



Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

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Researching Trębaczów

By J. M. Bias (geneejb@comcast.net)

Some of you may remember that I spent a week in September 2002 at the parish house in Trębaczów (Trembatschau in German), near Syców in Poland doing family history research.¹

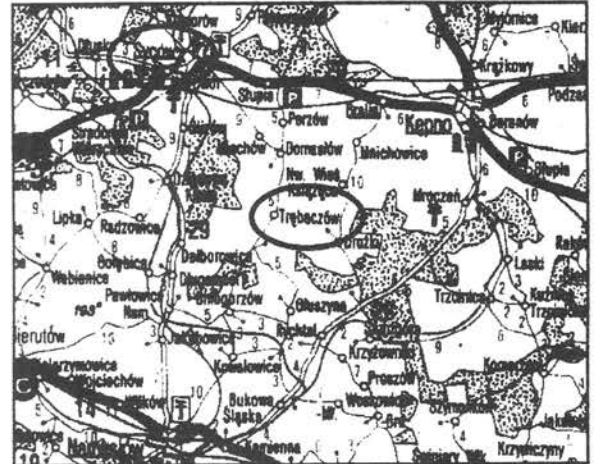
My second research trip to Poland in October 2004 was just as interesting. A friend sent an email in Polish to Father Walczak asking if I could borrow the books and do my research in my hotel in Wrocław. He answered back and "invited me." I assumed that it would be okay to borrow the books.

My trip was incredible, unbelievable and fantastic. And that also describes Father Walczak, the priest in Trębaczów, where the church records are kept. His friend, Christopher, had delivered the church records to my hotel and they were waiting for me when I arrived. It was unexpected but no surprise. I had planned to rent a car and pick them up but this gave me an extra day of research. I was grateful I did not have to drive to Trębaczów.

The marriage book that I could not find when I was in Trębaczów in 2002 was included. It covered the years 1842 - 1942 and there was an index, which was extremely helpful. What an incredible amount of information! I "worked" from 8:00 in the morning until about 10:00 or 10:30 in the evening except for one day. I had six full days of research and one day to make copies with my digital camera. I could spend six months researching these books and I still would not have everyone researched. I did take time to eat and get away for a few minutes but there was no time to have a beer! I needed to concentrate on the church records.

Father Walczak is very unusual. I don't think other priests or pastors would allow books to be removed from their possession. It was pretty awkward and unusual staying at the parish house the last time I visited. I was glad he loaned me the books because it was more efficient and warmer to stay at the hotel. The time went by fast and I felt good and the records were easy to read. However, by the last evening I could not

Trębaczów, continued on page 14



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¹ See Jeanette Bias, "My Research Experience at a Parish House in Poland," *PGS-MN Newsletter* 11, no. 1 (Spring 2003): 19-22.

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of Minnesota**

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of Minnesota Newsletter**

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Please use application form on advertising insert.

**Make checks payable to PGS-MN and mail to:
Audra Etzel, Treasurer, 3487 Darrow Ave SE,
Buffalo MN 55313.**

Items submitted for publication are welcomed and encouraged. Deadlines for inclusion are: March 1, June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 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@ties2.net>

Address changes or membership questions?

Contact: Lisa Trembley, Membership Chair
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or e-mail: <ltrembley@mn.rr.com>



President's Letter

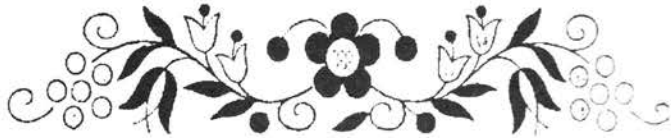
There is a flyer in this month's newsletter which pertains to the upcoming FEEFHS conference. PGS-MN is a participating organization in this event. If you know of anyone who might be interested in attending, either give them a copy of the flyer or direct them to the website for FEEFHS, or they can contact me. The schedule of speakers for this three-day event, along with a topic description is forthcoming. This schedule will be published on the FEEFHS website and probably in the summer issue of this newsletter as well.

There will be six "tracks" of speakers each day, with six sessions in each track on Friday and Saturday, and five sessions in each track on Sunday. If you attend for three days you will have the opportunity to attend seventeen different presentations. Conference cost information will also be published shortly.

The PGS-MN schedule of programs resumes September 10th. If you have ideas or preferences for future program topics, send your ideas to me. If you wish to be a part of a future program, let me know.

Check the address label on this newsletter edition for your membership expiration date. If your renewal date is not 2005 or beyond, your membership dues may be in arrears. If you recently sent your membership dues, they may be in the works. If you have questions about your renewal date contact our Treasurer, Audra Etzel (phone: 763-972-6639, email: etzelfamily@msn.com). If you are in arrears and you wish to remain a member and continue to receive our newsletter, send your renewal dues to Audra (See membership application on the advertising insert in this newsletter).

-- Terry Kita



The Bulletin Board

In Memoriam



Karol Józef Wojtyła

1920 - 2005

Ioannes Paulus II

Holy Father

Bishop of Rome

Vicar of Jesus Christ

Successor of the Chief of the Apostles

Supreme Pontiff

of the Universal Church

Patriarch of the West

Primate of Italy

Archbishop and Metropolitan

of the Roman Province

Sovereign of the State of Vatican City

Extra contributions:

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

Rosanne Jaunich Eppel

Lucy Kruchowski

Paul Warzecha

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

Archdiocesan Archives announces research policy

Information for genealogical researchers:

The Archives contains microfilm copies of sacramental records (Baptism, Marriage, Death) for most parishes in the Minnesota counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Goodhue, LeSueur, Rice, Scott, Washington, and Wright. The Archives also has some burial records for the metropolitan Catholic Cemeteries of Calvary (St. Paul), St. Mary's and St. Anthony (Minneapolis). Date ranges of records depend on parish. Earliest: 1840s. Most recent: 1990s.

If you want to do your own research:

Research time in the Archives is limited to most Tuesdays and Wednesdays, with prior approval. We cannot take walk-ins. You may write to the address below, call us at 651-291-4429, or email us at <archives@archspm.org> to make an appointment. The Archives is closed to on-site research during the months of August and September. There is a \$30 per day fee for use of the facilities. We have copying facilities. All copies are .27 each.

If you request research from Archives staff:

You may make initial inquiries via mail, the internet or telephone, but a returned invoice and a check made payable to the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis is necessary before we will undertake research. When we receive your inquiry, we will estimate the research time and send an invoice to you. The required fee for searches is \$26.75 per name per sacrament. Please note that even if we do not locate

Archdiocesan research policy continued on page 19



Letters to the Editor *Liśty do Redaktora*

Polish surname changes

Hello Polish Research Colleagues,

May I ask you to submit your Polish surnames that have suffered "Aliases, Adulterations and Anglicizations"?

I'd like to develop a Polish Surname Finding Aid on my Michigan Polonia website to help colleagues identify the earlier / proper Polish surname for their ancestors. The list will include spelling changes as well as anglicized Polish surnames. A column can be added that indicates the area the family came from in Poland and where they resided in the U.S.--say--1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.

So, to start off, I have listed a few of my ancestors "proper" surnames / followed by their altered American versions.

PRZYTULA / PRZYTULSKI, KLING
WOJTKOWIAK / VOIGHT
ZDZIEBKO / JEPKO, JAPKO, ZIPKO

Please see my sample webpage:
http://mipolonia.net/surname_finding_aid.htm

Ceil Wendt Jensen <cjensen@mipolonia.net>

PGS-MN members may remember Ceil as the speaker at a PGS-MN half-day genealogy conference in Autumn 2003.

Ceil, here are two of my ancestral names that have undergone changes in America:

JUNIK / YUNIK, YUNICK
KOŁODZIEJSKI / KOŁODJESKI

Both names are from Henryków in Rozdrażew parish in Posen Province to St. Anna parish in Stearns County, Minnesota.

While we're on the subject of changed Polish surnames, I'd like to propose a campaign to have Polish Americans with altered names, change their names back to their "earlier / proper" Polish names AND to have them insist on the proper Polish pronunciation of those names. After all, our good names are our most valued possessions. We should not have allowed them to be changed for the convenience of others.

Thus, just considering members on PGS-MN's Board of Directors: KISHEL will go back to being KISIELEWSKI (pronounced something like Key-shcl-LEF-ski--if I have the pronunciation wrong, Greg will correct me); KOWLES will again become KOWALEWSKI (Ko-val-LEF-ski); and RYS will again be spelled RYŚ (and pronounced something like RYSH). (I'm not sure I have these phonetic spellings entirely correct!) (Remember, when pronouncing Polish names the emphasis is always on the second to last syllable.)

Of course, this is easy for me to propose. My last name, KULAS, is spelled the same both here and in Poland. And it is pronounced much the same also--so I wouldn't have to make any changes. Still, I want to toss out the idea. It would be a powerful acknowledgment of our Polish roots. We should all be proud of our Polish heritage and of our Polish surnames!

Oh, my surname has also undergone changes by some in America. My Ohio relatives changed it to KULIS. In Canada it is often spelled COULAS. I have also seen it spelled KULLAS and KULUS. So Ceil, you can also add those changes to your website.

The following letter also lists changes to the KOŁODZIEJ surname.

Researching Kołodziej

My GGMother was Eleanor KOŁODZIEJ. The name was changed to COLLINS. Her parents were Michael Kołodziej and Mary BURANT. Eleanor was the youngest of about sixteen children. This family lived in the Trempealeau County area of WI. Do you have any connections to my family?

Carol Wolff <carolbloomer@yahoo.com>

I don't think so. Kołodziej is a very common name in Poland. And the version of my similar ancestral surname is KOŁODZIEJSKI.

Do you know what part of Prussia your Kołodziejs came from? There were Kołodziejs from the Holdingford area in Stearns County, MN near where I grew up. My guess is that they were from Posen province or from Silesia as were most other Poles in the area but I don't know that for sure. They changed the spelling of their name to KOLLODGE.

That your Kołodziej family settled in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin suggests to me that they may have been Kaszubi from northern Poland. And I recognize Burant as a Kashubian surname.

Researching Bielawny

I'm looking for information on my grandfather, Franz BIELAWNY, who was born in Krakow on 10 October 1869. He married Katherina MALINOWSKA and lived in Essen, Germany where he died sometime before 1930. His wife also died in Essen in 1937.

Milt Young <MJYoung31@aol.com>

I'm sorry but I have no information on the Franz Bielawny who was born in Kraków on 10 Oct 1869.

My great, great, great grandfather was Franciszek Bielawny. I do not have a birth date for him but he married Julianna SKUDLARZ on 13 November 1802 in Rozdrażew, Poland. That makes his birth date ca. 1780. Rozdrażew (near Kalisz) is a bit away from Kraków so perhaps they are not related though Bielawny is not a very common Polish surname (only 217 occurrences in Poland in 1990--see map below). My records indicate five children born to Franciszek

and Julianna Bielawny: Wincenty, Marianna, Józefa, Rozalia and Antoni. Marianna married Marcin KOŁODZIEJSKI in Rozdrażew on 24 November 1828. Are any of these names familiar?

Are you sure your Franz Bielawny was born in Kraków? Do you have documentation or is that just family oral history? The map below suggests that the Bielawny surname originated near Kalisz--as did my Bielawny ancestors. (Also, there is no occurrence of the surname in Kraków province.) Perhaps you should check the Rozdrażew parish records (1736-1912--LDS film #s: 1191476, 1194582-84, 2119833) and other nearby parishes for the birth record of your Franz Bielawny.

That your Bielawny ancestor died in Essen, Germany is not unusual. Essen is in the heart of the German industrial Ruhr valley. Many Polish workers (as did one of my relatives from the Kalisz area) migrated to the Ruhr valley around the turn of the last century to work in its mines and mills.

At right: Distribution of the **Bielawny** surname in 1990 according to *Słownik nazwisk* . . .

In the past, "What's in a name?" has been a regular column in this newsletter. In it we discussed the origin, meaning and distribution of Polish surnames. We would like to continue that column.

We offer to research your Polish surnames in William F. Hoffman's *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings* and in Kazimierz Rymut's *Słownik nazwisk* . . .

Send your request to: Paul Kulas, editor, *PGS-MN Newsletter*, 12008 West River Road, Champlin MN 55316. Include \$10.00 per surname. Make check payable to: PGS-MN.

Note: The map at right shows the pre-1999 Polish provinces. These are the political units used in Rymut's work.



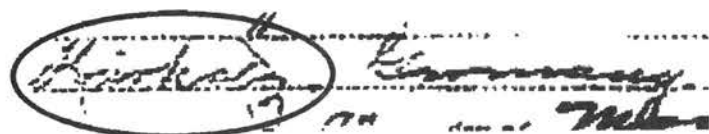
Where is Kirkatz?

I am trying to locate an 1860 village by the name of "Kirkatz/Krirkatz" (see below) which is believed to have been in or near Poland according to family records.

Any assistance you may be able to provide would be greatly appreciated.

Eunice B. Larson, Kailua HI

It looks like Kirkatz to me. Here, let me enlarge it a bit so our readers can get a better look at it:



Readers: If you recognize this place name and know where it is located, please let us know.

One website that often works with a problem like this is <kartenmeister.com>. This site contains 65,627 locations east of the Oder and Neisse rivers based on the German borders of 1918. At this site you can enter unknown letters with an * and still get results. I entered "K*katz" and got back Klein Katz but that doesn't seem to be the place indicated on the record. Klein Katz is now Maty Kack and is located on the outskirts of Gdynia.

I then "googled" Kirkatz and was referred to the <www.ancestralfindings.com> website. There I found a reference to a JOHANN LUDWIG FURSTENAU from Posen, Prussia. This seems to be the same person who is on the Petition for Naturalization below.

A note on the entry on this website indicates that Johann Ludwig was "born 11 May 1860; parents, Samuel August and Caroline Fuerstenau; Louis immigrated Apr 1884; Other name, Louis John; died 27 Oct 1927 in Pembina County ND; Blacksmith in Germany; Farmer in North Dakota; Married Marie Kihne 10 Jul 1893; Kirkatz, Germany listed as birthplace

on naturalization record." The site entry also lists a contact e-mail address: <fursts@loretel.net>. You are probably related and you should make contact and compare notes if you haven't done so already.

