



# Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

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NUMBERS 1 & 2

## DROBNE ECHA

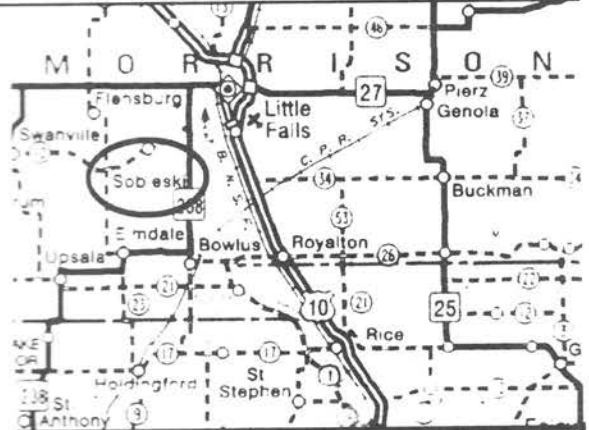
Instalment #7

Dateline: Swan River [Sobieski]  
From *Wiarus*, 1899

By Greg Kishel <gfk1@cornell.edu>

Our series on Minnesota's past in the Polish-language press now takes us to Morrison County, in the central part of the state. There, in the late 19th century, Polish immigrants populated several rural farming communities. One of the more prominent was Swan River, west of Little Falls, which in 1918 was renamed "Sobieski" in honor of the hero of the 1683 battle of Vienna.<sup>1</sup> There, a very determined congregation funded and built an impressive church. That church is the subject of our piece, originally published in Winona's *Wiarus* in 1899 and here presented in my translation. The author was the son of *Wiarus* editor Hieronym Derdowski—a fact worth mentioning, because I think it has quite a bit to do with the style of the writing in this interesting report.

*Drobne Echa*, continued on page 11



### In this issue . . .

<i>Drobne Echa</i> ,	
Dateline: Swan River.....	p. 1
President's Letter.....	2
The Bulletin Board.....	3
Polish parishes--New Ulm Diocese	
Letters to the editor.....	4
Destination Poland.....	6
Independent Travel	
Genealogy/Guidance Help.....	7
Questions about Electricity	
U.S. Embassy website.....	9
Sister Cities.....	10
Last Issue's Trivia Challenge	
<i>Drobne Echa</i> , continued.....	11
New Trivia Challenge.....	13
Those other Slavs at St. John's.....	14
Website Analysis of Polish Surnames	
Using <i>Słownik Nazwisk</i> .....	16
Letters, continued.....	22
Lwów to Wrocław.....	24
A Transplanted Community	
Neurology in Wrocław .....	25
Missing Branches.....	32

<sup>1</sup>In 1890, the village was known as "Ledoux," after the owner of the store and post office. Then it was known as Swan River from 1904 until the renaming in 1918. Harold L. Fisher, *The Land Called Morrison* (St. Cloud: Volkmoth Printing Co., 2d rev. ed. 1976), p. 114; Warren Upham, *Minnesota Place Names: A Geographical Encyclopedia* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 3d ed. 2001), p. 382. In an early general history of Morrison County, a local Polish-American noted that the first settler in the Swan River area appeared on the scene in the mid- to late 1870s, apparently in close temporal proximity to the pioneers of a half-dozen other Polonian settlements in the county. A.F. Koslosky, "The Polish People," Chapter XIX in Clara K. Fuller, *History of Morrison and Todd Counties, Minnesota: Their People, Industries and Institutions* (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Co., Inc., 1915), v. I, at p. 202. Unfortunately, that is all the more detail that the author of this little piece gives us. (It is a marvel, though, that Koslosky's three pages are even in this volume, given the way that Polish-Americans' contributions to local communities were virtually ignored in almost all of the other histories of Minnesota counties published around that time.) For a colorful retelling of the rout of the Ottoman invader by the Polish heavy cavalry commanded by Sobieski, see Adam Zamoycki, *The Polish Way: A Thousand-Year History of the Poles and their Culture* (New York: Hippocrene Books, 1994), pp. 1-3.

### Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota

A Branch of the Minnesota Genealogical Society  
5768 Olson Memorial Hwy.  
Golden Valley MN 55422

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnpolgs/pgs-mn.html>

#### Officers/Board of Directors:

President.....Terry Kita (612-927-0719)  
<terrykita@earthlink.net>  
Vice President.....John Kowles (612-721-7227)  
<johnkow@att.net>  
Secretary.....Dori Ann Marszalek (763-535-2296)  
<dorim@comcast.net>  
Treasurer.....Audra Etzel (763-972-6639)  
<etzelfamily@msn.com>  
Past President.....Greg Kishel  
<gfk1@cornell.edu>  
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<geneejb@comcast.net>  
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<Poland-MN@comcast.net>  
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### Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter

Editor.....Paul Kulas (763-427-4523)  
Associate Editor.....Greg Kishel  
Mailing labels.....Lisa Trembley  
Mailing.....Terry Kita, John Kowles  
Surname indexing.....  
.....Kay Freund, Dori Marszalek, Connie Waldherr

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Items submitted for publication are welcomed and encouraged. We require that feature-length articles be submitted exclusively to PGS-MN only. 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  
15800 Post Road, Wayzata MN 55391  
or e-mail: <ltrembley@mn.rr.com>

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## President's Letter

This is summer vacation for PGS-MN. We have no programs scheduled for May through August. However, the MGS Library will be open. Our organization volunteers at the Library, the first Saturday of each month, from noon til 3:00 pm. This may be an opportunity to get help from one of our members, to locate tapes, books, or maps of interest.

In addition, Polish Night at the Library continues throughout the year. Usually Paul Kulas is at the Library from 6:30 pm til 9:30 pm, on the second Thursday of each month. Because it is normally quite quiet that evening, it is an excellent opportunity to get one-on-one help. If Paul is not available, someone else from PGS-MN is there.

We will present three Fall programs, one each in September, October and November.

The September program will be held in Duluth, on Saturday September 9, 2006, at St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, from 10:00 am until 3 00 pm. It will be held in conjunction with the Twin Ports Genealogical Society. This program will feature three speakers, as well as a short tour. The speakers will be Greg Kishel and Ray Marshall, who have Duluth area roots, and Rick Bates who is from Duluth. They will speak on genealogical and historical topics of interest to those with family connections in the Duluth area (See tentative program under Upcoming Events on the insert of this newsletter).

There is no charge for this program. Several have asked whether we will rent a bus for Twin Cities attendees. If you are interested, you must contact me as soon as possible. We will only take a bus if it is economical. We do not plan an overnight stay. If you wish to stay overnight, and would like to conduct genealogical research, you should check with the Duluth libraries for their hours and resources. The LDS FHC is open on Saturday until 5:00 pm.

Our October meeting will be held October 7, 2006, at the MGS Library, from 10:00 til noon. Ron Galewski, from Winona, MN, will speak about the Winona area Kashubian settlement. Ron is familiar to those who attended our 2005 program in Winona. Our last 2006 program will be held on November 4, 2006.

--Terry Kita



## The Bulletin Board

### Extra contributions:

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

**Bobbi Hoyt**  
**Bernadine Kargul**  
**Robert Kraska**

**Kay Martin**  
**Donald A. McCavic**  
**Barbara Odette**

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

Arcadia Publishing sent us a copy of *Detroit's Polonia* by **Cecile Wendt Jensen**. Members will remember Ceil as the presenter of a series of three lectures at a September 2003 PGS-MN meeting. The book is part of the Images of America series. Price: \$19.99. ISBN: 0-7385-3999-6. 128 pages / softcover. The book will be placed in the Polish Collection at the MGS Library.

**Rev. Eugene Hackert** sent us an extraction listing Naturalization papers of settlers in Lac Qui Parle County (1883-1894). Many of the listed are from West Prussia and settled in the Rosen and Nassau area (See the listing of Polish parishes from the Diocese of New Ulm at right). Thank you, Fr. Hackert. Anyone wishing to review this naturalization listing, drop me (Paul Kulas) a note and I will send you a copy.

We also thank **Patrick Anzelc**, Assistant Archivist at the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis, for promptly providing information about Rev. Anthony Brzuskowski (see "Letters," page 4).

As we were going to press, we received an e-mail message from **Paweł Broszkowski** indicating that he had identified the native village of Fr. Brzuskowski. It was given as *Wenz Kaw* in archdiocesan records. He writes: "... the name of this village in German was *Wenzkau*. Today, as it was before the Partitions, it is *Więckowy*." *Więckowy* is in *Pogódki* parish (See map at right). Thanks for the information, Paweł.

### Polish parishes--New Ulm Diocese

The last issue (*PGS-MN Newsletter* [Winter 2005-06]: 6) listed the Polish parishes in the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. We have the micro-filmed copies of the records of these parishes in our collection at the MGS Library. John Rys is in the process of indexing these records. We hope you are making good use of the records and of John's index.

The LDS Family History Library has filmed all of the parish records from the Diocese of New Ulm. PGS-MN has arranged for the films of the records of Polish parishes of the diocese to be kept on permanent loan at the LDS Family History Center in Crystal. These include:

In Lac Qui Parle County--

St. Joseph in Rosen and St. James in Nassau (Film #s 1710897, -98) (These two parishes were settled primarily by German-speaking Catholics from West Prussia.)

In Lincoln County--

St. John Cantius in Wilno (1728361, 1728278, -79)  
 Ss. Peter and Paul in Ivanhoe (1728357, 1728360)

In Lyon County--

Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Taunton (1711138, 1711269)

In McLeod County--

St. Adalbert in Silver Lake (1705530, -31)

In Swift County--

St. Joseph in Holloway (1710900)

We thank the LDS FHC in Crystal for agreeing to hold these films on permanent loan for us. We urge anyone with ancestors in any of these parishes to make good use of these films.



*Więckowy* in *Pogódki* parish is the home village of Fr. Anthony Brzuskowski.

Map source: *Polska: Atlas Drogowy* [Poland: Road Atlas], (Warszawa: GeoCenter, 1998), 31.





## Letters to the Editor Listy do Redaktora

### Pommern? Kaszuby?

I think the assertion (PGS-MN Newsletter [Winter 2005-06]: 4-5) that the overwhelmingly Lutheran Pomeranians and the overwhelmingly Catholic Kashubes are otherwise identical is a great oversimplification. If I have time, I'll draft a response to that article. If the author had indicated that both the Pomeranians and the Kashubes for the most part had partly German ancestors and partly Slavic ancestors, especially east of the Oder/Odra River where the *Pomerani* tribe which represents the roots of the Kashubes lived for a millennium or longer, and left it at that, that would be correct. Beyond that, both their history and the degrees of German-Slavic ancestral mixture lead in quite different directions.

**Ed Brandt**, Minneapolis MN

*Thank you for your reply, Ed. We await a further response from you on this matter.*

### E-mail from Poland

In the course of my personal genealogical research I found information that **Rev. Anthony Broszkowski** was pastor of St. John Cantius Church in Wilno, MN, from 1923 to 1927. He died there while pastor in 1927. (I found a photo of him on the internet.)

I would very much like to learn more about him and about his relatives (if any) living in the U.S. As I have never heard about any Broszkowski who would emigrate to America before World War II, his presence in Minnesota is mysterious. At present there are only about 160 individuals living in Poland whose surname is Broszkowski--and practically all of them are related.

I wonder if you would feel like devoting some time to clear my mind.

**Pawel Broszkowski**, Warsaw Poland

*I sent the following reply to Mr. Broszkowski:*

*I received today a packet from the archivist at the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. I will send the complete packet to you if you send me your mailing address.*

*Information from the main index card is as follows:*

Name in full: *Brzoskowski, Anthony*  
(Note the spelling of the last name. There are a few more Brzoskowskis than there are Broszkowskis in Poland [Rymut list 1139 people in 1990]).

Place of birth: *Wenz Kaw Prussia*  
(Obviously the place name is misspelled. Do you have any idea what the proper spelling might be?)

Date of birth: *June 30, 1879*

Classics studied at: *Pelplin and Danzig, Prussia*

Philosophy studied at: *Seregno, Italy*

Theology studied at: *Rome, Italy*

Date of ordination: *Oct. 31, 1901*

Ordained at Klagenfurt by: *Dr. Jos. Kahn, Bp. of Gruk*

For the: *Congregatio Olivitano, O.S.B.*

Entered this Archdiocese: *Oct. 14, 1908*

Missions since ordination:  
*Pastor Heidelberg and missions to Aug. 1923.*  
(Note: this Heidelberg is in Minnesota.)

*Pastor Wilno to death Nov. 25, 1927.*  
(Note: this Wilno is also in Minnesota.)

*Services at Wilno Monday 28th and Tuesday 29th at Heidelberg. Internment at Heidelberg.*

### Sikora surname

I noticed you printed in the newsletter (PGS-MN Newsletter [Winter 2005-06]: 6-7) an example of a **Sikora** document. I was wondering how much you knew about that particular line. I presently have about 45 Sikora names on my computer. The family seemed to find any combination of ending as well as beginnings to the name we now have as **Skorski**. (Skoros, Sikora, Skora, Skomiki, Skurski and all the different endings for females which were not always standard. I particularly like Skuronka and Skurszczonka. I have the FHL film for the Gawiuszowice area, which is the area my Sikoras probably came from. (Rzeszow) (Mielec) (Gawluszowice area) with Krzemienica, Zaduszniaki, Rozniaty and surrounding hamlets. I would appreciate hearing from you on this. Thanks.

**Ellen Skorski**, 2202 Ewart Ave.  
Saskatoon, Sask. S7J 1Y2, Canada

*I have no additional information on your Sikora line but perhaps some of our readers do. Readers: If you can help Ellen, please contact her.*

## The S.S. Liebig

I have a ship's manifest that contains many names from the region of Poland known as Cassubia. I extracted the names about thirty years ago and they were published in the *Bismarck/Mandan Historical and Genealogical Society Newsletter*. Descendants of these passengers now live in North Dakota around Warsaw, Minto, Jamestown and Fried. It's from the ship **Liebig** which sailed to Canada in 1868. The passengers then travelled to the US and settled in Stevens Point, WI and Winona, MN.

