

Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

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DROBNE ECHA

Installment #22

Dateline: Winona

From *Kuryer Polski*, 1906

By Greg Kishel

<gfk1@cornell.edu>

Our coverage of Minnesota's past in the Polish-language press finally turns to Winona, one of our state's oldest Polish-American communities and one of the largest places of Kaszubian immigrant settlement in the United States. I have not previously presented a translation of any Polish-language journalism from Winona, largely because I had not found even one letter or report that had any good narrative on the earliest Polonian settlement there, or the growth of its first Polish-ethnic institutions. (That is my first-priority goal for the material I translate and present in print; the second is name-heavy content that would help PGS-MN members to retrieve information about their ancestors and their lives in their new American homeland.)

However, while reviewing century-old issues of Milwaukee's *Kuryer Polski*, I uncovered something for Winona that was closer to my desired content. Its author, Wincenty SŁAWSKI, worked for over a decade as a travelling subscription agent for *Kuryer Polski* across the Upper Midwest and sometimes further afield. From time to time during the first decade of the 20th century, SŁAWSKI sent a dispatch to his paper while he was on the hustings to drum up readership. Most of these were collations of short news-bits from towns in the same area, likely gleaned from conversations with prospective subscribers. (One can see how this helped to grow circulation; seeing one's name in print right away would be quick gratification for those newly-enlisted readers in isolated rural Polish communities.) Those assembled during SŁAWSKI's travels within Minnesota (and the Dakotas or Nebraska)

In this issue:

	Page
<i>Drobne Echa</i> Dateline: Winona, MN.....	1
President's Letter.....	2
Bulletin Board.....	3
Yellow Pages.....	5
The Kashubian Strawberry.....	9
http://.....	10
Twin Cities Polish Festival.....	14
Are You a Good Ancestor?.....	14
Analyzing Matrimonial Records.....	15
Surname Indexing Project.....	21
Missing Branches.....	28

were almost always titled *Echa z Zachodu*, "Echoes from the West."

I've retrieved most of these dispatches published in 1905-1909 and will prepare them for a future installment. One from 1906 caught my eye, because it seemed to feature things SŁAWSKI was told about the very earliest Polish immigrant settlement in the upper Mississippi River valley, at Winona and just downriver at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. On translation, its content challenged the standard perception of the origins of Winona's Polish-American community.

Winona Article ...continued on page 7



Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota

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Please use application form on insert page.

Items submitted for publication are welcomed and encouraged. We require that feature-length articles be submitted exclusively to PGS-MN. Articles, letters, book reviews, news items, queries, etc. should be sent to: Editor, *PGS-MN Newsletter*, 557 98th Lane NW, Coon Rapids, MN 55433 or: <EditorPGSMN@gmail.com>.

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President's Letter

Dear Members,

I am getting ready to realize a lifelong dream. Later this month I will be taking my children to Poland for a general tour and then stops in my family's ancestral villages. After thirty years of research, I can finally stand in the places that my immigrant ancestors left behind four generations ago. Together we will enjoy the foods of my youth and see the national historic places. Not everyone can get to Poland. But, I learned so much about it getting ready for the trip, I would like to challenge you to pick up a good short history of Poland, or a guidebook and read about its places and people. I have been using the *Eyewitness Travel* and *Rick Steves'* book series. It really helps your "collection of dead relatives" (as my sister calls this hobby) come alive. It makes fine summer reading at the beach or lake.

We would love to see you at the Polish Festival in Minneapolis on August 11/12. The weather is usually great- as are the music and food. Look for our two tents and come out of the sun for some water. Also, bring your questions to our Panel of Experts (OK- just the Board Members and volunteers). We can help point you in the right direction on your next genealogical step.

Our member meetings start up again in September at the library. In October, we will not have a meeting, but we encourage you all to attend the MN Genealogical Society's Fall Conference at the Colonial Church of Edina (see their website for full details). Then we are back at the Library for a combination meeting with the Pomeran Group in November. Pencil in 19 January 2013 on your calendar for the next annual meeting. We will be celebrating our 20th Anniversary that afternoon and encourage past members and board members to attend and share stories of the early days of this organization.

Until we meet at one of these events- Sto Lat!

Jerome Biedny jaybiedny@juno.com



The Bulletin Board

Correspondence - Komunikacja

In Memoriam

I'd like to thank the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota for the 'In Memoriam' for my mother, Lucy Kruchowski, that appeared in the Spring 2012 edition of the PGS-MN newsletter. She loved researching her family ancestry (particularly when it involved travel!) and made many good friends through the Society.

Can you please let me know if the PGS has any back copies available of the issues of the PGS-MN newsletter in which my mother's three articles were published? We have mom's own set of newsletters, which she collected, but I would like to purchase an additional copy of any of those issues that may still be available.

Thanks & regards,
Jeanne Kruchowski [daughter]
jkruchow@hotmail.com

Editor's Note: We sent complimentary copies of the newsletters that Jeanne requested.

Gift membership/Grave stone repair

Please find a Money Order requesting a year subscription to your Newsletter for my first cousin, Veronica (Warzecha) Freihammer, 13011 - 22nd Avenue North East, Rice MN 56367. If Veronica already has an active subscription, please add this for the following year.

Some history of my cousin: Veronica was born and raised in the Holdingford, Minnesota area, on the original Sebastian & Sophia WARZECHA farm. Veronica's mother's maiden name, KUKLOK, is also from the Holdingford area. Veronica is the youngest of 6 children. She has been working diligently for well over 20 years on her family history. Veronica has spent hours in the archives gathering family history.

Veronica & her brother Fedelis are a good resource for steps to take when deteriorating/weathered grave stones of family members, require repair. This past year Veronica diligently researched the most affordable and durable techniques/companies to use to repair our great-grandparents deteriorating grave stones. The grave site is located at the Cemetery in Opole, MN. Fedelis chose the print & design for the repair. Fedelis is a good resource to recommend the various computer program, design & format to use. Veronica & Fedelis have done a beautiful work of art repairing the grave stone. The materials used will weather the storms and severe temperature changes of Minnesota.

I certainly have been enjoying your Newsletter.

Sincerely yours,
Grace Kramer
Vernon, B.C., Canada

Editor's reply: Thank you, Grace, for your gift membership and for the information on grave stone repair. We are happy to say that your cousin, Veronica, is already a member of PGS-MN. We will extend her membership for one additional year.

Members: A membership to PGS-MN is always a good idea when looking for a birthday or Christmas gift for that favorite cousin of yours (or anyone else). Just complete the Membership Application form found on the insert of this newsletter and note that it is a gift membership.

Extra Contributions...

We thank the following for their extra monetary contributions to PGS-MN-
-to the Library Fund, to
Family Ties or to the
Capital Campaign Fund.

Judith Foley
Nancy Howe
Karen Karkula
Grace Kramer
Chester Rog
John & Judy Rys

Dziękuję
[Thank you!]

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

Recently at PGS-MN Meetings

Central and Eastern European Genealogy Conference, April 27-28, Inver Hills Community College in Inver Grove Heights, MN

Keynote speaker, Dr. John Colletta opened conference with a presentation entitled ***“Finding the REAL Stories of Your Immigrant Ancestors”*** He presented the “stories” of three immigrants; one from France, one Bavarian, and one from Ireland. Through story, he demonstrated although the vital records of an ancestor are important records to find, what really brings an ancestor’s story to life is to discover and study the history, culture and times of the era and the city or country of the ancestor. You can learn about the history of an ancestor by reading local histories, “ethnic” histories, published genealogies, and national biographies. Dr. Colletta’s presentation was very informational and entertaining.

