18-20 years
 - b. Still 6 years in late 1800s
3. Economic Improvement
 - a. Agricultural modernization forced many towns and cities
 - b. Need to learn trades
4. Government Controls
 - a. Censorship / lack of freedom
 - b. Sending people into exile
 - c. Suppression of Institutions (language, church, etc.

II. PULLS

1. American Industrial Revolution

--need for workers

2. Recruitment by railroads and factories
3. Easier Travel in late 1800s
 - a. Railroads could get to Germany after 1850
 - b. Steamships commonly available by 1880
4. Relatives and friends who emigrated

III. BARRIERS

1. Limited Transportation Available
 - a. Few passenger ships before 1830
 - b. No railroads to central/eastern Poland until 1850
 - c. Limited steamships available before 1870
2. Government Coercion
 - a. Paperwork
 - b. Fines and taxes
 - c. Arrest
3. Wars in the US and Europe
4. Peasant Enfranchisement

IV. PERIODS OF EMIGRATION

1. 1831 - Real beginning (mostly to France and England)
2. 1848 - Many in Cracow deported
3. 1850 - Many Poles in Poznan area expelled
4. 1870 - 1914 - Great emigration:
 - 2.6 million to America
 - 0.4 million to Germany
 - 0.3 million to Russia
 - 0.2 million to South America
 - 0.1 million to Western Europe
5. 1914 - Peak Minnesota influx
6. 25 million estimated to have moved as the result of World War II

PGS-MN Program Summary Use of a Genealogy Videotape Presented by John Rys

This program was presented on 19 October 2002 at the MGS Library. John Rys presented the videotape of his year 2000 visit to Poland (*John also described his videotaping technique in a article Winter 2000-01 issue of this newsletter on pp. 20-21*). His grandparents arrived in this country with baptismal certificates, Austrian army discharge papers, and real estate documents. These were displayed at the meeting. His travels took him to three Polish churches in an area south of Kraków, in the Carpathian Mountain foothills--Spytokowice, Jordanów and Toporzysko. His four grandparents originated from these villages which were part of Galicia in the Austrian partition when they immigrated in the early 1900s.

John intended that his videotape record not only his travels in Poland, but also genealogical records he

discovered, his meetings with various church officials, visits to ancestral homes, keepsakes, and the procedures he and his guide used to obtain and view records. The video has been given to relatives as a history of his research.

The quality of the tape is very good, both the video and audio. While it may be more interesting to a relative, the concept itself should be of interest to those of us who expect to leave some sort of record of our genealogical research. His video taped record is one of a number of alternatives to be considered.

--Terry Kita

Kashubian Program Summary

On 2 November 2002, a PGS-MN program meeting was held at the MGS Library. The topic of the meeting was the history of, and immigration from Kashubia. Kashubia is an area of northern Poland, near Gdańsk, which had been inhabited by the Slavic tribe of the same name. Kashubia has never had an independent existence and has been a part of many different countries over the centuries.

The first speaker was Adeline Sopa who is a member of the PGS-MN and a resident of Wisconsin. Adeline has written and spoken about Kashubian migration to central Wisconsin and nearby areas. Adeline is a historian and very familiar with the "pushes and pulls" for emigration from this area. She spoke in particular about the Kashubian migration to the Portage County Wisconsin area in the 1850s. Her handouts included websites, maps, and suggested reading. A suggested website for general Kashubian information is: <www.kaszubia.com>

The second speaker was Blanche Krbechek, a PGS-MN member and president of KANA--the Kashubian Association of North America. Blanche spoke about the history of the Kashubian area and its people, as well as the reasons for their emigration. Blanche has traveled extensively in the Kashubian area. The website for KANA is: <www.KA-NA.org> More information about KANA and the Kashubs is available via the website, KANA publications, and the Polish collection at the MGS library.

Both talks were very informative and generated much interest among attendees, as well as questions. Several attendees discovered relationships to Kashubs in Wisconsin, previously unknown. Both Adeline and Blanche answered many questions--historical, travel-related and genealogical. See pages 12 and 13 for a listing of websites on this topic.

--Terry Kita

Polish Research Websites...

WEBSITES FOR KASHUBIAN RESEARCH

by Mary Ellen Bruski

One of the Fall programs we conducted for our members was on Kashubians who came to Canada and the U.S. If you were unable to attend this program you will find an article describing the information covered in another area of this issue. I went on a search for websites with assistance for Kashub researchers. While some few of these websites have actual genealogical information, others contain background and history, as well as maps and information about Kashub areas (in Poland, Canada and the U.S.) and its inhabitants to help you "flesh out" all those names of people and places on your family tree.

Kashubian Association of North America

<http://KA-NA.org/>

Interesting articles about Kashubs and Kashubia by well-known Kashub writers. Also a list of Deaneries in Gdansk, Pelplin, a short list of surnames (which they wish to add to), and a list of articles and the dates they were in the KANA newsletters (with information on how to order back issues.)

Syrena Polish Folk Dance Site

<http://syrenadancers.com/kaszuby.html>

This site describes a number of dances traditional to the Kashubian region. But before describing the dances they describe geography and history of the region. Nice photo of costumed dancers and several sketches of the dances.

The Kashubian Family Research Center

<http://www.kashuba.org/>

Maps of the Kashub region, including a driving map. Discussion area for submitting questions. Be sure to check into the Library area. There are references to a number of interesting pages, including one with a photo and description of a 300 year old Kashubian hut which is still being used as a home. Also a page about a Kashubian religious site.

<http://www.kaszuby.pl/>

This site is in Polish. But, don't despair! Go to <Poltran.com> where you can do a copy/paste from the Kaszuby site and get a translation of specific phrases, which is how I found out what information is in the site. The page under Folklore says that you can listen to some music (if your computer has that capability) by clicking on several different icons.

<http://www.kaszuby.net/page35.html>

This page holds a number of references to other Kashub related sites. Other areas of this site are: History of Kashubian embroidery, clothing style, and speech. (and I used the translator at <Poltran.com> to find out what each of these sections was about.)

Kashubian Surnames -- PGSA

<http://www.pgsa.org/kashub.htm>

Includes Kashub names of German origin. "This collection of Kashub names is written mainly from the viewpoint of the Barry's Bay, Wilno, Renfrew settlement of Kashubs in Ontario, though it has a lot of information about Kashubs in Poland and in the Stevens Point, Polonia regions and the Winona, Pine Creek areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin areas in the U.S.A."

Information about the City of Gdańsk

www.gdansk.gda.pl

Click on the tiny British flag in the upper right of the screen to see site in English. Because I was checking this site around Christmas, there were news references to Christmas in the city of Gdańsk. I was able to view and enlarge photos of Santa arriving in Gdańsk, but the news articles were in Polish. Also in this site: stories about some of Gdańsk's more famous residents of the past (in English), the history of amber, and a sightseeing map of the city. I found that if I clicked on the red areas of the map photos of churches opened. There is also a page of historic photos of churches and buildings in Gdańsk.

Information about the city of Brusy

www.brusy.pl

Brusy and the surrounding region. In English, Polish and German. (click on the British flag on the upper left to get English version)

Information about Władysławowo

<http://www.wladyslawowo.pl/>

In Polish, English and German. (Click on British flag to get English version).

A Polish surname data base for Lipusz and Borzszkowy parishes

<http://feefhs.org/webm/sigad98.html>

A good list to search for your own names in these parishes.

Walsh County, North Dakota

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ndwalsh/walsh.htm>

This is a site within Rootsweb for Walsh County, an area that many Kashubs moved on to from WI and MN.

Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group

<http://valleynet.on.ca/Culture/Genealogy/UOVGG/>

Surnames and cemetery project listings. (Includes Renfrew County)

Portage County Wisconsin Historical Society

<http://library.uwsp.edu/PCHS/>

You will find a photo collection on this page. I typed in "Polish" and got several photos of churches and a brewery. If your ancestors lived in Portage County you might think of other subjects to check.

Wilno Heritage Society

<http://www.wilno.org/mission.html>

"To commemorate the past, recognize contributions by our ancestors, to support and augment existing Polish language studies for our students, and to preserve the Kaszubian customs and traditions. History of Kashubs in Wilno."

Do you have a personal website with information on your Polish surnames and your research? We would like you to send us your website address to <Poland-MN@tcq.net> for a future column on our member's surnames. -- M. E. Bruski

E-mail received concerning websites and the internet...**MGS website address**

I got a message from MGS that their website address has changed. Maybe you could put a little notice in the newsletter and I will change the link in the website.

Used to be: <http://www.mtn.org/mgs>

NOW: <http://www.mnsg.org>

Mary Ellen Bruski <Poland-MN@tcq.net>

Google

This is really cool!!! And useful!

Google now has a "slide show feature" on its fabulous search engine.

Just make your search at this location:

<http://labs.google.com/gviewer.html>

Then sit back and let Google's fingers do the walking through the results.

Ray Marshall <raymarsh@mninter.net>

Polish Roots?

Visit PolandGenWeb site, which contains various records transcription projects, links to translation aids, and many other resources for Polish research:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~polw gw/polandgen.html>

Don't overlook its excellent "Help Pages."

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~polw gw/helppage.html>

Rys website

Note my new E-mail address.

My website is: <http://john.rys.name>

Thanks,

John Rys <john@john.rys.name>

DROBNE ECHA

By Greg Kishel

Series Introduction

With this issue we inaugurate a new series of articles that I hope will be of interest to regional historians and the local Polish-American cultural groups as well as our genealogical community. In the years when Minnesota had a substantial and far-flung population of Polish immigrants, it supported two Polish-language newspapers: Winona's *Wiarus* (retitled for a brief time as *Katolik*) and *Nowiny Minnesockie* out of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Some years back, the Minnesota Historical Society microfilmed the extant runs of both. The results are available at the Minnesota History Center in St. Paul; individual rolls can be obtained at other locations via the Inter-Library Loan system.

I was unaware of the research value of these newspapers until October, 2000, when John Radziłowski gave a presentation on the secular rituals of rural Minnesota's Polonia to the PGS-MN.¹ During an intensive search of the filmed run of *Wiarus*, John had discovered a trove of locally-generated correspondence and reportage from the four corners of Minnesota. Much of it was quite colorful and detailed in its preservation of the early life of the immigrant communities. John compiled a list of all of this journalism over the time that *Wiarus* featured it, from 1885 to about 1914.

I had intended to ask John to give me a hand on my own research into the early years of Northeastern Minnesota's Polonia, but our PGS-MN colleague Ray Marshall beat me to it. With John's help, Ray assembled copies of *Wiarus* correspondence that had been by-lined in St. Louis, Carlton, and Pine Counties in Minnesota and Douglas County in Wisconsin, and a few scattered items from elsewhere in Minnesota. Ray very graciously made multiple copies of the set to deposit at the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota, the Northeast Minnesota History Center at the University of Minnesota-Duluth, and our own PGS-MN library collection.