You might also check the Hamburg Passenger exit lists. These records usually indicate a passenger's last place of residence in Europe. You know from the petition below that Louis left from Hamburg aboard the Germania on or about 9 March 1884 and that he arrived at the Port of New York on 5 April. Hamburg Passenger List films can be ordered through your nearest LDS Family History Center.

Researching Landowski

I am trying to trace my father's brother who I believe emigrated to America after the 2nd World War. Unfortunately I have very few details as my father died some years ago. The person I am trying to trace would have been born before 1925 in Chojnice, Pomorze. He would have had two sisters and one bother (my father). In 1939 my father was taken from his family and he never saw his older brother again. He told me once that he thinks he went to Greenfield or Springfield or some place that sounds like that in Mississippi or Missouri or Minnesota.

LANDOWSKI is a very unusual name in England where I live and even in Poland I don't think there are that many. I am keen to find out if I have any relatives in America as I would like to find out what happened to my uncle and if he had family. I am not sure of his first name but it may have been Leon which was the name of my grandfather.

I would be grateful for any information/ contacts.

Roman Landowski

<roman.landowski@ntlworld.com>

According to Słownik naswisk, there were 2,133 occurrences of the Landowski surname in Poland in 1990. It is a relatively uncommon Polish surname. Readers, if you can help Mr. Landowski please email him and let us know as well.

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

I, JOHANN LUDWIG FURSTENAU, of the County of Pembina, State of North Dakota, do hereby certify that I am the son of Samuel August and Caroline Fuerstenau and that I was born on the 11th day of May 1860 at Kirkatz, Germany. I emigrated to the United States from Hamburg, Germany on the 9th day of March 1884 and arrived in the United States at the port of New York, N.Y. on the 5th day of April 1884. I have never been married.

I am desirous of becoming a citizen of the United States and wish to take the oath of citizenship.

Witness my hand and seal at the city of Pembina, North Dakota, this 15th day of April, 1884.

JOHANN LUDWIG FURSTENAU

Questions???

I sent in my membership in recently for PGS-MN. I am wondering if I will receive confirmation of this membership and/or if there is any other informational material I will be receiving?

All new members receive a "new member packet" from our Treasurer, Audra Etzel. In addition, they receive a "welcome letter" along with all newsletters they are entitled to for the membership year to which they are credited.

To use the MGS Library, do I need anything to confirm that I am a member.

To use the library, all you need to do is to register on the sign-in sheet with your name and address and write "Polish" in the last space indicating that you are a member of PGS-MN.

One of the past newsletters that I ordered (Spring 2004, p. 8), under "Seeking Kotowski relatives," references that John Radzilowski has researched the Lincoln County Poles extensively and that he has sent his notes to you on Lincoln County Polish families. I am researching information on the LIPINSKI, BEDNAREK, LOZINSKI and SKORCZEWSKIs, all of Lincoln County. Is there a way to view his notes to see if he has anything on these families? I have researched all of the censuses through 1920 but I don't know what other material he might have.

Here are some items from one of the databases John sent concerning the families that you mention:

122. Lozinski, Antoni, ur. May 1847; wife Katrzyna, May 1850; Ignacy, Aug. 1879; (Ger. Pol, imm. 1884); Ludwik, July 1885; Pelagia (Polly), Dec. 1886; Frank, Mar. 1887; Antoni, Dec. 1890; Jan, Jan. 1892; Stanislaw, Oct. 1895; 1895, 1900, 1905. (1905: tylko F., A. jr., J., St.). [IT: 38-9, 168]

199. Skorczewski, Jan M[ichal], 30 in 1905; wife Helen 21 (Ill.); Michal 1, Antoni 7 weeks; Jan listed with Michal, 1885, 1895, 1900.

200. Skorczewski, Jan, ur. Jan. 1832 (d. 12-1902) (imm. 1871); wife Magdalena, May 1829; Anna, 17 in 1885; Józef, 24 in 1895; (Ger. Pol.); Marta, Jan. 1878 (Ill.); also: 1900: stepson Antoni, Dec. 1892 (Mn.); (Magda & Marta w/Józef in 1905); (Marta may have been engaged in 1900); 1885, 1895, 1900. [LB: 181; IT: 80, 92]

201. Skorczewski, Józef [A.], ur. Jan. 1870 (imm. 1872); wife Antonia, May 1881; (Pol.); Luke 1901 (Mn.); also in 1905: J.'s sister & mother; listed w/Jan 1885, 1895; 1900, 1905. [LB: 260-1; IT: 91, 168]

202. Skorczewski, Michal, ur. May 1842; wife Maria, Sept. 1842; (Ger. Pol., imm 1869); Rosa, 15 in 1885; Johanna, 13 in 1885; Jan, Apr. 1875; Maria, July 1880; Teresa, 2 in 1885; Franciszek, Jan. 1884; also, 1900: gr.mother Anna Szarkowska, Feb. 1823 (Pol.); 1885, 1895, 1900, 1905. [LB: 238]

It looks like most of this information is from state and federal censuses. The items in [brackets] are references in the Lake Benton and Ivanhoe newspapers concerning these people. However, I could not open the one attachment that he sent that might explain those references so I cannot tell you in which specific issues they occur (John, if you are reading this, please send me the Wilno Families Research attachment again or else send me a printed hard copy of that item).

Do you also know of certain years, if any, when epidemics went through this area?

I don't know the years or if any epidemics went through the area. Of course, 1918 was the year of the great influenza epidemic that affected almost the entire country (and world) but I don't know if it hit Lincoln County particularly hard or not.

In another past newsletter that I ordered (Spring 1998, p. 9) references the Agriculture Census. Do you know where I would go to retrieve this information?

That Agriculture Census was part of the 1880 federal census. It can be found at the Minnesota History Center in St. Paul. As far as I know, later federal census did not have Agriculture Censuses included. I don't know when your people settled in Lincoln County but Wilno was founded in 1882, so maybe your people arrived there too late to be included in that 1880 census.

By emailing you, does that mean that you automatically put this information in the newsletters?

I put items in the newsletter that I think will be interesting and informative to our members. If you would rather not have your e-mails published in the newsletter, please let me know and I will not include them (Readers, take note whenever you send me any correspondence).

Thanks for sending the past newsletters that I ordered. I enjoyed reading them. I am amazed and want to thank all of you on how much information and the amount of work and time you and the others put in to distribute these.

Lois Muellner <LJMetzler@aol.com>

Trivia challenge

Only six people responded to the "trivia" challenge in last issue's newsletter down from eight previously. Come on, folks, let's see your research skills!!

To refresh your memory, the challenge was: Three other (besides Sienkiewicz) Nobel Prize winners for literature wrote in Polish. Who were they? What year did each receive the prize? What Literary genre are they most noted for? What were their dates and places of birth?

The Winter issue of the newsletter was bulk mailed on Monday, February 28. At a PGS-MN board meeting on Tuesday, March 1, board members received copies of the newsletter thereby making them ineligible to win the contest. The very next day I received the following e-mail from board member **John Rys**:

Great selection for the challenge. I know I cannot win, but it is fun. The three Literature Nobel Prize winners writing in Polish are:

Name: Wislawa Szymborska

Nobel Prize date: 1996

Literature genre: Polish poet, essayist and translator of French literature

Born: July 2, 1923

Birth Place: Bnin (Kornik) near Poznan

Name: Czeslaw Milosz

Nobel Prize date: 1980

Literature genre: Polish poet and essayist

Born: June 30, 1911

Birth Place: Szetajnie, Lithuania

Name: Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont

Nobel Prize date: 1924

Literature genre: Short stories and novels (He wrote *The Peasants*)

Born: May 7, 1867

Birth Place: Kobile Wielke near Radomsko

We have a problem! I wrote back: My sources indicate Reymont's birth date as 6 May 1868. Where did you get 7 May 1867? He replied:

My source is the following internet site: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_for_Literature>

Sure enough, I now had two dates for Reymont's birth date! Which is correct? I would resolve that later, for now I would accept either date. I received my next response on 9 March:

This site popped up when I goggled "Nobel Literature Polish" <<http://library.thinkquest.org/11959/>> It listed these three authors, plus last issue's Henryk Sienkiewicz answer. (He lists the correct answers and gives the 1867 date for Reymont's birth date.) He con-

tinues: Ha Ha, another free year. I love reading the newsletter. Keep up the good work. Joe

Joe DeMuth is my computer advisor and is routinely sent a complimentary newsletter. I'm still looking for a legitimate winner.

On 12 March, I get a winner! **Mike Eckman**, Minneapolis, e-mailed the correct answers--again with the 1867 date. When I congratulate him on his winning he replies:

I took note of your admonition to me in the last newsletter and wanted do better this time.

Next, **Dennis Kulas**, Grand Forks ND, responded with correct answers. He is the first to indicate the conflicting Reymont birth dates. He notes:

... in his (Reymont's) autobiography he lists his date of birth as 1868 but the Nobel Prize for Literature lists his date of birth as 1867. He goes on to state: A fourth writer should receive honorable mention. Isaac Bashevis Singer won the prize in 1978. He was born on July 24, 1904 in Radzymin, Poland. He wrote in Yiddish about life in and about Poland. Dennis continues: I received the newsletter 3-14-05 and replied 3-15-15. I like your challenging quiz. It gives us a chance to catch up on our Polish History.

I'm sorry, Dennis. I wish everyone would get their newsletter on the same day. Since you were the first to list both of Reymont's conflicting birth dates you get "honorable mention."

You also anticipated my next challenge: Three writers who won the Nobel Prize for Literature were born within the current boundaries of Poland and wrote in languages other than Polish. Singer was one of them. Who were the other two? What year did they receive the prize? What language did they write in? What literary genre are they most noted for? What were their dates and places of birth? The first member to contact me with correct answers to all parts of the challenge will win a one-year extension to their PGS-MN membership

Roger Kulas, Gladstone MI, responded next on March 15. He also gave both Reymont birth dates.

Finally, **John Kulas**, Colledgeville, responded with the correct answers (and with the 1868 date) on 19 March. He writes:

I am obviously not going to be first in returning the answers to your questions, but I'll send in my reply anyway. This contest is an attractive feature of the Newsletter and informative as well. Keep the challenges coming.

We intend to.

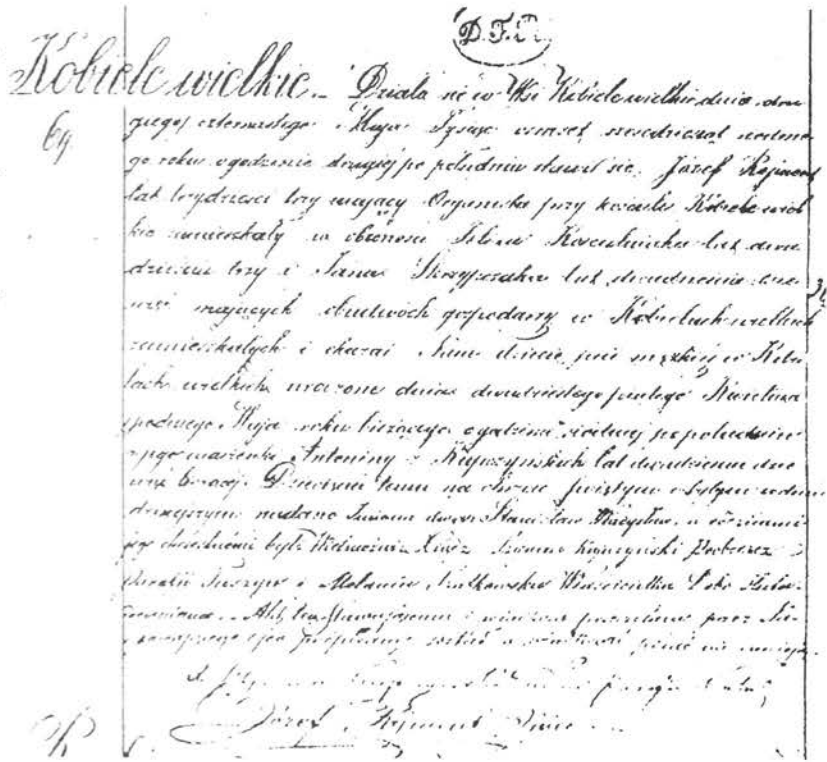
So when was Reymont born? Reymont himself indicates 6 May 1868 in his autobiography (see <<http://nobelprize.org/literature/laureates/1924/>>). The website indicated by John Rys <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_for_Literature> lists 7 May 1867 and further states "The baptism certificate . . . indicates that his real surname was REJMENT." Genealogists often come across conflicting dates when doing research. How are these resolved? Well, by trying to find primary source documents close to the event in question. Is Reymont's birth/baptismal record available? I checked <www.familysearch.org> and discovered that the Kobile Wielkie church records had indeed been filmed by the LDS Family History Library. I ordered the films and waited. I was apprehensive because I knew that the Russian government (Kobile Wielkie was in the Russian partition) had required that all records be kept in Russian after the suppression of the 1863 uprising against Russian rule. 1867/1868 would be about the time that order would have been put in effect.

The films came and I found Reymont's birth/baptismal record in 1867. The record was in Polish. I asked Greg Kishel if he would translate it. He did. Thanks, Greg! His translation and comments follow:

Here's the translation of the text, which is a 100%-standard "Napoleonic format" entry:

This happened in the village of Kobile Wielkie on the second/fourteenth day of May, 1867 at 2:00 p.m. There appeared Józef Rejment, 33 years old, organist, residing by the church of Kobile Wielkie, in the presence/with the witnesses Felix Kościelnik, 23 years old, and Jan Skrzypczak, 29 years old, both householders/freeholders living in Kobile Wielkie, and showed me a child of the male gender born in Kobile Wielkie on April 25/May 7 of the current year at 7:00 p.m., of his wife Antonina Kupczyńska, 29 years old. This child having been baptized, was given the two names: Stanisław Władysław, and his godparents were the esteemed Father Szymon Kupczyński, pastor of the parish of Tuszyn, and Melania Szatkowska, proprietress of the estates of Hutadrewniana. This record was read to the declarant and witnesses before us and the father who appeared signed it, the witnesses do not know how to write.