I was wondering if you'd be interested in re-publishing this ship's manifest in your publication since your newsletter covers the area most of the descendants now live in.

**Robert J. Gruchala**, Minto ND

*Yes, we are very interested in re-publishing the article. Readers: We received a copy of the manifest from Robert and we will be printing it in our Autumn 2006 issue. Look for it.*

## Photo analyzed

The Winter newsletter arrived and it is great. I really enjoyed the letters that Mr. **Dunajski** sent to *Wiarus*. The picture I sent you looks quite good (*PGS-MN Newsletter* [Winter 2005-06]: 25). A reply from Mr. Radzilowski is the only one I've received thus far. Again many many thanks for your hard work on the newsletter.

I also sent a copy of the picture to the village in Poland my grandmother was from. I sent it to the post office with hopes that they will post it and maybe someone will recognize it. Anyway I remember some years back one could buy a return coupon to include with foreign mail so the party at the other end wouldn't be out the postage. Well, I found out our post office doesn't do that any longer. One reason was that the postal service at the other end wouldn't accept it. What is your suggestion on how to send mail to Poland and insuring a reply?

**Diana Gustafson** <gramagus@msn.com>

*As for insuring a reply from Poland--I don't know. It sure would be nice if there was a surefire method. Readers: Any suggestions? Regarding the return coupons: It's not only the postal service "at the other end" that does not honor them. John Garcka, from England (see "Letters, p. 22), sent me some return coupons and the U.S. Postal Service would not accept them.*

*John Radzilowski's photo analysis follows:*

I noticed your photo in the latest issue of the *PGS-MN Newsletter* and I can tell you a couple of things about it.

1. First, the photo was almost certainly taken in Poland, not in the U.S.
2. The photo dates from the 1920s or 1930s. I would guess late 1920s to early 1930s, judging from the women's hair styles but I can't be certain.
3. It looks to be some sort of 25th anniversary. Wedding would be an obvious choice, but the couple in the center appear to be too old for this. Again it is hard to tell.

The clear give away on the place and date is the uniform worn by the man in the back row. This is a Polish Army uniform that was only worn in the mid to late 1920s up through 1939. The collar piping is very distinctive. The picture is a little hard to see, but he may have some sort of decoration hanging right below his throat. If so, he was probably a veteran of the Polish-Soviet War of 1919-20.

The family appears to be upper middle class or reasonably well-to-do. The old woman with her head covered on the right is a widow, perhaps the mother/mother-in-law of the couple in the middle.

**John Radzilowski**

## Naturalization papers

The last newsletter (*PGS-MN Newsletter* [Winter 2005-06]: 21) and past newsletters showed the information included on the "Petition of Naturalization." I was wondering where to find that record. Does this coincide with the Naturalization Form and did everyone need to fill both out?

**Lois Muellner** <LJMetzler@aol.com>

*There are two documents associated with the naturalization process. They are: the "Declaration of Intention" (to become a citizen) and the "Certificate of Citizenship." These are also sometimes called "First Papers" and "Final Papers." Yes, everyone applying for citizenship needed to complete the Declaration of Intention. This form has the most complete genealogical information. This is especially true after 1906. To locate naturalization documents, you need to know the county where your ancestor applied for citizenship. Most older Minnesota naturalization records are now found at the Minnesota Historical Society. If they are not there, they probably remain at the District Court in the county where the application was made.*

*Letters, continued on page 22*

## Destination Poland

April PGS-MN Meeting

About 35 members gathered for our last meeting before the summer break. The theme--"Destination Poland"--sparked a lot of interest. Presentations were made on: independent travel, electrical power requirements, and guide and history books.

Information on tours to and teaching in Poland was also available. Members freely shared their travel experiences.

Handouts from the meeting follow:

### Independent Travel to Poland

Presented by

John Kowles <[johnkow@att.net](mailto:johnkow@att.net)>

#### Before You Go:

When to go - most expensive May 1 to October 1

Decide whether pleasure or genealogy or both

Valid Passport - must be good for 6 months after you intend to leave Poland - make copy, store separately

No visa required if less than 90 day stay

Pack light - wash clothes if necessary

Vest wallet is handy

Carry transformer if you want to use 115V equipment

A compass is useful

Carry info on who to notify if you lose money cards

Take minimum cash - usually I take only \$100 - 200

Two cards are adequate - Cash and credit card

Guide books and maps are essential

Bookings - see Hotels and Auto below

Insurance info

Let your card companies know you will be making charges in Poland

#### Air Transportation:

Some samplings I found on line last week

MSP to Warsaw (1 stop) - June/July

Various Airlines \$1250

NW/KLM \$1550

MSP to Warsaw (2 stop) - Sept.

Various Airlines \$1000

NW/KLM \$1300

Similar rates to Krakow

#### Hotels:

More critical to book in advance during summer

Necessary, if you prefer certain hotels in major cities

3 star are very nice, 2 star are adequate

Many on-line companies



Can also book through Polish Travel

<[www.orbistravel.com](http://www.orbistravel.com)>

(will issue vouchers so you don't have to pay for in Poland)

Typical 3 stars in major cities: about \$100 a night - try to stay in major cities over weekends, often cheaper rates

#### Auto Rental:

Hertz and National (a little cheaper) can be booked through Orbis/NY

You need an International Driver's Permit -

obtainable at AAA in St. Louis Park for \$20 if you don't have picture

Must be 25 years old - no upper limit

Recent prices for 4-dr. automatic transmission for 7 days

\$75/day (summer) - less off-season

\$50/day new but bare bones

Usually unlimited mileage

Public liability is in fee but not theft or collision which is expensive

Sometime I take optional theft if not too expensive

If you put on some credit cards they will cover collision (Important to verify first and know how to make a claim. The rental company wants you to reconcile before leaving, then you submit a claim to your credit card company.)

#### Driving:

A little different on the highway - centerline is not sacred (You are expected to move to the right when someone is right behind you or you are meeting someone who is passing and over the centerline.)

Seat belts and headlights required

Park in secure or guarded parking lot overnight

Learn basic international signs

There are lots of traffic circles

Don't drink and drive - alcohol limit in .02%

#### A Few Tips:

Lots of ATM and *Kantors* to get cash - take larger amounts from machines to reduce one-time charges

Don't be afraid to take the bus - Buy coupons at airport (The #175 bus runs from airport to downtown Warsaw about 65 cents, pay also for each large suitcase.)

Medicare doesn't cover you in Poland but medical charges are probably 0.1 that of the U.S.

Pedestrians beware!

Have someone call a cab - many high-priced rogue taxis

Keeping in touch - use Internet Cafe - \$0.50 for 1/2 hour

#### And Finally:

Need Genealogy help - see below  
(Typically about \$20/hour plus expenses but often can save you what it costs.)

Crime - actually little violent crime but pick pockets, car thieves are active in major cities, significant decrease in rural areas

Never joke about security

Avoid big crowds

Keep a low profile

Dress conservatively Learn a few basic Polish phrases

Have fun, be a little adventurous, good luck

## Genealogy/Guidance Help in Poland

### Łódź Area

Iwona Dakiniewicz <genealogy@pro.onet.pl>

### Poznań Area

Katarzyna Grycza <info@discovering-roots.pl>

### Kraków Area

1. Adam Jędryka <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

Krzysztof Malczewski <Krystek@a4.pl>  
Tel: 22-610-3445 (Warsaw), Cell: 601-33-03-93

### Bydgoszcz Area

Henryk Skrzypiński Tel: 011-48-52 3427921  
ul. Kijowski 13/9, 85-703 Bydgoszcz

### Chojnice/Leśno Area

Stanisław Frymark <zaborski@web.de>

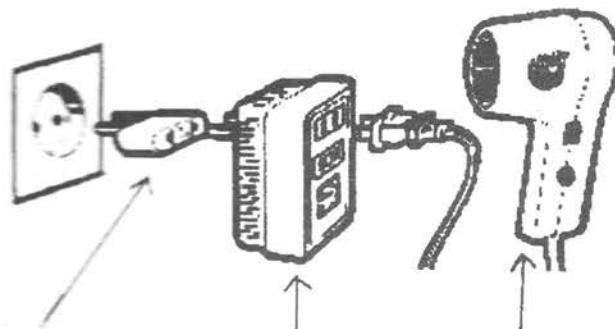
### Szczecin Area

Anneta Korowaj <a.korowaj@wp.pl>  
ul. Gryfitow 5/10, 72-200 Nowogard  
Tel: 011-48-913925294

## QUESTIONS COMMONLY ASKED ABOUT INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICITY

Presented by

John Rys <john@john.rys.name>



Adapter, then Converter or Transformer, then Appliance.

Is there a difference between an adapter and a converter or a transformer? **YES!**

Adapters do not convert electricity.  
Converters and transformers convert electricity.

Adapters allow an appliance, converter, or transformer to be plugged into a wall outlet that is different from the pin configuration on the appliance, converter, or transformer.

Converters/Transformers change the electricity: If your appliance uses 110V electricity and you are traveling to a country with 220V electricity, you need a "step down" converter or transformer which converts 220V to 110V.

What is the difference between a converter and a transformer?

There is a difference. The explanation can get technical, but here is a summary: use converters only with electric appliances such as hairdryers, etc. Use a transformer with anything electronic, such as computers. If your electronics are grounded, use a transformer which is grounded.

Now a technical explanation: Most commercial power generators supply electricity that varies in strength and direction. This is called alternating current and electricity moves in the shape of a sine wave. The variations in the current are not detected because the changes occur 50 or 60 times a second, depending upon the country.

A step down converter turns 220V into 110V current by cutting these sine waves in half



A step down transformer alters the length of sine waves to create 110V current. Electronic devices (i.e. notebook computers) require a full wave and should therefore **ONLY** be used with a transformer.

Electric appliances (i.e. hairdryer) can operate with either a half wave OR an altered wave and can be used with a converter OR a transformer.

Transformers are for long term use while converters are not. A converter should not be used longer than is necessary to use the appliance and certainly not longer than 2 hours. Transformers are usually much heavier than converters. While transformers are designed for long-term use, you still should unplug them when not being used.

### What are electric appliances?

Electric appliances are simple heating devices and products with mechanical motors. They are generally higher wattage items than electronic devices. Some electric appliances are hot pots, hair dryers, steam irons, immersion heaters, heating pads, electric blankets, toasters, mixers, blenders, fans, electric knives, coffee grinders and coffee makers (without a timer.) But you never know what has a microchip in it nowadays -- if in doubt, take a transformer.

### What are electronic devices?

Electronic devices are those with electronic motors, circuits or chips. They are generally lower wattage products than electrical appliances. Some electronic devices are computers, computer printers, fax machines, radios, stereos, shavers, bread makers, VCRs, clocks, answering machines and televisions.

## DO I NEED A CONVERTER OR A TRANSFORMER?

Ask two questions: 1) Is this an electric appliance or an electronic device? 2) What is the wattage of the appliance or device?

A general rule of thumb that can be used to decide whether an appliance is electric or is it electronic is that straight heating appliances are usually electric and any item with a circuit or a chip is electronic. An electric product can be used with either a converter or a transformer.

An electronic device **MUST** be used with a transformer. Microchips are finding there way into even the most basic products so we would recommend a transformer if you are not sure. If an item is marked 110V/220V or 110V/240V, it means that it is dual voltage and a converter or a transformer is **NOT**

required. However, an adapter plug may be needed.

### Is the 50/60 cycle difference important? Maybe!

It can be, depending upon the appliances you are taking. In North, Central and parts of South America, as well as scattered other countries, the current alternates 60 times per second. In most the rest of the world, it does so 50 times a second.

### Converters and transformers do not convert cycles.

Many electronic devices convert the incoming power to Direct Current (DC) so the cycle difference is irrelevant. Some electronic devices, such as analog clocks, turntables, and others with electronic motors will run either faster or slower .

Information Source: [www.walkabouttravelgear.com](http://www.walkabouttravelgear.com)

Refer to the Walkabout Travel Gear Worldwide Electricity Index for a complete list of adapters for use around the world. If you get completely confused, ask Dr. Electricity.



Illustration (a papercut [*wycinanki*] from the Kurpie region) source: Krzysztof Dydyński. *Poland, a travel survival kit*. (Hawthorn, Australia: Lonely Planet Publications, 1993), Title page.

An up-to-date guidebook is essential for independent travel in Poland. The Lonely Planet guidebook (above) is an excellent choice--(but buy a recent edition). *Poland, Blue Guide* (see page 28) is also recommended. Several other titles were examined at the April meeting. Guidebooks for Poland are available for purchase at any well-stocked book store (at a Barnes & Noble, for example).



Submitted by **Anastasia Dzenowagis** following the April meeting:

**From the US Embassy in Warsaw web site:**

<[http://poland.usembassy.gov/poland/consular\\_faq.html](http://poland.usembassy.gov/poland/consular_faq.html)>

**I would like to look for my family's roots in Poland. How can I perform genealogical research in Poland and can the Embassy help me with my search?**

A: The Embassy is unable to perform genealogical research. Genealogical research in Poland is performed by Naczelną Dyрекcyję Archiwów Państwowych (Central Office of the National Archives), ul. Długa 6, 00-238 Warszawa, Poland, telephone: (48) (22) 831 -3206. To request assistance, please write a letter to the Archives and include the following information: first and last name of the family members (include the original spelling if the names have been changed), date of births and deaths, religion at birth, dates and places of marriages, and names of spouses. If records exist, the Archives will ask you to make a preliminary payment of approximately \$30.00. Information about original name spellings is often contained in immigration records, available at the Polish American Congress, 5711 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Illinois, 60646-6215, telephone (773) 763-9944, or in the Library of Congress at 101 Independence Ave., SE, Washington, D.C., 20540, telephone: (202) 707-5000.