He also started an index-table for the set, and asked

¹John's presentation came out of one he gave to the Polish American Historical Association earlier in 2000, at its annual meeting in Kraków. John used many of his findings in a fine illustrated article on Minnesota's early rural Polish settlements, published recently in the Spring, 2002 issue of *Minnesota History*, at pp. 16-28

for my help in ascertaining the content of the articles. As I began skimming the items with the aid of *Wielki Słownik Polsko-Angielski* and *Teach Yourself Polish*, I got very excited about their potential. Here, it seemed, was a century-old mother-lode of forgotten chronicles, buried in a language now lost to the descendants of their authors and subjects.

The articles divided into at least four different types by content: current reportage of routine local events, religious and secular; lengthy recountings of then-recent history, mostly centered around the first Poles' arrival and the foundation of their parishes; "travelogue" pieces describing the physical environments, economies, and broader communities in which the Poles had settled; and argumentative commentaries on politics and activities within their parishes and fraternal organizations. Once in awhile the text was very hard to wade through, with difficult sentence structure and unfamiliar literary or Biblical references. More often, the writing style was straightforward, adjusting for the tendency to use run-on sentences. With patience and a good dictionary, such material would be accessible enough to one with a middling self-taught grasp of written Polish.

Some of the articles--especially the polemical ones--were by-lined with assumed pen-names, presenting a neat puzzle for researchers more familiar with the makeup of the communities from which they sprang. In many, however, the authors identified themselves by name or age or occupation. A time or two I found myself admiring the pluck of a female correspondent, probably of teen age, doing the duty of a deceased mother on an isolated farmstead or on the iron frontier of the Vermilion Range, but willing to tell others about it in print. Clearly, there were some very vital, human stories locked away here.

I decided that uncovering and sharing this material was squarely within our society's mission, and that I would be the agent of doing so. A regular column would be the vehicle, each installment focused on a particular town. A series heading came to me while I pored over Ray's compilation. Hieronim Derdowski, *Wiarus*'s editor, had run regular compilations of very short items of Polonian reportage under the title *Drobne Echa*--"Little Echoes." I decided I would revive this very evocative title to honor him for preserving the material in the first place.²

²Our sister organization, the Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota, did much the same several years ago when it resurrected the title *Nowiny Minnesockie* for its newsletter.

After spending some time on selected articles from Ray's *Wiarus* compilation, I decided to branch out a bit. When I combed through the list of the IHRC's microfilm holdings of Polish-language newspapers from across the country, I noticed a title identified to St. Paul, of which I had been ignorant--*Stońce*, "The Sun." When I inspected it, I found that it had been the newspaper of the fledgling Polish Union in America, an offshoot of the Polish National Alliance that was founded in St. Paul. It contained a small amount of local reportage from outstate Minnesota in addition to its Twin Cities coverage. Then, while doing some personal genealogical research in early-1900s issues of *Rolnik*, from Stevens Point, Wisconsin, I noted frequent and lively correspondence from several Minnesota towns, including Little Falls and Duluth. Finally, using the indexes to the publications of the Polish National Catholic Church, I found items from *Straż* on the foundation of that denomination's parish in Duluth, St. Josephat's. I took copies of as much of this material as I could, on a random basis from *Rolnik* and *Straż* and on a more thorough basis from *Stońce*, and started plugging away on the translation.³

As I got more deeply into the material, I found a few potential flashpoints for a 21st-century republication. In a couple of items, I found examples of the block-headed anti-Semitism that too many of our Polish forebears espoused. All of it seemed to be by way of casual references, not essential to the subjects or meaning of the pieces. I also encountered many more ethnically-based jibes, directed toward a variety of groups: the German people in general, the Irish-descended hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in America, and even another nationality or two. Finally, some correspondents took very specific shots at the character or actions of other Polish-Americans in their communities.

This presented a clash of two values. On the one hand, it's always been my motto that "real genealogists don't blink," and neither should serious historians. We should all strive to accurately recreate the past, and the best such reconstruction is one with all the warts and wrinkles. Just as strongly, however, I get disturbed whenever I see modern-day Polish-Americans and Jewish Americans perpetuate a nasty undertone of distrust and recrimination when they talk about the heritage and past actions of the ancestors of the other group. This is especially annoying when it expands to

suspicion of the motivations of present-day historians and genealogists, in the way they conduct their research and present their findings. It seriously undercuts one of the PGS-MN's central messages when our communications include examples of such rancor, or might act to prompt it now, however unwittingly; this organization was founded on an express philosophy of inclusiveness, to cover the members of *all* ethnic groups that inhabited the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth at its height.

So, I made a policy decision to split the blanket, but on a rationale that I think is defensible. Many pioneer Polish-American institutions were founded against a backdrop of ethnic rivalry in the New World, particularly in their first parish communities. Their story simply can't be told without including the carping about the Germans and the Irish. Thus, I decided to leave that in. (Here and there it's actually funny, at least if one puts on the same ethnic thick skin that we Iron Rangers grow from birth.) I also took a deep breath and decided to leave in the negative characterizations about particular individuals, as long as they did not reflect in some way on their present-day descendants. After all, this material is a century old, more or less, and under Anglo-American common law one cannot defame a dead person. The fair-minded reader will recognize that most times such personal recriminations are a matter of perspective, and the maligned subjects would have had their own take on the described events. Finally, most genealogists get great satisfaction from finding the horse thieves in the family. It's the most colorful and interesting stuff you can dig up--at least if you're removed from it by a couple of generations!

However, I decided to edit out the anti-Semitic asides, whether they were blunt or expressed in more "coded" language. Yes, it's not the most responsible historiography. However, there's simply no room in a bridge-building organization for anything as provocative as this, when it's not essential to the bigger message of the translated piece. To be editorially clear, I will indicate such deletions by the ellipsis "***". Those who are curious, or who have a valid historical interest, can dig out the original publications and can wade through the Polish themselves.

So, I made a start. I had hoped to open the series earlier this year with an installment on Duluth, just to thank Ray Marshall for his groundbreaking; I had assembled a rather partisan commentary from *Wiarus* on the foundation of Duluth's Polish Cemetery, and travelogue-type items from *Rolnik* and *Stońce*. However, the prose style of the *Wiarus* piece was so self-consciously literary and dense that I will have to seek

³I have compiled an index of the local reportage from about two-thirds of *Stońce's* short run, and hope to finish it by the end of the year for publication here.

some expert help on its Polish and its Latin. In addition, I found a rejoinder to the author in an ensuing issue of *Wiarius*, seemingly from an opposite perspective. I decided that this really should be added to the first Duluth presentation, for the sake of balance, and am still working on it. With luck, I will be able to present all of these items in a near-future issue, as a tip of the hat to Ray.

To make a quick substitute for the inaugural column, I chose a short travelogue piece from *Stońce*, on several of central Minnesota's Polish settlements. This one was easier to translate. It covers three different localities, though a bit sparsely. It gives some idea of the way in which earlier-arriving Poles went into small business in rural areas, and features more personal names than many travelogue-type pieces; thus, it's a more substantial contribution to the genealogical endeavor.

All of this will make for a great adventure--uncovering a forgotten past, and one that nobody outside the Polish-American community is interested in pursuing. So, let us begin.

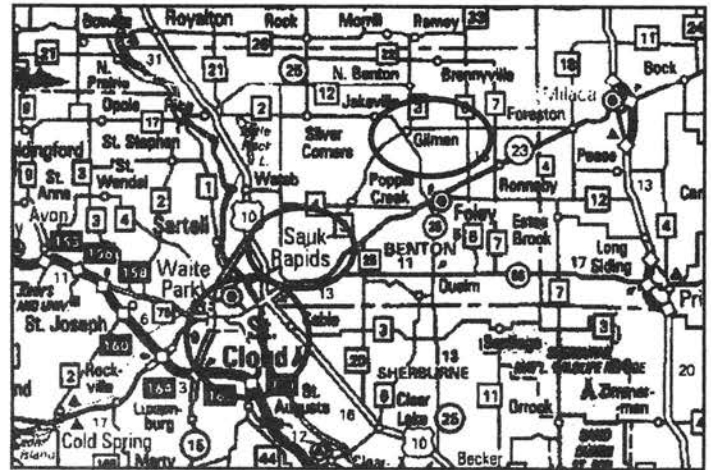
Instalment #1

From *Stońce*, 1898:

Dateline: St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, and Gilman

For our first snapshot from Minnesota's Polish past, I present an item that I found in the November 3, 1898 issue of *Stońce*. Uncredited to an author, it probably was penned by *Stońce*'s editor George Mirski. Its subject matter is three communities that we have not yet covered in any detail in our newsletter: the Polish residents of St. Cloud proper; the little-known settlements of Polish Lutherans in Benton County; and the early, large Polonian outpost at Gilman.⁴ In my format, I have used a convention of genealogical publications, rendering all surnames in capital letters so as to alert readers who are skimming for tidbits relevant to their research.

Last week we visited St. Cloud, which lies in Steavens [*sic*; should be "Stearns"] County. This small



Central Minnesota localities (in Stearns and Benton counties) visited by the reporter from *Stońce* in 1898.

town presents itself very handsomely to the eye; the Mississippi River flows through it, dividing it into two parts, in one of which more business is developing.

On [St.] Germain Street lie beautiful edifices, and an electric trolley runs on it. The city has electric lighting, and is very cleanly maintained; it has two large hotels, an opera house, a cathedral and several churches. The population of St. Cloud numbers more than 11,000, among which there are around 70 Polish families. The Poles are relatively well-off. There are several well-to-do saloon-keepers on [St.] Germain Street, such as Messrs. LENGAS and DOMINIK--there is also Mr. PRĄDZYŃSKI, the proprietor of a clothing store on the same street, among several others.

However, the Poles here are slowly becoming denationalized; they do not have a Polish church and they do not have a Polish school, and thus, unfortunately, their children do not speak Polish any longer.

From St. Cloud we went on to Souk [*sic*; should be "Sauk"] Rapids, for a fare of 5 cents. Here we found a number of Poles also, relatively well set-up materially. Sauk Rapids is a small town built on high ground; it has around 1,200 inhabitants, among which there are 30 Polish families.

In Sauk Rapids we Poles have several saloon-keepers, such as Mr. SOBIESZCZYK, who also maintains a hotel; Mr. PYCZKA is a grocer; Mr. WYŚNIEWSKI is the county treasurer, a very pleasant and intelligent man--and Mr. KASMER, also a Pole, has the position of chief county clerk--these two gentlemen currently are prospering in their respective offices.

⁴Our Church and Local History Collection includes photocopies of several jubilee books from the Polish Lutheran parishes at Sauk Rapids and Popple Creek, and from the Roman Catholic parish of Ss. Peter and Paul at Gilman.

The Poles in St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids would be able to build a Polish church for themselves with ease, but unfortunately there is disorder among them; at the present time, many of these Poles avow the Lutheran religion and are proceeding to assimilate.