I'd draw the following conclusions:



Birth/baptismal record of Stanisław Władysław Rejment in Kobile Wielkie parish.

It is the 69th baptism recorded in the parish in 1867. (See complete translation on this page.)

1. Rejmont came from an educated background--father in the "arts" and literate, godfather (probably maternal uncle) a parish priest, godmother possibly szlachta and a large landholder.
2. As I understand it, being given two Christian names in the mid-19th century was a sign of higher social standing (and probably not just of greater pretension on the part of the parents).
3. As you've undoubtedly noted already, the region in question is NE of Częstochowa. It took awhile to puzzle out the two other place names, but Tuszyn is due north of Kobile Wielkie, and Hutadrewniana (all one word in this record; spelled "Huta Drewniana" in current road atlas) is just to the ESE of Kobile Wielkie. Kobile Wielkie and Hutadrewniana look like they are small places, but Tuszyn is somewhat larger.
4. The alternate dates given are, of course, in the Gregorian and Julian calendars. I can't remember which is which (not having worked with this format of record for a couple of years or more).
5. If Rejmont had been born a year or so later, this undoubtedly would have been in Russian language and script. We were lucky.

This V-E Day say *dziękuję* to the Poles

They helped win the war in Europe

by Gilbert J. Mros

Sixty years ago, the world celebrated Victory in Europe, and on May 8 (V-E Day) we will remember those who fought to preserve the freedom that we now enjoy.

The United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union provided most of the Allied forces during World War II, but few people realize that the fourth-largest contributor was Poland.

After being overrun by Nazi Germany in 1939, Poland relocated its government to London, but it never surrendered. Instead, hundreds of thousands of Polish army, air force and naval personnel continued to fight until the war ended in 1945, giving Poland the distinction of being the only nation to combat Germany throughout the entire war in Europe.

Poland was also the only nation to fight Nazi aggression on every front including engagements in Poland, Norway, France, England, the Netherlands, Belgium, North Africa, Italy and Germany's western and eastern fronts.

During the battle of Britain, Polish pilots accounted for nearly one-sixth of all German planes shot down. The all-Polish Kosciuszko Squadron downed 126 German planes—more than any other Royal Air Force squadron. Nine of the squadron pilots became aces, and five were awarded the RAF Distinguished Flying Cross. Ultimately, Polish pilots destroyed at least 900 German planes, 190 V-1 flying bombs and 1000 German tanks. The Polish Navy served in the North Sea, North Atlantic and Mediterranean, and at Dunkirk and Normandy.

Prior to the final battle and sinking of the German Battleship Bismarck, the Polish destroyer Piorun was the first warship to sight it. After signaling Bismarck's position, Piorun attacked the huge battleship. In Normandy, the 1st Polish Armored Division blocked the last escape route for the German 7th army from the "Falaise Pocket." Their heroic two-day stand played a decisive role in destroying German resistance in Normandy and in hastening the liberation of France.

Across the Continent in Italy, the battle of Monte Cassino caused over a quarter of a million casualties. After three unsuccessful Allied assaults, the summit was finally taken by the Polish 2nd Corps, which then

Passersby,
tell Poland that we fell faithfully
in her service,
for our freedom and yours.
We Polish soldiers
gave our souls to God,
our bodies to the soil of Italy,
and our hearts to Poland.

The verse above, inscribed in Polish, is at the entrance to the Polish Cemetery at Monte Cassino where 1049 Polish soldiers who fell in the battle lie buried (See photo on page 28).

continued north, concluding its Italian campaign with the liberation of Bologna.

During the campaign on Germany's eastern front, 10 divisions of the 1st and 2nd Polish armies, fighting alongside Soviet troops, pushed the Nazi forces back to the center of Berlin. The 1st Polish infantry division celebrated this victory by raising Polish flags over the Victory Column and the Brandenburg Gate.

In one of the best-kept secrets of the war and post-war era, Polish mathematicians working in Warsaw before the start of the war solved Germany's secret military code and duplicated the enigma machine that generated it. The solution and working enigma machine were then delivered to England where they were used for decoding Nazi messages throughout the war, making possible the Normandy landings and saving tens of thousands of American lives. As the Iron Curtain fell across Europe after the end of the war, Poland was swept behind it and under the heel of Joseph Stalin—a dictator as cruel as Adolf Hitler was. The freedom the Poles had helped gain for their neighbors was not to be theirs until Solidarity and free elections in 1989.

Because of lingering Nazi propaganda, Allied military secrets and Cold War animosities, Poland's contributions toward victory in World War II went largely unrecognized. Sixty years have now passed since the war ended in Europe, but it is still not too late to acknowledge the efforts of everyone who helped win it.

So, when we celebrate V-E Day this year, let's give three cheers for the Poles.

Gilbert Mros, Columbia Heights, is a PGS-MN member. This article first appeared in the Star Tribune (Minneapolis), 7 May 2005, A25.

Canada's First Polish Settlement-- A Heritage Holiday Destination

by **Shirley Mask Connolly** <maskconn@magma.ca>
Curator of the Polish Kashub Heritage Museum,
Wilno, Ontario, Canada

Located less than a two hour drive from the major airport in Ottawa (Canada) or a three and a half hour drive from Toronto, in the beautiful Ottawa Valley is the small town of Wilno, Ontario, Canada. Wilno, along with the immediate surrounding area stretching beyond Barry's Bay to the west, Killaloe to the east, Round Lake to the north and Combermere to the south, is one of the top Ethnic Heritage Hotspots in Canada, attracting tourists interested in Canada's Polish Kashub Heritage [<http://www.ottawavalley.org/> Visit the Roots and Rivers section for more information on how to find us].

Ethnic heritage destinations are one of the fastest growing segments of the tourist industry. Wilno and the surrounding area of Renfrew County, Ontario, is primarily rural and definitely picturesque, but that is not the reason it attracts tourists. Many visitors come from Poland and from across Canada and throughout North America because they are interested in seeing how the early Polish Kashub immigrants fared in the New World and how much of their cultural heritage has been retained. Increased networking means that

Canada's First Polish Settlement area has become widely known in North American Polonia, as well as in Poland. Over 50% of the summer visitors to the Polish Kashub Museum in Wilno speak Polish as their first language. More and more visitors are Americans who have Polish roots or whose Polish Kashub ancestors had relatives or links to the Polish Canadian community.

Canada celebrates its diverse cultural heritage in February and has promoted the third Monday in February as Canada Heritage Day [www.heritagecanada.org for more information]. On Feb. 12, 2005 in the *Ottawa Citizen* newspaper, Peter Johansen did a feature article entitled "Old Worlds, New World--10 Heritage Hotspots & When to Visit." The premise of the article was "finding your roots at heritage destinations is a growing reason to travel." Based on the criteria listed in the article as to what makes an ethnic MECCA, the Wilno, Ontario, area is definitely one of the Ethnic Heritage Hotspots in Canada. It meets all the criteria of the checklist set out by Mr. Johansen:

Genuine historic ties to an ethnic group.

The Kashubs who emigrated from the Kaszuby region of Prussian occupied northern Poland, first arrived in Canada in 1858 and settled in Renfrew County. Wilno and area is recognized as Canada's First Polish Settlement.

Wilno, Ontario, Canada

Polish Kashub Heritage Museum

Highway 60 in Wilno
1112 Wilno North K0J 2N0
613-756-6937

Admission: Free
(donations gratefully accepted)

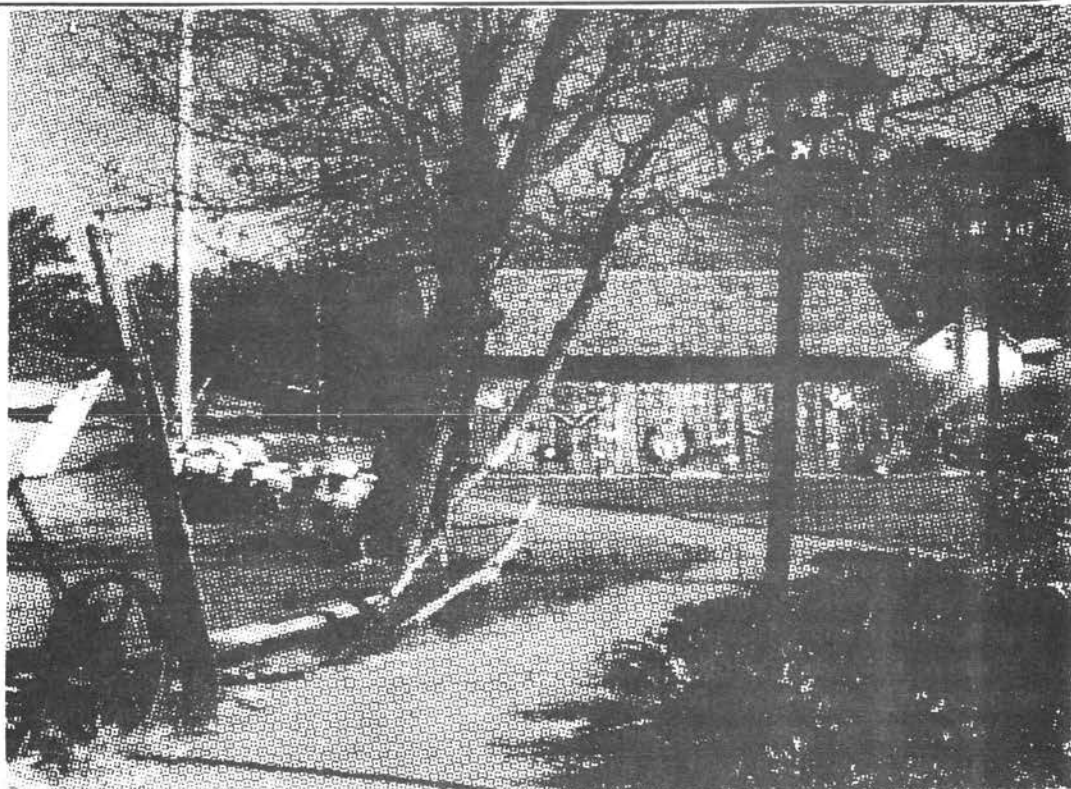
Season: July and August

Hours: Daily, 11am to 5pm

Also Sunday, 11am to 5pm
from Victoria Day weekend
through June and September
to Thanksgiving Day.

<www.wilno.org>

**"Discover Canada's
Kashub Heritage"**



An enduring Culture.

Many of the residents of this part of Renfrew County are descendants of the original Polish Kashubian immigrants and still speak the Kashub language. The Kashub language was recognized as an official language by the Polish Parliament in January 2005. Up to this point, there was debate as to whether Kashubian was a language or a dialect.

An array of themed attractions.

Wilno Heritage Park features a small but informative museum and resource library concentrating on the Polish Kashub cultural heritage of the area. A popular feature of the park is the "Path of the Polish Kashub Pioneers," lined with heritage stones commemorating the first Polish Kashub families. The Park is open year round, but the museum only in the summer months. Both the park and museum/skansen were created by the Wilno Heritage Society, which have taken on the role of "custodian of Canada's Polish Kashub Cultural Heritage" [www.wilno.org for further information].

Every Sunday there is a Polish mass with a Polish choir at St. Mary's Church in Wilno--this is Canada's oldest Polish Parish (Roman Catholic), established in 1875. Polish mission parishes were established near Barry's Bay in 1896 and near Round Lake in the mid-1920's. Today St. Hedwig's Church in Barry's Bay and St. Casimir's Church in Round Lake Centre join with St. Mary's Church as the original three Polish parishes in the area and attract many visitors. Cemeteries attached to these parishes include original Polish spellings of many of the area's Polish Kashub surnames along with Polish inscriptions and verses.

Visitors can also pick up a map and/or buy a book detailing the history and how to find the heritage crosses erected on the back roads at Cross roads (Droga Krzyzowa), in the old Polish tradition. Three of these crosses are relocated in Wilno Heritage Park [<http://www.wilno.org>].

Heritage Walking trails with particular relevance to the Polish Kashub immigrants include: the "New Church (St. Mary's) and the Old Cemetery Walk" (from the site of old St. Stanislaus Kostka Church); also the "Shrine Hill Cross and Commemorative Plaque Walk;" and the soon to be opened "Opeongo Road Trail" which will take walkers past the original land holdings of the first Kashubs to arrive in the area in 1859-1861. The Ontario Heritage Plaque for Canada's First Polish Settlement is located on a scenic lookout on highway 60 not far from the hamlet

of Wilno [See www.valleyexplore.com/walk/bonnechere/wilno and www.wilno.org/walkmap for more details].

Another walk with an uplifting religious component is the "Way of the Cross Walk" located in the field and forest behind St. Mary's Church in Wilno. This spiritual journey begins at the bottom of the field marked Jasno Gora (Bright Meadow) and takes you up a gentle slope to each of the fifteen Stations of the Cross.

Barry's Bay is a bustling town with a rich blend of Polish and Irish heritage that offers a large selection of interesting shops, restaurants and accommodation, as well as a historic railway display and a small but impressive art gallery in the old CNR station. Plans are in the works for a village mural to celebrate the Polish Heritage of the Barry's Bay area and for a twinning of the village with Kartuzy, Poland. Visitors to the Polish Church can check out the Karol Wojtyla (Pope John Paul II) Monument located nearby on Karol Wojtla Street, and stop also at Zurakowski Park, honouring a former local resident (now deceased) and world renowned test pilot, Janusz Zurakowski. Zurakowski was raised in Poland and after a brilliant wartime career as a pilot, he emigrated to Canada where he is famous for being the test pilot of the Avro Arrow [For more information check the website www.info@madawaskavalley.on.ca].