**Here is the link to Naczelną Dyрекcyję Archiwów Państwowych:**

<<http://www.archywa.gov.pl/?CIDA=43>>

I believe these are the same archives that John referred to in his presentation at the last meeting!

I had my Polish tutor (Kasia Polanska) phone them a number of times to understand the process and for me to try to get the information remotely. It depends on where your relatives were, in order to find the right Department (oddzial). For example my relatives were from near Lomza however you have to make the request to Bialystok where the records are stored. I sent them the names of who I am looking for and approximate dates and a wire transfer of \$17.50 for an initial search (they wouldn't let me pay more in case they didn't find anything, even though Wells Fargo charged me \$42 for an international wire transfer).

The Archives did not initially give me all the information for the transfer so it was some calling back and forth. I have not yet received anything from them. However I will be unexpectedly going to Poland soon so I will follow up in person to get any actual documents found.

**When phoning them, my polish tutor asked them about finding living relatives. They gave her this information. This is the contact for searching for living people:**

Centralne Biuro Adresowe (Central Address Bureau)  
ul. Kazimierzowska 60  
02-543 Warszawa  
tel. 22-849-1838

Here is their process:

1. You need to write a letter requesting search for an address of relative containing an explanation WHY and give as much information as possible (name, last name, parents' names, last known place of residence, etc.). The letter needs to be original with signature, cannot be faxed.
2. Upon receipt, the BCA tries to find the person and contacts the person asking whether it is OK to release address to you.
3. If the person says yes, the BCA sends the information to a Polish Consulate in the US (Chicago probably).
4. The Consulate gets in touch with you. You pay a fee and get the information.
5. The whole thing may take 2-3 months depending on how quickly the person you are looking for responds to BCA (no way to speed anything up, this is the process).

It has been very helpful to have a native Polish speaker facilitating some of the discussions, building the relationships over the phone with these biuros and people and helping with research, Kasia Polanska is my Polish tutor and we incorporate this into my lessons. You may know her from the Polish genealogy group. Kasia located the church where my grandmother would have gone and phoned and talked with the priest to inquire what records were left after the church burned down and was rebuilt.

If you are interested in working with Kasia she could tell you more about what she charges, and her services etc. as she also runs a translation service. Her e-mail contact is <[kpolska@yahoo.com](mailto:kpolska@yahoo.com)>.

## Sister Cities

February PGS-MN meeting

PGS-MN member Gil Mros provided an interesting presentation at the February meeting. Gil and his wife traveled to Poland and combined their trip with sightseeing and attending a ceremony honoring a American B-17 crew who attempted to deliver supplies to Poles in Warsaw during World War II.

Gil explained the history behind the ceremony. In September, 1944, 110 B-17s took off from England to drop supplies, intended to support the Warsaw Uprising.<sup>1</sup> However, only 20% of the supplies got to the Polish fighters. One B-17, named "I'll Be Seeing You," was shot down. It crashed near Łomianki just northwest of Warsaw. The local people erected a monument to honor the fliers of this plane in 1986.

One of the three crewman who bailed out was 19-year old Walter Shimshock (Anglicized Szymczak) from northeast Minneapolis. He was hidden by local Poles but was eventually captured by the Nazis and executed--apparently because he was Polish. Walter's brother<sup>2</sup> suggested Columbia Heights and Łomianki become sister cities because of this connection. They signed a Sister Cities agreement in 1991.

Gil provided an interesting presentation of his Polish tour as well as providing a plug for the Sister City program. There are 33 Polish cities linked to U.S. cities. Currently Szczynto in northeast Poland near Olsztyn is looking for a sister city.

--John Kowles

<sup>1</sup>See also Patricia Lopez, "Hero in a Far-off Land," *PGS-MN Newsletter*, 12 no. 2 (Summer 2004): 9.

<sup>2</sup>PGS-MN member, Bernie Szymczak. See *PGS-MN Newsletter*, 13 no. 4 (Winter 2005-06): 3.



Columbia Heights, Minnesota

Łomianki, Poland

## Last Issue's Trivia Challenge:

Lembergensis = Lwów, L'vov, L'viv, Leopoldis

Only four members responded to last issue's trivia challenge in our last issue. They were (in order of receipt): Mike Eckman, Ed Brandt, Mark Dobosenski and John Rys. And all were more-or-less correct.

German/Austrian name: Lemberg

Polish name: Lwów

Russian name: L'vov

Ukrainian name: L'viv

Medieval Romanized name (or is it Greek?):

Leopolis (City of the Lion)

Animal referred to in all versions of the name: Lion

Mike and Mark were previous winners, so they were eliminated from contention. There was a problem with Ed's entry: For the Russian name he had *Lvov* instead of *L'vov* (which I had). But hey, I know nothing about the Russian language (maybe it is actually spelled without the accented *L*), so I declared him the winner.

Besides, Ed offered much added information. He wrote: "In earlier times the German/Austrian name for Lemberg was *Lemburg* and also *Löwenburg* ("Berg" means "mountain." "Burg" means "fortress" or castle in the medieval sense. "Löwen" means "Lion"). The Yiddish names were *Lvuv* (obviously derived from the Polish during Polish rule) and *Lemberik* (obviously derived from the German while this was part of Austria)." Ed went on to chronicle German settlement in Galicia from the time of Casmir the Great!

Mark Dobosenski commented on finding the both the Polish and German versions of the name of the city elsewhere in the issue: "On the top of page 15 in the very top of the reprinted Polish newspaper article advertising the 'New Polish Colony in Sturgeon Lake'--just above the circled part you find Lwów with Lemberg in parenthesis."

The last entry that I received was from John Rys (about two weeks after receiving the first three). Since he had L'vov spelled the same way that I did and had all of the other answers correct, I also declared him a winner (Wow, two winners in the same contest--I must be getting easy). John added: "Thanks for keeping the contest going. Sometimes I work on them and never complete them but I still enjoy the mental challenge."

We will need more entrants if we are to "keep the contest going." See page 13 for the new challenge.

*Drobne Echa, continued from page 1*

\* \* \* \* \*

From the issue of April 27, 1899:

The Polish farming settlement  
in **Swan River**.

A few miles to the west of the city of Little Falls, in Minnesota, lies the Polish settlement called Swan River. Its name comes from the little river *łabędza* (*Swan*) on the winding bank of which it lies, which goes through the whole settlement as it makes its way to the valley of the Mississippi, its mother river. On its banks lie delightful meadows and abundant pastures; and somewhat near to its banks, pretty hills rise. Here, from their ridges, thick forests are visible, and again, over there golden ears of grain are bending toward the soil; once again elsewhere the white cottage of a working Polish farmer is visible.

Dispersed across the fields, Polish farms make up a township comprised of 200 families.

If you wish to convince yourself, that the Polish people cherish what is holy, that/as they are devoted to the faith of their ancestors—here it is at hand, from the neighborhood of the town of Little Falls toward this settlement; you see a picture of harmony and unity, the love of God and Country, a respectable church, a magnificent shrine to the Lord. Many a Polish colony in a large city would be privileged to have such a church. It is a veritable gem, tantalizing your eyes, an enchanting picture of which the green forests on the hills create the frame, beautifully resounding from the deep greenery to cream-colored brick building. Two towers stand over the higher treetops of the forests that surround the church, which is as magnificent on the outside as it is on the inside. Out of interest you ask, who built, who directed the work on, this beautiful church? — Be proud—not a foreigner, but your countryman, Mr. Alexander WOCHNIK, an Upper Silesian. — Who paid for this beautiful building? — Our kind-hearted Polish people; modest, not rich—these people, who in the sweat of their brow are working in the fields, about whom the poet said, when all is said and done, “Whoever degrades the condition of the peasant, affronts the country.”

This glorious shrine to the Lord was estimated at forty-five thousand, but the self-sacrifice made and the sawing done by the parishioners resulted in it costing only 15 thousand.

As long as the building was unfinished, the parishioners toiled from dawn until dusk, carrying in brick, wood, and building materials, working tirelessly, a source of pride for those engaged in it, a joy for the heart, a charm for the eye.

Enter, get a glimpse, and look longer, at the size of the windows—a building 130 feet long, 50 feet wide. The harmony in the interior strikes you; the pews, the altars, the confessionals, the altar-rails, the baptismal font, the pulpit all of one color, executed in the Gothic style. — The donors are: of the Altar of the Virgin Mary and the carpeting in the Sanctuary and in front of the lateral altars, the rosary sisters; of the pulpit, the youth; the young girls bought the altar-rails.

One thing after another is being purchased with frequency, through the example of these greater Benefactors of the church and the following parishioners. Mr. Józef BORAS set about gathering the money for the splendid figures of the Heart of Jesus and St. Joseph, which will be placed on the large altar, the conception and the work of Mr. ZIEMIAN, also our countryman. From the altar the view of the painting of St. Stanisław, Bishop and Martyr is striking; this is painted by MATEJKO, and is priced at 10 thousand dollars. This presents a masterpiece of our master craftsman—a revival of Piotrowin. Contemplating this painting, you do not leave the altar without wonder, worship, and praise.

Seeing this beautiful church, Mr. Marcin WOJCIECHOWSKI from Alberta, Minn., offered \$60 for a beautiful chandelier, out of his open-heartedness.

A well-trained choir of singers under the direction of Mr. Adam WAŁDOWSKI embellishes the services with the accompaniment of a pipe organ, and the parish band composed of young men under the direction of this same gentleman gives an even greater charm to the music of the parish.

Just as they take care of the praise of God, so the local parishioners do for the education of their children. Several dozen more than one hundred children attend the parish school under the fatherly supervision of the above-mentioned Mr. A. WAŁDOWSKI. In July last year, on St. Ann’s Day, the Most Reverend Bishop Jakób TROBEC came for the purpose of Confirmation. On that day, 130 children came to Holy Communion for the first time in their lives. Several dozen more than 200 of the faithful received the Sacrament of Confirmation.



The appearance of the church, the harmony in the parish, the good administration all delighted the Bishop. In the course of two years the parish had repaid 7000 dollars of debt; only \$6000 remains.

The parishioners are of good spirit; they do not stint in their offerings, for which they have renown in the diocese of St. Cloud, to which this parish belongs.

Messrs. Antoni KOZIOŁ and Franciszek SOBIECH, as a committee—and Messrs. Józef WOŹNIAK, Wawrzyniec TRZEBIATOWSKI, and Józef BORAS, as conscientious counsellors—are performing every possible task required by their offices. The parish gave them a vote of confidence and reelected them.

The Polish parish in Swan River counts among its number two societies of men and two of women. In a word, harmony reigns here, which has built all this; if there was not such virtue here, this excellent church would not have been erected, there would not be a school, there would not be such praise of God.

The genuine, the good Polish Catholic endeavors first and foremost for the praise of God, so that the house of the Lord is worthy of the Majesty of God and so that the Polish name is lauded.

God bless such people, give them strength in persisting to the end!

TEOFIL DERDOWSKI.



At left:

An 1918 photo of St. Stanislaus Church in Sobieski. Note the original twin towers.

Photo source: Vincent A. Yzermans, *The Spirit in Central Minnesota: A Centennial Narrative of the Church of Saint Cloud, 1889-1989*, vol. II, *Parishes, Priests and People* (Saint Cloud, Minnesota: The Diocese of Saint Cloud, 1989), 800.

At right:

A more recent photo of St. Stanislaus Church in Sobieski. Note the original tower tops are replaced.

Photo source: John Radzilowski, *Poles in Minnesota, The People of Minnesota* (St. Paul, Minnesota: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2005), 31.



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A note first on the style and authorship of this piece. As I got into the translation process, I encountered Polish vocabulary of an ornateness that I had not seen in the other material presented in this series so far. To the extent that I can tell, as an amateur not conversationally fluent in the language, the style in the original Polish is self-consciously ornate, poetic, and somewhat wistful in its reverence. The text, of course, is structured almost as a "lesson" in its tone, but the prose style seemed to be very deliberately crafted in a literary way.

Halfway through, it hit me that this was a case of the apple not rolling far from the tree. Before his emigration to the U.S., Hieronim DERDOWSKI was a prolific poet of Kaszubian folk themes, whose work was revered and taught in Poland for decades after his death in Poland.<sup>2</sup> Clearly, Teofil was emulating his father.

Even though Derdowski-the-Younger waxed quite eloquent about the beauty of the church of St. Stanislaus, it does not seem that he was exaggerating. The local English-language press commented on the substantial local investment into the building and its finishes and equipment, noting that "[t]he Swan River people never do anything by halves."<sup>3</sup> A few years later Swan River and the construction of its church received about the longest treatment of any Minnesota locality in Father Kruszka's *Historia Polse w Ameryce*.<sup>4</sup> And that Matejko, a Polish heirloom treasure probably unique in all of the rural United States, is still there, over the altar at

<sup>2</sup>Helen Derdowska Zimmiewicz, "Polish Troublemaker, Pioneer Trouble Shooter," *Gopher Historian*, v. IV, no. 3 (Nov., 1949), pp. 2-4 and 13; John Radzilowski, *Poles in Minnesota* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2005), p. 48.

<sup>3</sup>*Morrison County Democrat* [Little Falls], Thurs., Dec. 2, 1897, p. 1. See also *Morrison County Democrat*, Thurs., Dec. 9, 1897, p. 1 (reporting on dedication of building by Bishop Trobec, and terming it "an elegant structure, built of solid brick, and...probably the largest in the county.")

<sup>4</sup>The modern translation of this passage is in Waclaw Kruszka, *A History of the Poles in America to 1908, Part IV: Poles in the Central and Western States* (Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 2001), pp. 129-130.

## St. Stanislaus's.<sup>5</sup>

In the 1890s, *Wiarus* carried a fair bit more reportage datelined at Swan River; I will get around to collecting, translating, and publishing it in a future instalment of this column. For now, though, I thought this little piece, with its charming laud of bucolic virtue and its profession of love for (Catholic) faith and (Polish) nation, was worth presenting now—for the quality of its prose as well as its slice of local history and genealogical interest.