From there we traveled on to Gilman, Benton County, for which Alberta is the postal station. This is a rural Polish community of over 300 families, settled by Polish farmers alone. They have a pretty brick church, with a young and energetic priest, the esteemed Fr. KITOWSKI, who recently assumed this parish.

Among the more prominent citizens, farmers, and businessmen there is Mr. SPICZKA, who has over 300 acres of beautiful soil in the vicinity of the church, and a large grocery store; at the same time this man is very hospitable and obliging. For lack of time we were not able to make the acquaintance of the other farmers, but we left that for a later time.

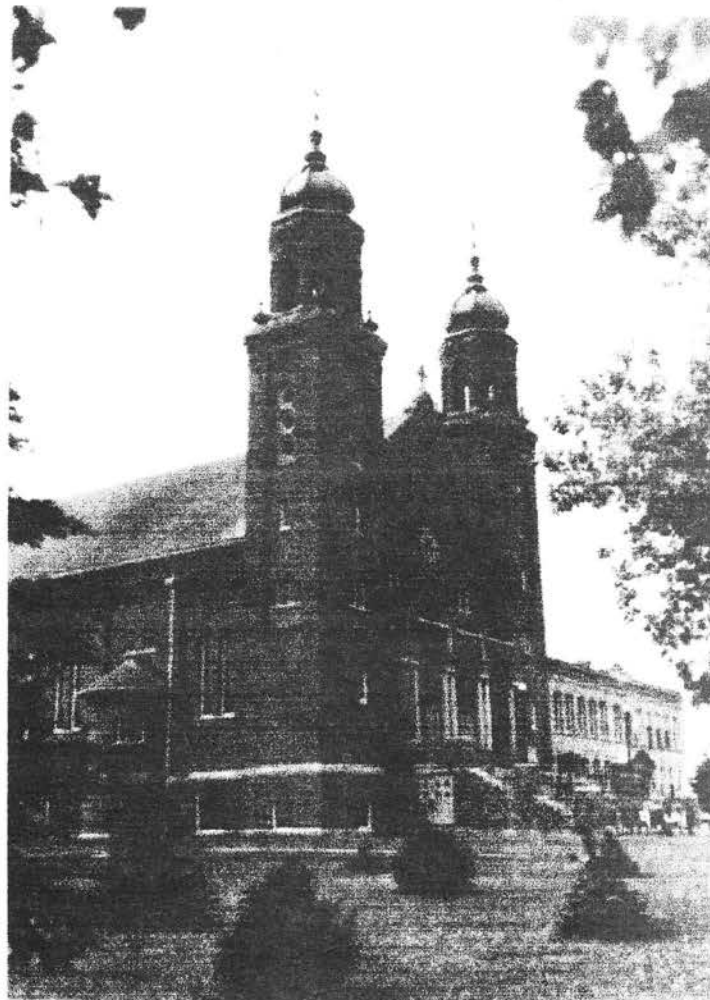
In several respects, this little piece is typical of the "travelogue" style of reportage: it follows a personal visit by the author to an outstate town or city, it describes the natural environment and man-made improvements of the subject towns in very positive terms, and it describes the size and development of the local Polish-American community. While the detail on these points is not substantial, this item is genealogically noteworthy for the number of local residents it mentions by surname.

It also has two themes that ran the depth and breadth of Polish-American journalism for the better part of a century. The first is the fierce preoccupation with unity within the ethnic community--prompted, no doubt, by the frequent lack of unity among the fractious Poles. The second is the expression of intense pride in those communities that coalesced around the establishment of a Roman Catholic parish of Polish ethnic identification, the lauded vehicle to ensure unity and to preserve language and tradition.⁵

⁵Father Waclaw Kruska touched on the first point in his pithy reference to "[t]he evil spirit of opposition and stubbornness, this original sin of American Poles..." *A History of the Poles in America to 1908, Part IV: Poles in the Central and Western States* (Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 2001), p. 10. He later tempered his tartness by touching on the second theme: "Although a Pole likes to quarrel, he also prays." *Id.* at p. 151.

One wonders about the motivation for presenting pieces like this. If I am correct in attributing authorship to *Stońce's* editor, he probably was trying to pump up support for the establishment of a PUA chapter in the area. The mention of prominent local business people suggests an attempt to garner paid advertising. Too, the whole thing would be a logical way to increase newspaper subscriptions in the area. I don't think I'm being cynical in these surmises; *Stońce* was a small publication (four pages per issue during the bulk of its short run), running against an established competitor with fifteen years of history (*Wiarus*), and its staff was clearly struggling to make its place.

So that's it, a short taste of what's to come, in a series that I hope to maintain for quite awhile. Let us know how you like it!



Ss. Peter and Paul Church, Gilman (1930 structure)
Photo source: Vincent A. Yzermans, *The Spirit in Central Minnesota* (St. Cloud, Minnesota: The Diocese of St. Cloud, 1989) vol. 2, *Parishes. Priests and People*, 862.

Editor's comment: The following article is a translation from a German language publication published in 1936. It deals with emigration from the Opole area from 1862 to 1874. Polish-speaking immigrants from the Opole area comprise a significant portion of Polish settlers in Minnesota. There are familiar surnames and villages of origin listed in this article. We have printed surnames in **bold** and place names in *italic* to make them easier for readers to locate. The author of the article asks: "Where did the emigrants settle in America?" Members, let us know if your ancestor is mentioned in this article.

PGS-MN member **John Kulas**, Professor of German at St. John's University, translated this article.

Translator's comment: The first paragraph after the by-line is printed in smaller type and is evidently an editorial comment. Written in 1936, it reflects the Nazi ideology and specifically the racial purity laws that had just been passed. Thus, the passage laments the failure of the authorities to halt the "abwandernde Volkskraft," [the outflow of a national, folk resource]. It speaks of a "gutgesinnten Volksgenossen," [not wanting to accept the loss of a single loyal adherent of the nation]. "Genosse" means comrade, and "Volksgenosse" was a fascist buzzword. Finally, the last sentence which talks about the entire nation being focused on the East is reminiscent of "Lebensraum" and "Drang nach Osten" of the Nazis.

OPOLE

HOMELAND-CHRONICLE

For City and Province
1936

Volume 11

Emigration to America
from the District of Opole 70 Years Ago

By Friedrich Kaminsky

This is a shocking article. Indeed, the failure of the government at that time to intervene to prevent the loss through emigration of this precious national resource is simply incomprehensible. The Third Reich is not willing to suffer the loss of a single well-intentioned and legitimate member of the nation. Since, however, the eyes of the entire nation have been cast on our provinces in the East there is no reason to fear a repeat of this situation.

Not many are aware nowadays that 70 years ago a mass emigration from the *district of Opole [Kreise Oppelen]* to America took place. Well over 1,000 men, women, and children made the voyage, as people said at the time, "across the big pond" in an effort to discover a new homeland on the other side of the ocean. It is significant that this out-migration began precisely in those villages which had been the goal of a new colonization in the 18th century. There were two main reasons for this emigration: economic necessity and wanderlust. However, it will be impossible to say with certitude which of the two was the primary motivation in the absence of a serious scientific study of the emigration movement of the time. This article attempts to

offer a thumb-nail sketch of that movement in order to raise consciousness about this historical event. The importance of this history is underscored by the fact that in terms of the number of emigrants involved, the district of Opole lost the equivalent of at least three villages. One thing can be asserted with a reasonable degree of certainty, and that is that overpopulation, lack of services, and economic necessity were among the prime motivating factors, conferring on this emigration the character of an almost spontaneous popular movement.

A review of the newspaper accounts of the day does not reveal any rationale at all for the existence of emigration fever in the district of Opole, apart from occasional references to economic circumstances. The Silesian regional newspapers too, a good source of economic conditions in our home province, are silent on the topic. Schück, Triest and other contemporary writers have nothing to report. As a result, the researcher is forced to rely solely on relevant archival documents.¹ These records may provide an opportunity to research emigration from another point of view.

The wave of emigration began in 1862 when six families of weavers and other craftsmen from *Friedrichsgrätz* left for Poland. On 11 April of that year the following pulled up stakes for Poland:

	Males 14 & older	Females 14 & older	Children	Assets in Thalers
Karl Swoboda, weaver	3	1	2	200
Paul Storczik, villager	3	--	2	150
Johann Kraja, settler	--	1	2	200
Johann Kraicz, settler	1	3	4	500
Paul Skorczig, shoemaker	--	2	2	450

¹Official emigration and immigration records of the district of Opole (1856-1874)



OPPELNER HEIMAT-KALENDER (OPOLE HOMELAND-CHRONICLE)

Portion of the title page of the Nazi-era German language article translated on these pages.

Johann Kratochwil, cabinet maker	2	2	2	150
Johann Namorczożak, weaver	--	1	2	120
Paul Kraiczy, settler	2	1	2	800
Johann Atikal, weaver	1	1	2	160
Josef Kralczy, settler	1	--	--	150
Paul Sterzig, mill worker	1	--	--	150
Franz Kraiczy, weaver	--	2	2	50
Wilhelm Kraiczy, weaver	--	--	1	100
Karl Ondraczyk, weaver	--	--	1	50
Anton Zoradnik, tanner	1	--	--	1200
	16	15	27	4280

4 280 Thaler from 58 emigrants to Poland
82 008 Thaler from 1 139 emigrants to America

total: 86 288 Thaler from 1 197 emigrants

This rather considerable outflow of capital, relative to the circumstances of the time—the same situation prevailed in the other districts of Upper Silesia—is probably the reason why the government was not thrilled with press coverage on the extent of emigration and why it may even have sought to suppress this information.