The very first Polish scout camp in Canada took place in Wilno in 1952 and since then Polish girl and boy scout camps situated around Wadsworth Lake and Long Lake, southwest of Wilno, have attracted hundreds of participants (and their families) every summer, and for special leadership training camps year round at the Karpaty and Bucze centres. This area was later named Kaszuby after the place of origin of the first settlers of this area as a result of Franciscan Father Grondziel's successful efforts to establish a post office. Every Sunday in the summer, a Polish mass is celebrated in the beautiful outdoor setting of the Cathedral in the Pines, with an enormous painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa as a backdrop. Hundreds of visitors join the scout camps in attendance at this mass [For further information: http://www.podhale.ca/public/Oboz_Podhale03.html and <http://www.kaszuby.net/page15.html>].

Ethnic restaurants and gift shops.

Area restaurants often feature Polish food on their menus; but most well known is the Wilno Tavern Restaurant where you will find perogies, sledzie (pickled herring), Polish sausage, saurkraut, red

cabbage and traditional Polish fare on its regular menu and a special Polish food buffet on weekends.

The Polish Kashub Heritage Museum sells a variety of heritage books, souvenirs, clothing, videos and CDs; area shops also sell souvenirs, clothing, and arts and crafts based on the local area and the Polish heritage. There is also bed and breakfast accommodation offered in a variety of heritage homes in the area [check: <http://www.wilnovillager.on.ca/> and <http://www.wilno.com/>].

Festivals, often keyed to a traditional holiday.

Polish Kashub Heritage Day is celebrated on the first Saturday of May at Wilno Heritage Park in Wilno (May 7, 2005) and was originally inspired by Poland's Independence Day celebrations of May 3rd. Highlights of the Polish Kashub Day celebrations are a large open air stage and dance floor with a variety of fiddlers, other musical performers, and step dancers providing non stop entertainment from 11 am to 9 pm. There is an all day barbecue (featuring Polish sausage) and beer garden, wagon rides, special guests, presentations and historical displays.

Another popular traditional attraction is the annual Labour Day Weekend Chicken Supper (Sunday, Sept. 4, 2005) in Wilno at St. Mary's. Visitors line up for the delicious meal which starts in the early afternoon and is served until early evening; while they wait,

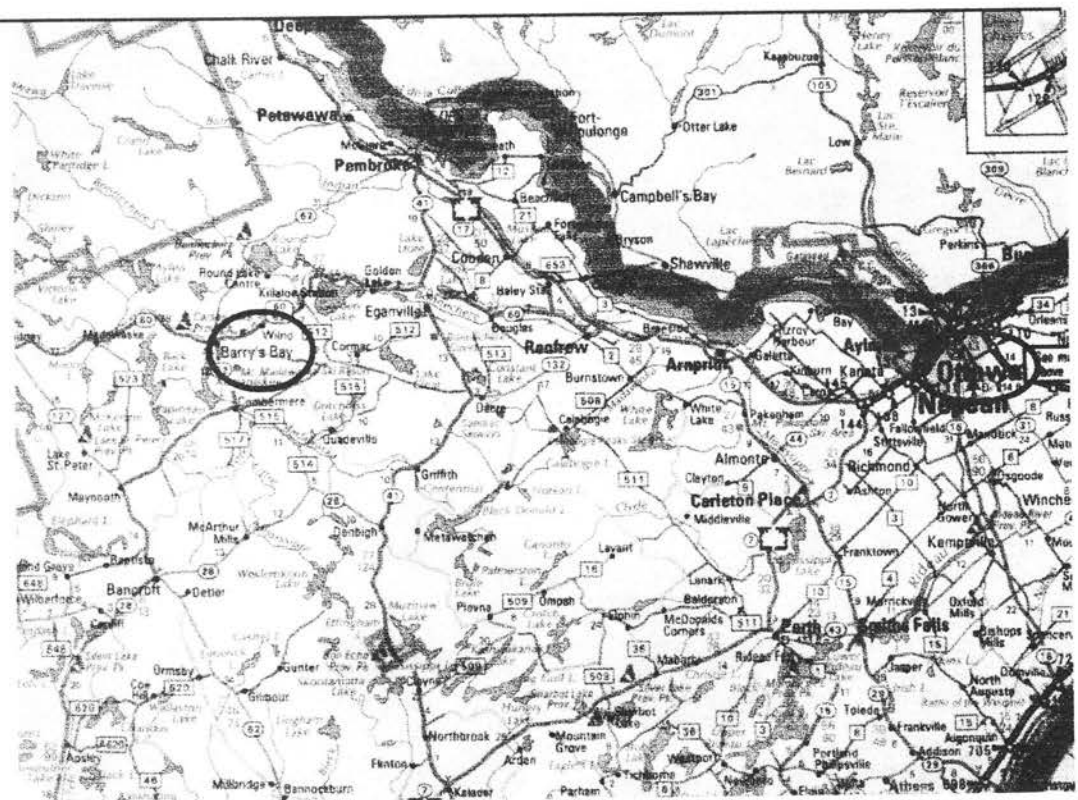
they are entertained by a wide variety of local fiddlers, singers and musical and dance performers. St. Casimir's has a delicious beef and beans supper on Thanksgiving weekend (Sunday, Oct.9, 2005). Their butterscotch pies are "world famous in the Ottawa Valley!" In February, Barry's Bay celebrates the rich lumbering history of this area--a history shared by the Polish and Irish and other early immigrant groups--at an annual Timberfest Celebration. Many of the local Polish people still work in the forestry industry and can be found participating in the various competitions.

There are also annual heritage week activities offered in mid February by the Wilno Heritage Society and a variety of special ceremonies during the summer months. 2008 marks the 150th anniversary of the Polish Kashub Culture in Canada and preliminary plans are to have a number of special celebratory activities and displays.

Ethnic Heritage tourism is important in Canada, a country that prides itself on being a cultural mosaic rather than a cultural melting pot. Many of the unique elements of the diverse ethnic makeup of Canada are shared by our American neighbours. Plan for your next vacation destination to be Canada's Polish Kashub Heritage Hotspot. As we say in Wilno: Welcome--Witômë (Kashub)--Witamý (Polish). You won't be disappointed.

The
Wilno/Barry's Bay
area
of Ontario
is located
about 90 miles
west of Ottawa.

Map source:
Rand McNally Road Atlas
(New York:
Rand McNally, 1990),
113.



Trębaczów, continued from page 1

concentrate on one more book. It was time to go home.

Room at the Art Hotel - Wrocław

My hotel was next to Old Town in Wrocław. I was close to many, many restaurants and to grocery stores. My room was quite nice and I had plenty of room to spread out and I usually had books all over the floor (See photo below). It is more tiring to do research on microfilm than the actual books but it was equally frustrating when I couldn't find the record I wanted.

Red Volkswagen Rental Car

My main reason for returning to Poland was to take pictures of the birthplaces of my Wanzek ancestors which I did not know about two years ago. I decided to rent a car because I was familiar with the area having been there three times before. Most rental cars are stick shift. I learned to drive on a stick shift car but hadn't driven one in a long time. I was able to practice on a stick shift car before I left which really helped. When I rented the car, the receptionist said that I needed to fill the gas tank. It wasn't until I started to drive and the "ding, ding" sounded and the gasoline icon was lit that I realized the gas tank was less than empty. Needless to say, I was nervous driving in a strange place. I drove on fumes, but fortunately I found a gas station shortly. I filled \$20.00 worth of gas and it wasn't even half full.

I am truly fortunate with all I've accomplished on all the ancestors' vital records from Trębaczów and Nowa Wieś (Neudorf). My family history database now contains over 14,000 people.

General Information

The church records from Trębaczów that I researched in Poland are in very good shape and they are in the German Gothic script. There were 16 books covering the years 1669 through 1948. The problems encountered were that some men and women were married more than once and a few given names were used over and over again with the same surname.²

I changed or updated over 350 people in my database on this research trip. I found more than 80 marriage dates, which helped me find the birth records because the marriage record had the ages of the couple although they weren't always accurate.³ The variations of the same name also created a problem for me.

²For example, I have 17 Maria/Mary Stenzels born before 1900.

³For example, the marriage record for Julia Wiorek in 1854, the second wife of Franz Staloch, says she was age 26 which would give a birth date of 1828. Her death record in 1884 says she was age 52 which would give a birth date of 1832. Her actual birth was 1830. I would have to research a number of years to find each individual. It all took time.



**At left:
The author's room
at the
Art Hotel in Wrocław
showing
her work station
and the
Trębaczów
church record books
spread out for her use.**

The marriage records included the name of the father but not the mother's name. If they were widows or widowers then the parents names were not included. I then sometimes had to find the first marriage. Again it was time consuming. Sometimes the father was not listed at all.

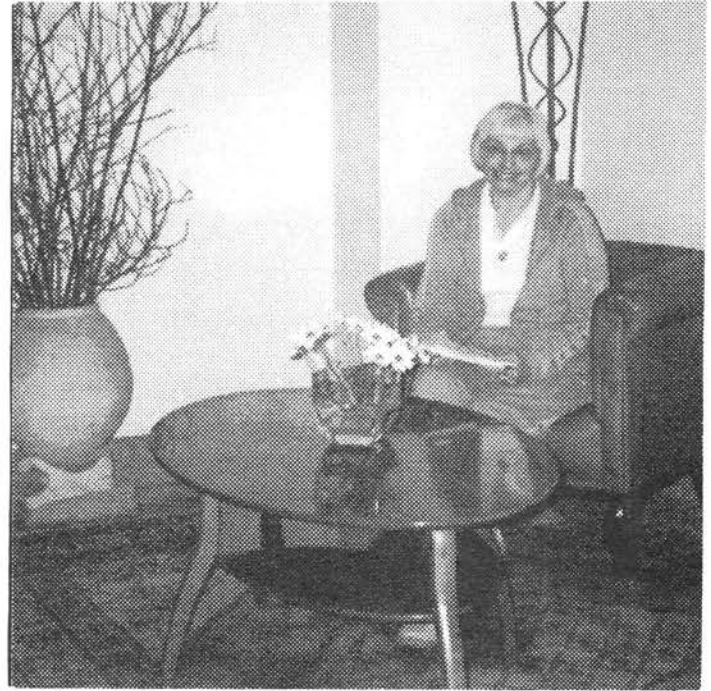
Nowa Wieś and Trębaczów both had churches in the 1800s; however, the church records for both parishes were kept in Trębaczów until 1854 when Nowa Wieś started to keep their own records.

If an ancestor was married in Nowa Wieś between 1854 and 1874, I have not been able to research the marriage records because they have not been micro-filmed. I believe the marriage book is sitting at the parish house there although I have not seen this book. I know the death records are in the parish house. Because Poland has privacy laws, like the United States, only records that are over 100 years old can be micro-filmed. One book for the deaths was used until the 1940s and it was not sent to the archives to be micro-filmed. I suppose the same thing happened with the marriage book. If anyone ever goes to Nowa Wieś for research, the priest there is Father Czelaw Jedroska and I have a list of couples to be researched!

The Baptism records for Nowa Wieś have been microfilmed for the years 1854-1880.

The province of Silesia started civil records in 1874. These records are on microfilm for Nowa Wieś and Trębaczów and I have researched these records previously.

My biggest disappointment was not finding the marriage record for my great grandparents, Christian and Elizabeth Bias, who were married in 1870/1871.

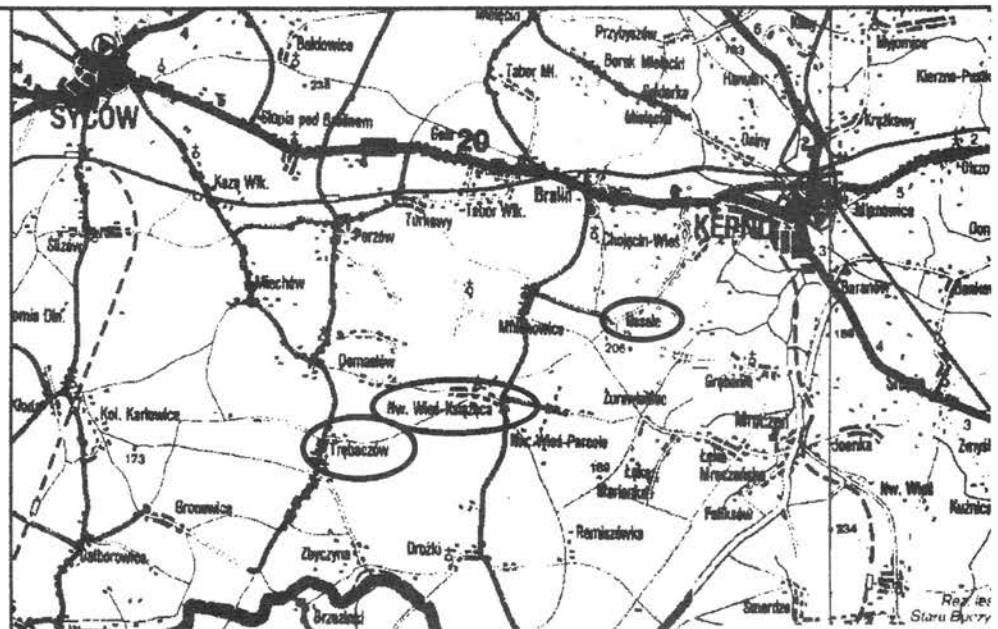


Jan Bias in the lobby of the Art Hotel in Wrocław, Poland -- October 2004.

She was born in Trębaczów and he was Lutheran and I expected to find their marriage record but I did not. I suppose they could have gotten married anywhere.

However, I did find the marriage record of my great great grandfather, Johann Glowik, and, therefore, his birthplace. This record says he was from Nassadel now Nosale in Poland. It is located a few kilometers northeast of Nowa Wieś. It is a very, very small village with one house and the smallest village I have encountered in my research (See map below).