<sup>5</sup>Vincent A. Yzermans, *The Spirit in Central Minnesota: A Centennial Narrative of the Church of St. Cloud 1889-1989* (St. Cloud: The Diocese of St. Cloud, 1989), pp. 798-800 (though misnaming the artist as "Matchko"). As to Matejko's significance in the history of Polish art, and his role in preserving a heroic sense of Poland's past during the time of the Partitions, see Stanley S. Sokol, *Polish Biographical Dictionary* (Wauconda, Ill.: Bolchazy-Carducci Publ., 1992), pp. 250-251, and Jarosław Marek Rymkiewicz, ed., *Wielka Encyklopedia Polski* (Kraków: Wydawnictwo Ryszard Kluszczyński, 2004), tom 1, pp. 740-742. (Both of these items are in the PGS-MN's library collection.) Father Yzermans notes: "Unfortunately, someone during the late 1930s or early 1940's applied varnish to the oil on canvas painting, causing it to darken in the succeeding years."

## New Trivia Challenge:

All answers can be found in this issue. I will need correct diacritical letter markings in all answers.

1. What is the Polish word for *province*?
2. Name the *powiaty* where the Ryś surname occurred the most frequently in 2002.
3. What is the current name of the country where the *krojners* originated?
4. Before World War II, what name was generally given to the Ukrainians living in Lwów?
5. Name the PGS-MN member disputing the assertion that the Pomeranians and the Kashubians both have identical ethnic origins
6. The Germans called this village Wenzkau. What is its Polish name?
7. What was the original name of the Village of Sobieski in Morrison County, Minnesota?
8. Name the well-known Polish artist who painted the altarpiece of a Central Minnesota Polish church.

All contest entries should be submitted to the editor.

--Paul Kulas

## THOSE OTHER SLAVS AT ST. JOHN'S

An Addendum to *Drobne Echa* #4

By Greg Kishel <gfk1@cornell.edu>

All right, let the record be corrected.

In 2004, we published the fourth in my *Drobne Echa* series, containing four items on the early history of the Polish-American community in Virginia, Minnesota.<sup>1</sup> I'll be the first to admit that I'm strictly an amateur at translating from the Polish language, particularly from century-old material. As such, those items presented a group of translation puzzlers that were more difficult than usual. Among them was a word in a description of the ethnic composition of the Roman Catholic parish of St. John the Baptist, newly-founded in 1905: *Parafia obecnie liczy 75 familii; 50 polskich a reszta slowacy i krojnerzy.*<sup>2</sup> Using a modern-day Polish-English dictionary, it wasn't hard to get through the penultimate word of the sentence, as follows: "At present the parish numbers 75 families: 50 Polish and the remainder Slovaks and *krojnerzy*."

But....then there was that last word, clearly the plural of the word *krojner*. I couldn't find that in my copy of Stanisławski's *Wielki Słownik Polsko-Angielski*, or in any of the less comprehensive Polish dictionaries in my collection. So I turned to the source I use when it gets serious, the ever-helpful William F. "Fred" Hoffman, editor of the PGSA's journal *Rodziny*, the on-line *GenDobry!*, and several other publications. Fred couldn't find *krojner* in his copy of the eight-volume *Słownik Warszawski*, or other sources. Fred opined: "I can't find anything in German that seems relevant, though it sure does sound German! The only word I can find that might be relevant is *krajny*, a dialect term meaning 'the last, the rest,' from Russian *krainiy*. It's not unusual to see the diphthongs *-aj*, *-ej*, and *-oj* confused. I think 'and the rest, everyone else' is probably close, even if it's not exactly right." This made much sense to me, so I translated *krojnerzy* as "other nationalities," and let it go at that. And so it appeared in print two years ago.

As caprice would have it, however, a significant clue came to light after the issue had gone to press.

I was organizing and refileing my source materials for the completed article, and had to reshelve my copy of *Iron Frontier: The Discovery and Early*

*Development of Minnesota's Three Ranges.*<sup>3</sup> On a whim, I looked at its index for mentions of Father Joseph Buh.<sup>4</sup> The first entry, at page 62 of *Iron Frontier*, was: "Father Joseph F. Buh, a Slovenian missionary who established the Catholic church at Tower, reported in 1888 that the community had '20 Irish families, 12 French families and 300 Krainers (fellow countrymen, Slovenes from the Krain district in Yugoslavia).'"

Well, well, well...here was a lead. The pronunciation of *krojner* in Polish and *krainer*, using a generalized Slavic accent, was too close to be a coincidence. There were certainly Slovenian-Americans in Virginia at the time.

To get some corroboration from a different direction, I looked back to an individual, one of the locals who had been instrumental in the founding of St. John's. Frank TRAMPUSH was a successful local beer distributor and a prominent member of Our Lady of Lourdes parish in Virginia before the Poles split off in 1904. Our readers will remember his participation in the actual events of the founding of St. John's, recounted in Jan Michan's correspondence in *Wiarus*, 1908. I had come across his name many times in my earlier research on St. John's, and had wondered if his name weren't an Americanized spelling of TRĘBACZ, "trumpeter" in Polish. A look at census entries for him and his wife Antonia didn't bear this out. They were identified as "Austrian" and sometimes "Slov." or "Slavonian." From that, I had expected that he was one of the Slovaks mentioned in our *Wiarus* passage. But now I wondered whether he was a Slovene.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Written by Professor David A. Walker, published by the Minnesota Historical Society in 1979, and still in print in paperback, this is the best secondary source for the economic- and business-oriented history of the Mesabi Iron Range. To a lesser degree, it's good for the social history of the region as well.

<sup>4</sup>First an apostle to the Ojibwa, Father Buh later ministered to the towns of the Vermilion Range. By one early report from 1905, he was to have been the first priest assigned to St. John the Baptist in Virginia, probably as a missionary. "The Polish-Slavonian Parish," *The Virginian*, January 20, 1905, p. 6.

<sup>5</sup>Upon his death, TRAMPUSH was termed "the leader of the Range Austrians[,] ... known as their king." "Trampush to Be Buried Monday," *Daily Virginian*, June 20, 1913, p. 1. The term "Austrians," of course, could have signified just about anything in a Slavic Catholic from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, from a Galician Pole to a Slovak on to a Croat or Slovene. "Slavonian" got it much closer to the latter two, but census enumerators of a century ago were often imprecise in identifying the ethnicity of people of Slavic origin.

<sup>1</sup>PGS-MN Newsletter, v. 12, no. 1 (Spring, 2004), p. 18.

<sup>2</sup>This passage appeared in the correspondence datelined at Virginia that was published in *Wiarus* [Winona, Minn.], September 14, 1905, p. 4.





At left:  
**BURIAL SITE  
 OF THE  
 FRANK TRAMPUSH  
 FAMILY**

at Calvary Cemetery,  
 Virginia, Minn.  
 with footstones  
 with birthplaces  
 in the foreground.

(Photo by the author,  
 May, 2005)

I remembered something else: the prominent grave markers for the TRAMPUSHes in Virginia's Calvary Cemetery seemed to give places of birth for both Frank and Antonia. On a visit to Virginia last year I transcribed both footstones, located as they were before a large and ornate headstone:

FRANK TRAMPUSH  
 Rojen v Metliki  
 Januarja 15 1868

ANTONIA BACH  
 Rojena na Tajerskem  
 Aprila 8, 1865

If this wording signified their birthplaces, was it in Slovenian and were those locales in territory inhabited by Slovenes? Having no knowledge of the Slovenian language at all, I turned to a professional colleague, Miodrag "Miki" Đorđević of Ljubljana. Miki confirmed that the language of the inscriptions was in Slovenian; that *Metlika* was in the *Bela Krajina* region of modern-day Slovenia; and that this area was part of the *Krajina*, the military-political jurisdiction that had been organized to protect the West from invasion by the Turks.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup>He also told me that Frank TRAMPUSH's surname was Slovenian, TRAMPUS in its original spelling. His historical observation reminded me of what I'd read about the *Vojna Krajina*, the militarized borderland that the Habsburgs had established and colonized across the northern Balkans to serve as a bulwark against further incursion by the Ottoman Empire. See, e.g., Misha Glenny, *The Fall of Yugoslavia: The Third Balkan War* (New

Coming as it did right from a European source, this advice clinched it for me. If there had been that many *krajiners* early on at Tower, and if a prominent leader in the Slavic community of early Virginia had been from *Bela Krajina*, there must have been a group of Slovenes in the first flock at St. John's who would have been called *krojnerzy* by their Polish co-religionists.

So, for the record, let's give an integrated correction of that passage: "At present the parish numbers 75 families: 50 Polish and the remainder Slovaks and Slovenes from the *Krajina* region."

\*\*\*\*\*

*WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM MY FRIENDS*: I am greatly indebted to Miki Đorđević, now a justice on the Supreme Court of Slovenia, for his very prompt reply--which gave me the last link in my chain of proof. And the detour that Fred Hoffman and I took shows you that you can never know too much about the deep history of an ethnically-complex place like Minnesota's Mesabi Range. However, it certainly casts no pall on Fred's masterful grasp of Slavic languages and their history.

York: Penguin Books, rev. ed. 1993), pp. 2-7; Simon Winchester, *The Fracture Zone: My Return to the Balkans* (New York: Perennial/HarperCollins Publishers, 2000), pp. 70-73. This imperial action was one of the causes of the extensive intermingling of Slavs of Orthodox, Catholic, and Muslim faith, within the boundaries of 20th-century Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia. Glenny, *supra*, at p. 6.

## WEBSITE ANALYSIS OF POLISH SURNAMES USING *SŁOWNIK NAZWISK*

(Producing a map of Poland showing distribution of a Polish surname)

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

In September 2005, I attended the Polish Genealogical Society of America conference in Chicago and found out about a helpful internet website. At a presentation, Adam Jedryka, a genealogist from Poland, described a Polish website which does an automatic website analysis of surname entries from both editions of *SŁOWNIK NAZWISK*, the well known dictionary of Polish names. The website has a partial English version which helps the English speaking user.

As you may recall, *SŁOWNIK NAZWISK współcześnie w Polsce używanych*, (Dictionary of Surnames in Current Use in Poland), is an alphabetical dictionary of the majority of Polish surnames used in Poland. The 1st edition is based on information in Polish databanks at the end of 1990. The population of Poland in 1990 was a little over 34 million and the surnames of about 30 million people made it into the dictionary.

There is an updated CD version of this reference work created in 2002. This is a greatly expanded version of the 1990 data *Słownik Nazwisk*. The Polish population base for this 2002 dictionary is 38 plus million people. (For more information, see the review of these dictionaries in the *Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter* Volume 12, No. 4, Winter 2004-2005 issue, pages 10-12.)

### How are these surname dictionaries used?

For a genealogist, these dictionaries may be used to find out how many people have a particular surname in Poland and how these people are distributed throughout different Polish provinces. The 1st edition directory breaks the numbers out by provinces. In 1990 there were 49 Polish provinces (*województwa*).

In 1998 changes in the administrative divisions in Poland resulted in reducing the number of provinces from 49 to 16. These 16 provinces are subdivided into a second tier of 315 counties (*powiaty*) and 65 cities with county status. Then there is a further subdivision into a third tier of districts (*gminy*). The new 2002 *Słownik Nazwisk* dictionary breaks out the statistics at the second tier county level.

A surname distribution map and accompanying tables will give a genealogist an idea of where in Poland the largest concentration of people with that particular surname live. If you don't know the area of Poland from where your ancestors emigrated, this may be a clue as to which geographic area to research.

### What is the website name and how is it used?

The website is a private website (which means it is not sponsored by the Polish government) and it is called *GenPol*, short for *Genealogia Polska*. The website is found by logging into <http://www.genpol.com>.

<p><b>Języki/Languages</b></p> <p>Wybierz język interfejsu:</p> <p>Polish ▼</p>
---

The website is in Polish, but on the left side of the screen (scroll down) you can change it into English (*See illustration at left*). I have not looked at other features, but a website notation says only portions of the complete website are in English.

<p><b>Menu</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Main Page</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Mapa Polski</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">pl.soc.genealogia</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Webring</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Your Account</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Private Messages</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Logout</a></li> </ul>
---

Switch from Polish to ENGLISH in this box on the lower left side of the screen. A new screen will appear. Click on **Mapa Polski** in the menu selection box appearing on the left side of the screen (*See illustration ar right*):

After clicking on [Mapa Polski](#), you will see the next page and the instructions will be in English. These instructions indicate you can: 1) Enter data from the 1st edition (which is on-line) or, 2) If you have the CD version, you may enter data from the 2002 CD disk.

First, I selected the available on-line data from the 1st edition, dated 1990. Below is what you will see on the screen in English. Basically what they are asking you to do here is to copy the data from their on-line version of the 1990 edition and to insert it in the appropriate data box.

### Script for drawing map of Poland on the basis of data from dictionary by prof Rymut.

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

There are two sources of data for this script. These are two succeeding editions of dictionary by prof Kazimierz Rymut:

- data for each name from first dictionary can be found on page of [Polish Exile Community Document Center in Pułtusk](#). After clicking this link, a new window will pop up. In the field on the top of that window enter search string (name) and press **SZUKAJ** button. When result table appears, select one whole row from it (or only data part of the row - column *Rozmieszczenie*), copy it and paste in appropriate field below. In case of problems i.e. no results appears at all or there is error message in polish, try to use wildcars while entering the search conditions (ex try to enter Brzezi?ski instead of Brzezinski).
- newer version of dictionary was published in electronic form and is available on CD disc. If you have that disk, please find and open appropriate pdf file, and then copy and paste data for one specific name into window below. The biggest advantage of new dictionary is better data precision (on counties level instead on provinces level) and accuracy (data from year 2002). Below you may find exemplary data for three names.