It must still be noted in connection with this list of immigrants to Poland from *Friedrichsgrätz* that the family of weavers was subsequently deleted. The family was most likely detained. Inclusion in this list clearly implies that an effort was made to reach the destination. The last-named tanner joined the others only later. It may be assumed in those entries where no adult man is mentioned that the 6 men in question had emigrated earlier and then subsequently sent for their family. The name **Kraiczy** has special significance. The Kraiczy family seems to have been the core of the emigration movement. The first person to emigrate to America from the Opole district was also a Kraiczy. The emigrants to the new homeland in Poland brought along assets totaling 4280 Thaler. This amounted to an average 72 Thaler per person. Extrapolating from this datum it is evident that between the year 1862 to 1874 there was a reduction of assets in the district of

When the rifleman, Wilhelm **Kraiczy**, returned to *Friedrichsgrätz* after the conclusion of his military service he discovered that so many neighbors and relatives had left that he caught the emigration bug too. Perhaps, he also lacked a means of livelihood in the village. For the records do not indicate that he possessed assets. His destination was also different: *America*. Apparently, he was one of the first of those emigrants who from the new world promoted a steady flow of his compatriots to America. Perhaps, the reports of Kraiczy and others were so glowing that in the next five years a veritable exodus from the homeland took place in the district of Opole whereby annually hundreds pulled up stakes to seek a better life. The first four men who left for America hailed from *Poppelau*. They began their journey in late 1867 and on February 16, 1868 16 men, 11 women, and 32 children followed. This group consisted of members of the following families: **Sobotta, Woiczky, Skroch, Giemsa, Kammler, Kautza, Passon, Sylla, Kokott,**

Halama, Schiwiek, and Macieg—all familiar names which are still frequently encountered in the city and district of Opole. Soon two followed from *Brinnitz* and two more from *Poppelau*, the son of a farmer, Jakob **Kulik**, from *Alt-Schalkowitz*, the villager **Kowalczyk** from *Zellowa*, four men from *Alt-Schalkowitz*:

Glowania, Pampuch, Kilian, and Kulig as well as the villager of *Angen*, Florian **Krezik** with three children and two female and two male persons over 14 years of age. In March of the same year 33 men, 27 women, and 37 children headed for the new continent from *Poppelau*, *Brinnitz* [45], *Schalkowitz* [25], *Friedrichsthal* [7], *Lugnian* [8], *Murow* [1], *Schulenburg* [7], *Grabczok* [1], and the city of *Opole* [1]. The following names appeared: **Sobotta, Koroll, Sczygola, Kulig, Gamroth, Stiller, Niwe, Kowalczyk, Prodlo, Sczepurek, Bautz, Kuba, Klimek, Marsollek, Sonsalla, Rudolph, Pohl, Trat, Fautsch, Salonek, Knopp, Gritzner, Pampuch, Draß, Twardi, Cyris, Woiczich, Krell, Wiersgalla, Kutscher, Schweda, Lukaszik, and Pieterek**. These families undertook an awesome voyage to an unknown land. This was the time when in several localities new structures (mostly inns) were given the appellation "New World" as a means of paying tribute to former townspeople who had emigrated to North America (e.g. *Proskau, Gleiwitz*, etc.).

A perusal of the profession of the emigrants reveals that for rather large groups of travellers, farmers were in the majority. In smaller groups craftsmen tended to prevail. Thus, in September 1868 mason Franz **Kaniut** and journeyman butcher Johann **Zaunich** from *Brinnitz* followed the group mentioned above. In October: glassmaker Friedrich **May** from *Murow*, and in January 1869: the retired farmer and blacksmith Lorenz **Golla** from *Wengern*; in February: weaver Simon **Otto** from *Chroszczitz* (with 3 dependents), journeyman miller Karl **Wollner** from *Opole*, villager Gregor **Maciossek** from *Schalkowitz*, (with 2 dependents). Later in February a group of 12 men, 9 women and 11 children from the same localities as well as from *Dammratsch* and *Dombrowka* followed; in March 1869: **Wochnik** from *Dammratsch-Hammer*, **Gluga** from *Poppelau* and **Göbel** from *Plümkenau*, each with wife and child for a total of nine persons. A large party of emigrants made up of 23 men, 22 women, and 32 children began their trek on March 25, 1869. They were the families **Sobotta, Gluga, and Habisch** from *Poppelau*, **Pieterek** from *Czarnowanz*, **Cyrus, Schmidt, and Kupilla** from *Grabczok*, **Golenia** and **Zaunisch** from *Friedrichsthal*, **Eqemann** from

Plümkenau, **Burghardt** from *Taudentzinow*, **Nebik** from *Alt-Schalkowitz*, Albert **Glensok** and **Stasch** from *Lugnian*, **Gonsior** from *Brinnitz*, **David** from *Zirkowitz*, **Schwierz** from *Massow*, and **Knopp** from *Wengern*. It is evident that particular localities and names appear with great frequency.

April 1869 found 21 men, 21 women, and 29 children on the list: the families **Pogrzeba** and **Nalewaja** from *Brinnitz*, **Kasperek** from *Krogullno*, **Krasczyk** from *Massow*, **Schwierz** from *Lendzin*, **Morczynek** from *Dzieskanstwo*, **Stasch** from *Lugnian*, **Kilian** and **Klimek** from *Poppelau*, **Gbur, Szymitez, Rudek, and Marsolek** from *Schalkowitz*, **Josek** and **Galgon** from *Königlich Neudorf*, **Kaniut** from *Frauendorf* and **Hylla** from *Sacrau*. This group of emigrants stemmed largely from villages in the immediate environs of Opole. Considering the fact that prior to the World War emigrants from the Slavic territories in the East and others intending to relocate in other parts of Germany were actively recruited by agents and semi-official agencies it is not difficult to imagine that similar interventions were taking place in this period. Otherwise it would be impossible to account for the particular make-up of these groups of emigrants. An agent simply moved into the area around Opole and "worked" the territory. It is not hard to understand why none of this got into the newspapers at the time.

The next contingent of emigrants, comprising 39 men, 29 women, and 55 children, set out in May 1869: **Pieterek** and **Kania** from *Poppelau*, **Gnitka** from *Brinnitz*, **Weidel** from *Friedrichsthal*, **Purkott, Millek, Filla, Maciossek, Pampuch, Plykalla, Prodlo, Scynowski, Wosch, Gbur, and Pollak** from *Alt-Schalkowitz*, **Stampka** from *Chroszczütz*, **Drong** from *Alt-Budkowitz*, **Kuka** and **Sochor** from *Brinnitz*, and **Kasperek** from *Carlsruhe*. Joining the group here was the merchandise clerk Oskar **Edstein** from *Carlsruhe*. In January 1870 another group, including 11 men, 8 women, and 11 children, departed from the district around Opole. It must be kept in mind that children over 14 years of age are invariably enumerated under men and women, respectively. In this latest contingent the following names are encountered: **Schiewek, Sobotta, Halama, Hannek, Passon, Thoma, Klimek, Kampa, Skroch, and Kuka**. In March 1870 there were: 10 men, 13 women, and 22 children. Specifically, the following family names were encountered: **Wazecha, Sylla, Sobotka, Thoma, Kuka, Woiczuk** from *Poppelau*; **Naglo, Sakry, and Gohl** from *Komprachtschütz*; **Burczik, Zelen, Skroch** and **Waldemar** from *Schalkowitz*.

It is particularly worthy of note that this entire wave of emigration was confined to the period between the wars of 1866 and 1870/71. Only a few scattered emigrations were recorded in 1870. War clearly was a limiting factor in emigration. It is apparent that it was not only the civil authorities which curtailed emigration. The dwindling population in the flatlands also put a damper on the urge to head for the New World. It was not until 1872 that a new wave of emigration became evident: 87 emigrating families were recorded including 93 men, 85 women, and 133 children from *Dammratsch, Poppelau, Chroszczitz, Liebenau, Grabczok, Schalkowitz, Krascheow*—obviously, emigrants continued to depart from the same localities. In 1873 there were 63 families with 63 men, 59 women, and 98 children from the same area. In 1884 [*sic*; should apparently be "1874"] the numbers suddenly dropped sharply. A mere 41 families left for

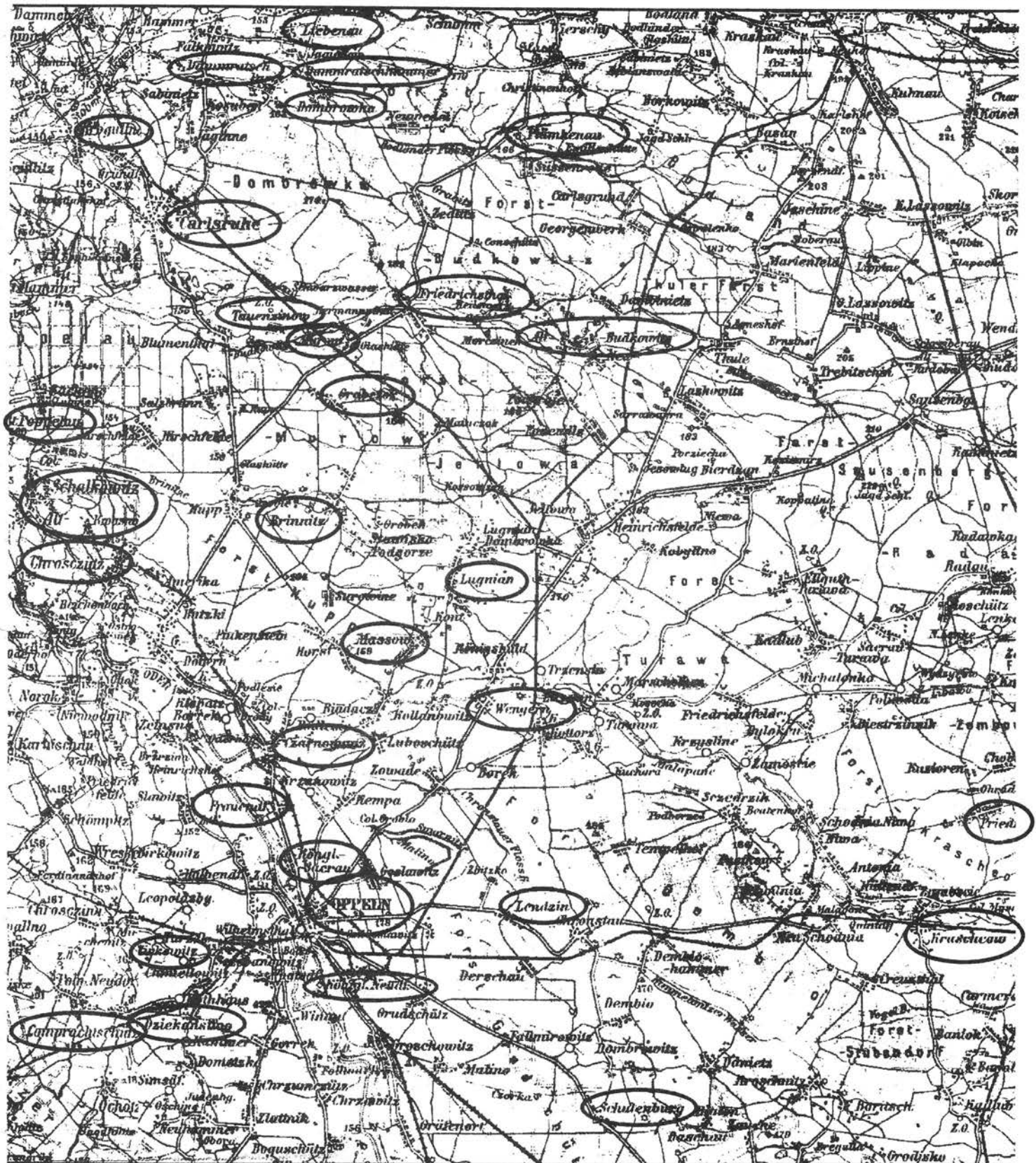
America that year. The records for the year 1875 are silent on emigration. One cannot fail to notice that it was precisely at the beginning of a period of "national industrial expansion" [*Gründerjahre*], that is to say, at a time of economic hardship for the worker that emigration fever tended to recede.