The second day of the conference began with Dr. Colletta presenting ***“U.S. Passenger Arrival Records, 1820-1930s: Sources and Strategies for Challenging Cases.”*** Here Dr. Colletta shared the steps to take when searching for the ships on which your ancestors came to America. He also gave tips and strategies for resolving issues such as passenger names being transcribed incorrectly, confusion between ship names and names of ports of arrival and departure, and many other issues.

Then attendees chose from a number of different breakout sessions to attend. The breakout sessions were grouped into interest areas for German/Pommern group, Czech/Slovak group, Polish group, Romanian group, and a general genealogy interest group.

The conference concluded with another entertaining presentation by Dr. Colletta, ***“The County Courthouse: Your ‘Trunk in the Attic’”*** where he discussed the types of records stored at county courthouses and gave advice on navigating county systems. He advised attendees that each county has their own method of storage, record keeping, and policies on who may or may not access those records.

Dr. Colletta’s concluding advice – “Be Clever, Stay Flexible, and Keep a Sense of Humor!” Conference attendees will attest Dr. Colletta certainly does just that!

Upcoming Meetings, Programs, Events.....

PGS-MN Meetings

September 1, 2012 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.
“How to Write and Publish Family History in the 21st Century” presentation by Cynthia Jacobson.

October 2012 – MGS conference (see below).

November 3, 2012 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.
Joint meeting with Pommern Group

December 2012 – No member meeting
January 19, 2013 – Annual Membership Meeting

Twin Cities Polish Fest

Saturday, August 11, 10 a.m. – 10 p.m.
Sunday, August 12, 11 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Old Main Street in Minneapolis

5th Annual North Star Genealogy Conference ***“New Approaches and Old Sources”***

October 5 and 6, 2012
Colonial Church, Edina, MN

Featuring, ***D. Joshua Taylor***, known to many genealogists from his appearances with Sarah Jessica Parker and Ashley Judd on NBC's popular *Who Do You Think You Are* series, Josh is a nationally known researcher, speaker, and author who promotes and explores the convergence of history and genealogy.

Pommern Regional Group Meetings

2012 Calendar

Calendar subject to change. Updates posted on the web
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mnprgm/PRG.html>

Aug 4: Dr. Professor LaVern Ripley will talk the growth of the German railroad system in Hinterpommern.- Open

Sept 1: A Quick Lesson in German and another topic TBD

Oct 6: MGS Fall Conference

Nov 3: Joint meeting with the Polish group. *What is Pomerania?* (PRG tentative program)

Dec 1: Christmas Celebration Program

Meeting Location: MN Genealogy Society
1185 Concord St.
South St. Paul, MN

1:30-4:00 PM
4th flr conference room or 1st flr auditorium

Any questions, please contact me.

Thanks

Jim Neuenfeldt
Chairperson - Pommern Regional Group MN
neunan334@msn.com
PGS-MN



Yellow Pages ???

You may have noticed in the last newsletter that we solicited submissions from vendors that offer merchandise, translation, travel or research assistance to genealogists. Upon further consideration, we felt that a simple list might be convenient, but would be obsolete almost as soon as it was printed. On any given day, a *Google* search would be just as effective. Furthermore, since the Society does not endorse one product or service over another, the list would be less useful than talking to someone that could offer a true referral. So, we are modifying our effort and, instead of the promised *Yellow Pages*, we offer the following advice:

Steps in Selecting a Research Company in Poland

After years of searching on your own, you may ultimately hit a "brick wall" that only an in-country researcher can break through. Follow these steps in contracting services with a research firm in Poland.

1. Organize. You may know the most about your target relatives, but you need to convey that to a researcher so they can determine IF they can help you at all. You will need copies of records you gathered here in America and any research you did in the Polish records. Organize these in the Family

Group Sheets and Pedigree Charts that you can use to communicate your needs. If you have them, don't forget collateral lines of siblings, etc. As you know, the search is not always linear. When you are sure you have swept together all that you know, scan it into a .pdf file so you can send the whole package to the researcher by email.

In my case, I had a great grandfather with no American record of his parents and five different documented birth dates. I also had a town name, but it was really two towns- one "upper" and one "lower". He also used the first names John, Jan and Wojciech and the last names Fuda and Fyda interchangeable on official documents.

2. Estimate. Based on what you send the researcher, they will need to pencil out HOW they could solve your problem and be able to offer an estimated cost for those services. This estimate will give you an idea of their method and time required. They should list an hourly rate for research, plus any extras like mileage, photocopying, parking, etc. Based on this estimate, you will have to decide if the search is worth the investment. Good researchers are worth their wage as they can do things faster and better than you alone writing to achieve, etc. Expect to pay \$50-\$250 (and more) for a well documented solution to a problem. Those are not plumber or lawyer wages, but in research the hours add up fast. Also, realize that "no answer" could also be waiting for you as a result.

3. Evaluate. Once you get the estimate back, consider if the approach is reasonable, if the cost seems justified, and determine your timeframe for the work. Are you traveling to Poland in the next three months and need an answer immediately so you can book your tickets, or could you wait until the researcher goes to your Diocesan Archives with several other peoples work next month? If you like what you see, you should formally reply in writing that you agree to the terms of the estimate and under what circumstances you might expect to pay more than the estimate.

Communication is key here. If you do not understand something in the estimate, ask questions. What they are going to do for you, and what you will receive (if anything), must be clear to both

Winona Article ...continued from page 1

SŁAWSKI treated that historical subject matter in the flowery, pseudo-literary voice that I've seen in some other correspondence from him. But in the same report he reverted back to his other journalistic style, by getting into some dirt about a prominent Winona Pole in nasty fashion. Here's the whole thing now, in my translation.

From the issue of August 29, 1906:

Echoes from the West.

(Correspondence to *Kuryer Polski*.)

Winona, Minn., August 24. – The Hudson River presents a marvelous panorama of nature in the East; nonetheless it cannot compete with its brother, the Mississippi, in the West. Nowhere in the world would one be likely to find scenery as beautiful as one can observe on the Father of Rivers, near the place where he springs up at his source. One cannot conjure up a more lush image of anything more beautiful. Artists find an inspiration for their compositions here; lovers find their consolation; and the Polish exile would recall the Wisła, dear to him as the mother to all faithful sons of the old country. On this Father of Rivers we find a good many Polish colonies, of which only two are situated within the enchanting valley, "Winona and LaCrosse." These settlements are in essence a single grove of trees, where it is difficult for one to see the hut of our immigrant under broad lime trees. There are the tidy cottages, embraced by grape vines, not feeling the rays of the sun the day over; the various flora filling the air with their aromatic fragrance; the bands of squirrels, which escaped from the forests in the times when the river flooded, receiving hospitality and now roaming freely along the sidewalks, fed and protected by the city government.