To find the 1990 on-line data, click on [Polish Exile Community Document Center in Pułtusk](#) found in the first paragraph under the INSTRUCTIONS as seen above.

Then a separate screen will appear and it will be in Polish. What is required here is that you type in the surname you are looking for (**with the Polish diacritical pronunciation marks, if applicable**) and click on the button **SZUKAJ** (SEARCH).

Note: The way I add diacritical pronunciation marks to the surname for this internet screen is to switch over to Microsoft WORD and open a new blank document. Enter the Polish surname into this new WORD document. Use the "Insert symbol" function to change the letter/s to those with the correct diacritical marks. Copy this surname from the WORD document. Then switch back to this Internet screen and paste it into the search field as seen at right:

Proszę wprowadzić nazwisko:
<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Szukaj"/>
Enter the name and press Szukaj

The data will appear for the name you typed in the box above. With your mouse you must highlight the information appearing in the three boxes as seen at right. Use your mouse to highlight all the three boxes of data as shown below, for example, the surname Ryś and then copy that information.

Nazwisko	Ogólna liczba	Rozmieszczenie
Ryś	5587	Wa:100, BP:7, Be:35, BB:219, By:74, Ch:23, Ci:7, Cz:202, El:127, Gd:122, Go:72, JG:206, Kl:32, Ka:775, Ki:217, Kn:55, Ko:65, Kr:795, Ks:22, Lg:139, La:31, Lu:103, Ło:4, Łd:88, NS:339, Oi:67, Op:67, Os:8, Pi:37, Pt:62, Pt:22, Po:60, Pr:79, Ra:32, Rz:114, Sd:31, Sr:112, Sk:6, Śt:13, Su:1, Sz:108, Tb:113, Ta:379, To:15, Wb:98, Wt:12, Wr:97, Za:39, ZG:156

*These are the three boxes of data for the surname Ryś which I selected and copied*



After you select the data, and copy it and return to the former page and paste it into the box as I did for Ryś in the example box as shown below. The computer program will then analyze the data you copied and pasted into the box. The map and table show the provinces with the highest Ryś concentrations are in the southern part of Poland.

Please give (paste) a data for single name

Ryś:5587 Wb:100, BP:7, Be:35, BB:219, By:74, Ch:23, Ci:7, Cz:202, E:127, Gd:122,  
Go:72, JG:206, KI:32, Ka:775, Kl:217, Kn:55, Ko:65, Kr:795, Ks:22, Lg:139, Ls:31,  
Lu:103, Ło:4, Łd:88, NS:339, Ot:67, Op:67, Os:8, Pt:37, P:62, P:22, Po:60, Pr:79, Ra:32,  
Rz:114, Sd:31, Sr:112, Sk:8, Si:13, Su:1, Sz:108, Tb:113, Ta:379, To:15, Wb:98, Wł:12,  
Wr:97, Za:39, ZG:156

Create map for name  (give name, for which you have entered data above)

Choose colors

colors of physical map

tones of green

tones of gray

Scale (changes of provinces/counties color on the map, accordingly to found values)

relative (on the basis of the highest value found in one of the provinces/counties)

strict, value in steps every  person (please enter value)

include data table in results (tables below the map)

**Below options will be used only for data from new version of dictionary.**

Choose sex

all

men

women

Exemplary names

NOTICE: map (including tables) will be shown in newly opened window.

### Map Using the 1990 *Słownik Naswik* Data

Now click on the  button on the screen and the map will appear as seen below. In addition to the map you will see two data tables. The first table is a listing of the provinces by number of people in that province with the surname you entered. The second table is an alphabetical listing of the provinces.

*At right:  
Example of the  
1990 map  
for surname Ryś  
arranged within  
49 provinces  
Darkest provinces  
show  
the highest  
Ryś concentrations.*



**Ryś - location in Poland at the beginning of 1990s**

Total 5587 persons in 49 provinces

No.	Province name	Quantity
1	krakowskie	795
2	katowickie	775
3	tarnowskie	379
4	nowosądeckie	339
5	bielskie	219
6	kieleckie	217
7	jeleniogórskie	206
8	częstochowskie	202
9	zielonogórskie	156
10	legnickie	139

*At left:  
Partial table,  
listing the top 10 provinces  
with the highest occurrence  
of the Ryś surname.  
Data sorted  
descending  
by quantity  
in each province.*

### Map Using the 2002 Słownik Naswik Data

Since I have a home copy of the 2002 CD disk of *Słownik Nazwisk*, I tested the 2002 data for the surname Ryś using the website map producing software. I copied and pasted the data as instructed but met with many messages about data errors. It seems that when you copy and paste the data from the CD, in the .pdf file format, it puts in spaces before and after any letter with a Polish diacritical pronunciation mark. I handled this problem by copying and pasting the data into a MS WORD document. I then went through the data and cleaned it up by taking out any "unwanted" spaces. I then copied the clean data from the WORD document and pasted it into the website program and it produced the following map.

The map and table show the counties (*powiaty*) with the highest Ryś concentrations are in the southern part of Poland.



*Example of the 2002 table data arranged within 16 provinces and 315 counties for the Ryś surname.*

*Darkest counties show the highest Ryś concentrations,*



## Ryś - location in Poland at the beginning of 2002

Total 7109 persons in 256 counties

No.	County name	Quantity	Men	Women
1	limanowski	390	206	184
2	krakowski	337	162	175
3	mielecki	273	143	130
4	suski	257	126	131
5	m. Kraków	246	115	131
6	myślenicki	171	92	79
7	chrzanowski	162	82	80
8	rzeszowski	158	83	75
9	pszczyński	154	75	79
10	pajęczański	153	79	74

*Above: Partial table listing the top 10 counties with the highest occurrences of the Ryś surname.*

*Data sorted descending by quantity in each county.*

### Summary

It took a little while to work with this website, but I was able to print charts for a number of our ancestral surnames. After the first map, the next ones will come easy, so stay with it. This may be the only realistic way to handle all the detailed surname information contained on the 2002 *Słownik Nazwisk* CD version.

*Editor's note: The 1990 and 2002 versions of Słownik Nazwisk can be very useful in Polish genealogical research. It may well be used to "zero in" on the province (województwa) and county (powiaty) of origin of our Polish forebears. The 2002 CD version of Słownik is, however, somewhat cumbersome to use. As John Rys, the author of the preceding article, states in his cover letter to me "In my mind this website program (described above) makes the new 2002 SŁOWNIK NAZWISK data useable, because only a computer can keep track of all the different county names and sort them and display them in a reasonable map."*

*We encourage members to experiment with the website program described in the preceding article. If, however, you don't have access to the internet or find this website too inconvenient to use, John has volunteered to assist those having difficulties on a limited basis. He can also enter your ancestral names into the website program and send the resulting maps and tables to you, if you request assistance. If the assistance is helpful, a donation of \$10.00 per surname to PGS-MN is suggested and would be appreciated.*

*For assistance contact John by E-mail at: [john@john.rys.name](mailto:john@john.rys.name)*

*The surname distribution mapping system described in this article was used in response to the surname queries on pages 22 and 23 following:*

Letters, continued from page 5

## Letter from England

I am trying to discover the origin of my surname and have been advised by several sources that it is probably Polish, although I haven't been able to obtain any proof of this.

Is it possible that you hold a database of all Polish surnames in your computer system that would enable you to check whether it is included? I have previously written to the Polish Archives in Warsaw but they are unable to tell me unless I give them the name of the town from which my ancestors originated.

My great, great, great grandfather was named George Henry GARCKA and he emigrated from Poland or Germany sometime between 1760 and 1775. He set up his business as a piano maker in London from 1778 to 1793. I know that later members of the family settled in the U.S.A. A George GARCKA owned a lumber mill in Everett, Washington.

I hope you can check your records for me and I look forward to receiving a reply in due course.

**John Garcka**, Braintree, Essex, England

*The Garcka surname is indeed a Polish name though a very uncommon one. The Dictionary of Surnames in Current Use in Poland at the Beginning of the 21st Century by Kazimierz Rymut lists only seven people with that surname. They all live in leńborski (Lębork) county in pomorskie province (See map above, right). Moreover they are all female. Garcka is the feminine form of the surname. The masculine form of the surname is Garcki. Rymunt lists six people with this surname. They too all live in leńborski county, pomorskie province. And the six Garckis are all male. These thirteen people (the seven Garckas and the six Garckis) probably are all related.*

*So, if I were to make a guess as to where in Poland your Garcka ancestor originated, I would have to guess that he originated somewhere near Lębork.*

*However, there has been much movement of peoples since your ancestor emigrated in ca. 1775. There especially has been a mass exodus of German-speaking people from Pomerania during the closing days and after the end of World War II. Depending on their self-perceived ethnic identity, there may well be more Garckas now living in Germany than remain in Poland.*



Above: Map of a portion of northern Poland showing Lęborski (Lębork) County in Pomorskie Province. Using the website described by John Rys on the preceding pages and 2002 data obtained from Rymut's *Dictionary of Surnames in Current Use in Poland at the Beginning of the 21st Century*, it was determined that everyone with the Garcka/Garcki surname resided in Lębork County in Pomorskie Province in 2002.

## John Garcka replies:

I would like to thank you very much for the considerable amount of information that you so kindly sent me concerning the family GARCKA.

It does seem strange that all the current Garckas/Garckis are concentrated in just the one town of Lębork, in Pomorskie Province. This gives me a certain amount of optimism that my ancestor George Garcka also came from that town and I'm contacting the Polish Embassy in London to see if they will be able to send me the relevant page in the Lębork telephone directory so that I can follow up my inquiries with any family member living in that town.

Thank you once again for providing me with so much information.

**John Garcka**, Braintree, Essex, England

## Budzyński surname

Can you check your Polish names book for Budzynski and let me know if it appears primarily in Kashubia?

**Mary Ellen** <Poland-MN@comcast.net>

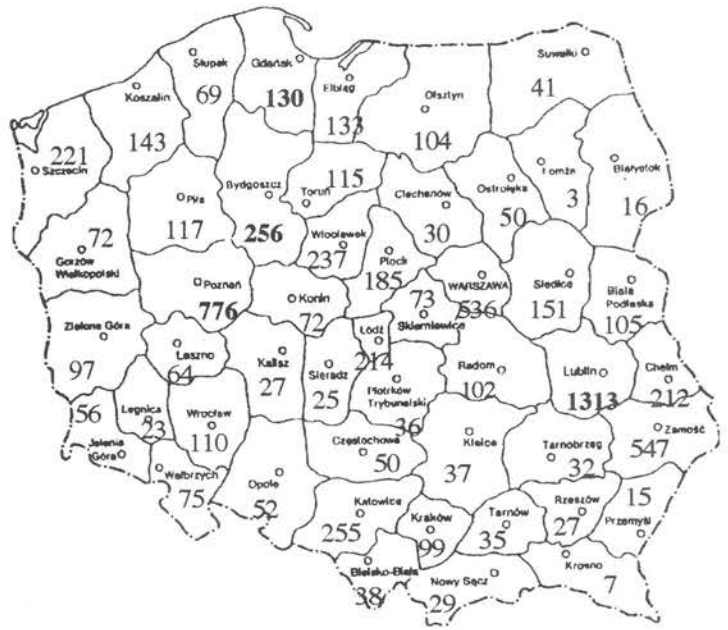
*The Budzynski surname is properly spelled Budzyński.*

*According to Słownik Nazwisk. . . , the Budzyński surname appeared 7,212 times in 1990. It is a fairly common Polish surname and it is found throughout the country. While it is not uncommon in Kashubia (130 times in Gdańsk, 256 in Bydgoszcz), it is more common elsewhere (1313 in Lublin, 776 in Poznań, for example (See maps on top of page 23)).*



Genealogia Polska | www.genpol.com

Above left: A map of Poland showing the distribution of the Budzyński surname produced from the website described by John Rys using 1990 data from Rymut.



Above right: A map of Poland using the previous method of showing surname distribution using 1990 data. Totals for each province are manually plotted.



Genealogia Polska | www.genpol.com

Above: Distribution of the Rolbiecki (at left) and Lorbiecki (at right) surnames using 1990 data from Rymut.



Genealogia Polska | www.genpol.com

**Lorbiecki vs. Rolbiecki**

Are Lorbiecki and Rolbiecki the same names? The first looks like the second with the first three letters backwards. And are they Kashubian names?

Mary Ellen <Poland-MN@comcast.net>

Here's what Hoffman (Polish Surnames: Origins

and Meanings) has to say about the names:

Lorbiecki <common name Kashubians (of those in Poland in 1990, two-thirds lived in Bydgoszcz and Gdansk prov.) also appears in the form Rolbiecki.

Rolbiecki see Lorbiecki.

So yes, the names appear to be Kashubian and both seem to be variants of the same name.