This raises numerous questions. Were these emigrants impelled to leave their homeland purely out of economic necessity? Or could not this migration be traced, at least in part, to a kind of wanderlust? Where did the many thousands of emigrants from Upper Silesia settle in America? Did some find their way back to the homeland? Did they write letters home? Where do their descendants live? What do the present inhabitants of these Silesian towns know about their compatriots in America?

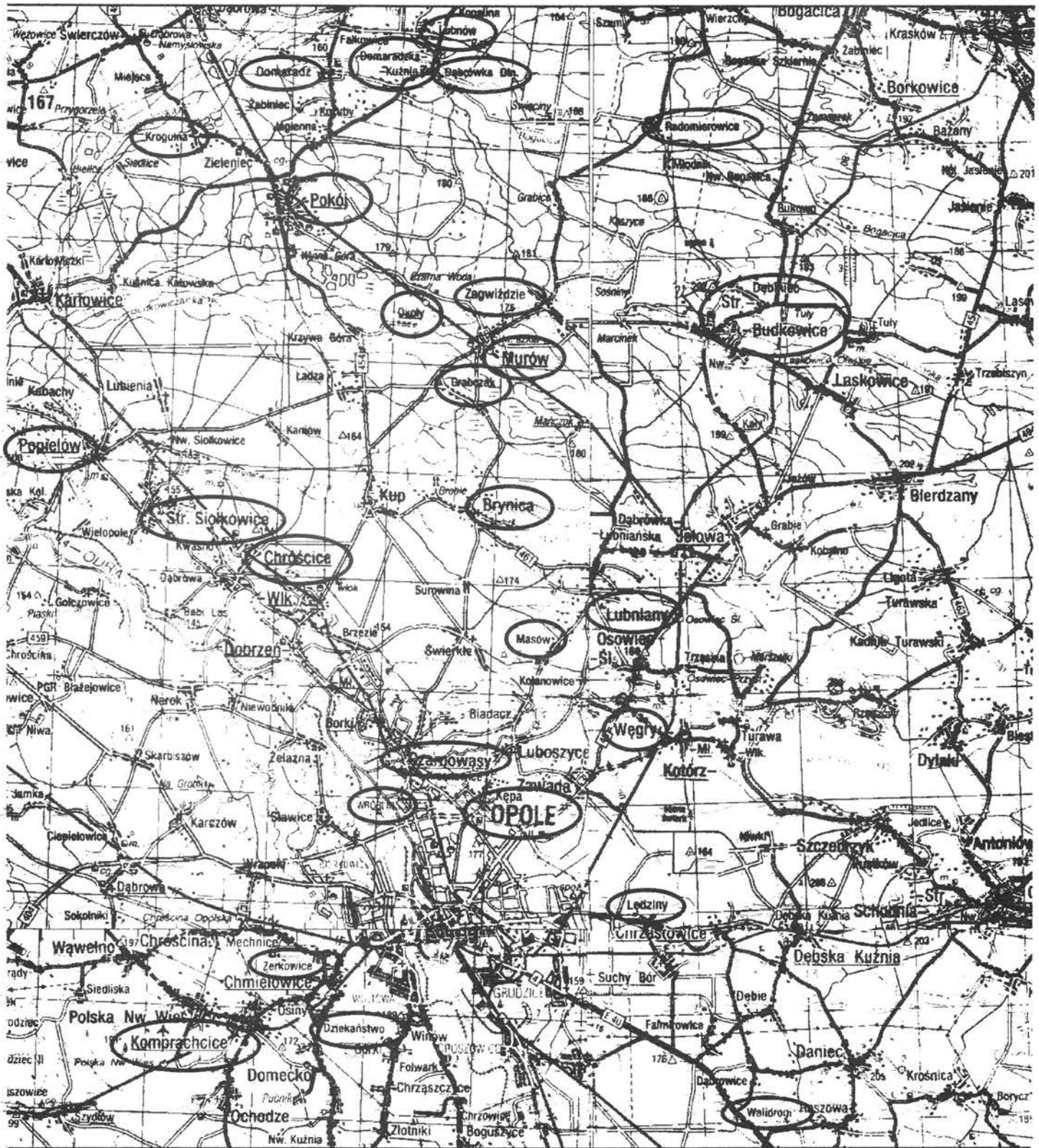
Editor's comment: I looked up the villages mentioned in this article in Kaemmerer's Ortsnamenverzeichnis der Ortschaften jenseits von Oder und Neiße [List of Names of Localities East of the Oder and Neiße] (see review PGS-MN Newsletter, Summer 2000, p. 14--title available in the Polish Collection at the MGS Library). This work is useful in identifying the present Polish name and the former German name of localities awarded to Poland after World War II. Villages are listed here in the order in which they first appear in the article above. In many cases two German names for a single village are listed in Kaemmerer. In the 1930s, the German government changed the names of many villages it thought had Polish or Slavic connotations to something undisputedly German. It was a Nazi attempt to erase the Polish history associated with areas that they claimed were always German. Kaminsky, in his article above, uses the older German version of a locality--probably because that's the way it was listed in the source documents that he was using. In the list that follows, the place name is first listed as Kaminsky used it in his article; then the alternate newer German name (in parenthesis); and lastly, the modern Polish name (which was probably also the historical version of the name). In the maps that follow, listed villages in the vicinity of Opole are circled (on a 19th century German language map on p. 22 and on a modern Polish language map on p. 23).

Oppeln: Opole
 Friedrichsgrätz: Grodziec
 Poppelau: Popielów
 Brinnitz (Brünne): Brynica
 Alt Schalkowitz (Alt Schalkendorf): Stare Siołkowice
 Zellowa: not listed in Kaemmerer

Angen: not listed in Kaemmerer
 Schalkowitz (Schalkendorf): Siołkowice
 Friedrichsthal: Zagwiździe
 Lugnian (Lugendorf): Łubniany
 Murow (Hermannsthal): Murów
 Schulenberg: Walidroga
 Grabczok (Buchendorf): Grabczak
 Proskau: Prószków
 Gleiwitz: Gliwice
 Wengern: Węgry
 Chroszczitz: not listed in Kaemmerer (probably should have been spelled *Chroszczütz*, see below)
 Dammratsch (Dammfelde): Domaradz
 Dombrowka (Eichendorf): Dąbrówka Dolna
 Dammratsch-Hammer (Dammfelder Hammer):
 Domaradzka Kuźnia
 Plümkenau: Radomierowice
 Czarnowanz (Klosterbrück): Czarnowasy
 Tauentzinow (listed as *Tauentzinow* in Kaemmerer)
 (Tauentzien): Okoły
 Zirkowitz (Erlental): Żerkowice
 Massow: Masów
 Krogullno (listed as *Krogullno Grüdorf* in Kaemmerer) (Stobertal): Krogulna
 Lendzin (Lenzen): Łędziny
 Dziekanstwo (listed as *Dziekonstwo* in Kaemmerer)
 (Dechantsdorf): Dziekaństwo
 Königlich Neudorf (Bolko): Nowa Wieś Królewska
 Frauendorf: Wróblin
 Sacrau (not listed in Kaemmerer)
 Chroszczütz (Rutenau) Chrościce
 Alt-Budkowitz (Alt Baudendorf): Stare Budkowice
 Carlsruhe: Pokój
 Komprachtschütz (listed as *Comprachtschütz* in Kaemmerer) (Gumpertsdorf): Komprachcice
 Liebenau: Lubnów
 Krascheow (Schönhorst): Krasiejów



A 19th century German-language map. The localities mentioned in the Kaminsky article are circled. The map is a composite of parts of two maps from the *Austrian Map Series of Middle Europe*. The Polish areas of this set can be found in the map files at the MGS Library. The left portion of the map above is the eastern part of map 35° 51° Breslau. The right portion is from the western part of map 36° 51° Oppeln. The village of Friedrichsgrätz is at the extreme right on the map above. You can only see the first part of the name--Fried-



A modern Polish map. The Polish names of the localities mentioned in the Kaminsky are circled. The map is a composite of parts of four maps from the *Mapa Topograficzna Polski* [Topographic Maps of Poland] map series. The complete 1:200,000 scale set can be found in the map files at the MGS Library. The upper left portion of the map is the southeast corner of map *M-33-XII, Wrocław*. The lower left portion is the northwest corner of map *M-33-XVII, Nysa*. The upper right portion is the southwest corner of map *M-34-VII, Kluczbork*. The lower right portion is the northwest corner of map *M-34-XIII, Gliwice*. The villages of *Grodziec* (Friedrichsgrätz) and *Krasiejów* (Krascheow) are just off the edge of the right side of the map.

LIBRARY CORNER

Recent Additions To The PGS-MN Library

by Greg Kishel

Over the past year we have been busy in the PGS-MN library collection, adding a shelf's worth of books. Here's a run-down on the most significant items:

On the Polish National Catholic Church: We have added a couple of items to our mini-collection on the PNCC, written up in the Fall, 2001 issue of this newsletter. Fr. Stephen Krawiec of St. Josephat's parish in Duluth called my attention to *A History of the Parishes of the Western Diocese, Polish National Catholic Church* (Park Ridge, IL: Chancery of the Western Diocese, 1998); this booklet includes entries on the PNCC parishes in Minnesota and Wisconsin that might be of interest to our members. Bernard Wielewinski, *Polish National Catholic Church, Independent Movements, Old Catholic Church and Related Items: An Annotated Bibliography* (Boulder, CO: East European Monographs, 1990) is an expanded version of the bibliography by Wielewinski noted in my earlier review. This edition corrects some of the earlier work's problems, and it is much longer.

Other Bibliographies and Indexes: Bernard Wielewinski's *Doctoral Dissertations and Masters Theses Regarding Polish Subjects: 1900-1985, An Annotated Bibliography* (Boulder, CO: East European Monographs, 1988) could be extremely helpful to anyone seeking deep background information on local Polish-American communities, if those places had been the subject of a graduate student's research. There are entries for locales in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Rebecca Gates-Coon, *Eastern Europe Bibliography* (Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1993), covers professionally-published scholarship on our Polish bailiwick and other Slavic countries. Richard C. Lewanski, *A Guide to Polish Libraries and Archives* (Boulder, CO: East European Quarterly, 1974) is somewhat dated, yes. However, the regional document repositories established by the People's Republic of Poland continued in operation, intact, after 1989. This item, then, is still valuable to anyone planning a research-centered trip to the ancestral homeland, to locate the regional archives for their home villages and to see what they may contain.

On the History of Poland: George Sanford and Adriana Gozdecka-Sanford, *Historical Dictionary of*



Emblem and motto of the Polish National Catholic Church:
"Through truth, work, and struggle, we will triumph."