The settlements of LaCrosse and Winona are among the oldest Polish colonies. The former was first inhabited in the main by settlers from Wielkopolska; in the latter, situated about 25 English miles up the river, Old Pomeranians, residents of Warmia, were the earlier settlers, though here as well the "Poznanians" had their own district and church. However, being as small in numbers as they were,

they lost their own dialect, they were overwhelmed by the more numerous Kaszubians; but no one resented that here, because in time all claimed, to some degree, that they all came from a single place. It is a noteworthy fact, that in LaCrosse lives the old man DUBIŃSKI, who was already present there in 1848; he claims that there already were Polish businesses in Peoria, Ill., in those times. Thus one may assume that a good many of ours were here in the time of Kościuszko, such as the oldster, engineer GRZENIA, now 70 years old and born here, and now subscribing to this newspaper for the first time.

Undoubtedly the first Polish immigrants to America were Kaszubians; living closest to the sea, they were recruited for the English sailing ships, which conducted a broad trade between Szczecin and Quebec in the beginning of the 19th century. The signs thus indicate, that the oldest colonists were the Poles in Canada.

I return, but to our above-mentioned colonies. It is known to all, that the Polish nation is famous for its universal hospitality, and most of all the Kaszubians. They would do everything to help a brother, they would share the last crust of bread' but at the same time they are so pious that others take advantage of their good heart. One can scarcely find among them any instances of crime or brawling, from which they always abstain. Unfortunately, most of them are lacking in education; they contend that a child barely seven days old, with eyes wide open, can see so well that he sees through an oaken plank. It would be well if those eyes would always stay wide open, but the opposite happens. As far as I know, in Winona there were always people who did not allow others to get access to an education, and profited materially from the sweat of our brothers. Those taken advantage of in this way had to degrade themselves repeatedly in order to eke out a living; whereas a certain clique always had a lush living without work. There were even times when a Polish agent would turn up in this colony and would be advised by the authorities that he was to apply to the clique for permission to conduct business here, and perhaps to make a payment of extorted tribute as well, lest his livelihood be tainted in an unseemly way. I shall return to this matter later.

A ban on the keeping of animals in the city, of the sort for which Moses issued a decree of death in his own time, provoked such a tumult in Winona, that the whole English press is writing widely about it. I should think that this would have calmed down one way or another, but unfortunately a city councilman, the Pole Mr. PELOWSKI, got the privilege of an exception secured to him, which the city council consented to, and things worsened. On the complaint of our housewives, the Board of Health came for an inspection; but it also recognized that this underhanded dealing was the doings of a city father. Now only one path to justice has been left to our mothers-- or rather a stick. Thus, the only solution that remaining to the messrs. city-councillors is either to drive the pigs out or to get a good drubbing. They were persuaded of that with a vengeance at a recent meeting, when our Polish women appeared en masse ready to fight for their cause.

Just how wrong a conception some have of the acts of faith, I can point to the fact, that recently one MASIGA died in Winona. In his lifetime he ate, drank, and happily read the advice of a certain newspaper; and while dying he bequeathed a hundred dollars for Masses to be said. But, he forgot completely about his creditors. One must doubt whether St. Peter will let one such into heaven.

– In a truly thievish fashion, a couple of Poles carried on a trade in installment books such as *Melania, The Horrors of Siberia, etc.*, in practically all of the Polish colonies in all of America. After taking subscriptions, this gang has vanished to an unknown place. Hundreds of Poles were swindled by these greedy agents.

– In the far west the farmers arrested en masse every *Hobo* who was capable of work. The lack of people for work was so great, that wages increased to \$3.50 per day plus board.

– In Foley and vicinity the capitalists are searching for minerals in the earth. They are paying the farmers high prices for a so-called *permit*. Our Polish brothers reside in that area.

W. ŚLAWSKI.

* * * * *

As you have seen, this piece has some tantalizing hints as to the earliest Polish-American settlement in the upper Mississippi River valley, and the origins of those pioneers in the Polish lands of Europe. To this day, the Polish-American community in Winona regards its origins as strongly or exclusively Kaszubian.¹ But here, ŚLAWSKI suggests that some of the earliest Poles in the Winona-LaCrosse region came from a variety of places in northern and central Poland as well as the Kaszubian lands southwest of Gdańsk. Even more interestingly, he describes a sort of reacculturation within these communities in their earlier years, toward the regional Slavic dialect of the dominant Kaszubian demographic.²

My strong belief is that the sole source of ŚLAWSKI's information for this part of his letter was oral, i.e. conversation with the local people. There is certainly no indication that he looked into local records, of the sort we genealogists now search out. So, one must take his notions with a grain of salt; but his report certainly evidences a persisting oral tradition about the broader origins of the Polonia in Winona and LaCrosse, a half-century after the first arrivals.³ And do take note of his effort to document an early Polish presence on the very frontier of the Old Northwest of the United States, "in the time of [Thaddeus] KOŚCIUSZKO" [(1746 - 1817)]—as if to emphasize that the Poles of

Winona Article ...continued on page 11

¹A recent book is themed exclusively around this idea: The Polish Cultural Institute, *The Kashubian Polish Community of Southeastern Minnesota* (Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2001).

²Like most of Arcadia Publishing's "Images of America" series, *The Kashubian Polish Community of Southeastern Minnesota* has only a few pages of text on the historical backdrop of the photographs it showcases. In its "Introduction," at pp. 6-9, much is made of the distinction between Kaszubian grammar and phonetics and those of the mainstream Polish language.

³*The Kashubian Polish Community of Southeastern Minnesota*, at p.19, identifies 1855 as the year in which the first Kaszubian-Polish immigrants arrived in Winona.

The Kashubian Strawberry

(Source: The Warsaw Voice, Special Sections, Monthly, June 2011)

The first Polish fruit to enjoy protection under European Union law is the Kashubian strawberry (*truskawka kaszubska* in Polish, *kaszebskô malena* in Kashubian). Its name was registered in November 2009 as a Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) in the EU.

The Kashubian Strawberry comes in different shapes: round conical or round-kidney shaped. Its longitudinal cross section is heart-shaped, when cut across it is round. The early-harvest fruit is large or medium-sized. The skin color is dark red, consistent across the whole surface, slightly glossy, and the flesh is bright red when cut. The fruit is firm, slightly hard but also juicy. It is covered in a silky, very thin skin on which pips are visible. Kashubian strawberries are sweet and aromatic. Because of the conditions in which they ripen, Kashubian strawberries stand out from varieties grown in other regions due to their higher sugar content. This is the result of the special microclimate of the Kashubian Lake District, and particularly the daily temperature fluctuations—cool nights and scorching days.

Kashubian strawberries are produced in Kartuzy, Kościerzyna and Bytów counties in Pomerania province, and in the communes of Przywidz, Wejherowo, Luzino, Szemud, Linia, Łęczyce and Cewice. Only the following varieties may be sold as Kashubian strawberries: Senga Sengana, Elsanta, Honeoye that have been graded as Extra or Class I.

It is not quite clear how strawberries arrived in Kashubia, but we do know they appeared there in the early 20th century. It is also a fact that the area on which they were grown increased with every year. The taste and popularity of the strawberries led more and more farmers to grow them. Strawberry fields kept expanding for over half a century until they became a permanent part of the Kashubian landscape. It was this proliferation that led the locals to establish and organize the Strawberry Picking Festival. This is an outdoor event held since 1971 on the first Sunday of July on

Złota Góra (Golden Hill) near Brodnica Górna. The popularity of the festival is reflected in the number of people who take part in what is biggest event in the region. Estimates put the number of participants at 30,000 in 2002, growing to about 40,000 in 2004 and 2005. During just one day in 2005, almost 2 metric tons of strawberries were sold at the Strawberry Picking Festival. Many different contests are held during the event, some connected with strawberries, to mention the best strawberry cake contest and a competition for a “strawberry epigram.”