## Lwów to Wrocław/ A Transplanted Community

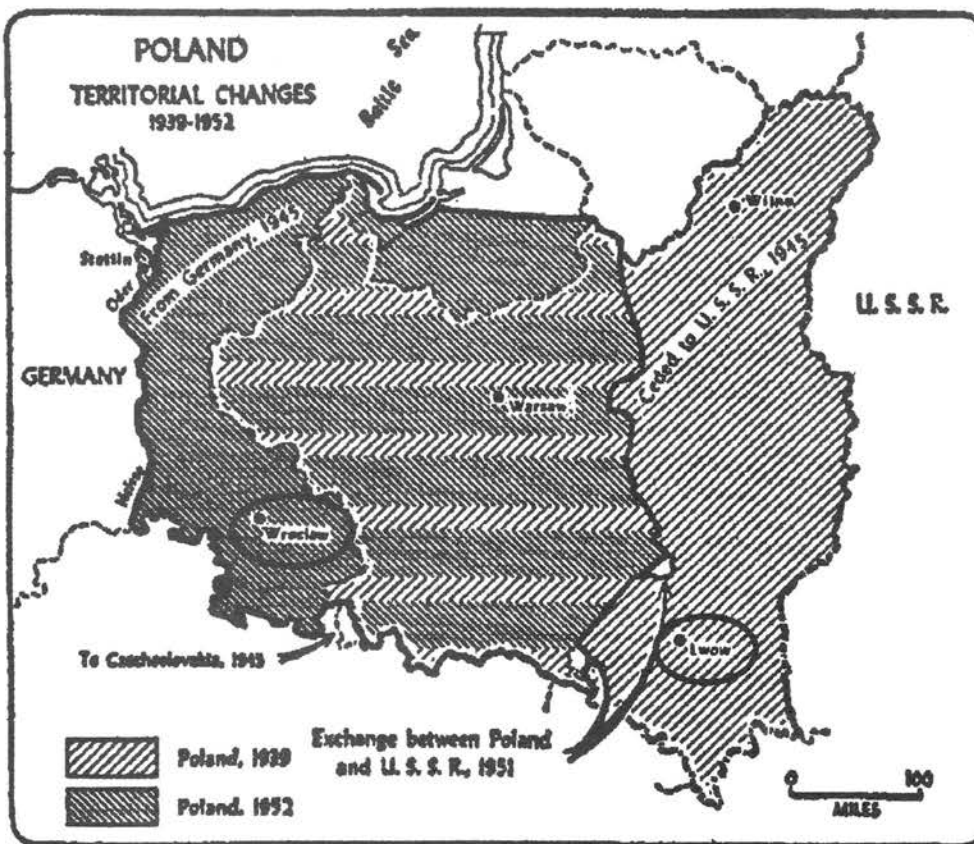
The following article (beginning on page 25) was contributed by Anna BRZECKA, a physician practicing in Wrocław. It was written by her father, Andrzej BRZECKI, one of the neurologists from Lwów who relocated in Wrocław after 1945. Her mother, Anna RUDKOWSKA-BRZECKA is also featured. The article is far more than just a history of the status of neurology in Lwów and in Wrocław but rather a disturbing look at the terrible suffering inflicted upon Polish citizens under both Soviet and Nazi occupation during World War II.

The article also serves to spotlight the changes made to Poland's borders following World War II (See map below). Approximately one-third of Poland's pre-war territory was ceded to the Soviet Union. This territory is now part of Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine. Poland was compensated for its loss of territory in the east with land in the west formerly belonging to Germany. Poles living the eastern territories were forcefully moved, many to occupy former German property in the west. Many Polish inhabitants of Lwów moved to Wrocław. Wrocław is, in many respects, a transplanted community.

The City of Lwów is also featured as the answer to last issue's trivia contest (See page 10). Prior to World War I, Lwów was part of Austria-Hungary and was called Lemberg. It became Lwów again (as it was known before the First Partition in 1772) and again part of Poland in 1918. It was occupied first by the Soviets and then by the Nazis during World War II. In 1945 it was absorbed into the Soviet Union and called Lvov by the Russians. It is now part of Ukraine and is called Lviv by the Ukrainians.

This article is the second written by Andrzej Brzecki published in this newsletter. In the Winter 2001-02 issue (pp. 11-12), he described the transfer from Lwów and the establishment in Wrocław of what is probably Wrocław's most visited sight--the Raclawice Panorama (Panorama Racławicka). The Panorama commemorates the Battle of Racławice fought on 4 April 1794 between a Polish peasant army led by Tadeusz Kościuszko and Russian troops. The battle was won by the Poles but the insurrection was eventually crushed and the final Third Partition was effected in 1795. A brief history of Professor Brzecki's life is also found on page 12 of the Winter 2001-02 issue.

---PTK



The map at left shows the location of Lwów in territory ceded to the Soviet Union in 1945 which is now part of Ukraine.

It also shows the location of Wrocław in territory acquired from Germany and now in Polish Lower Silesia (województwa dolnośląskie).

Many of the Polish inhabitants and institutions of Lwów were transplanted to Wrocław after 1945.

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

## NEUROLOGY IN WROCLAW-- A Continuation Of Medical Art From Lwów

by Andrzej Brzecki

Neurology in Wrocław was established on the basis of experience and knowledge gained by neurologists in Lwów during the years between the two world wars and during the years of the Second World War. During WWII, those doctors and scientists experienced mass deportations to Sybir, mass murders in Soviet prisons and German murders of both Poles and Jews. An especially important and drastic event that happened in Lwów was the mass murder of the elite of Polish scientists in 1941.

After the war three Polish neurologists and professors of medicine, came to Wrocław and continued the Lwów school of neurology. They and their followers gave shape to contemporary neurology in Wrocław. The aim of this study is to commemorate those neurologists from Lwów. Their work and the memory about them is still important for both the tradition and formation of current neurology in Wrocław.

Lwów, before 1939 was a county and city in the south-east of Poland. The number of the habitants was about 320,000; about 58% were Poles, 25% were Jews, 15% were Ukrainians--who in those years were rather called "Rusins" (not "Russians") and the rest (about a few % of each) were Armenians (who considered themselves Polish), Austrians (Germans), Slovaks, Hungarians and Bohemians. Very active was the scientific and academic center where the neurologists were educated. It was located in the Department of Neurology of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Jan Kazimierz in Lwów. Apart from this center there were also many other well educated neurologists of the Polish and Jewish origin in Lwów.

After the lost battles (Kampania, Wrzesniowa) of September 1939, huge migration of peoples began. Thousands of Polish soldiers tried to pass through the borders to the south and were then interned in Hungary and Romania. Civilians also tried to get to the Hungary and Romania. A lot of them finally got to France, Switzerland and Great Britain. Among the numerous war prisoners who were deported to the east by the Soviet occupiers were over 20,000 Polish officers who were than murdered in the Ukraine in 1940. Over 1,000,000 inhabitants of the eastern part of Poland were deported to the far Siberia--among them were about 30,000 inhabitants of Lwów. During the German occupation, Lwów was the place of mass

murders--Polish and Jewish habitants of the city were the victims. Poles and Ukrainians were also deported --as "slaves"--to obligatory work in the Germany. The Jews were deported to Auschwitz and killed there.

### Neurologists In Lwów During The Soviet Occupation 1939/1941

Eugeniusz ARTWINSKI (1892 - 1944) was born in Lwów and studied in Kraków. During WW I he was a soldier in the Austrian army. He then was a Polish soldier against the Germans during the Battles of September 1939. From 1922 he was Chief of Neurology in Kraków. In the years 1939-1944 he was head of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry of the University of Jan Kazimierz in Lwów. At this time there were 25 doctors working at this Department (some of them came to Lwów from the other cities around Lwów--seeking jobs, after their own practices had been canceled).

Among the doctors of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry (and previously in State Hospital in Lwów) was Aleksander DOMASZAWICZ (1887 - 1948). He was a son of a soldier of the insurrection of 1863. He participated in the defense of Lwów against Soviets in 1918 and was a soldier during the Polish - Soviet war, participating in the battle near Zagórze in 1921. Aleksander Domaszewicz was Chief of the Neurology Department of the state hospital in Lwów in the years 1922-1939. He was the first surgeon in Poland that performed neurosurgical operations. During the Battle of September he was chief of the military hospital. Then he was active in conspiracy (as a member of *Związek Walki Zbrojnej*--a secret military service). He was arrested in the night in March 7/8th of 1940 and then released after the personal intervention of Professor Artwinski. He secretly got to Warsaw and participated in the Warsaw insurrection. After that he moved to Kraków. He was an important pioneer of Polish neurosurgery.

Stanisław TEPPA (1912-1982) worked in the Department of Neurology in Lwów until 1927. Then he worked in the Neurology Department of the State Hospital and was a chief of this Department from 1935. During the war he was a Chief of military neurological service in Lublin. Since 1945 he participated in the organization of the Department of Neurology in Wrocław. He was known as an optimist, always in good humor. He was an important neurologist-practitioner in Wrocław.

Rudolf AREND (1898-1980), was a student of

the famous Professor ORZECZOWSKI in Warsaw. Rudolf Arend fought in 1918 against Soviets in the defense of Lwów. In 1939 he passed through the Polish-Hungarian border and was interned in Hungary. He stayed there until 1945. He wrote a magnificent book, where he described the history of the Poles interned in Hungary. Since 1951 he was a professor in Wrocław. He did important scientific work both in clinical and histopathologic studies. His knowledge was encyclopedic. He was an experienced academic teacher. All these features made him one of the most important Polish neurologists.

Stanisław SZPILCZYUSKI (1910 - 1981) worked in the state hospital in Lwów. In 1947 he was chief of the Neurological Hospital in Wrocław. He then worked in the Polish Academy of Science working on the history of medicine. His colleagues from Lwów also became known neurologists in Poland: Janina POZNIAK, Chief of Neurology in Walbrzych and Wiktor STEIN, Professor of Neurology in Lublin.

There were also excellent neurologists working outside Lwów but strongly related to Neurology in Lwów. These include:

Stefan Kazimierz PIENKOWSKI ( 1885-1940) was a Professor of Neurology in Kraków from 1932. After the battle of September 1939 he was captured by Soviets and imprisoned in the camp at Kozielsk and killed in 1940 in Katyń.

Włodzimierz GODŁOWSKI was a Professor of Neurology in Wilno and murdered in Katyń (Ostasz-kowo) in 1939.

Aleksander ŚLĄCZKA (1893-1940) an Assistant Professor of Neurology in Kraków. He was a soldier during the Battle of September in 1939. He was captured by Soviets and murdered in the camp in Starobielsk in 1940.

Stanisław TOMASZEK (1890-1941), got a specialization of neurology under the direction of Professor DOMASZEWICZ in Lwów. Since 1928 he worked in Stanisławów. He was a famous doctor working frequently without payment for the poor inhabitants of the villages. He also educated them, especially emphasizing the problem of Polish nationality of those people. He was arrested by Soviets in 1939, imprisoned in several prisons and died in November 30th in 1941.

There was also the Jewish Hospital in Lwów. One of the neurologists in this hospital, Izidor

FAJERSZTAJN-KRZEMICKI ( 1867-1935), was a famous scientist in Europe. He worked on clinical aspects of *miastenia gravis*. He also introduced silver staining to the neuropathological studies. Henryk BEGLEITER was the chief of the Neurological Department in the years 1939-1941. He and all his collaborators were murdered by the Nazis during the German occupation 1941 - 1944.

### The German Occupation 1941-1944

During the night of July 3rd /4th 1941 the Germans killed 25 professors of universities in Lwów. In the next two weeks several hundreds of people were killed in the streets of Lwów. Lwów medicine was almost completely destroyed. About 91 % of all the professors of medicine were killed at this time. There is a monument in Wrocław commemorating the professors of Lwów killed by Germans in July 1941 with all the names of the victims of this murder.

At the inauguration of academic year 1946/47 those professors and their friends and relatives who were killed in July 1941 in Lwów were honored. Among those named were: Internist Roman RENCKI, Internist Jan GREK and his wife, writer Tadeusz BOY-ZELENSKI, surgeon Tadeusz OSTROWSKI and his wife, surgeon Stanisław RUFF (chief of the Jewish Hospital) with his wife, Anna, and son, Adam, priest Władysław KOMARNICKI, surgeon Władysław DOBRZANIECKI, lawyer Tadeusz TAPKOWSKI, Eugeniusz KOSTECKI, Adam SOŁOWIJ and his 18-year old grandson, Stanisław PROGULSKI with his 29-year old son Andrzej, dental surgeon Antoni CIESZYŃSKI (his son Tomasz, witnessed his arrest and survived. He became a famous surgeon in Wrocław), Doctor Włodzimierz SIERADZKI and his neighbor Wolish, Witold NOWICKI with his 29-year old son Jerzy (a doctor), Henryk HILAROWICZ with his wife and son, Doctor WISŁOCKI, Doctor of infectious diseases of veterinary Edward HAMERSKI, lawyer Roman LONGCHAMPS with his three sons: Bronisław, Zygmunt and Kazimierz), former Prime Minister, Professor of Polytechnics Kazimierz BARTEL (arrested on July 2th, killed on July 26th), mathematician Władysław STOŻEK with his two sons, Rector of Polytechnics Kasper WEIGEL with his son Józef, (a lawyer), Antoni ŁOMNICKI, mathematician KRUKOWSKI, Professor of the Department of Theoretical Mechanics Kazimierz VETULANI, Professor in the Polytechnical University Roman WITKIEWICZ, Professor in the Polytechnics Stanisław PIŁAT.



### The Germans Killed The Jews In Lwów In The Years 1941 - 1942.

Henryk BEGLEITER (1883-1941) graduated in 1903 in Lwów and was a specialist in Neurology and Psychiatry. He was killed by Germans during their action called *Nachtigal* in July 1941. At the same time his collaborators were also killed: Doctors Artur ERB, Edward GRIFFEL, Laura GRUNBERG, Jonas KURZROCK, Hules ARTUR, Edmund MARGIEL, Ozjasz MARGULLES, Lzydor REIN and Jakub BICKELS.

Lucja FREY (1889-1942) was a mathematician and a Doctor of Medicine. She worked in Lwów as a brilliant neuropathologist. She was extremely modest, possessed huge knowledge and her work was perfect. She was burned in the camp in Janów in Lwów with thousands of other victims.

Adolf BECK (1863-1942) was the first scientist in the world who registered (in animals--in monkeys and dogs) electroencephalographic (EEG) biopotentials. It was described in 1890 and was continued in the subsequent publications in the following years. This important scientific discovery has been then repeated in 1924 in human studies of Hans BERGER (a German). Since then this method spread all over the world and is still primary in neurophysiological studies. The EEG method had been introduced to Poland by Anna RUDKOWSKA (to Wrocław) and by Andrzej JUS (to Warsaw). Adolf Beck was a rector of University of Jan Kazimierz in Lwów. Already a professor emeritus he was captured from his house in very brutal manner with his wife and son and daughter-in-law. His son, in this last moment, secretly handled him an ampoule with *cyankali* (potassium cyanide). Adolf Beck then swallowed this poison just after he has been taken to one of those "cars of death." In these trucks the Jews used to be taken to the holocaust in the Janów camp in Lwów. These "cars of death" have been described in the diaries of Hugo Dyonizy STEINHAUS, a famous Polish scientist and mathematician, who hid himself during the war and was able to avoid death.