Poland (Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1994) is somewhat more oriented toward 20th-century Poland's great figures and events. However, it still has much to offer those who are looking for backdrop on 19th-century roots. M.B. Biskupski, *The History of Poland* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2000) again devotes the bulk of its attention to Polish history after the time when most Polish-Americans' ancestors left, but it's still worth a look.

On the Polish Gentry and its Heraldry: Yes, most Americans of Polish descent firmly believe that their forebears were peasants, stout in their humility and lowly in their station in society. Then, some of them are surprised to find a bit of gentry or noble blood up the family tree. This is not that unusual; most historians estimate that about 10% of the population of pre-Partition Poland was *szlachta*--the so-called "lesser gentry" of the social hierarchy, ennobled for special service to the Commonwealth but not necessarily landed or wealthy. Little on this subject and these people has been published in English, but we have acquired some items recently issued in Poland. Saturnin Sobol, *Polskie Rody Arystokratyczne [Polish Aristocratic Families]* (Poznań: Wydawnictwo Posiedlik-Raniowski i Spółka, 2001) is a lushly-illustrated album on several of the families of Poland's highest nobility, the "magnates." It is quite unlikely that any of us can claim descent from its subjects. As an evocative portrait of a vanished, opulent world, though, it's worth a look. Elżbieta Sęczys, *Szlachta Wylegitymowana w Królestwie Polskim w Latach 1836-1861 [The Registered Lesser Gentry in the Kingdom of Poland in the Years 1836-1861]* (Warszawa:

BOOK REVIEWS

Wydawnictwo DiG, 2000) appears to be an extraction of the names of the members of the *szlachta* in the Russian Partition who went through the process of "legitimation," or official registration with an office of the Russian Empire in the mid-19th century. It has an extensive introduction, including a history of the registration process. If you can make an independent link to any of the individuals named here, you may find material of direct benefit to your genealogy--many of the entries include names of offspring or ancestors, and links to feudal properties to which the named persons were heirs. (We will try to obtain a translation of the introduction.) Finally, Tadeusz Gajl, *Polskie Rody Szlacheckie i Ich Herby [Families of the Polish Lesser Gentry and Their Crests]* (Białystok: Wydawnictwo Benkowski, 2000) is a listing of approximately 2000 surnames of the *szlachta*, identified to the heraldic crests (*herby*) that had been granted to them when they received the privileges of gentry status. The rear of the book contains over 80 pages of the crests, reproduced in small size but in color. Those who are deeply engaged in the academic study of Polish heraldry insist that one cannot claim and present these crests without a proven genealogical link to a member of the *szlachta*, and that apparently was the rule in Old Poland. Regardless of how fussy one is on that score--it's difficult for 21st-century Americans to understand the complex social traditions of a hierarchical, pre-industrial society--it's fascinating to page through this volume; we can at least ponder the symbols that our *szlachta* namesakes used to communicate their identities.

On the History of Polish-American Fraternal Societies: We have acquired two histories by Donald E. Pienkos of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, *PNA: A Centennial History of the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America* (Boulder, CO: East European Monographs, 1984) and *One Hundred Years Young: A History of the Polish Falcons of America* (Boulder, CO: East European Monographs, 1987). These volumes concentrate on the larger urban Polish communities to the east of us, where the organizations' centers of power evolved quickly. Nonetheless, some of their content is of local interest; both of these large fraternals had several chapters in Minnesota. (The early chapters in the PNA volume bear out the point that John Radziłowski has made in several presentations to the PGS-MN: the earlier-established Polonia of the Twin Cities and its leadership, particularly in St. Paul, had real nationwide prominence between 1880 and 1900; then it was eclipsed by demographics, with the vast Polish influx into Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo.) Though Prof.



From the title page of
Tadeusz Gajl, *Polskie Rody Szlacheckie i Ich Herby*
[Families of the Polish Lesser Gentry and Their Crests]

Pienkos is an academic historian, both of these books are quite accessible and readable. Locally, though, we're looking forward to East European Monographs' publication of *Pan Doktor Radziłowski's* anniversary history of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, planned for later this year.

On the Relationship between America's Immigrant Polish Communities and the Old Country: Poland's seed in the New World had a complex continuing connection with its homeland, for over a century. Two acquisitions explore that relationship on very different levels. Witold Kula, *et al.* (Josephine Wtulich, transl. and ed.), *Writing Home: Immigrants in Brazil and the United States 1890-1891* (Boulder, CO: East European Monographs, 1986) is a well-annotated translation of a work originally published in Poland in 1973. The letters presented here are all that survived from a huge trove of correspondence from Polish immigrants in Brazil and the U.S. in the early years of the great outflux from the Kingdom of Poland. Seized by the hundreds of thousands and filed by official censors in the 1890s, and preserved by bureaucracies of the Russian Empire and the Republic of Poland, they were discovered in 1941 by historian Witold Kula, and



Crest of the Polish National Alliance

saved only to the extent of a few hundred through the near-total destruction of Warsaw in 1944-1945. The translated letters are a poignant record of the newcomers' concerns--for family members left in the Old World, for their own economic and social future in a strange new environment, for their spiritual wellbeing in a time of huge personal change. The ethnicity of the authors includes Polish, Jewish, German, and Lithuanian. The Kula-penned introduction is an excellent summary of the scholarship on Polish emigration to the New World. The very good annotations by American translator Josephine Wtulich give much backdrop, Polish and American, to the letters' content. There are separate indexes by personal names of the authors, place-names in the Americas and Poland, and general topics. The glossary of Old World terms and words is very good, and useful to anyone translating from late-19th-century Polish-American texts. The collection includes at least three items datelined in Minnesota. (I was frustrated to see that the American editor omitted the text of the item datelined in Browerville, due to her doubts about where it was penned and whether it was based on personal experience in Brazil or the U.S. The author, a "B. Kisielewski," was probably not a blood relative of mine, but was almost certainly related to the Jozef Kisielewski from Browerville who enjoyed some reknown as a sculptor in New York City in the mid-20th century.) This item deserves your attention; if you are writing your family history, it is an excellent reference for descriptions of the immediate experience of our ancestors on their arrival. In turn, *For Our Freedom Through Yours: Polish American Efforts on Poland's Behalf, 1863-1991* (Boulder, CO:

East European Monographs, 1991), is by our ubiquitous Professor Donald E. Pienkos. It covers the relationship between America and Poland on a very different plane: the support given by our Polonia to the reestablishment and growth of a Polish nation-state, as that effort was organized in a free society and funded by the fruits of its members' self-improvement in an open economy. Of most immediate interest to us is the coverage of the Polish Army in France, a/k/a "Haller's Army" and "the Blue Army," at pp. 61-65 here. Ray Marshall wrote of its recruitment efforts in north-eastern Minnesota in our Autumn, 2001 issue, and we will have more on its activity in other parts of Minnesota in future issues. Professor Pienkos also covers Polish-Americans' involvement in Poland's struggles for self-determination through the interwar years and under the Communist regime. The biographies of the most prominent American participants are presented in an appendix.

On Roman Catholicism in Poland: The title of Jerzy Kloczowski's *A History of Polish Christianity* (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000) is something of a misnomer. The major focus of this work is the Roman Catholic church in Poland. After twenty pages devoted to the upwelling and thwarting of the Polish Reformation in the 16th and 17th centuries, there is almost nothing on pluralist Christianity in Poland--the Lutherans/*Ewangelicki*, the Calvinists, and the later-arriving, American-born Polish National Catholic Church. This is, however, an impressive scholarly work, translated from a Polish-language original published in Paris in 1987 and 1991. It treats the organized Church's evolution as a formal structure; its essential role as a fount and preserver of Polish national identity; the characteristics and ritual life of folk Christianity among the peasantry; and Christianity's pivotal role in Polish political life over a half-millennium. There is even a bit on pre-Christian Slavic paganism in the lands that later became Poland. This book requires careful reading; huge amounts of content and large numbers of ideas are condensed here. Despite that, it is a very rewarding effort for anyone who really wants to understand the centrality of Catholic piety in the lives of our grandparents and great-grandparents.

Those are our most recent acquisitions, now available at the MGS Library in Golden Valley for your review and use. We are working on a few more purchases, including some of specific utility to personal genealogical research. We will report on them as they are added to the collection.

"You Too Can Find That Tiny Village"¹

Detailed Sectional Maps of Poland

by John Rys

While working on my Polish genealogy, I exchanged many E-mail messages with a graduate student who was interested in Polish genealogy. We made the E-mail connection because I found his website while searching for *Spytkowice*, the village in Poland where my grandmother was born. His name is Neal Zondlo and he has some Polish connections to Wisconsin and Minnesota. His website indicated that his grandparents were from *Spytkowice*, so we looked for common ancestors. In the course of our E-mail correspondence, he helped me find another nearby village called *Toporzysko* which I was not able to locate with any of my atlas maps. He did this using a very detailed topographic map of the Rabka area showing roads, streams, gas stations, buildings, churches and even homes. He also told me that, according to the map, there was a church in *Toporzysko*. I immediately ordered a copy of that Rabka area map and "I too found the tiny *Toporzysko* village" on the map.

What are these maps? These maps are from a series of topographic sectional maps of Poland called *Mapa Topograficzna Polski*. They have a scale of 1:100,000 (the map says one centimeter equals one kilometer, or 1 inch equals 1.58 miles). The maps are quite detailed and it takes 151 of these maps to cover all of Poland.

This is a relatively new map series which has gradually become available and now can be obtained from a map supplier, Travel Genie in Ames, Iowa. (See below for more detailed information about Travel Genie.)

The maps are written primarily in Polish, but the map symbols are defined in three (3) languages, Polish, English and German. An extensive number of the map symbols indicate the site of a: church, chapel, cemetery, mineshaft, windmill, ravine, stream, viaduct-culvert, hotel, petrol station, parking, camping, health center, pharmacy, police, beach, post office, martyrdom site and many others types of landmarks.

What is their size: Fully unfolded the map of Rabka is 31 inches by 24 inches, with a third of it containing

Polish text describing interesting points on the map. The only map I have used is the Rabka map. Sizes and details may vary on the other maps.

What areas of Poland do they cover? All of Poland is covered by this series of maps. The overall map of Poland was divided into four major sections and then into a grid system. This grid system can be seen at the website of the distributor of these maps, Travel Genie Maps. (See below for website details) By looking at the overall grid map, you pinpoint the section you are interested in and then order that map.

Here is a list of the geographic grid sections available:

M-33 Series covers the **southwestern** portion of Poland including the following map grid sections, usually based on a city name: Bogatynia, Bolesławiec, Bystrzyca Kłodzka, Görlitz, Gubin, Jelenia Góra, Kłodzko, Krotoszyn, Legnica, Leszno, Lubin, Nysa, Opawa, Opole, Ostrów Wielkopolski, Prudnik, Spremberg, Wałbrzych, Wrocław, Żary, Zielona Góra.