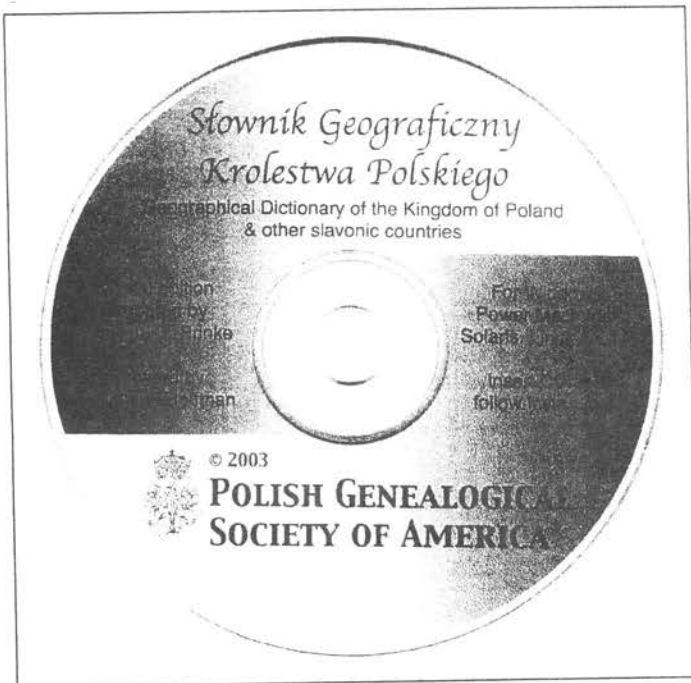
At right:
Map showing
the location of the
author's
ancestral villages--
Trębaczów,
Nowa Wieś-Książęca,
and Nosale.
Map source:
Polska: Atlas Drogowy
[Poland: Road Atlas],
(Warszawa: GeoCenter, 1998),
152-53.
A copy of this 1:200,000 scale
atlas is available in the
Polish Collection
at the MGS Library.



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ONE HUNDRED YEAR OLD INVENTORY OF
POLAND
NEW CD-ROM EDITION OF
**GEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF THE
KINGDOM OF POLAND
& Other Slavonic Countries.**

By John L. Rys, PGS-MN Board member
(john@john.rys.name)



What is this geographic dictionary?

The full Polish title is *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich* and it translates into the English title above. Basically, it is a set of books containing descriptions of virtually all villages, towns, cities, and geographic areas in Poland around the year 1900. Many of the entries give very specific information about villages, people and buildings. This is a remarkable accomplishment, unique to Poland. One could call this compilation an "inventory of Poland from 100 years ago."

The hard bound publication is fourteen volumes plus two supplementary volumes. It was compiled

and published between the years 1880-1902. Entries are entirely in Polish. Very few hard copies of this set were published and a limited facsimile edition was printed in 1986-7. Now a CD-ROM copy is available at the Minnesota Genealogical Society Library in Golden Valley, Minnesota.

The term "gazetteer" may be used because it means "geographic dictionary." Some people may think of maps when they see the term gazetteer, but this alphabetically arranged dictionary is made up entirely of text descriptions for each of the geographic entities. However, the introductory materials by William F. (Fred) Hoffman include relevant maps for helpful reference use.

This new CD-ROM version makes a personal copy of this valuable reference tool a distinct possibility, priced at a reasonable \$35 (Available from Polish Genealogical Society of America). A computer with a CD-ROM drive is needed.

What's in *Słownik Geograficzny*?

First, this reference tool contains geographic descriptions of regions (i.e. Galicia), cities (i.e. Krakow) and towns (i.e. Jordanow) and small villages/settlements (i.e. Chabowka) in the kingdom of Poland and surrounding areas. It is of interest to read descriptions of ancestral villages to get an idea of village life and conditions at that time.

Entries in this geographic dictionary are not consistent in their contents or length. This is the type of information you may find in a village entry: the political district; distance in kilometers from other villages; nearby mountains, lakes, rivers, forests; latitude and longitude using differing reference lines like "Ferro"; railroad stations; post offices; schools; shops; town hall; buildings of stone, buildings of wood; number of houses; number of inhabitants--men and women; number of Roman Catholics; number of Greek Catholics; number of Jewish inhabitants; where the inhabitants attended church; any church buildings including whether they are wood or brick; which landowners owned the village; amount of land in farms, gardens, meadows, forests and unused land; number of livestock; and sometimes village historical information.

Secondly, there are entries which describe groups of people populating areas of Poland around the year 1900. A good example of this type of entry appeared



BOOK REVIEWS

in the Fall 2004 issue of *Rodziny, The Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America*, pages 11-12, 17-22. William F. (Fred) Hoffman published a translation from *Słownik Geograficzny* titled, "The Górale (Highlanders)." This translation describes the various highlander clans living in and near the Carpathian Mountains.

The Polish churches in northeast and north Minneapolis (Holy Cross, St. Hedwig, St. Philip, All Saints and Sacred Heart Polish National Catholic Church) drew many emigrants from these highland areas, namely around the southwestern Polish villages of Jordanow, Rabka and Zywiec. This is an enlightening translation because it gives a detailed explanation of the different highlander clans based on geographic borders of mountains and valleys. It covers details about the people including physical characteristics, such as, predominant color of hair, color of eyes, height, nose spread and facial structure.

In the above *Górale* translation, Jordanow was designated as the capital of the *Babiogórcy* highlander clan. All my grandparents were from Jordanow and its nearby villages. I was unaware of this clan designation, so "Babiogórcy" is a new Polish term for me and a new way of describing my grandparent's background. After reading the *Górale* translation, I looked through *Słownik Geograficzny* and found a specific entry on the Babiogórcy highlanders which gives more information, including the specific highlander village names. These are marvelously descriptive historic entries.

To the east of Babiogórcy, the village of Rabka is associated with the *Rabczanie* or *Zagórzanie* highlander clan and this Rabczanie highlander group also has a specific descriptive entry in *Słownik Geograficzny*. The *Żywczaki* highlander clan (the village Zywiec was considered its capital) is located directly to the west of Babiogórcy.

How is *Słownik Geograficzny* used?

Primarily, this geographic dictionary allows a person to read a description of their ancestral villages. The descriptions paint a picture of village life at the time many emigrants were leaving Poland for the U.S. and other destinations.

The descriptions of small villages are particularly valuable to genealogists looking for church records

in Poland where, in some cases, the village may not have been large enough to support a church. According to the article cited below by Daniel M. Schlyter "It is an extremely valuable gazetteer in that it indicated the parish for most of the villages. The parish is the most productive place to search for vital records."

Sample Entry

During the past few months, I tested the *Słownik Geograficzny* CD-ROM by looking for villages connected with my grandparents and those of family relatives. A grandparent of my cousin, Terri Dicarlo, came from the village Chabówka in southern Poland. Since the descriptive entry for this village was very short, it was easily translated with the help of materials cited in the bibliography below, especially in translating abbreviations.

Chabówka (z Holendrami), wś, pow.
Chabówka (of Holendrami), a village, in the district

myślenicki, nad rz. Rabą, o 3.4 kil.
of Myślenice, on the river Rabą, about 3.4 kilometers

od Rabki, w. par. Rabka.
from Rabka, in the Rabka parish.

CAVEAT: Normally descriptive entries are many lines in length, this is not typical.

Although this is a very short description, what is important to note in this entry is that the village of Chabówka apparently did not have a church at that time (between 1880-1902). This entry indicates that the people from Chabówka went to church in Rabka, a short distance away. For genealogy purposes, this means that the baptism, marriage and death records for people from Chabówka would be recorded at the church in Rabka.

"Holendrami" is a word I could not find in my Polish dictionaries or atlases, so I was not able to translate it. The closest Polish word I found which is similar is "Holenderski" which means "Dutch, of Holland." This does not make sense in the context of southern highland Poland. It is my understanding that the Teutonic Knights brought people from Holland into northwestern Poland. Chabówka is on the opposite end of the country.

LIBRARY CORNER • • • • •

Helpful things to know about the viewer software

This CD-ROM is viewed by using imaging compression software called *DjVu*. This software, included with the CD-ROM, is easily installed and provides a good quality image. Printing a page of choice is easy.

I initially had trouble navigating through all the pages using the "Page Up" and "Page Down" keys. The Page Up and Page Down keys made it almost hopeless to get to the middle of a volume of 960 pages. The on-screen function for quickly advancing to a page in the middle of the volume didn't work with my computer set-up. The next time I used this CD-ROM, I noticed a "Welcome to DjVu Screen" come up. One of the four options was a Help button (Learn how to use DjVu). Hitting that button gives a long list of topics, including keyboard shortcuts. Reading instructions is the last thing you want to do, because you miss out on frustrating yourself.

In the keyboard shortcut documentation, the "g" key is cited as a very helpful shortcut for paging through the document. After getting into the document, just hitting the "g" key on the keyboard will bring up a "Go to Page" screen. The "g" key does not seem to work on the first page of a volume so you have to advance to the second or third page. Then hit the "g" key and estimate the page number and make adjustments to get to the right page.

The problem with the "Welcome to DjVu" screen is that someone may click the small box which says "Never show this window again." If someone checks that box you won't see these options and will have to go to the hard drive to find the help screens.

Another method for getting the on-screen "go to page" function to work is to change the screen resolution to a higher setting. However the shortcut "g" key works faster. If interested, DjVu installs user documentation on the hard drive at: C:\Program Files\Internet Explorer\PLUGINS\DjVu\index.html.

Are *Słownik Geograficzny* translations available?

Since *Słownik Geograficzny* is written entirely in Polish, are translations available? Yes, a large number of translations are available on the Polish Genealogical Society of American website <www.pgsa.org> and this collection continues to expand.

The PGSA encourages those who made English translations to submit them to the PGSA website making them available to the overall Polish genealogy community (Submission instructions are on their website). The PGSA also allows members to attach a surname to any translation, thereby identifying members researching in a particular village.

For example, I can submit my translation for the village of Chabówka to the PGSA website and include the name of my cousin and myself as doing research in Chabówka.

In addition to translations on the PGSA website, some *Słownik Geograficzny* translations are available on the Polish Roots website at (www.polishroots.org). From what I can tell, there are not a lot of translation duplicates between the Polish Roots website and the PGSA website. So check both websites for translations. Some of the entries on the Polish Roots website will link you to other websites where you will find the translation. For example, links are made from Polish Roots to the websites of the Polish Genealogical Society of California, Polish Genealogical Society of Texas and *HalGal*.

HalGal stands for Halychyna/Galicja. Their website at <www.halgal.com> provides general information on Halychyna/Eastern Galicia. This website site may be a good source for anyone researching their ancestral roots in Western Ukraine/Eastern Galicia. This website has a very limited number of *Słownik Geograficzny* translations.

At the Polish Genealogical Society of California website, a nominal cost (\$2.00) will be encountered. A list of their translations, by village name, is available for review on their website at <www.pgsaca.org>. The translations apparently were published in the PGS-CA bulletin and you can order them by mail as bulletin reprints.

Locally, Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota members Greg Kishel and Walter Kornel Kondy have translated *Słownik Geograficzny* entries and published them in the *PGS-MN Newsletter*.

If you cannot locate an existing translation, then you can submit a request for an English translation from the PGS-MN or the PGSA (no guaranties they can get to it in the near future) or you can hire a professional translator (see PGS-MN advertisers) to make a translation.

• • • BOOK REVIEWS

Can I translate a *Słownik Geograficzny* entry myself?

If you attempt a translation, there are helpful materials. First, use the CD-ROM introductory materials. These include: Abbreviations; Measurement meanings; Province abbreviations; Glossary of words with definitions; and Forward by the original editor, Filip Sulimierski, translated by William (Fred) Hoffman. Other references are below.*

Hoffman, William F. (Fred). "The *Słownik Geograficzny* (Geographical Dictionary)." *In Their Words*. Volume I: Polish. Language and Lineage Press. 2000. Pages 74-86.

Hoffman, William F. (Fred). "Tips on translating *Słownik Geograficzny* Entries." Presentation given at PGSA 2004 Fall Conference, Chicago, IL.

Polish Genealogical Society of America. "Słownik Geograficzny Terms." At PGSA website <www.pgsa.org/Sloownik/Terms.htm>. This list of *Słownik* terms is also available at the Polish Roots website <www.polishroots.org>.

Schlyter, Daniel. "Polish Geographic Dictionary." Available in English and Polish versions. At PGSA website <www.pgsa.org/towns/sloownik_eng.htm>. This list of abbreviations is also available at Polish Roots website <www.polishroots.org>.

Additional reviews of this CD-ROM

Pinke, Rafal T. "About this *Słownik* Edition." On PGSA website at <www.pgsa.org>.

Zimnoch, Fred. "Review of Geographical Dictionary of 19th Century Poland now on CD-ROM." On PGSA website at <www.pgsa.org>.

*Editor's note: *see also* "Abbreviations and Terms most frequently used in *Słownik Geograficzny*." *PGS-MN Newsletter* vol. 5, no. 2 (Summer 1997): 9-12.

For a review of the microfiche version (also available at the MGS Library) of this 15 volume reference work *see* Paul Kulas, review of *Słownik Geograficzny* . . . , *In PGS-MN Newsletter* vol. 2, no. 2 (Summer 1994): 4.

Archdiocesan research policy continued from page 3

any records in which you are interested we have still spent time doing the research.

Information that we need from you:

In order to perform a search we must know names, places, dates and the sacrament you want us to search for. Please include as much information as you know about each person: city and church where the sacramental event occurred; full name of the person, exact date of the event or a reasonable estimate. If you know the name of the priest who officiated at the sacrament this can be helpful in many cases. We do not have a master file indexing all of the people in the Archdiocese, nor do we have family files or files on individuals. In large cities, street addresses of your ancestors can help us to figure out which parish they might have attended. City directories and censuses can help to pinpoint this information. Many parish records are not indexed even within each volume, and searches are very time consuming. The most precise information you can provide with regard to names, places and dates will be most helpful. We will NOT respond to a vague inquiry such as "everything you have on any Schneiders from 1850-1910." You must be specific. If your research is very extensive, we recommend that you hire a contract genealogical researcher. The Archives staff is limited in the amount of time it can spend doing genealogical research.

If you need an official copy:

The Archives holdings of microfilmed sacramental records are non-official copies. Any requests for official copies of baptismal records, etc. for marriages or other official church matters should be requested directly from the parish where the record is kept.

Further questions?