### Educational Work During the German Occupation

After the mass murder of scientists in Lwów, only a few of them have survived but they were numerous enough to start the educational work. Young boys and girls of Polish and Ukrainian nationality started medical and polytechnic studies. They all deeply believed that the Germans would lose the war. When

the Germans opened in Lwów the High School of Professional Medical Teaching (with the program on the university level--the only high school of this type in Poland under German occupation) the professors eagerly participated in teaching. Professor ARTWIŃSKI remained the Director of Department of Neurology. His coworkers were: Assistant Professor Leopold JABUREK (a Pole, then the Chief of Neurology in Wrocław) Helena BILEŃKA-WRECIANA (Ukrainian), Miroslaw HRUSZKA (Ukrainian), Stanisław JASKIEWICZ (Polish) Stanisława FALKIEWICZOWA (a Pole, later Chief of Neurology in Wrocław), Stanisław TEPPA (a Pole, later a neurologist in Wrocław). In the academic year 1943/44 there were 58 Ukrainians and 35 Poles in neurological and psychiatric studies.

Also in Lwów, during German occupation, there was a factory for the production of the vaccines against typhus fever (petechial fever). The discoverer of this vaccine was biologist professor Rudolf WEIGL. He remained a Pole and refused to accept German nationality (even, when nominated for the Nobel Prize and the Germans promised him the help in obtaining the prize). Typhus fever, transmitted by lice, frightened the Germans very much and for this reason Professor Weigl was not murdered. After the war, Rudolf Weigl was the Professor of Immunology in Kraków. Doctor MOSING was a close coworker with Professor Weigl. After the war Mosing became a priest and stayed in Lwów (in Soviet Union) working at the cathedral in Lwów.

Many students and teachers of University of Jan Kazimierz worked in the factory of Professor Weigl. This work consisted of feeding the lice with someone's own blood, infecting the lice with typhus fever and then making preparation of the lice's intestines. Frequently the workers got infected, but this typhus fever had usually mild course.

Among the above mentioned neurologists in Lwów there were 14 who tragically died during the war, 15 have been lost (their further history remains unknown) and 16 survived the war.

### Neurology In Wrocław

After the war the organization of Neurology in Wrocław was based on the experience of Professors from Lwów: Stanisława Falkiewiczowa, Leopold Jaburek and Rudolf Arend and Doctor Teppa.

Stanisława FALKIEWICZOWA (1900-1993) with her husband, professor of internal medicine Antoni FALKIEWICZ, has been in Wrocław since 1945. She

was Chief of the Department of Neurology until 1971. She was a well-known lecturer, teacher and scientist. She helped in the organization of neurosurgery in Wrocław. She was very much influenced by Jakub ROTHTELD-ROSTOWSKI (1883-1972), Professor honoris causa in Lwów, who during the war was the Dean of the Polish Medical Faculty in Edinburgh.

Leopold JABUREK (1901-1960) arrived in Wrocław in 1947 and was the first Chief of the Department of Neurology until 1947. He accomplished a lot during this short time. He was an excellent clinician, well-known in the world of neuropathologists. He organized the scientific laboratories, had wonderful lectures and eagerly taught students and young doctors.

Rudolf AREND was Chief of Department of Neurology in the years 1951-1968. He was a very good clinician and neuropathologist.

Stanisław TEPPA, during the first few years after the war, excellently organized neurology in Wrocław and in Lower Silesia.

There were several medical students who started their medical studies before the war or during the war or just had only the dreams about medical studies in Lwów. They could never imagine that they would meet the professors of Neurology in Wrocław and continue their work there. Among them there were:

Zofia KRZYSZTOŃ (1918 - 1993) started her medical studies in Lwów and finished them in Kraków in 1946. Since 1946 she has been working in the Department of Neurology in Wrocław. Under direction of Professor Leopold Jaburek and Professor Rudolf Arend she continued the tradition of neurology and neuropathology from Lwów.

Anna PRÓCHNICKA-SZCZĘŚNIAKOWA (1921-2002) worked during the war as a nurse. In 1944 she started her medical studies in Lwów and continued her studies in Wrocław until 1951. She was a pioneer in Neuropediatrics in Wrocław and Lower Silesia. She had enormous knowledge and was an excellent teacher of many neuropediatricians.

Anna RUDKOWSKA-BRZECKA (1920-1990) studied Psychology before the war at the University of Jan Kazimierz in Lwów. During the war she studied medicine and was an active member of the *Armia Krajowa*. She was arrested by the Soviets in 1944 and deported to Siberia (in the region of Workuta), committed for 10 years of obligatory "work." She was dismissed after one year of this

horrible prison and was able to get back to Poland. Her dismissal was made possible after the intervention of Professor Jakub K. PARNAS, doctor *honoris causa* of the University in Lwów, an excellent and famous Professor of Biochemistry of Jewish origin. He had a left-oriented ideology, stayed in the Soviet Union since 1941 and (probably after his talk with Stalin) could effectively help prisoners in Siberia from the University in Lwów. Anna Rudkowska continued the ideas of Adolf Beck and performed the first EEG registration in Wrocław and popularized this method of brain studies. She then worked on the other neuroelectrophysiological studies.

Andrzej BRZECKI (born 1921) began his medical studies in 1943 in Lwów. He has been working in the Department of Neurology in Wrocław since 1948, and was Chief of this Department in the years 1971 - 1991.

Zofia HOROCH-HACKEMER (born in 1923 in Wołyń) studied Medicine in Bucharest in the years 1943-44 and in Kraków in the years 1945-1946 and since 1947 has been an assistant in the Department of Neurology in Wrocław. She then became the Chief of Neurology in the hospital in Wrocław.



**The Wrocław Town Hall**

Illustration source: Jasper Tilbury and Paweł Turnau, *Poland; Blue Guide* (New York: WW Norton, 2000), 425.

**Missing Branches: continued from page 31**

**Bobbi (Roberta) Hoyt**, 22 E. Skyline Pkwy., Duluth MN 55805 <bobbihoyt@aol.com> is researching SOBCZAK, BRONIKOWSKI, CZEKALSKI in Posen and in Duluth, MN; WALKOWIAK in Posen and in Buffalo, NY and in Duluth. She writes: "While visiting MGS, I took the time to read old copies of the newsletter beginning with the first one. It was so much fun to see how this wonderful organization has evolved and grown. Many members have been around and active since 'the early days.' I have only been a member for 4 years but when my copy comes, I read it cover to cover then SAVE it. So many times I have gone back to an old issue to re-check something or contact a person who was looking for someone that I now am also. Keep up the great work! Many of us are looking forward to members 'coming North' next fall to Duluth."

**Kevin and Mary Ann Johnson**, 3210 - 139th Ln NW, Andover MN 55304 <kmmmjohnson@msn.com> are researching MANIAK, CIESIELSKI, DUDA, OWCZAREK, MALECHA, NOWICKI, MYNARCZYKA, SERWANSKI, SZYDTOWSKA, WITKOWSKI, GAPINWICZ, KOMOROWSKI, TOKARSKA, DROSZYNSKA in Raschkow and Bieganin, Posen, Poland and in Split Rock Township, MN and Superior, WI. Mary Ann notes that the above "are all names of ancestors of Stanley Maniak and Mary Ciesielski (my grandparents) that settled in Split Rock, MN." They are also researching BUTKIEWICZ, SZEDIS, ZUKOWSKI in Poland and VINA, Lithuania and in Split Rock and Superior and KRZESZEWSKI, MUSOLF, DAMASEN, KUBICKI, OLSZEWSKI, KOSLAKIEWICZ in Posen, Poland and Duluth, MN. Mary Ann also suggests that we have "More tours like our tour to Winona. It was great!."

**Bernadine Kargul**, 26209 Elsinore, Redford MI <BKargul@aol.com> is researching TRUTWIN in Strzelce, Opole and in North Prairie MN; KUKA in Falkowice, Opole and in Elmdale MN; ZAK in Lubcz, Znin, Bydgoszcz and in McLeod and Morrison counties, MN; MROZIK in Klonowo, Tuchola, Bydgoszcz and in Chicago then Morrison Co.; BIELEJEWSKI in Rudansk, Znin and in McLeod Co. then Morrison Co.; FABIAN in Bachowitz, Namysłów, Opole and in North Prairie MN.

**Edward Konczak**, 219 Market, Baird TX 79504-6407 is researching KONCZAK in Morzewo in Poland and in Osakis, MN.

**Raymond D. Kush**, 3404 Hennepin Ave. So., Minneapolis MN 55408 <raymondckish@aol.com> is researching KUŚ/KUSH, WOJCIK, POLAK in

Olping, Galicia, NIEMIEC in Szerzyny, Galicia and all in Chicago.

**Peter D. Lamusga**, 31 W. Lake St., Chisholm <PDLCOM@2Z.NET> is researching LAMUSGA, WARWAS, LUCAS, BERCYK, PHILLIPSEK, MARCINCZYK, PLOTNIK in Przysiecz in Poland and in Browerville, MN.

**Bernard R. Larson**, 782 Echo Shores Ct., Mahtomedi MN 55115 <larsvark@aol.com> is researching GRONSKI, GRĄDZKI in Suwałki and in St. Paul MN and Saginaw MI.

**Tom Losinski**, 3360 Rosewood Ln. No., Plymouth MN 554411 <tlosinski@aol.com> is researching LOSINSKI in Przystarnia in Kashubia and in Pine Creek, WI and Winona, MN.

**Donald A. McCavic**, 5487 Lehigh St., Ventura CA 93003-4009 is trying to find the place of origin in Poland of his grandfather Julian BLOCK/BLOCH of Buyck, MN.

**Evangeline Nolde**, 4943 Osgood Av. N., Stillwater MN 55082 <enolde@aol.com> is researching PEPLINSKI in MN and ND.

**Dorothy Pretare**, 2344 SE 8th Place, Renton WA 98055-3950 <dpngen@comcast.net> is researching KIEDROWSKI in Lipusz, KONKOL/KONKEL in Koscierzyna, RUDNIK in Oslawa Dabrowa and all in Winona MN and Trempealeau County WI.

**Claudia Ripley**, 1319 Wilderness Curve, Eagan MN 55123-2815 <Kittylee@comcast.net> is researching SCHICK/SZYK/SIT in Koscierzyn Wielki, Wyrzysk; DONCZEWSKI in Slawianowo, Zlotow; KOS-TRZEWSKI in Podlesie Koscielne parish, Pila; SKOWRONSKI in Raczkowo parish, Pila and all in Menoninee, Michigan.

**John W. Skorski**, 2202 Ewart Ave., Saskatoon SK S7J 1Y2, Canada <silverfox42002@yahoo.ca> is researching SKORSKI, SKOROS, SIKORA, SKURSKI, BURCZY, DYDO in Rgniaty, Krzemienica, Zaduszniki in Poland and WOJCIK in ?Prycicia? in Poland and all in Chicago.

**Darlene Springob**, 18675 Brookfield Lk. Dr., Brookfield WI 53045-6173 <rsrcher@aol.com> is researching TRZEBIATOWSKI, ZMUDA in Trzebiatokow, Poland and in Winona MN.

**Kathy Szczech**, 4514 Russell Ave No., Mpls. MN 55412 <KASIA554@aol.com> is researching SZCZECH in Borek Wielki in Poland, RECZEK in Jasto in Poland and in MI and both in MN.



Missing Branches: continued from page 32

**George Koleas**, W156N10640 Cobbler Lane, Germantown WI 53022 <GeorgeJK676@wi.rr.com> is seeking information on:

1. Justinia, (also known as Josephine) CYBULSKA married Andrew KEDROSKE or KIEDROWSKI, born 1821 to 1825. She was his first wife. They lived in Minnesota. She may have moved with him to Portage County, Wisconsin. She may have died in between 1860 and 1870. Magdelena BEMOWSKI or BEJMOWSKI, born 1848, was the daughter of Frank Bemowski or Bejmowski and Katherine BRUFSKI. She married Andrew Kiedrowski. She was his second wife. They were married about 1870 and lived in Portage County, Wisconsin. She died in 1901.

2. Katherine Kiedrowski married Vina MANKIEWICZ 18 February 1889 Polonia, Portage County, Wisconsin. Vina's father was Jacob Mankiewicz, born 1 June 1827 in Lubuia, Brusy, Chojnice. Jacob married Mary BARDON in Brusy, Chojnice on 9 January 1860. Vina Mankiewicz was also married to Anna PERSZYUSKI on November 6, 1905 in Fancher, Portage County, Wisconsin. He may have also been briefly married to Anna GROCHOLSKI.

3. Jacob Mankiewicz's father, Andreas Mankiewicz, born about 1793, married Susanna KUKLINSKI, born about 1796 in Lubnia, Brusy, Chojnice. Mary Bardon's father was Paul Bardon. He married Rosaliam KIEDROWICZ on January 28, 1838 in Lubuia, Brusy, Chojnice. Rosaliam was the daughter of Joannis Kiedrowicz and Josephine KREYSKIE. Jacob Mankiewicz arrived in the U.S. in June 1868 under the name MANCZEWITZ. At the same time, on the same ship was another Manczewitz family. The father's name could not be read from the records, but the spouse was Catherina and the children were Rozalia, Julianne, Johann, Paul and Anna. Jacob and the unknown father may be related. Other potentially related Mankiewicz families settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin which included Nikolai and Wojciech and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania which included the family of film producer Joseph Mankiewicz.