M-34 Series covers the **south and southeastern** portion of Poland including the following map grid sections, usually based on a city name: Bielsko-Biała, Bochnia, Busko Zdroj, Bytom, Chełm, Cisna, Częstochowa, Gliwice, Góra Kalwaria, Gorlice, Jastrzębie Zdrój, Kalisz, Kielce, Kluczbork, Kraków/Katowice, Kraśnik, Krosno, Łódź, Lubaczów, Lubartów, Lublin, Łuków, Lwów, Mielec, Nowy Sącz, Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, Piotrków Trybunalski, Poprad, Prešov, Przemyśl, Rabka, Radom, Radomsko, Rzeszów, Sanok, Sieradz, Skarżysko Kamienna, Skierniewice, Stalowa Wola, Starachowice, Tarnobrzeg, Tarnów, Tomaszów Lubelski, Tomaszów Mazowiecki, Wieluń, Wisła, Wisznice, Włodawa, Zakopane, Zamość, Zawiercie.

N-33 Series covers the **northwestern** portion of Poland including the following map grid sections, usually based on a city name: Chodzież, Choszczno, Chojnice, Debno, Eisenhüttenstadt, Gniezno, Gorzów Wielkopolski, Gryfice, Gryfino, Kołobrzeg, Kościan, Kościerzyna, Kostrzyn, Koszalin, Łeba, Międzyrzecz, Nakło nad Notecią, Piła, Poznań, Słupsk, Śrem, Stargard Szczeciński, Świebodzin, Świnoujście, Szczecin, Szczecinek, Ustka, Wagrowiec, Złocieniec, Złotów.

N-34 series covers the **north and northeastern** portion of Poland including the following map grid sections, usually based on a city name: Bagrationowsk,

¹Part of Travel Genie's slogan.

Biała Podlaska, Bartoszyce, Białystok, Bielsk Podlaski, Braniewo, Brodnica, Bydgoszcz, Ciechanów, Czeremcha, Czerniachowski, Elbląg, Ełk, Gdańsk, Grajewo, Grodno, Grudziądz, Gusiew, Hława, Inowrocław, Kętrzyn, Konin, Kutno, Legionowo, Łomża, Marijampole, Mława, Mragowo, Olsztyn, Ostrołęka, Ostróda, Ostrów Mazowiecka, Pisz, Płock, Radziejów, Sejny, Siedlce, Sierpc, Starogard Gdański, Szczytno, Sokółów Podlaski, Sokółka, Suwałki, Tczew, Warszawa-Wschód, Warszawa-Zachód, Władysławowo, Wołomin, Zambrów

Who publishes these maps? From the copy of the Rabka map I have, it gives the publisher as *Wojskowe Zakłady Kartograficzne* from Warsaw, Poland.

How can I get one? They are available through a company in Iowa by the name of Travel Genie Maps, 3815 Calhoun Ave., Ames, IA, 50010. Telephone number is (515) 232-1070. Travel Genie stands for words "travel" and "genealogy."

On-line information! Additional information can be viewed on-line if you log into their website. The maps

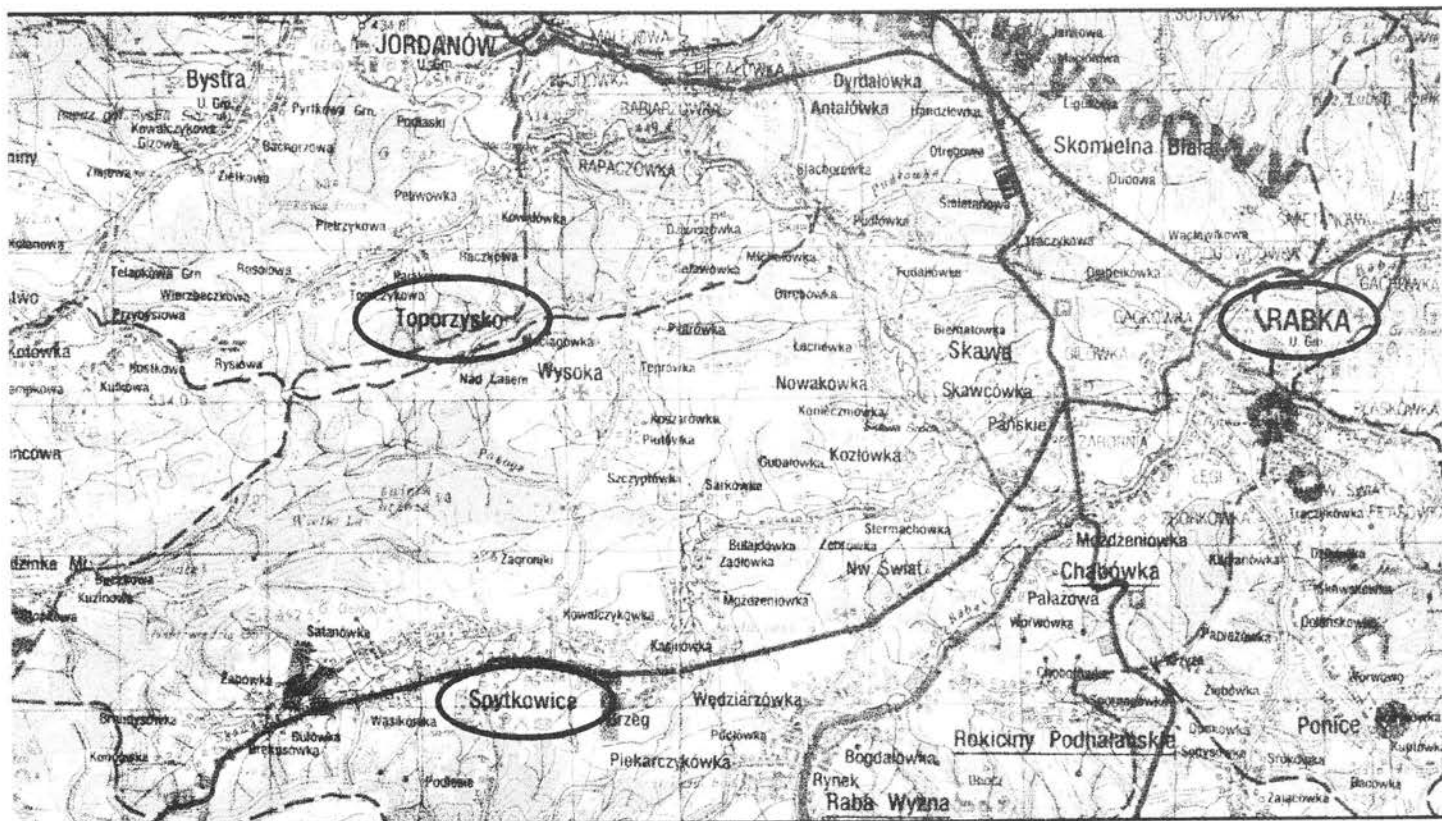
can be ordered from them through the mail by printing out the order form from the Internet. Each grid sectional map has a unique order number and title, for example my Rabka map has the order number of M-34-87/88 Rabka.

How much do they cost? The cost is relatively nominal, considering the amount of detailed information on the map. The website lists the price of each grid sectional map as \$9.95 plus postage costs.

Where is their website on the Internet? It is available at two website addresses: <<http://www.travelgenie.com>> and <<http://showcase.netins.net/web/travelgenie/>> Click on Poland and find the item called "best scale" and then click on "check here for map grid."

Brochure: Print out their on-line brochure and order form.

Now you too can find that tiny village that you have been looking for.



Above: A portion of a 1:100,000 scale maps described in this article by John Rys. These maps are in color and perhaps they will not print very well in black and white. John's ancestral villages (Toporzysko and Spytkowice) as well as the nearest large city (Rabka) are circled. Note that even houses are shown on this very detailed map. The distance between Toporzysko and Spytkowice is about four miles. See map grid at right for available maps.

Poland Map Grid

Large- Scale Maps

Scale: 1:100 000 Price: \$9.95

Order from: Travel Genie Maps, 3815 Calhoun Ave., Ames IA 50010
Designate Map Section Number by Quadrant as well as Number Pair
(for example, M-33 5/6 Grubin; N-34 77/78 Olsztyn)

Note: This series covers Poland in 151 sheets.
Map section names are shown below with numbers.



Missing Branches, continued from page 32

Marilyn Mikulewicz Baranski, 800 Keats Drive, Vallejo CA 94591 <baranska@pacbell.net> is researching MIKULEWICZ, MAMMERT/MAMERT in Inver Grove and Ivanhoe MN.

Eileen Opatz Berger, 2535 So. Shore Blvd., White Bear Lake MN 55110 <gebergers@aol.com> is researching OPATZ, SOBIECH in Falkawice in Poland and in Little Falls, Bowlus and North Prairie in Minnesota.

Linda Krajnak Black, 14825 W. 81st T., Leneza KS 66215 <ljrjblack@earthlink.net> is researching DZIEWIDEK in Rieszow and in Minneapolis MN, KUCA, KUTER, KUKLA in Rakszawa in Poland and MIERZWA in Rakszawa in Auburn NY and in Minneapolis.

Irene Colston, 5357 - 35th Ave. So., Minneapolis MN 55417-2121 <iacquarius@msn.com> is researching MAJSTERSKI/MIESTERSKI, JAWORSKI, ORCHIKOWSKI in Torun, Biskupiec, Lubiankow, Papowo, Koryt, Leszcz and Mokre all in Poland.

Adeline Copa/Sopa, 2711 Danbar Drive, Green Bay WI 54313-7022 <amesearch@aol.com> is researching COPA, FELSKI, LEMANCZYK in Little Falls MN, TRZEBIATOWSKI in Winona MN and all in Borzyszkowy and Konarzyny parishes in Chojnice district of West Prussia (Kaszuby region).

Thomas J. Draus, 888 Highway 11, PO Box 464, Hazel Green WI 53811-0464 <tjdraus@mhtc.net> is researching KAMIENICA, SWILLZA, TRZCIANA, SZCZAWA in Galicia and in Chicago.

Col. James Ebertowski, 5631 Teterling Court, Chester VA <JSluggo@aol.com> is researching EBERTOWSKI in Lublin and in Warsaw ND and Winona MN, STOLTMAN in Czcrsk/Lipusz and in Warsaw and Winona, and KASPRICK in Karkow and in Warsaw ND and Webster MA.

Jim Franczyk, 1322 Portland Ave., St. Paul MN 55104 <jimfranczyk@msn.com> is researching FRANCZYK, CZOP, FLOREK, DRABIK, SZLAGA in Limanova and in Chicago IL and Stevens Point WI.

Joyce Gelderman, 1625 Bonner Trl., Oregon WI 53575 is researching BRZESKI, LESNAR, MILCZEWSKI, RUMPZA, ZAKRZEWSKI, BRILLA in Grenville SD.