You may send inquiries to the Archivist at this address:

Mr. Steven Granger, CA
Archdiocesan Archivist
Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis
226 Summit Ave.
St. Paul, MN 55102

Email: archives@archspm.org

Editor's note: PGS-MN has recently purchased disc copies of the records of Polish parishes in the archdiocese. They will soon be available for member use at the MGS library. Watch for future announcement in this newsletter.

Poland's Roman Catholic Dioceses



The above map was adapted from one found at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~polwgv/dioceses.html>. The map shows Poland's dioceses as they exist today. The website has links that show maps of dioceses as they existed during the various periods of Polish history. The site also has links to websites of each current diocese. These list parishes within each diocese. Many list the addresses of the parishes.

The records of most of the parishes in the Diocese of Pelplin (shaded in the map above) are available on CD (see the following story). This diocese covers much of the Kashubian area of Poland.

Diocese of Pelpin CDs available

The February 12, 2005 PGS-MN meeting featured a talk by Stanisław Frymark. Stanisław was recommended by Blanche Krbechek, president of KANA, and a PGS-MN member. Stanisław spoke on the history and culture of the Kashubian region as well as the genealogical resources available there. He answered many questions posed by attendees.

Stanisław is the proprietor of a guest house in Lesno (see his card at right), a small town southwest of Gdansk in the Kashubian region of Poland. He serves as a guide for this region, as well as a translator (English German, Polish, Kashubian). He has assisted a number of Minnesota researchers, as a guide and translator. He can help coordinate trips to Gdansk archives.

Several Kashubian style men's shirts, made by Blanche, were shown, as well as several musical instruments of the Kashubian region.

Stanisław sent us a list of church books, available on CD, for the Kashubian/Pommern northern area of Poland. The Bishop of Peplin allowed digital copies to be made. The list of available parish records follows. Stanisław's email address is: <pts1807@o2.pl>

--Terry Kita, PGS-MN

-----Original Message-----

From: Zaborski@web.de
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2005 4:38 PM
To: Kita, Terry
Subject: CDs

Witam !

Here is the actual list of parishes available on CDs.

Since a short time are available CDs with copies of church books from the region of Kashubia (Pommern, Pomorze) in north Poland. The bishop of Pelplin allowed to make digital copies on CDs. Some of those are copied from microfilm some from the original books also sometimes both are available.

One Roman Catholic CD costs 10\$ (few exceptions 20\$) One Evangelical 37\$.

chrzty = baptism
sluby = marriages
zgony = dead
Bierzmowanie = confirmation
Pierwsza komunia = first communion
oryginal = CD copied from original book
mikrofilm = CD copied from microfilm



Kashubian Guesthouse

Guide and Translation Service

Stanislaw Frymark & Tankred Behrendt

Wybudowanie 9

PL 89-634 Lesno

Fon: 01148 52 398 3766 / 01148 604 718 381 / 01148 692 331 412

Email: Zaborski@web.de / www.Zaborski.Info

Example "1889-1927" = years included on CD.

K = Catholic

E = Evangelical

P or Pf = parish

Pc or Pch = baptism

Ps or Psl = marriages

Pz or Pz = zgony

Pb = confirmation

Pk = communion

Barlożno: K1 chrzty 1691-1723, 1730-1806 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1807-1877 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1878-1891, chrzty 1891-1907, parafia oryginal; K4 zgony 1822-1905 oryginal; K5 sluby 1692-1778, 1821-1939 oryginal

Bobowo: K1 chrzty 1670-1768, 1773-1832, 1850-1880, chrzty-sluby filia 1670-1772 oryginal; K2 sluby 1670-1767, 1773-1832, zgony 1774-1884 oryginal; P1 chrzty 1880-1947, sluby 1876-1962, ksiega bractwa oryginal; P2 chrzty 1948-1958, zgony 1884-1966, I komunia 1893-2004, bierzmowanie 1894-2004 oryginal

Borowy Młyn: K1 chrzty 1914-1961, I komunia 1945-2004, bierzmowanie 1939-2004 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1961-2004 oryginal; K3 sluby 1914-2004, zgony 1945-2004 oryginal

Borzyszkowy: K1 sluby 1721-1932, chrzty 1704-1730 mikrofilm; K2 chrzty 1730-1796 mikrofilm; K3 chrzty 1796-1852 mikrofilm; K4 chrzty 1846-1890 mikrofilm; K5 zgony 1739-1891 mikrofilm; Br Ksiega bractwa rozancowego 1751-1963 oryginal; Ms Ksiega mesznego 1727-1896 oryginal

Borzytuchom: E Kozin, K - Pom1. bierzmowanie 1885-1944 2. chrzty 1933-1945, sluby 1933-1945, zgony 1933-1945 oryginal

Brusy: K1 chrzty 1665-1842 mikrofilm; K2 chrzty 1842-1868 mikrofilm; K3 chrzty 1868-1890, skan chrzty 1643-1649 mikrofilm; K4 sluby 1673-1890 mikrofilm; K5 zgony 1781-1862 mikrofilm; K6 zgony 1862-1885 mikrofilm; Pf Kch1 chrzty 1856-1868 oryginal; Pf Kch2 chrzty 1869-1877 i 1882-

1886 oryginal; Pf Kch3 chrzty 1887-1909 oryginal; Pf Kch4 chrzty 1910-1923 oryginal; Pf Kch5 chrzty 1924-1939 oryginal; Pf Kch6 chrzty 1940-1960 oryginal; Pf Kch7 chrzty 1960-1965 oryginal; Pf Kch8 chrzty 1965-1970 oryginal; Pf Kch9 chrzty 1971-1976 oryginal; Pf Kch10 chrzty 1977-1982 oryginal; Pf Kch11 chrzty 1982-1988 oryginal; Pf Kch12 chrzty 1988-1993 oryginal; Pf Kch13 chrzty 1994-2000 oryginal; Pf Kch14 chrzty 2001-2003, I komunია 1945-2004 oryginal; Pf Ksl1 sluby 1842-1910 oryginal; Pf Ksl2 sluby 1911-1962 oryginal; Pf Ksl3 sluby 1962-1978 oryginal; Pf Ksl4 sluby 1979-1992 oryginal; Pf Ksl5 sluby 1993-2003, dokumenty oryginal; Pf Kzg1 zgony 1866-1886 oryginal; Pf Kzg2 zgony 1887-1912 oryginal; Pf Kzg3 zgony 1913-1947 oryginal; Pf Kzg4 zgony 1948-1980 oryginal; Pf Kzg5 zgony 1981-1997 oryginal; Pf Kzg6 zgony 1998-2003, bierzmowanie 1957-2004 oryginal

Brzeźno Szlacheckie: K1 chrzty 1828-1901, 1912-1945, czesciowa rekonstrukcja 1902-1912 oryginal; K2 zgony 1828-1835, 1846-1945, sluby 1828-1945, bierzmowanie 1939, I komunია 1931-1945 oryginal

Budowo: E1 - Pom. chrzty 1838-1859, 1865-1866 oryginal; E2 chrzty 1866-1891 oryginal; E3 chrzty 1892-1920 oryginal; E4 sluby 1843-1865, zgony 1872-1902 oryginal; E5 bierzmowanie 1884-1922, zgony 1903-1945 oryginal

Byszewo: K1 chrzty 1760-1779, 1808-1846, zgony 1760-1779, sluby 1760-1847 oryginal

Bytów: K - Pom chrzty 1946-1950, zgony 1946-1950 oryginal; K sluby 1946-1950 oryginal; K1 chrzty 1812-1945 oryginal; K2 sluby 1836-1945, zgony 1836-1945 oryginal

Charnowo: E1 chrzty 1765-1816, sluby 1765-1835, zgony 1765-1837 oryginal; E2 chrzty 1838-1858 oryginal

Chojnice: K1 chrzty 1652-1808 mikrofilm; K2 chrzty 1796-1887 mikrofilm; K3 chrzty 1887-1890, sluby 1651-1890 mikrofilm; K4 zgony 1651-1655, 1713-1844, 1856-1890 mikrofilm

Czarny Las: K1 chrzty 1820-1855, index 1820-1855 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1856-1882, index 1856-1882 oryginal; K3 sluby 1840-1881, index 1842-1863 oryginal; K4 zgony 1840-1877, index 1840-1867 oryginal

Czersk: K chrzty 1759-1796, sluby 1760-1796 oryginal; K1 sluby 1733-1795, 1832-1890, zgony 1832-1887 mikrofilm; K2 chrzty 1733-1866 mikrofilm; K3 + Lag chrzty 1866-1890, LAG chrzty 1875-

1890, sluby 1875-1890, zgony 1882-1890 mikrofilm; K1 chrzty 1733-1796, sluby 1733-1759 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1796, sluby 1760-1796, 1802-1830, zgony 1832-1837 oryginal; K3 zgony 1838-1879 oryginal; K4 chrzty 1832-1862 oryginal; K5 chrzty 1863-1879 oryginal; K6 sluby 1832-1863 oryginal

Dabrowka /k Bobowa: chrzty-sluby-zgony-bierzmowanie 1912-1939 oryginal

Dębica Kaszubska: E chrzty-sluby-zgony 1670-1837, bierzmowanie 1830-1866, filia Podwilczyn - chrzty-sluby-zgony 1752-1837 oryginal

Dziemiany: K1 chrzty 1919-1970 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1970-1989 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1990-2003, I komunია 1919-2003 oryginal; K4 sluby 1919-2003, bierzmowanie 1925-2004 oryginal; K5 zgony 1919-2003 oryginal

Goręczyno: K chrzty 1696-1740, sluby 1695-1771, zgony 1713, 1727-1740 oryginal

Gostyczyn k/Tucholi: K chrzty 1797-1879 oryginal

Gowidlino: K1 chrzty 1866-1902, sluby 1866-1940 oryginal; K2 zgony 1866-1936 oryginal

Jabłowo: chrzty 1854-1871 oryginal

Kielbasin: K1 chrzty 1835-1890, sluby 1844-1890, zgony 1845-1890 scan mikr.

Konarzyny: K1 sluby 1728-1825, 1838-1890, zgony 1733-1781, 1786-1814, 1818-1892 mikrofilm; K2 chrzty 1727-1816 mikrofilm; K3 chrzty 1820-1855 mikrofilm; K4 chrzty 1855-1890 mikrofilm, Pc1 chrzty 1882-1911 oryginal; Pc2 chrzty 1911-1964 oryginal; Ps1 I komunია 1896-1945, sluby 1863-1904 oryginal; Pz1 sluby 1905-1951, zgony 1893-1951 oryginal

Kościelna Jania: K1 chrzty 1732-1774, sluby 1732-1774, 1798-1931, zgony 1799-1842 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1799-1892 oryginal; K3 zgony 1843-1920 oryginal

Kościierzyna: K1 chrzty 1642-1693, 1724-1775 mikrofilm; K2 chrzty 1776-1784, 1799-1815, 1826-1860 mikrofilm; K3 chrzty 1855-1896 mikrofilm; K4 sluby 1668-1697, 1799-1868 mikrofilm; K5 sluby 1869-1905, zgony 1759-1834 mikrofilm; K6 zgony 1835-1892 mikrofilm; Pc1 chrzty 1896-1912 oryginal; Pc2 chrzty 1913-1927 oryginal; Pc3 chrzty 1927-1935 oryginal; Pc4 chrzty 1936-1945 oryginal; Pc5 chrzty 1946-1953 oryginal; Pc6 chrzty 1953-1955 oryginal; Pc7 chrzty 1955-1957 oryginal; Pc8 chrzty 1957-1960 oryginal; Pc9 chrzty 1960-1962 oryginal; Pc10 chrzty 1962-1964 oryginal; Pc11 chrzty 1964-