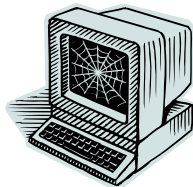
The reputation of the Kashubian strawberry is confirmed by numerous articles and facts demonstrating that it has become a part of the culture and identity of local residents. The local press publishes information about general meetings of the Kashubian Association of Strawberry Growers, about a plan for the Association to have a logo featuring Kashubian motifs and so on. The unique character and popularity of the Kashubian strawberry is also reflected in the volume of strawberries grown in the region. There are as many as 1,500 plantations, making this a very important fruit for the regional economy. In particular, it is worth noting the efforts of strawberry growers to unite and act together in matters involving the Kashubian strawberry, including measures to preserve its quality and flavor.

The attitude of buyers (businesses running cold storage facilities and processing plants) also reflects the reputation enjoyed by the Kashubian strawberry as they set aside reserve capacity to accommodate this fruit, taking into account that it is available later than strawberries from other regions of Poland. This reputation is also confirmed by attempts to market strawberries from other regions, which ripen earlier, as Kashubian strawberries.

The quality of Kashubian strawberries is closely linked to the areas where they are grown. The poor soil and harsh climate of the Kashubian Lake District delays the time of flowering and shortens the growing season. The diverse postglacial land forms with numerous ponds and ribbon lakes are conducive to strawberry growing and facilitate effective watering. Exposure to natural factors, in

particular the tough climate, has a positive impact on the formation and ripening of the strawberries, while the very poor soil and unfavorable farming conditions are unsuitable for other crops. The big variations in relative altitude enable strawberries to be grown on slopes exposed to sunlight, ensuring proper ripening of the fruit. All this coupled with slightly acidic soils makes Kashubia the perfect place to grow strawberries. **PGS-MN**

http://



Online Genealogy Magazines

Annals of Genealogical Research – Free journal for genealogy and family history. Provides a way to publish research results and corrections and to make those results easy for others to find.
<http://www.genlit.org/>

Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter – Daily newsletter for genealogy consumers, with family history news, tips, and reviews from genealogist Dick Eastman. There is a free version and a paid version of this newsletter. As of 7/6/2012 the paid version is \$5.95 for 3 months or \$19.95 for 12 months. <http://www.genlit.org/agr/index.php>

Evertons Genealogical Helper – Online version of popular genealogy magazine. Includes research helps, resources, chat, databases, and more.

Family Chronicle – Genealogical magazine for people researching family trees, family history, heritage and genealogy roots. Free newsletter for signing up. As of 7/6/2012 online magazine subscription \$32.95/1 year; \$55.95/2 years; \$77.95/3 years. Risk-free trial subscription offered.
<http://www.familychronicle.com/>

Family Tree Digest – Free weekly newsletter with genealogy news, expert advice, access to recently-acquired data, community building resources and

new product research.

<http://www.genealogynewsletter.com/>

Family Tree Magazine – Complete online genealogy toolbox featuring SuperSearch, downloadable forms, a bookstore and more. As of 7/6/2012, “Plus” subscription is \$39.99/yr. or \$5.99/mo. Also have print edition subscription for \$27.00/7 issues.
www.familytreemagazine.com/

Genealogy Magazine – Find books, databases and articles for tracing your family tree.
<http://www.genealogymagazine.com/>

Genealogy Roots Blog – Blog for finding online genealogy databases, records and resources. Focuses on vital records, obituaries, census and military records, and ship passenger lists.
<http://genrootsblog.blogspot.com/>

Genealogy Today – Features genealogy and family tree history, ancestry databases, lookups, search tools, original articles and a directory of local surnames. <http://www.genealogytoday.com/>

Journal of Genetic Genealogy – Free open access online journal providing articles on the use of DNA testing for genealogy. Contains highly technical articles on the use of DNA testing for genealogy.
<http://www.jogg.info/>

RootsWeb Review – Includes information about additions to RootsWeb.com (new databases, mailing lists, etc.), plus genealogical research, humor, readers' stories, and other articles of interest to family historians. <http://rwr.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>
PGS-MN



Fun Trivia!

- Poland is the _____ largest country in Europe.
- Pizza in Poland does not contain _____.
- _____ is the oldest Polish town.
- _____ is the tallest building in Poland.

(Answers on page 19)

Winona Article ...continued from page 8

the early 20th century belonged there from the beginning, as much as anyone else did.⁴

Presenting that aspect of this letter was my initial motivation for translating and publishing it. However, I did some background research for the second half, contemporary to 1906 and as earthy as it was. The story there is just as interesting, and it's more concrete.

The backdrop is Wincenty SŁAWSKI's role as a long-time, tenacious promoter of *Kuryer Polski* throughout the Upper Midwestern states. Between my reviews of the run of Winona's *Wiarus* (1886-1919) and about a decade's worth of *Kuryer Polski* (to 1910), I have found many evidences of a nasty rivalry for the patronage of Minnesota's Polish-Americans, between the two publications. Before his death in 1902, Hieronim DERDOWSKI, the acid-tongued editor of *Wiarus*, singled out SŁAWSKI to revile him repeatedly as a sleazy huckster employed by the money-grubbing editor of an irreligious newspaper foreign to the interests of Minnesota's Poles.⁵ In turn, SŁAWSKI readily bearded the lion in his den, coming regularly to Winona to solicit new subscribers in the seat of *Wiarus*'s publication.

This seems to have led to some clashes with Winona's civil authorities, which are the root of SŁAWSKI's gripe here about "extorted tribute" to

⁴I leave it to someone with better and more formal credentials in immigration history to vet SŁAWSKI's theory about how and why the first Kaszubians came to North America. Kaszubs proper does not extend to the Baltic Sea coast, after all.

⁵DERDOWSKI's polemical style is entertaining to us now, but it was incendiary to his contemporaries. See John Radzilowski, *Poles in Minnesota* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2005), pp. 48-49; and, in general, Helen Derdowska Zimmiewicz, "Polish Troublemaker, Pioneer Trouble Shooter," *Gopher Historian*, v. IV, no. 3 (Nov., 1949).

local authorities.⁶ And, it appears, the personal animosity between SŁAWSKI and DERDOWSKI hit boiling point at least once, with allegations of death threats, an arrest, and the posting of a peace bond.⁷

So, it seems, SŁAWSKI used the pulpit of his employer's newspaper to get back at the Winonans whom he believed had oppressed him. The PELLOWSKI family, large and prominent in Winona's Polish community, became one of his targets--due, no doubt, to the presence of one of its members on the Winona city council. So, he reported on the hog-related issue in this installment, with his insinuations of favoritism and corruption to the detriment of PELLOWSKI'S fellow Poles.

SŁAWSKI's little snipe is more yellow journalism than investigative reporting. Contemporaneous reportage in the local English-language press brings out a story that is more involved and interesting. In many ways, the PELLOWSKI hog affair showed just how much the Poles of Winona's East Side had become a force in the town's politics and street society alike.