4. John or James SZAKALSKI, born 1823, married Salome STANIZEWSKI, born 1834. Their child, Joseph, born 1874, married Regina GORENTKIEWICZ or KURENKIEWICZ, born 1891. They were married 21 July 1891 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Regina's parents were Wojciech Gorentkiewicz or Kurenkiewicz and Julianna ZAHONOWICZ.

Any information is appreciated.

**Joyce Johnson**, 305 E 15th St. Kaukauna WI 54130-3311 is a new member.

**Arthur D. Lang**, 1832 W. Crone Ave., Anaheim CA 92804 is researching Stephen LANG *aka* Stanislaus LETKIEWICZ in Ostaszewa, Pow. Pułusk, Province Warsaw and in Detroit, MI; Elizabeth or Balbina JARZEMBOWSKI Lang in Lipowiec, Pow. Brodnica, Province Bydgoszcz and in Detroit; Ferdinand SADY, Helena MIGDA Sady in Porąbka, Pow. Brzesko, Province Tarnów and in Lilly, PA.

**RENEWALS:** *The following members indicated updated information on their renewal forms:*

**Francis J. Asklar**, 40 Millard St., Torrington CT 6790-3224 is researching ASZKLAR in Lubatowa and Rogi in Galacia and in CT and MN.

**Mary Edel Beyer**, 260 W. Broadway St., Winona MN 55987 <meme@hbc.com> is researching EDEL, JANKA in Bytow, Poland and in Winona, MN. She writes: "On page 8 of Winter 2005-06 issue, I am the first female on the photo of the Winona Polish Museum. It sure was a fun day." She adds: "I am taking a group of 40 to visit Bytow the Sister City of Winona for a 650 year celebration July 3-13, 2006. This is the Kashubian area where my people come from. My grandmother Janka was born in Bytow."

*Editor's note: See Mary's original artwork at the bottom of page 27.*

**Thomas Boelz**, 8890 Main Ave., Clear Lake MN 55319 <emilietru@aol.com> is researching MIKROT, ZIEMBA, ROBAK, HETMAN near Krakow in Poland and in Silver Lake, Gilman and Sturgeon Lake in Minnesota.

**Beverly Boyer**, 2600 Horseshoe Ln., Woodbury MN 55125 is researching DOSDALL in Pożen and in Wisconsin and then moved to Minnesota.

**Joan Davy**, 8711 Summit Dr., Eden Prairie MN <jcdavy@aol.com> is researching NOVAK, JANBOSKI in Chaska, Willow River and St. Paul, MN and ZYWICKI, JACZKOWSKA in Winona and Willow River, MN. She writes: "I really enjoyed the last newsletter with the articles about Sturgeon Lake--my grandparents were married at St. Isadore's in 1901."

**Mark Dobosenski**, 620 North 22nd Avenue West, Duluth MN 55806-1646 <mdobo@charter.net> is researching DOBOSYŻŃSKI/DOBOSENSKI, MIŁKULEWICZ in Kalwarya, Wilno (Vilnius, Lithuania) and in Pine Co., MN; SADOWSKI in St. Paul, MN; PROTOSEWICZ, BUŁAWA in Pine Co.; ROSZAK in South St. Paul; KRZYZANIAK in Inver Grove, MN; PASEK, IDZIOREK in Będziejyn, Ostrów Wlkp., Poznan and in Pine Co.; JUSZCZAK/JUSCZAK in Czarnuszka, Pleszew, Poznan and in

Split Rock Tp., Carlton Co., MN; DZIEWCZE-POLSKI in Borucin, Pleszew and in Split Rock Tp.; BŁASZCZYK in Raszków, Ostrów Wlkp. and in Split Rock Tp.; KARÓLAK/KARULAK in Biniew, Ostrów Wlkp. and in Split Rock Tp.; KOŁODZIEJ/KOŁODGE in Wielowieś, Ostrów Wlkp. and in Split Rock Tp.; GABRIEL, KITY in Wielowieś; PORTAŚ/PORTASIAK in Czekanów, Ostrów Wlkp. and in Split Rock Tp.; KUZNIEWSKI, FILISTA/FILISTYN in Czekanów; KUPCZYK in Szczury, Ostrów Wlkp.; PIETRZYKOWSKI, KAREMALCZYK, PRA-COWITY in Ostrów Wlkp.; PAWLAK in Biniew, Ostrów Wlkp. and in Split Rock Tp.; FILIPIAK in Kowalew, Pleszew and in Split Rock Tp., MICHALSKI in Gołuchów, Pleszew and in Split Rock Tp.; KLEJEWSKI in Ostrów Wlkp. and in Duluth, MN; MAGDZIARZ in Mokre, Dębica, Rzeszów and in Sturgeon Lake, Pine Co., MN; LABAK, WILK in Dąbie, Dębica, Rzeszów and in Chicago/Sturgeon Lake; KOZA, BARTKOWICZ, OPIELA, SZACIK in Mokre; KALEBA/KALEMBA, DROSZCZ, DERŁĘGA, LAKOMEK, DRĄG in Zasów, Dębica; WOJTYSIAK in Famulki Królewskie, Sochaczew, Warszawa and in Split Rock Tp.; NADOLNA in Famulki Królewskie; MIELCZAREK/MILCZAREL in Ostrów Wlkp. and in Split Rock Tp.

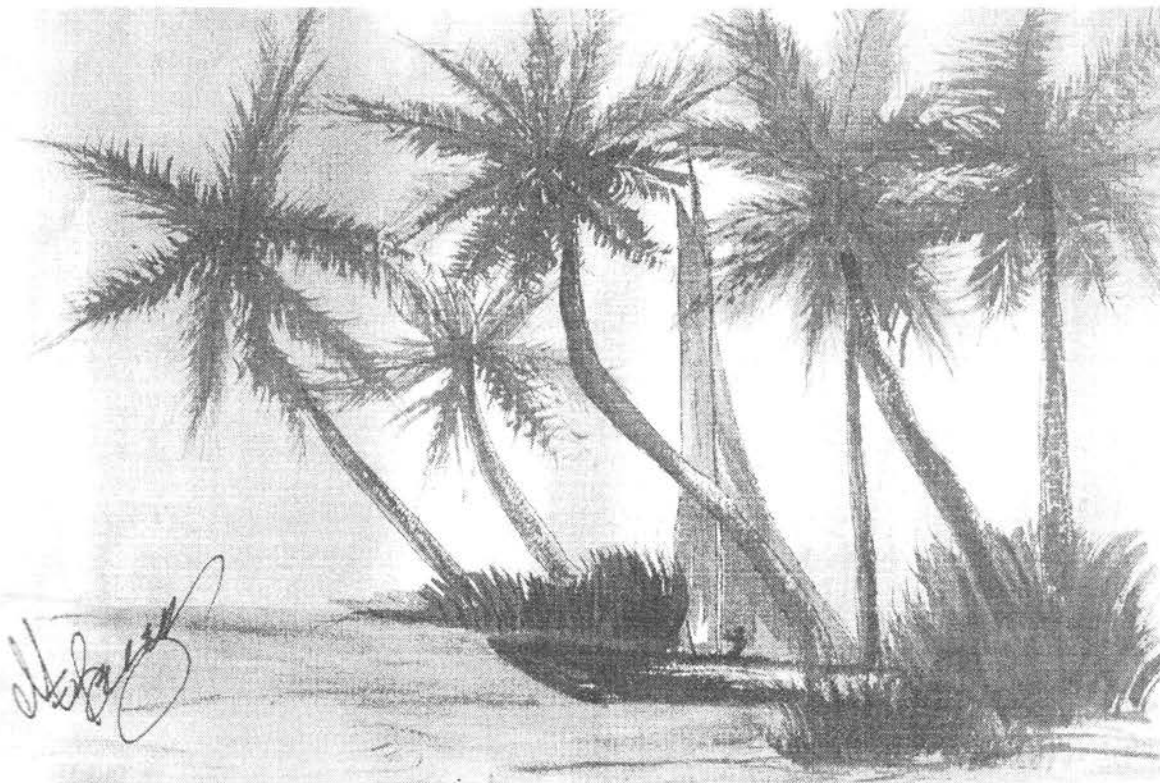
**John & Nancy Grech**, 11548 Mississippi Dr., Champlin MN 55316 <NJGRECH@comcast.net>

are researching the GORCZYCA, GRECH, HAIDER, VOSS/WOS surnames. John writes: "Mary Gorczyca married Andrew Grech in 1906 at Holy Cross Church in NE Mpls. Andrew was from Tatra Mountains area and may have been Czech. He first went to Pittsburgh and then NE Mpls. I have nothing on Mary Gorczyca. My grandfather, Frank Haider, was married at Holy Cross in 1904/1905, later became a member of Polish National Catholic Church. Frank was adopted by Anthony Haider. A. Haider is buried in Polish National Catholic Cemetery. My grandmother Voss/Wos came from Trezbuska area of Poland and landed at Ellis Island on 17 April 1898."

**Judith M. Guzman**, 6616 N, Mill Lane, Peoria IL 61614 <judy@marknrupa.com> is researching GRULKOWSKI in Lubjahren, W. Prussia and in WI; GUZMAN in Prussia and in WI; WIERNIK in Galicia and in PA and WI; KOCAN in Przybyszowka, Poland and in PA and WI.

**Jane Habeck**, 22463 Braeburn Rd., Winona MN 55987 <jhabeck@hbc.com> is researching KNOPIK in Lubnia, Brusy; EDEL, YAHNKE/JANKE in Bytow, Ugoszcz; KINA/KEEN in ? and all in Winona, MN. Also researching: KIEDROWICZ, CISEWSKI, PLACHEKI, SCZEPANSKA.

*Missing Branches: continued on page 29*



At left:  
Original  
Artwork  
by  
**Mary Edel Beyer.**

## 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*

**Art Lang** (see new member listing below) asks: "I am greatly interested in obtaining a list of PGS-MN members and their locality of research in Poland. Please inform me as to availability and cost."

*We have not compiled a printed listing of the localities in Poland that our members are researching (apart from the information published in this column over the last thirteen years). However, our website includes a link that lists the surnames that our members are researching which usually includes the place of origin in Poland if known. The website also provides the means for contacting members researching these surnames. Check out the site at: <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnpolgs/pgs-mn.html>>*

**EW MEMBERS:** *We welcome the following:*

**Frank Bielinski**, 3555 Snelling Ave S., Minneapolis N 55406 <[fbielinski@msn.com](mailto:fbielinski@msn.com)> is researching ELINSKI in Warsaw(?) and in Silver Lake MN.

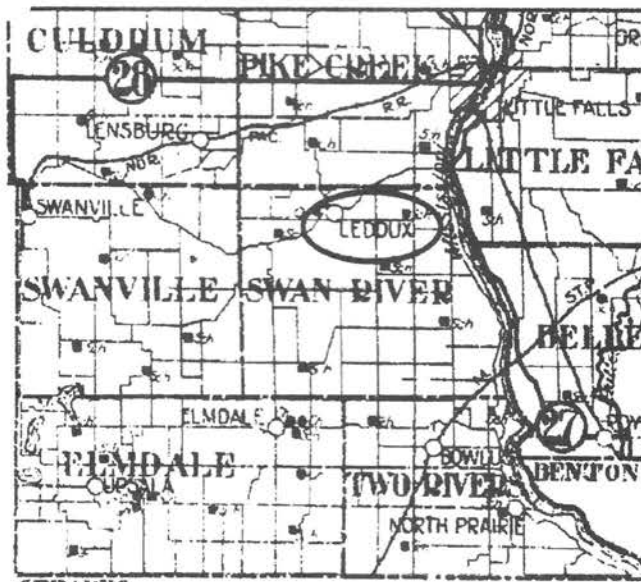
**Audrey Block**, 5000 S. 107th St., Apt. 102, Greenfield WI 53228 <[Audred@WebTV.net](mailto:Audred@WebTV.net)> is researching REDZINSKI/RADZINSKI in Jezewo, Bydgosz, Poland and in Chicago IL and Milw. WI; SZOPINSKI, EGGERT in Poland and in WI and MN; TUSZKIEWICZ in Brusy, Poland and in WI.

**Julie Borash**, 16062 Birchwood Lane, Brainerd MN 56401 <[mjborash@charter.net](mailto:mjborash@charter.net)> is researching BOROS/BORASH/BOROSCH/BORASCH and THOMALA/THOMALLA in Poland; OTREMBIA in Tillowitz in Poland; SCHELONKA, TRUTWIN in Nomsław in Poland and all in Morrison Co., MN.

**Robert Gruchala**, 242 Gillespie Ave. Minto ND 58261 <[bobgruchala@mailstation.com](mailto:bobgruchala@mailstation.com)> is researching CZESZY, MACH, PALBICKI, KOZIOL, JAMBOR, WIECZOREK, CZARNOWSKI, KRĘCKA, MISZEWSKI, STYP-REKOWSKI, GOSTKOWSKI, GRUCHALA-WENSIERSKI, GRUCHALA in Cassubia and Silesia in Poland and in Winona, MN and Fried, ND.

**Diane Hooper**, 10010 Mallet Dr., Dayton OH 45458 <[phooper1@woh.rr.com](mailto:phooper1@woh.rr.com)> is researching LEWANDOWSKI in Lipno, Bydgoszcz; SOBOROWICZ in Kozly, Lublin; LEMANSKI in Keynia, Bydgoszcz; KALISZEWSKI in ? in Poland and all in Wisconsin.

*Missing Branches: continued on page 30*



This part of Morrison County, MN was an area of concentrated Polish settlement in the latter part of the 19th century. The Polish community at Sobieski (LeDoux on the map above) is featured on pp. 1, 11-13 in this issue. Map source: *Plat Book of Minnesota*, (Rockford, Illinois: W.W. Hixson & Co., [1916]), portion Morrison County.

Minnesota Genealogical Society  
**Polish Genealogical Society  
 of Minnesota**  
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 Golden Valley MN 55422

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 5768 Olson Memorial Hwy  
 Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014