- 1966 oryginal; Pc12 chrzty 1966-1968 oryginal; Pc13 chrzty 1968-1971 oryginal; Pc14 chrzty 1971-1974 oryginal; Pc15 chrzty 1974-1977 oryginal; Pc16 chrzty 1977-1979 oryginal; Pc17 chrzty 1979-1982 oryginal; Pc18 chrzty 1982-1985 oryginal; Pc19 chrzty 1985-1988 oryginal; Pc20 chrzty 1988-1991 oryginal; Pc21 chrzty 1991-1996 oryginal; Pc22 chrzty 1996-2001 oryginal; Pc23 chrzty 2001-2003, bierzmowanie 1942-1948 oryginal; Pb1 bierzmowanie 1952-2004 oryginal; Ps1 sluby 1905-1947 oryginal; Ps2 sluby 1948-1955 oryginal; Ps3 sluby 1956-1963 oryginal; Ps4 sluby 1963-1970 oryginal; Ps5 sluby 1971-1979 oryginal; Ps6 sluby 1979-1988 oryginal; Ps7 sluby 1988-1998 oryginal; Ps8 sluby 1999-2003, I komunია 1941-1967 oryginal; Pk1 I komunია 1968-2004 oryginal; Pz1 zgony 1893-1932 oryginal; Pz2 zgony 1932-1953 oryginal; Pz3 zgony 1954-1968 oryginal; Pz4 zgony 1968-1978 oryginal; Pz5 zgony 1978-1987 oryginal; Pz6 zgony 1987-1996 oryginal; Pz7 zgony 1996-2003 oryginal
- Kosobudy:** E chrzty 1863-1911, sluby-zgony 1863-1943 mikrofilm; K1 chrzty 1965-2003, bierzmowanie i I komunია 1999-2004 oryginal; K2 sluby-zgony 1975-2003 oryginal
- Koszalin:** K. Mariacki sluby 1799-1802 oryginal
- Lag (Kamionka i Lubiki):** chrzty 1848-1874; sluby 1860-1874 zgony 1860-1877; ch-sl-zg 1749-1859 oryginal
- Lębork:** E1 chrzty 1938-1940 oryginal; E2 chrzty 1941-1943 oryginal; E3 chrzty 1944-1946 oryginal; K1 chrzty 1842-1890 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1890-1910 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1910-1925 oryginal; K4 chrzty 1926-1945, sluby 1842-1864 oryginal; K5 sluby 1865-1937 oryginal; K6 sluby 1938-1945, zgony 1842-1893 oryginal; K7 zgony 1894-1918 oryginal; K8 zgony 1919-1945 oryginal
- Leśno:** K1 sluby 1823-1891, zgony 1781-1890 mikrofilm; K2 chrzty 1736-1851 mikrofilm; K3 chrzty 1852-1890 mikrofilm; Pf Kch1 chrzty 1852-1900 oryginal; Pf Kch2 chrzty 1901-1949 oryginal; Pf Kch3 chrzty 1950-1972 oryginal; Pf Kch4 chrzty 1973-1999 oryginal; Pf Ksl1 chrzty 2000-2003, sluby 1823-1933 oryginal; Pf Ksl2 sluby 1945-2003 oryginal; Pf Kzg1 zgony 1862-1915, bierzmowanie 1948-2004 oryginal; Pf Kzg2 zgony 1945-2003, I komunია 1948-2003 oryginal
- Lichnowy /k Chojnic:** K1 chrzty 1678-1757, sluby 1875-1759, zgony 1714-1757, bierzmowanie 1714-1757 mikrofilm
- Lignowy Szlacheckie:** K1 chrzty 1826-1869 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1870-1895, sluby 1825-1924 oryginal; K3 zgony 1826-1856, 1858-1886 oryginal
- Lipusz:** K1 chrzty 1813-1880 mikrofilm; K2 zgony 1818-1913 mikrofilm; Pc1 chrzty 1881-1903 oryginal; Pc2 chrzty 1904-1934 oryginal; Pc3 chrzty 1935-1944, spis dusz i komunikujacych 1839-1927 oryginal; Pc4 chrzty 1945-1961 oryginal; Pc5 chrzty 1962-1974 oryginal; Pc6 chrzty 1974-1987 oryginal; Pc7 chrzty 1987-2004 oryginal; Pk1 I komunია 1899-2002 oryginal; Ps1 sluby 1891-1966 oryginal; Ps2 sluby 1967-2004 oryginal; Pz1 zgony 1913-1979 oryginal; Pz2 zgony 1980-2004, bierzmowanie 1952-2004 oryginal
- Lubichowo:** K1 chrzty 1801-1875 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1876-1879, sluby 1824-1925 oryginal; K3 zgony 1837-1889 oryginal
- Mąkowsko:** K1 chrzty 1767-1862 oryginal; K2 sluby 1767-1808, 1816-1863 zgony 1767-1808, 1816-1863 oryginal
- Niedamowo:** zgony 1826-1874 oryginal
- Niewieścín:** K1 chrzty 1818-1856, bierzmowanie 1820-1841, sluby 1773-1843 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1774-1816, zgony 1773-1843, W 1276 oryginal
- Niezabyszewo:** K1 chrzty 1836-1897 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1898-1941, 1945 oryginal; K3 sluby 1836-1945, zgony 1839-1866 oryginal; K4 zgony 1867-1945 oryginal
- Nowa Cerkiew:** K1 chrzty 1729-1746, 1749-1791, sluby 1729-1775 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1792-1850, sluby 1775-1830 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1851-1860, sluby 1830-1887 oryginal; K4 chrzty 1861-1873, index 1801-1889 oryginal; K5 zgony 1761-1853 oryginal; K6 zgony 1854-1889 oryginal
- Nowa Cerkiew /k Chojnic:** K1 chrzty 1827-1889 oryginal; K2 sluby 1823-1883, zgony 1823-1884 oryginal
- Nowe /n Wisla:** K1 chrzty 1844-1864; oryginal; K2 chrzty 1865-1874, sluby 1844-1874 oryginal; K3 zgony 1855-1877 oryginal; K4 sluby 1774-1841 z lukami chrzty 1771-1799 oryginal; K5 chrzty 1800-1827 z lukami, chrzty 1828-1843, zgony 1774-1800 oryginal; K6 zgony 1801-1854 oryginal; K7 chrzty 1692-1704, 1764-1771, sluby 1692-1704, 1765-1774 oryginal
- Osiek:** K1 chrzty 1865-1883, sluby 1865-1899 oryginal; K2 sluby 1900-1939, zgony 1865-1900 oryginal
- Ostrowite k/Chojnic:** K chrzty 1711-1719, chrzty 1719-1752, sluby 1675-1751 oryginal

Papowo Toruńskie: K1 chrzty 1778-1890 scan mikr.; K2 sluby 1778-1890, zgony 1873-1890 scan mikr.

Parchowo: K1 chrzty 1804-1828, 1835-1859 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1860-1898 oryginal; K3 zgony 1819-1876 oryginal; K4 sluby 1808-1896, zgony 1877-1905, bractwo trzezwosci oryginal; K5 chrzty 1899-1905, skany chrzty 1804-1828, sluby 1809-1831, zgony 1819-1841 oryginal; Km1 chrzty 1804-1828, 1835-1905 mikrofilm; Km2 sluby 1809-1894, zgony 1819-1905 mikrofilm; P1 chrzty 1906-1930 i 1939-1946 oryginal; P2 chrzty 1947-1955, sluby 1897-1955 oryginal; P3 zgony 1908-1955, I komunია 1930-1955 oryginal;

Pączewo: K1 chrzty 1770-1841, index 1688-1867 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1842-1880, 1820-1841 - Czarny Las, index 1842-1863 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1881-1896, sluby 1771-1893, index 1840-1863 oryginal; K4 zgony 1779-1917, index 1840-1863 oryginal

Pelplin: K1 chrzty 1735-1845, index 1735-1833, sluby 1773-1774, 1757, 1820-1833 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1846-1874 oryginal; K3 sluby 1761-1795, 1834-1874, zgony 1807-1874 oryginal

Piaseczno: K1 chrzty 1640-1756, sluby 1640-1664, 1691-1782, zgony 1731-1756 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1757-1782, 1824-1847, rejestry 1824-1865, zgony 1757-1782 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1848-1874 oryginal; K4 chrzty 1782-1816, 1874-1876 oryginal; K5 chrzty 1817-1828, rejestry 1783-1828, sluby 1782-1828 oryginal; K6 sluby 1824-1879 oryginal; K7 zgony 1824-1879 oryginal

Pietrzykowo: E1 chrzty 1752-1846 mikrofilm; E2 chrzty 1739-1741, 1867-1875 mikrofilm; E3 sluby 1753-1846, zgony 1753-1846, bierzmowanie 1778-1838 mikrofilm

Podwilczyn: E chrzty 1838-1889, sluby 1838-1904, zgony 1838-1870 oryginal

Prutzke (Kr. Zauch Belzig): E chrzty-sluby-zgony 1768-1804 mikrofilm

Raciąż: K1 chrzty 1757-1810, sluby 1757-1793, zgony 1757-1799 oryginal; K2 sluby 1794-1877, 1883-1938, 1945-1978 oryginal; K3 sluby 1979-1998, zgony 1800-1870 oryginal; K4 zgony 1871-1876, 1945-2003 oryginal; K5 chrzty 1810-1866 oryginal; K6 chrzty 1867-1921 oryginal; K7 chrzty 1922-1938, 1945-1961 oryginal; K8 chrzty 1962-1997 oryginal

Sępólno Krajeńskie: K chrzty-sluby-zgony 1751-1874 - odpisy z oryginalu oryginal

Sierakowice: K1 chrzty 1803-1841 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1842-1858 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1859-1875 oryginal; K4 sluby 1750-1764, 1768-1824, 1843-1874 oryginal; K5 zgony 1764-1799, 1827-1852 oryginal; K6 zgony 1853-1874 oryginal

Skorcz: K1 chrzty 1716-1735, 1738-1815 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1816-1864 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1864-1887, index 1802-1876 oryginal; K4 sluby 1773-1939 oryginal; K5 zgony 1773-1867 oryginal; K6 zgony 1867-1896 oryginal

Śliwice: K1 chrzty 1670-1685, 1692-1777, 1799, 1813-1822, 1834-1838 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1839-1865 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1866-1880 oryginal; K4 chrzty 1880-1885, sluby 1670-1678, 1694-1769, 1801-1826, 1834-1867 oryginal; K5 sluby 1867-1927 oryginal; K6 zgony 1670-1677, 1694-1724, 1777-1809, 1834-1864 oryginal; K7 zgony 1865-1887 oryginal

Stara Kiszewa: K1 chrzty 1733-1821 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1830-1863 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1864-1878, sluby 1733-1812, 1824-1834, 1850-1884 oryginal; K4 sluby 1885-1925, zgony 1755-1842 oryginal; K5 zgony 1838-1890 oryginal

Starogard Gd/ sw. Mateusza: chrzty 1651-1685, sluby 1651-1686 oryginal; K1 chrzty 1688-1701, 1732-1808 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1809-1843, index 1803-1848 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1844-1868, index 1849-1868 oryginal; K4 chrzty 1868-1895, index 1868-1895 oryginal; K5 sluby 1745-1882 oryginal; K6 zgony 1734-1753, 1811-1852, index 1832-1857 oryginal; K7 zgony 1853-1903 index 1858-1903 oryginal

Starogard Gd Militar: chrzty-sluby-zgony 1833-1872, chrzty-sluby-zgony 1833-1862 oryginal

Stężycza: K chrzty 1691-1731, sluby 1714-1809, zgony 1714-1729, 1743-1746 oryginal; K1 chrzty 1691-1839 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1836-1890 oryginal; K3 sluby 1714-1787, 1797-1933 oryginal; K4 zgony 1714-29, 1743-46, 1768-1804, 1806-85 oryginal; Pc1 chrzty 1839-1860 duplikat, chrzty 1891-1911 oryginal; Pc2 chrzty 1912-1938 oryginal; Pc3 chrzty 1939-1963 oryginal; Pz1 chrzty 1964-1965, zgony 1839-1858 duplikat, zgony 1889-1928 oryginal; Ps1 oryginal

Stowięcino: E1 chrzty 1760-1808, sluby 1760-1835, zgony 1760-1835 oryginal; E2 chrzty 1808-1836, bierzmowanie 1888-1946 oryginal; E3 chrzty 1836-1853, sluby 1836-1853, zgony 1836-1853, bierzmowanie 1836-1853 oryginal; E4 chrzty 1879-1908, Grundbuch 1823-1874 oryginal; E5 chrzty 1854-1878 oryginal; E6 chrzty 1908-1946 oryginal

Sulęcyno: K chrzty 1706-1752, sluby 1716-1767 oryginal; K1 chrzty 1706-1845 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1845-1889 oryginal; K3 sluby 1716-1938 oryginal; K4 zgony 1758-1866 oryginal; K5 zgony 1866-1911 oryginal

Swornegacie: K1 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1938-2004 oryginal; K3 sluby 1900-2004, zgony 1900-2004 oryginal

Tuchola: K1 chrzty 1847-1881 oryginal; K2 zgony 1799-1865 oryginal

Tuchomie: E1 chrzty 1807-1856 oryginal; E2 chrzty 1857-1893 oryginal; E3 chrzty 1893-1918 oryginal; E4 sluby 1807-1945 oryginal; E5 zgony 1807-1897 oryginal; E6 chrzty 1919-1940, odpisy 1679-1778, zgony 1897-1929 oryginal; E7 bierzmowanie 1901-1927 oryginal; K1 chrzty 1752-1945 oryginal; K2 sluby 1836-1945, zgony 1836-1945, pierwsza komunია 1928-1945 oryginal; Rrejestry alfabetyczne USC Tuchomie i Maslowice (czesc) oryginal

Ugoszcz: K1 chrzty 1768-1904 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1905-1945, Bernsdorf (ksiazka - indeks nazwisk) oryginal; K3 sluby 1768-1945, zgony 1782-1938 oryginal; K4 bierzmowanie 1889-1934, bractwa koscielne; wizytacje biskupie oryginal

Verchen (Kr. Demmin): E chrzty-sluby-zgony 1656-1711 i 1714-1736 mikrofilm

Wawelno: K1 chrzty 1745-1798, sluby 1746-1798, zgony 1746-1798 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1798-1849, sluby 1798-1869 oryginal

Wiele: K1 sluby 1855-1890, chrzty 1768-1849 mikrofilm; K2 chrzty 1849-1890 mikrofilm; K3 chrzty-sluby-zgony 1836-1849, zgony 1775-1891 mikrofilm

Wierzchucin Królewski: K1 chrzty 1830-1842, zgony 1773-1859 oryginal

Wtelno: K1 chrzty 1746-1808, 1816-1857, sluby 1745-1775, zgony 1820-1825, 1831 oryginal; K2 sluby 1820-1834, zgony 1827-1828 oryginal

Wudzyn: K1 chrzty 1782-1874 oryginal; K2 sluby 1783-1874, zgony 1782-1874 oryginal

Zapceń: K1 chrzty 1927-2004, bierzmowanie 1948-2001 oryginal; K2 sluby 1927-2004, zgony 1945-2004, I komunია 1948-2003 oryginal

Zblewo: K1 chrzty 1726-1762, sluby 1751-1762 oryginal; K2 chrzty 1762-1854 oryginal; K3 chrzty 1854-1892 oryginal; K4 sluby 1762-1874, zgony 1810-1845 oryginal; K5 zgony 1846-1874 oryginal

“Branching out” notes:

PGS-MN participated in the MGS Branching Out Conference on Saturday, March 19. Our sessions were devoted to “Travel in Poland.” Copy from some of the handouts from our sessions follow:

Tips for European Travel

- Don't joke about security
- Keep a low profile
- Dress conservatively
- Carry minimal cash - Use cash machines
- Travel light - Wash clothes
- Use a vest “purse”
- Avoid big crowds
- Use a guide book
- Carry a compass if you walk
- Learn native phrases
- Expect delays - Be patient
- Be somewhat adventurous

TRAVELLING TO POLAND

PREPARATION

- Passport should be good for six months
- Medical Insurance info - Medicare doesn't cover
- International Driving Permit - if renting a car
- State Department web site - <http://travel.state.gov>
- Reservations - if you want specific hotels
- Guidebooks and maps indispensable

TRANSPORTATION

- Airlines: NW, LOT, Icelandair offer most choices
- Taxis or Metro transit
- Auto Rental - Hertz, Avis, National - Clarify insurance beforehand
- Driving - know the rules/signs, park overnight in secure parking lot
- Pedestrians beware

HOTELS - 1-4 ★

- Can book on line
- Many quoted in Euros--\$1.30 to Euro, \$.33 to Zloty
- Orbis Hotels - get vouchers after you pay NY office

OTHER

- Cash - use ATM or *Kantor* if rate is favorable
- Good idea to let your credit card company and bank know you will be making charges in foreign country
- Electricity - 220 V - will usually need an adapter
- Communication - use e-mail from internet cafe to check your messages or send - very low cost
- Crime - No worse than any U. S. city but pick-pockets most active

REMEMBER TO BE A GOOD GUEST /
KNOW AND OBEY THE RULES

RESEARCHING ARCHIVES IN POLAND

John Kowles <johnkow@att.net>

I. WHERE TO LOOK? WHICH ARCHIVE?

Assuming record is over 100 years
First try <<http://www.archiva.gov.pl>>
Click to English, then Data Bases
PRADZIAD - List of civil and parish registers

II. MANY ARCHIVES IN POLAND

Civil -- State/Regional over 100 years
--see handout*
A guide (in Polish) is available at:
<<http://www.dig.com/pl>>
If less than 100 years you must go to local
Civil Office -- City Office is *Urząd Miasta*
There are certain rules which must be followed.
Roman Catholic Diocese or other churches
-- see handout*

Universities/Libraries -- Try:
<<http://www.piasa.org/polisharchives.html>>

Magnates -- Try:
<<http://www.avotaynu.com/magnates.htm>>

Local Churches - -Reference: *Roman Catholic
Parishes in the People's Republic of Poland,
1984* -- seek help or arrange in advance

Military -- seek help

III. AT THE ARCHIVE

Communicate with archive in advance if possible.
Try to be specific about what you are looking for.
Usually someone will speak English but still not
that common.