⁶On at least one instance, SŁAWSKI was cited and fined for selling goods without a peddler's license in Winona. *Winona Daily Republican*, August 20, 1896, p. 3. (SŁAWSKI apparently supplemented his income as subscription agent by selling Polish-oriented religious articles. I have found an 1898 report from a Polish community in outstate Minnesota in which he was accused of haranguing the locals to buy religious pictures and KRUSZKA's publications, as they emerged from the church after Mass. I'll present that one in a future installment.)

⁷As reported in the November 28, 1898 issues of the *Winona Daily Herald* and the *Winona Daily Republican* (at pp. 8 and 3, respectively), DERDOWSKI made a criminal complaint against SŁAWSKI, the cause alleged being the making of death threats. SŁAWSKI was arrested and brought before the state court. The *Daily Republican* article details the backdrop, including the revelation that SŁAWSKI "was in [DERDOWSKI's] employ" about a year earlier and DERDOWSKI had accused him of taking a subscriber list for *Wiarus* when he left to work for *Kuryer Polski*. *Wiarus* reported on the arrest and the upcoming court hearing in its issues of November 24 and December 1, 1898, both at p. 8.

Apparently, in early 1906 one T. PELLOWSKI started raising hogs on land within the city limits, south of the Milwaukee Road railroad tracks and in the Fourth Ward in the east end of town.⁸ He used the site of a former sheep ranch that the city had closed years before on the complaints of local homeowners. At some point earlier than that, the “hog limit,” i.e. the outer boundary of the area where hogs could be raised within the city, had been moved outward. This had required the Polish-American residents of the East End to get rid of their backyard livestock.⁹ PELLOWSKI’s facility, apparently, was outside the “hog limit” but within the city boundaries.

PELLOWSKI had obtained permits from the Board of Health to raise hogs in numbers. More interestingly, he had been given a garbage-hauling contract with the City of Winona and was using his collections to feed his herd. But aggrieved by the perceived inequity of treatment by city authorities, and complaining strongly of a hog-caused nuisance factor, the residents of the Fourth Ward brought their complaints to the city council in June. They petitioned to stop PELLOWSKI’s operation by having the “hog limit” extended to the city limits.¹⁰

The council referred the matter to its sanitary committee, which reported a week later that it had found PELLOWSKI’s operation “to be in a perfectly sanitary condition.” At the July 9 council meeting, several dozen Fourth Ward residents addressed the council and threatened to forcibly drive PELLOWSKI’s hogs from his farm and into the city’s Central Park. For their pains, they were upbraided by the city attorney about “American

Citizenship” and were warned against taking the law into their own hands.¹¹

On the sanitary committee’s report, and on a later clearance from the secretary of the State Board of Health, the council deferred action on the citizens’ request pending a two-week recess. The aggrieved poured onto the city streets on July 13, but between a guard detail of police officers at PELLOWSKI’s ranch and cooler Polish heads prevailing, the protest-stampede did not occur.¹²

It then seemed that progress was coming with the introduction of an ordinance to extend the “hog limit” and the referral of the issue to an ad hoc committee of citizens and the aldermen on the sanitary committee. This concession prompted a deferral of the still-threatened hog stampede.¹³ When it emerged that the extension of the limit was to be prospective, effective the following May, there was another mass appearance from the Fourth Ward before the city council. This time, however, a number of the women of the ward spoke directly to the council—“perhaps the first time in many years that the aldermen...while in session have been addressed by the fairer sex.”¹⁴ Notwithstanding this outburst and another splutter about a “hog parade,” it seems that the council’s efforts had palliated most

⁸This apparently was not the same person as alderman PELLOWSKI, but I have not done further research to clarify that. Anybody out there know anything about this?

⁹“Drive Hogs to Central Park,” *Winona Morning Independent*, July 10, 1906, p. 8.

¹⁰“Loop Fine for East End,” *Winona Daily Republican-Herald*, July 3, 1906, p. 6; “Fourth Ward Hog Problem,” *Winona Morning Independent*, July 3, 1906, p. 8.

¹¹“Drive Hogs to Central Park,” *supra*; “Would Drive Hogs Away,” *Winona Daily Republican-Herald*, July 10, 1906, p. 3; *Winona Weekly Leader*, July 13, 1906, p. 3.

¹²*Winona Weekly Leader*, July 20, 1906, p. 5.

¹³“Hog Limits Are Changed,” *Winona Daily Republican-Herald*, July 24, 1906, p. 6; “Hog Ranch Topic,” *Winona Morning Independent*, July 24, 1906, p. 8; *Winona Weekly Leader*, July 27, 1906, p. 5.

¹⁴“Hog Ranch to be Moved,” *Winona Republican-Herald*, August 7, 1906, p. 6; “Hog Parade,” *Winona Morning Independent*, August 7, 1906, p. 8; *Winona Weekly Leader*, August 10, 1906, p. 5. Obviously, this meeting and its phenomenon were the source of SŁAWSKI’s observation. It was a different world, a century ago, yes; but we must remember both the building public strength of the contemporaneous American women’s suffrage movement, not to mention the power of the Polish female personality!



TWIN CITY POLISH FESTIVAL



Saturday August 11th 2012 - 10am - 10pm
Sunday August 12th, 2012 - 11am - 6pm

Once again PGS-MN will be represented at the Twin City Polish Festival.

I am very excited about this year's festival. We had such a great time last year and a wonderful turnout that once again, I am expecting bigger and better things this year.

With the purchase of our two 10' x 10' Canopy tents with side walls, we will have ample room for our visitors.

As always we will be encouraging people to become members of PGS-MN, selling our publications and much more.

And what would the event be without the biggest attraction: The Baptismal and Marriage Indexes from 5 local Minneapolis and St Paul Polish Churches. Also included is the White Eagle Insurance book put together by PGS member John Rys.

Calling all volunteers!!! If you like to network with genealogy-minded people, talk about your search for your ancestors or just like to be a part of this wonderful event. Need volunteers to be available in the tent to just let people know what PGS-MN is all about, or to let them know all the wonderful resources we have at the MGS Library. You will love watching the reaction when they find their family names in the Church Index records or when one of the board members shows them an Ancestors city or village on Terry Kita's Poland map.

To Volunteer, Contact:

Dori Marszalek

before August 4th!

doripgs@comcast.net or 612-799-8905

Don't miss this opportunity to be a part of an exciting event. You will look at genealogy a whole different way.

Event Highlights

- Traditional Folk Dance and Music
- Arts and Crafts
- Traditional Food Market
- Minnesota State Amateur Polka Dance Championships
- Polish Sheepdogs
- Twin Cities Polish FilmFest - Presented in Partnership with [The Film Society of Minneapolis/Saint Paul](http://www.tcpolishfestival.org/)
- Children's Play Area
- Polish Beer Garden

Ample Parking Available in Area Parking Lots and Neighboring Streets

Handicap Parking is available St. Anthony Main Street.

Visit <http://www.tcpolishfestival.org/> for more information. **PGS-MN**



Are You A Good Ancestor?

A good ancestor keeps certificates:

birth and death; marriage and divorce
 health, military, naturalization, and school;

A good ancestor keeps books:

passports; newspaper and church notices; awards;
 photos; art work, craft work and journals; Bibles;
 diaries; baby, school, wedding; and heirlooms.