Janet Gianos, 5800 Pennsylvania Ave., N., Crystal MN 55428 is researching WORWA in Chicago IL,

DOMBROWSKI, JANKOWSKI in Philadelphia PA, MACHIEWSKI/MAIEJEWSKI in Ladysmith WI.

Kathryn & John Goehl, 4020 Lakehill Circle, White Bear Lake MN 55110-4416 <jgoehl@hotmail.com> are researching KARPINSKI in Bialystok, Barglow Koscielny and in Virginia and Flensburg, MN, BAK, BONK in Bydgoszcz, Dzwierszno Wielkie and in Stevens Point, WI, Bessemer and Ironwood, MI and Virginia, MN, and ARASIM in Ironwood, MI and Virginia, MN.

Dolores K. Gombold, 2371 E. 15th Ave., North St. Paul MN 55109-2322 <dgombold@netzero.net> is researching KASPRZAK in Germany and in St. Paul and Chicago and MATYSIK in Germany and in St. Paul and Wisconsin.

Joan M. Gordenier, 10069 Hadley Road, Gregory MI 48137 <jgbones@juno.com> is researching MASLOWSKI (location in Poland unknown), PIKULA, STANEK in Wola Debowiecka, DZIABAS in Poznan, DOMBOWY, JOREK in Falkowice.

Suzanne Greenslit, 13853 Cty. Rd. 116, Merrifield MN 56465 <subo@brainerd.net> is researching POLASHIK in the Poznan area in Poland and in Chicago IL (10 years) and in Morrison Cty (Sobieski) MN.

Wayne Hacholski, 256 S. Wright wood St., Orange CA 92869-4942 <Wayne.Hacholski@UBOC.com> is researching CHOCHALIK in Glinik Niemiecki and in Chicago, CZAJKA in Dębowiec, BAJÓR in Olchowa, and also BASARA, MICHNAL, TRZNADEL.

Jan (Opatz) Haller, 721 W. Cedar Ave., Fergus Falls MN <janedhaller@hotmail.com> is researching WARZECKA, OPATZ in Stearns Co., MN. She writes; "Thank you for the wonderful newsletter!"

Bobbi (Roberta) Hoyt, 22 e. Skyline Pkwy., Duluth MN 55805 <bobbihoyt@aol.com> is researching WALKOWIAK, SOBCZAK, BRONIKOWSKI in Posen/Posnan and in Duluth MN.

Darlene Hudson, 1495 Curtis Rd., Birch Run MI 48415 <darlhudson@yohoo.com> is researching MIKULEWICZ in Baltimore MD and Saginaw MI, ZYHOWSKI in Trafford PA and MULARZ, KOZUBAL, WYZKIEWICZ in PA and MI.

Jill Johnson, 157 - 76th Way NE, Fridley MN 55432 <JJJ1JCS@aol.com> is researching KUKUSKA in Rajcza and in Cherma and River Falls, WI, BRYJA in Rajcza, LESSMANN in Brusy and in Winona, MN and Pine Creek, WI and GORNY/GORNA in Winona.

Margaret Koegel, 41519 Cruz Way, Temecula CA 92592 is researching SCHLAGOWSKI aka SLAGOWSKI, SLAGEE. She asks: "Where in Poland does the Schlagowski name come from?"

Rebecca Kramer, 10606 Drake St. NW, Coon Rapids MN 55433 is researching WALETZKI/WALETSKI, WARZECHA in Falkowitz, Opole, Silesia and in Bowlus and Opole in MN.

Dr. Roger F. Krentz, 201 St. Paul's Ave., #17-T, Jersey City NJ 07306-3771 <rkrentz@njcu.edu> is researching KRANZ in Rownopole, Poznań; IZBAN in Dziembowo, Poznań; MARCHEL, CZARAPATA in Runowo, Poznań; and all in Wisconsin

Raymond D. Kush, 3404 Hennepin Ave. So., Minneapolis MN 55408 <raymondkush@aol.com> is researching KUŚ/KUSH in Ołpiny, Galicia and in Chicago and Ontario and NIEMIEC in Szerzyny, Galica.

Richard Lis, PO Box 50111, Pasadena CA 91115-0111 <Rikpas@hotmail.com> is researching LIS in Pruszun, BUKALA in Dabie, FLUDER in Dabrowica Wisocka, LENART in Załuczne and all in Chicago.

Peter Dale LaMusga, 6 NW 9½ St., Chisholm MN 55719 <PDLCOM@2Z.NET> is researching LAMUSGA, WARWUS, PLOTNIK, MORCINCZEK, BERTCYK, PHILLIPCYK in Przyschecz in Poland and in Browerville and Long Prairie in Minnesota.

Mary Ann Maniak, 8711 62nd Ave. No., Mpls. MN 55428 has renewed. She writes: "I really look forward to each issue of the newsletter."

Ray Marshall, 4052 Minnehaha Ave. S., Minneapolis MN 55406 <raymarsh@mninter.net> is researching MARSZALKIEWICZ, MICHOR, IGNASIAK, SIERACKI in Budziszewo Skoki parish, Poznan and in Duluth, MN, SCHMIDT, JANUSZEWSKI in Budziszewo Skoki, BOROWIAK, CHORZEWSKI/HORZEWSKI in Lodz parish, Poznan and in Pennsylvania and Duluth, and LUDWIKOWSKI, KUSZJAR in Poznan and in Chicago and Duluth.

Janet H. Mitchell, 530 Holly Ave., St. Paul MN 55102-2208 <mitch088@tc.umn.edu> is researching KOWALSKI and MACHIEJSKI in Zlotow and in MN and WI.

Harry and Bernice Mullen, 1108 Charlton St., West St. Paul MN 55118-1221 are researching the CHMIELEWSKI, JABLONSKI, DUNAJSKI, SŁOMKA, KRUCZINSKI surnames. Bernice writes:

"I always look forward to the newsletter and manage to find something of special interest regularly."

Ann T. Pohl, 6544 - 335th St., Stacy MN 55079-9535 is researching SCZEPANSKI, SKALSKI in Siedlisowice, Tarnow and Krakow in Poland and in Chicago and St. Paul.

Michael F. Rasinski, 2516 West 70½ St., Richfield MN 55423-2811 is researching CICHON (incorrectly reported as CICMON on page 8 in the Spring 2001 issue) in Brzostkowo?, SLEZAK in Gogolewo?, PATYK in Zmigród (all locations are in Galicia) and also in Morrison County, MN. He is also researching RASINSKI in Morrison County and PAYCER, STRONCEK, SKWIERA, SETERA, PIKULA and GODZALA families that settled in Swan River Twp., Morrison County in the 1890s.

Helen M. Richard, 18984 Ermine Dr., Burtrum MN 56318-8936 <JAHMRICHARD@Juno.com> is researching KRZESZEWSKI, SOBIESCEK in "I wish I knew!--German Poland" and in New York and Duluth, North Prairie and Little Falls, MN and ROSINSKI (and other spellings), NOWAKOWSKA in German Poland, possibly Russian Poland and in New York and Duluth.

Mary Rundel, 7935 W. Plainfield Ave., Greenfield WI 53220-2840 <RRurdel@execpc.com> is researching BREZA/BRETZA in Kosobody, SZMAGLIK/SMAGLIK in Lesno and Canada, KRAINSKI and BRZESKA in Czersk and all in WI.

Donna Skovran, 150 Woodland Drive, Burnsville MN 55337-2730 <dmswan@isd.net> is researching ZWOLENKIEWICZ in Miercierzyn parish in Lubcz, in Szelejewo parish in Gasawa, in Wloclawek and Bydgoszcz and in Waterloo Cty, Ont. Canada and in Silver Lake, MN (also temporarily in SD/ND); PAVLAK/PAWLAK, NOVAK in Lubcz and Gasawa; STRAUBE in Mazury Szumsk.

Judy Stickney, 6702 W. Pike Rd., Embarrass MN 55732 <stickney@lcp2.net> is researching BZOSKI, NOGAI, WYREMBEK in Biedrusko in Poland and in Claremont and Redwood Falls, MN.

Richard Swienton, 3355 N. Xenium, Plymouth MN 55441 <swienton@usfamily.net> is researching SWIETON in Glinik and KASZA in Krosno and both in Chicago.

Bernard L. Szymczak, 4223 - 7th St. NE, Columbia Heights MN 55421-2852 is researching SZYMCZAK/SHIMSHOCK, BARTHKOWICZ in Poznan and in Minneapolis, Swanville, Sobieski and Little Falls 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

NEW MEMBERS: *We welcome the following:*

Thomas E. Burke, 9606 Beman Woods Way, Potomac MD <teburke@comcast.net> is researching MATCZYŃSKI, MATCHINSKY, HELINSKI in Wysoka, Wielkopolska and in WI and MN.

Rosalie Ann Kaune, 511 West 11th St., Port Angeles WA 98362 <rak444@olympus.net> is researching Peter and Andrew BEDNAREK and Martha RUTZ in Suwalki, Poland and in Minnesota.

Tom Losinski, 3360 Rosewood Ln. No., Plymouth MN 55441 <tlosinski@aol.com> is researching LOSINSKI in Przytarnia, Poland and in Pine Creek, WI.

Jack Murray, 7040 Ticonderoga Trail, Eden Prairie MN 55346 <murcommod@aol.com> is researching Simon von PARZADKA LIPINSKI and Justine von BORZYSKOWSKA in Borzysskow, Poland. Children: (1) Michael von Parzadka Lipinski, (2) Cecelia Lipinski Murray--Jack's grandmother.

Darlene L Vowels, 627 Elton Hills Dr., Rochester MN 55901 is researching LUDTKA, KUCK/KUK, ZERBE, ROSENAU, RUSNER, KASPEREK, KORZEN, GERS, LUX in Posen, Turek area, Jedwabno area--was Prussia now Poland.

Karen Westphall, 2049 Elm St., Quincy IL 62301 <k-wesphall@hotmail.com> is researching the ZAMYSŁOSKI, MILANOSKI, NIEZGOCKI surnames.

Clifford E. Wilcox, 14632 N. Grandview Drive, Chillicothe IL 61523 <[cewilcox@outdrs.net](mailto:cwilcox@outdrs.net)> is researching GLOMBITZA, SCHUSTER in Silesia, W. Prussia and in St. Paul MN.

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

Eleonore G. Anderson, 1033 Gershwin Ave. N. #419, Oakdale MN 55128 is researching WASOWICZ, GÓRSKI in Podwołoczyska, Tarnopol, Poland (immigrant arrived in Nova Scotia and worked his way to St. Paul, MN), WINIARSKI, BIELEN in Howitów Wielki, Chorostków, Tarnopol, and GROMACZNIK in Slavonski Brod, Croatia and all in St. Paul.

Missing Branches: continued on page 30

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

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
Paid
Minneapolis, MN
Permit No. 28318



Poland's new logo to promote tourism and trade.
(The colors are red and white.) Will it fly?
Compare this logo with the Solidarność banner
of the early 1980s shown on page 1.