It often takes time to get the records to you --
leave plenty of time.

IV. GENEALOGY HELP IN POLAND

See hand out (*See next column*)

**Space constraints preclude us from printing all
the handouts distributed at the MGS Branching Out
meeting on March 16. John Kowles' handout listing
the many archives (both civil and church) and their
addresses will be placed in the "Travel" notebook
available in the Polish Collection at the MGS library.*

*Also placed there will be handouts by John Rys,
"The most commonly asked international electricity
questions" and by Terry Kita, "before you go" as well
handouts by Duane P. Swanson and Beth L. Mullinax
that were distributed at the General Session.*

Genealogy Help in Poland

(Guides/Translators)

Łódź Area

Iwona Dakiniewicz
e-mail: <genealogy@pro.onet.pl>

Poznań Area

Katarzyna Grycza
e-mail: <katarzynka_grycza@poczta.onet.>
or <info@discovering-roots.pl>

Kraków Area

1. Adam Jędryka
e-mail: <ajedr@interia.pl>
2. Ireneus Ostrowski
os. Na Lotnisku 19/119, 31-804 Kraków
(can also contact through his wife, Dorota Ostrowska
at <cracovia@orbis.travel.krakow.pl>)

Warsaw Area

1. Krzysztof Malczewski
e-mail through: <SMSDAIMOD@aol.com>
2. Danuta Jampolska
ul. Ostro Bramska 78, Apt. 114, 04-175 Warsaw
tel. 011-48-22-613-93-86
e-mail: <jampol@oko.com.pl>

Bydgoszcz Area

Henryk Skrzypiński
ul. Kijowski 13/9, PL85-703 Bydgoszcz
tel. 011-48-52 3427921

Choinice/Leśno Area (Kashubia)

Stanisław Frymark
Wybudowanie 9, PL 89-634 Lesno
e-mail: <zaborski@web.de>

Szczecin Area

Anetta Korowaj
ul. Gryfitow 5/10, 72-200 Nowogard
e-mail <A.korowaj@wp.pl>

Opole Area (Silesia)

mgr Kinga Pietrzykowska-Mróż
45-532 Opole 17, ul.Rudia 1
tel. 077 454 12 43

Tarnobrzeg Area (Galicia)

Tadeusz Hubert Pilat, A.G.
ul. Matejki 1/15, 39-400 Tarnobrzeg
tel. 4815 822 71 33
e-mail <tadpilat@poczta.onet.pl>

Missing Branches: continued from page 28

Lois Muellner, 2320 Bonaire Path, Rosemount MN 55068 <LJMetzler@aol.com> is researching LIPINSKI in West Prussia and in Marble Twp. MN, BEDNAREK in Posen and in Limestone Twp. MN, LOZINSKI in Posen and in Royal Twp. MN, SKORCZEWSKI in West Prussia and in Royal Twp.

Joni Wasilewski, 52584 Turnbury Ct., Shelby Twp. MI 48315 <lynnjoni@aol.com> is researching BOIKE, REŠKE in Felistru; Schmolin, TUROWSKI, TUSZINSKI in Zubronaj e Tkrasopol, FLOTT in Russian Poland, PIECUCH in Tarnow and Boby, PONKE in Kruszwitz and Rutzau and all in Detroit.

Jim Kulas (see renewed members below) provided gift membership for the following new members:

Joe & Babs Kulas, 8148 Lee Ave. N., Minneapolis MN 55443 <babsnjoe@comcast.net>

Carrie Glapinski, N62 W30401 Beaumont Lane, Hartland WI 53029 <cglapinski@aol.com>

Isabel Klava, c/o LSH, 333 Eastern Ave., Grafton ND 58237.

Raymond J. Kulas, 506 West 7th Street, Rock Falls IL 61071 <kulastinman@yahoo.com>

Leonard J. Kulas, 215 Meadowood Road, Gadsden AL 35901-8957

Ordene F. Carson, 3669 W. Lagrant Road, Twining MI 48766-9768

Dino & Lori Kulas, 6312 County Highway 11, Alexandria MN 56308 <dinolori@charter.net>

Sandra & Robert Gilbertson, 5372 N. Cynthia Court, Coeur d' Alene ID 83815 <grantothree@msn.com>

Bill & Dawn Kulas, 1095 Glenwood Ct., Issaquah WA 98027

Patty & Willy Nunez, 6404 Redcliff Drive, Fayetteville NC 28311 <pmk8@hotmail.com>

Thomas A. Kulas, 35933 Clover Terrace, Round Hill VA 20141 <tkulas@starband.net>

Jane Smith, 5799 Darrah Road, Mariposa CA 95338 <appys@sti.net>

RENEWED MEMBERS: *The following are renewed members who indicated updated information on their renewal forms:*

Jeanette Bias, 657 Belland Ave., Vadnais Hgts. MN 55127 <geneejb@comcastg.net> is researching BIAS, STALOCH, DULAS, WANZEK, PIETROK, STENZEL, KOZITZA/KOZICA in Silesia near Sycow and in Wells, Minnesota.

Mary Ellen Bruski, 3412 Parkview Blvd. Robbinsdale MN 55422 <mebruski@tcq.net> is researching KRUSZEWSKI in Canada to MN, WRYCZA, SCZCEPANSKI, BRUSKI in Kashubia and in Owatonna MN.

Paula Colwell, 789 New Century Blvd., Maplewood MN 55119 is researching KLIENSCHMIDT, ZWICKI, JASZEWSKI, ANTOCHOWSKI, STANISLAWSKI, KREDROWSKI surnames.

Michael Eckman, 4937 Queen Ave. S., Minneapolis MN 55410-1910 <mceckman@msn.com> is researching ECKMAN, COPA in Borzyszkowy, Bydgoszcz, Poland and in Little Falls, MN.

Mary Forsman, 6128 Upton Ave S., Mpls. MN 55410 <grandmamaryfors@yahoo.com> is researching LYSCHIK/LYSIK, PIEKNY in Falkowice in Poland and in Bowlus, MN.

Kevin & Mary Ann Johnson, 3210 - 139 Ln. NW, Andover MN 55304 <kmmmjjohnson@msn.com> are researching MANIAK, CIESIELSKI, OWERANEK in Poznan Poland and in Buffalo NY, Superior WI and Split Rock Twp. MN; BUTKIEWICZ, SZDEZIZ in NE Poland and Lithuania and in Superior WI and Split Rock Twp.; KRZESZEWSKI, KRISKE, MUSOLF, KUBLICKI, OLSZEWSKI, KOSLAKIEWICZ in Poland and in Buffalo NY and Duluth MN.

Gregory F. Kishel, <gfk1@cornell.edu> is researching KISIELEWSKI, WROCZYŃSKI, KUCZYŃSKI, PONIATOWSKI, JAMIŃSKI, TRUSZKOWSKI in Rajgród and Bargłów parishes, Szczuczyń powiat in Poland and in Virginia, St. Louis County, Minn.; PIONTEK/FRIDAY, GUZMANN/GUSSMAN, KATZ in Janowo parish Kwidzyn powiat in Poland and in Bessmer, Gogebic County, Mich. and Virginia/Gheen, St. Louis County, Minn.

Millicent R. Kriske, 2541 Town Rd. 269, Int. Falls MN 56649 is researching BAUZE/BAUTZE/BIRCH in Gniezno in Poland.

Jim & Lim Kulas, 7775 Camp David, Springfield VA 22153 <polishpop1@earthlink.net> are researching KULAS in the Wiele area of Poland and in Chicago 1871-72, Winona MN 1873-78 and Warsaw ND 1878-1920; KRYZSKO in Boruszyn Poland and in Alpena MI and Greenbush MN; DERDOWSKI in Ossowa Poland; MARCINIAK in Posnan Poland.

John & Judy Rys, 3613 Williamsburg Ct., Woodbury MN 55129 <john@john.ruys.name> are researching RYS, GLOWCZAK, MACIASZEK, JAROSZ, MACICZKA, ZAJAC, GRUCA, SARNA, MADON, REPELLA, JABLOWSKI, PISULA, GROBASZ, JAGODKA in Jordanow, Toporzysko, Spytkowice and Wysoka in Poland and in Mpls..

Missing Branches:

QUERIES, Send to: **Paul Kulas**, editor, *PGS-MN Newsletter*, 12008 West River Road, Champlin, MN 55316-2145 or to e-mail: kkulas@ties2.net

NEW MEMBERS: We welcome the following:

Jerome Bambenek, 1306 West 21st Street, Hastings MN 55033-3217 <bambenek@sprintmail.com> is a new member.

Mary Edel Beyer, 260 W. Broadway St., Winona MN 55987 is a new member.

Suzanne Edstrom, 6821 35th Ave. S.E., Lacey WA 98503 <suzski@comcast.net> is researching ZBLEWSKI, RAFINSKA in Czapiewice, Poland (Germany) and in Perham MN. She writes: "I am seeking information about **Thomas Zblewski**, born 15 Dec. 1859 in Czapiewice, Poland (Germany) and died 16 Sept. 1938 in Perham MN, and his wife **Veronica Rafinska**, born 2 Feb. 1854 in Zalesie, Poland (Germany) and died 3 June 1944 in Perham MN. I have found them in Brusy parish in Poland and settling in Perham but can't find them coming to US in 1888?? with children, Lucy, Johanna and Ceceilia. They had Mary, Wm., and Kate in Perham. They came to Perham as Thomas's sister was already there --POKESWINSKI?????"

Stephen Erickson, 842 - 7th Ave., Apt. #1, Honolulu HI 96816 <serickson@hotmail.com> is researching MIELDZIOC in Mlynowa, Poland also in Wolino and Pauskadolina, Russia and in Virginia, MN.

Ronald J. Galewski, 525 38th Ave., Winona MN 55987-1736 <rungal@hbc.com> is a new member.

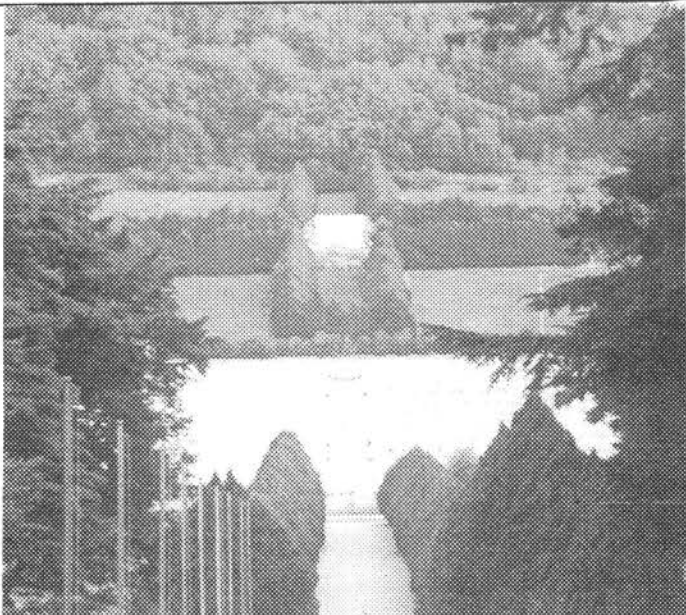
Nicole Isaacson, 2244 Water Lilly Ln., Eagan MN 55122 <nicki.Isaacson@accountemps.com> is researching SITARZ, MOLECKI.

Margaret L. Karbon, 500 E. Grant St., #505, Mpls. MN 55404 is researching WOJCIECHOWSKI in Bessmer MI, KLIMCZAK/KLIMCZEK in Lena WI, and CHERVANY--Czech?

Susan Krause McDonough, 2843 80th Street SW, Montrose MN 55363 <suem@visi.com> is researching Joseph RUZICKA in Raczyne, near Poznan, Jacob and Lorence KACZMAREK in Poznan, Ursula CIMINSKI and Ludwig CZANSTKOWSKI in Poland.

Claudette Moran, 21301 Highway 371, Little Falls MN 56345 <claudette.moran@co.hennepin.mn.us> is researching ERDMANN/ERDMAN, ROBICEK in Chodiez/Huby, Pozan, Poland.

Missing Branches: continued on page 27



The Polish Cemetery at Monte Cassino, Italy is situated on a hillside near the abbey founded by Saint Benedict in 529. The graves of 1049 Polish soldiers who died in the 1944 battle to capture at abbey are in the center of the picture. Located above the gravesites is a Polish White Eagle centered in a cross of evergreen trees (See article and sidebar on page 10).

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

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