A good ancestor

Dates everything, includes full names,
 records where material may be found
 and always sees that at least one other copy of
 important data is somewhere else.

A good ancestor

Cares for tombstones,
 keeps research organized,
 writes or records the family stories, and
 supports family organizations.

A hundred years from now, will they think you were a good ancestor?

ANALYZING MATRIMONIAL RECORDS TO FIND ANCESTRAL VILLAGES

(Analysis, Next Step after Data Extraction)

By John L. Rys, (john@john.rys.name)

Introduction

Matrimonial records from Polish American churches are a potential gold mine for genealogists because of the breath of information they contain. They can be frustrating if they contain only minimal information. If completed properly, matrimonial records reveal names of the bride, groom, bride's parents, groom's parents, and two witnesses. This is an amazing total of eight surnames. There may be clues to previous marriages and family ties regarding relatives and friends participating as witnesses.

Village and Parish Information

Of equal importance, matrimonial records may be a means to find a Polish village or parish or church diocesan information. Village and parish information is often recorded as "parish of baptism" for the bride and groom.

The proverbial "brick wall" for some is the challenge of connecting immigrant ancestors to their village of origin in Poland. Here are a couple of obvious situations where matrimonial records provide a village breakthrough. Situation 1: You have no information about ancestral Polish villages. A village citation will overcome this "brick wall". Situation 2: You have a village name like Wysoka, but there are 22 villages in Poland with this name. A matrimonial record may give parish/deanery/diocesan information to overcome this "brick wall" and pin-point the specific village.

What If Matrimonial Records Show No Village Information?

Situations may exist where one can identify the first Polish American church their immigrant ancestors attended, however, there are no ancestral matrimonial records, or if there are, they do not contain village information. Examining several matrimonial records from that particular Polish

American church may reveal emigration patterns from Poland in terms of geographic area, diocese, and predominant villages. Knowing this, you are in a position to research areas which are potentially most fruitful.

Case Study Using Matrimonial Data

The data for this analysis was extracted from Holy Cross Church, largest and oldest ethnically Polish church in Minneapolis, Minnesota, founded in 1886. Holy Cross spawned four other ethnically Polish churches in Minneapolis. During the early years, Holy Cross used a variety of matrimonial registry books. Disappointingly the registry used for 1886-1908, did not provide a space for information on "parish of baptism" for the bride or groom, so village information for that period went unrecorded. The registry book used for 1908-1914 provided designated "parish of baptism" lines for the bride and groom. The book used for 1914-1926 changed significantly but still left a column for parish of baptism.

Objective - Create a Geographic Profile

The purpose of this study is to extract Polish village/parish information from matrimonial records and then quantify this data to arrive at the Polish geo-graphic make-up of early Holy Cross parishioners. In other words, create a geographic profile for early parishioners. Once quantified, a genealogist may more accurately determine the probability of geographic origins within Poland for a "turn of the 20th century" Holy Cross parishioner.

Filtering Through the Matrimonial Data

Along with surname data, "baptismal parishes" of the brides/grooms were entered. The Latin used in the matrimonial registry books is "Baptizatum in Parochial" or "Ecclesia Baptismi Vel Locus" basically meaning "parish of baptism." Holy Cross matrimonial data was entered into a Microsoft ACCESS database. For easier statistical analysis, the "parish of baptism" information was exported into a Microsoft EXCEL spreadsheet.

As expected, the amount of location information varied. Correct spellings and difficult to read old script handwriting were major issues. Some entries

were simple references to Austria or Galicia or Kingdom of Poland. Some entries cited village and diocese. Very few entries gave complete church information, such as, “St. Nicolai Parish, Krakow, Krakow Diocese, Galicia.” Most entries cited a village name.

The analyzed records are from May 11, 1908 through November 20, 1916, roughly eight and a half years of data. There were 851 matrimonial records for this time period. For each matrimonial record, two baptismal parishes are cited, the parish of the bride’s baptism and the parish of the groom’s baptism. Therefore, from the 851 records there are a total of 1,702 possible “parish of baptism” entries to examine.

Some “parish of baptism” fields were left blank by the recording priest, so the first filter was to remove those blank records leaving 1,274 records to be analyzed. The second filter was to eliminate the “parish of baptism” records which refer to parishes in the United States, such as, Holy Cross. The

assumption is that these brides and grooms were “second generation” Polish having been baptized in the United States. After this filter the number of records remaining for analysis amounted to 1,139.

Polish Partition Information

The first geographic analysis is by Polish partition. As you may recall from your Polish history, Poland was partitioned during the years 1772-1795. After 1795, Poland ceased to exist on the map and was divided into areas controlled by three partitioning countries: 1) Austria (later the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary) called their partition Galicia; 2) Russia’s partition and the area they controlled called the Kingdom of Poland; and 3) Germany’s partition often cited as Poznan, Posen or Prussia. The partitions of Poland lasted 123 years, until 1918, so many Polish immigrants cited these partitioning countries as their place of origin. The analysis by partitioning country is tabulated in Table 1.

Table 1. “Parish of Baptism” by Partitioning Country

Partition	Number of Brides/Grooms from this Partition	Percent of Brides/Grooms from this Partition
Austrian-Hungarian Partition (Galicia)	940	82.5%
Russian Partition (Kingdom of Poland)	141	12.4%
German Partition (Prussia)	33	2.9%
Unable to Identify Partition	21	1.8%
Hungary (Budapest)	4	0.4%
Totals	1,139	100%

It is clear from the data that Holy Cross parishioners emigrated predominantly from Galicia, the partitioned area of the dual Austrian-Hungarian monarchy. Therefore, the first assumption is that if your ancestors are from Holy Cross church in Minneapolis, it is very likely (82.5%) they came from southern Poland (Galicia).

Distribution within Galicia by Diocese

At the diocesan level, I analyzed the “parish of baptism” records from Galicia, so non-Galician records were filtered out. This left 940 Galician records. Some of the entries gave only partition information, i.e. Galicia or Austria and they were filtered out because diocesan information could not

be determined for these records. The remaining 874 records were tabulated by diocese. Most records cited just the village, but some records included a diocesan name.

Valuable Galician Reference Book

To determine the diocese for records without a diocesan name, I relied on a key reference book for Galician village information. It is *Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia, Expanded Data Version* by Brian J. Lenius. Originally published in 1993, an expanded version was published in 1999. (Available from Brian J. Lenius, Box 18 Group 4 R.R. #1, Anola, Manitoba, CANADA ROE OAO, website: www.lenius.ca)

The main body of the Lenius book is an alphabetical list of Galician entities called Community/Estate (i.e. City/Town/Village/Estate).

For each entry this book provides: Administrative District; Judicial/Tax District; Roman Catholic Diocese; Roman Catholic Parish; and references to any Greek, Evangelical, and Jewish jurisdictions. It also gives village “aka” information, for example that Barczyce is “also known as” Barcice. Diocesan information may assist genealogists in determining the correct church archives to search. The four Roman Catholic dioceses for Galicia are represented in Table 2.

Quoting the Lenius book “This (*diocese*) column indicates the Roman Catholic Diocese to which the Roman Catholic Parish belongs or belonged. This was based on the diocesan boundaries from ca. 1900 up to 1991 for the dioceses in Poland and up to 1939 for the dioceses in Ukraine. Although the dioceses were reorganized in 1992, diocesan archives and collections of diocesan records in state archives are still maintained according to the earlier boundaries.”

Table 2. “Parish of Baptism” by Galician Diocese

Name of Galician Diocese	Number of Brides/Grooms from this Diocese	Percent of Brides/Grooms from this Diocese
Kraków Archdiocese (Poland)	580	66.4%
Przemyśl Diocese (Poland)	134	15.3%
Tarnów Diocese (Poland)	118	13.5%
Lwów Archdiocese (Ukraine)	42	4.8%
Total	874	100%

The most cited diocese is the Archdiocese of Krakow, so the immigrants to Holy Cross were predominantly from the western end of Galicia rather than from the eastern portion of Galicia which is now part of the Ukraine (Lwów Archdiocese).

Galician Administrative Districts

The next analysis (Table 3) is by Galician administrative district. I relied on *Genealogical*

Gazetteer of Galicia by Brian J. Lenius. There were 734 Galician records where I could reliably determine the administrative district. Spelling and old script handwriting of village names were constant issues. Administrative district information may assist genealogists in determining the correct civil archives to search.

Another useful book identifying Galician villages and administrative districts is *Finding Your Jewish*

Roots in Galicia: A Resource Guide, by Susan F. Wynne, (Available from Avotaynu, Inc. Teaneck, NJ, 1998). This book lists Galician villages concentrating, ostensibly, on those with Jewish populations. The most cited Galician administrative district is

Myslenice (45%), which is located just south of Krakow. The Lenius book lists a total of 82 administrative districts for Galicia. Forty-nine of these administrative districts were sources of Holy Cross immigrants.

Table 3. “Parish of Baptism” by Administrative District

Galician Administrative District (49 of 82 Districts Represented)	Number of Brides/Grooms from this District	Percent of Brides/Grooms from this District
Myślenice	333	45.4%
Nowy Targ	65	8.9%
Kolbuszowa	54	7.4%
Żywiec	48	6.5%
Nowy Sącz	37	5.0%
Limanowa	23	3.1%
Tarnobrzeg	17	2.3%
Tarnów	16	2.2%
Bochnia	13	1.8%
Wadowice	13	1.8%
Brzesko	11	1.5%
Biała	10	1.4%
Ropczyce	9	1.2%
Jasło	8	1.1%
Kraków	6	.8%
Grybów	5	.7%
Buczacz, Gorlice, Przemyśl	4 each	.5% each
Czortków, Pilzno, Podgórze, Podhajce, Przemyślany, Stryj, Strzyżów, Wieliczka, Zbaraż	3 each	.4% each
Jarosław, Łańcut, Mielec, Nisko, Radziechów, Tarnopol	2 each	.3% each
Bóbrka, Chrzanów, Cieszanów, Dąbrowa, Krosno, Rzeszów, Sanok, Skole, Stanisławów, Tłumacz, Trembowla, Zaleszczyki, Zborów, Złoczów, Zydaczów	1 each	.1% each
TOTAL	734	100%

Polish Village and Highlander Clan Information

Table 4 was created using village names cited five or more times. Rabka was the village providing the largest number (145) of Polish immigrants to Holy Cross church in Minneapolis. Rabka’s location is

on the southern route from Krakow to Zakopane. The number of Rabka associated emigrants is actually larger because emigrants citing smaller nearby villages, such as, Skawa (9 citations) and Chabowka (8 citations) attended church at the

parish of Rabka, so you can effectively add at least 17 more Rabka entries.

In addition to administrative divisions, there are identifiable cultural regions. Geographically this mountainous area is divided into areas of highlander clans. Where applicable, Table 4 includes the highlander clan associated with individual villages. An English translation about Polish “Highlanders” was published in *Rodziny, The Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America*, Fall 2004, pages 11-22. This translation of the “Górale” entry from

Słownik Geograficzny (1881) is by William F. (Fred) Hoffman. This time period corresponds closely to the years of Galician immigration to Minneapolis.

The above mentioned Słownik translation classifies thirteen different highlander areas in southern Poland. Most of these highlander clans are associated with the lower Carpathian Mountain range called the Beskid Mountains. The term “górale” as used today is associated primarily with the Podhale (Podhalanie) area on the northern slopes of the higher Carpathian Mountain range called the Tatra Mountains. There are separate Słownik Geograficzny entries for some of the

individual highlander clans, also written in the time period of the late 1890’s.

Six different Polish highlander clans are represented among early Holy Cross parishioners. The above translated Słownik Geograficzny entry states: “In the mountains, nature separates precisely valleys and the regions between the mountains with more or less accessible divisions; thus it does not unite the peoples, but rather divides them. One can ascribe to this fact the great variety of highland clans, which are characterized by their lack of intermingling.” Apparently, these “non-mingling” Polish highlanders were able to adapt and come together in America to form Holy Cross Church in Minneapolis.

Table 4. “Parish of Baptism” by Galician Village

Identified Villages of Origin	Number of Brides/Grooms from this Village	Regional Highlander Clan	Diocese
Rabka	145	Rabczanie	Kraków
Jordanów	41	Babiogórcy	Kraków
Sokołów	39		Przemyśl
Nowy Targ	36	Nowotarzanie	Kraków
Spytkowice	25	Babiogórcy	Kraków
Barcice (aka Barczyce)	23	Sandeczanie	Tarnów
Żywiec	18	Żywczaki	Kraków
Olszówka	14	Rabczanie	Kraków
Łętówina (Łentówina)	13	Kliszczaki	Kraków
Raba Wyżnia	11	Rabczanie	Kraków
Skawa	11	Babiogórcy	Kraków
Maków	10	Babiogórcy	Kraków
Tarnów	11		Tarnów
Myślenice	8	Kliszczaki	Kraków
Chabówka	7	Rabczanie	Kraków
Pcim	7	Kliszczaki	Kraków
Sucha	7	Żywczaki	Kraków
Trzeboś	7		Przemyśl
Czarny	5	Podhale	Kraków
Piwniczna	5		Tarnów
Rajcza	5	Żywczaki	Kraków
Rzezawa	5		Tarnów
Toporzysko	5	Babiogórcy	Kraków



PGS-MN NEWSLETTER

Surname Indexing Project – Volume 17

We are continuing to index the surnames included in the past issues of the PGS-MN Newsletter. The following listing includes all surnames that appeared in Volume 17, Nos. 1-4: Spring, Summer and Fall 2009 and Winter 2009-10. The code used in this listing is as follows: the first number is the volume number, the second number is the issue number, and the third numbers are page numbers (volume:issue:page). We are indebted to Mary Kowles for the indexing of this volume. Back issues may be ordered from: Paul Kulas, PGS-MN Newsletter, 12008 West River Road, Champlin MN 55316-2145. The cost is \$5.00 per issue. Make checks payable to: PGS-MN.

- A--**
- Abromitis Mackin, Lois 17:2:29
 Adamczewski 17:1:20
 Adamczyk, Hattie Mary 17:4:08
 Adams, Marjorie 17:1:32
 Adamski, Hattie Mary 17:4:08
 Ahrens, Mary 17:1:insert
 Altendorf, Reverend Father 17:1:14,15
 Amato, Joseph 17:4:32
 Andersen, Congressman 17:3:22
 Andersen, H. Carl 17:3:09
 Anderson 17:2:02
 Anderson, Torgny 17:2:13
 Anderson, Valarie C. 17:4:07
 Andrzejek 17:3:04
 Andrzejek, W. 17:3:22
 Andrzejewski, Fr. 17:2:01
 Andrzejewski Wartner, Janel 17:4:32
 Angrist, Georgene Leiter 17:3:32
 Annus, Felix 17:1:09
 Arasim 17:1:21; 17:4:08
 Arasimowicz 17:1:21; 17:4:08
 Arndt, John 17:1:32
- B--**
- Babulski 17:4:32
 Bagger, Louis 17:2:04; 17:4:09
 Bak 17:1:31
 Bambenek, Al 17:3:13
 Bambenek, Alphonse (Mose) 17:3:14
 Bambenek, Dominic 17:3:13
 Bambenek, Helen 17:3:14
 Bambenek, Joe 17:3:13
 Bannert 17:1:20
 Baranowska, Francisca 17:4:25
 Barczak, Michał 17:1:07
 Bardon 17:4:09
 Bardon, Andrew 17:4:08
 Bardon, Mary 17:4:08
 Bardon, Paul 17:4:08
 Barthel, Stephen 17:4:03,12
 Barthel, Stephen S. 17:3:03
 Barthel, Stephen Samuel 17:4:10
 Bartz, Alden 17:3:09,25
 Bavelski 17:4:32
 Bawelski 17:4:32
 Bawolack 17:4:32
 Bączyk, Father A. 17:2:14,15
 Bączyk, Fr. 17:2:11,12
 Bązyk, Fr. A. 17:2:13
 Beben, Joseph 17:2:04
 Bednarek 17:1:20
 Beidler, James M. 17:4:09
 Belinski 17:4:15
 Beliński 17:4:15
 Berg, Dolores 17:1:32
 Besky, John 17:4:27
 Besky, Katherine 17:4:25,27
 Besky, Michael (Mike) 17:4:27
 Besky, Mrs. M. 17:4:27
 Bełzowski, Reverend Father Jan 17:1:14
 Bias, J. 17:4:07
 Bias, Jan 17:1:03; 17:2:25
 Bias, Maria 17:1:06
 Biedny, Jay 17:2:25
 Biedny, Jerome 17:3:02; 17:4:02
 Biedny, Jerome (Jay), Jr. 17:1:03; 17:2:02
 Bielawa, Matthew 17:1:08
 Bielecki, Lukasz 17:4:23,25,28
 Bienick, Helen 17:1:08; 17:2:04
 Biernat 17:1:31
 Billmeyer, Fr. 17:1:15
 Blach 17:1:20
 Blacik 17:3:32
 Blaha, Kay 17:4:23,24,25,27,28
 Blaszkowski 17:1:20
 Blejwas, S. A. 17:2:03
 Boeck 17:1:20
 Bogatski, Catherine 17:1:19
 Boike 17:1:21
 Bonczek, Marcellus 17:3:25
 Bonczek, Max 17:3:24,25
 Bonk 17:1:31
 Bonk, William J. 17:1:04
 Borzyszkowski, Joseph 17:3:21
 Borzyszkowski, Jozef 17:3:12
 Borzyszkowski, Prof. Dr. Józef 17:2:21
 Boshke 17:1:20
 Boudrot 17:4:32
 Bower, Anton 17:1:10
 Braszak, Marcin 17:4:26
 Breza, Father Paul 17:3:13
 Brosko 17:1:31
 Bruflat, G. 17:3:22
 Bruner, Bernice 17:3:32
 Bruski, Mary Ellen 17:1:04; 17:2:30
 Bryan, Julien 17:3:08
 Bryniarski, Bernardine 17:4:insert
 Bucholz, Anton 17:4:07
 Bucholz, Marianna (Mary) 17:4:07
 Bucholz Soika, Mariann (Mary) 17:4:07
 Buczek 17:4:07
 Buczek, Franciszek 17:2:32
 Buczek, Juzef 17:2:32
 Budenski 17:2:32
 Budjenske 17:2:32
 Budniakowski, A. 17:2:12
 Budnikoski, A. 17:2:14
 Budzinsky 17:2:32
 Buhalski, Agnes 17:2:04
 Bujalski, Fr. 17:1:16
 Bujarski, Julius 17:1:10
 Bukowski 17:1:19
 Bulera, Frank 17:4:25
 Bulera, Mrs. John 17:4:24
 Bulera, Stanislaw 17:4:24
 Burger, Susan 17:3:32
 Butala, Reverend Father 17:1:14
 Byzewski, Fr. J. Romuald 17:4:16
- C--**
- Carr, Roy 17:3:25
 Chamberlain, Vivian 17:1:31
 Cherp, Phillip E. 17:3:23
 Chodowiecki, Daniel Nikolaus 17:3:21
 Chopin 17:3:02; 17:4:04
 Chordor 17:4:07
 Choromanski 17:3:04
 Chorzępa, Jerzy 17:2:07
 Chorzępa, Jerzy 17:2:06
 Chroby, Bolesław I 17:3:insert
 Chrozempa 17:4:14
 Cielinski, Rosalia 17:1:10
 Ciemiński, Rev. Fr. 17:2:11,13
 Cierpiszewski, Phillip E. 17:3:23
 Ciesla 17:4:32
 Citterman, Deloris M. 17:4:32
 Connolly, Shirley Mask 17:1:32
 Contoski, Edmund 17:4:31
 Copa, Adeline 17:1:32
 Copernicus 17:3:02
 Coulter, Kirkley S. 17:3:insert
 Crozier, William 17:4:31
 Crozier, William L. 17:3:10,12
 Crume, Rick 17:3:21; 17:4:09
 Curie, Madame 17:3:02
 Czajkowski 17:1:19
 Czapiewski 17:1:20
 Czarapata 17:1:19
 Czarnecki 17:1:19
 Czarniecki 17:4:08

- Czech 17:1:20
 Czerwińska, Agnieszka 17:2:13
 Czichy 17:1:20
 Czop 17:1:32
 Czorlinski, Mr. 17:3:11
 Czuchra, James J. 17:3:21
- D--**
 Dabroski 17:1:20; 17:4:07
 Dabrowski 17:1:31
 Dakiniewicz, Iwona 17:1:08; 17:2:04; 17:3:21
 Dambowy 17:1:20
 Danielski, George 17:3:32
 Dankowski 17:4:32
 Daszkowski, Maxymilian 17:2:10
 Daszkowski, Rev. Fr. H. 17:2:13
 Davidson, Helga 17:1:10
 Davy, Joan 17:1:07,32
 Dawicka 17:1:20
 Dąbek 17:4:15
 Deja 17:1:20
 Deja, Mary 17:2:08
 Delaney, Charlene Kaletka 17:4:insert
 Delk, Loretta 17:1:32
 Deppa, Clara 17:1:09
 Derdowski 17:4:07,17
 Derdowski, Hieronim 17:1:17; 17:3:11; 17:4:19
 Derdowski, Hieronim Jarosz 17:3:12
 Derdowski, Michael 17:3:11
 Dewey 17:3:24
 DiCarlo, Terri 17:4:04; 17:3:19
 Dombek 17:4:15
 Dombrowski, S. 17:4:16
 Dombrowski, Stefan 17:4:17
 Domek, Franciszek 17:4:18
 Drabik 17:1:32
 Draeger 17:1:20
 Dudek 17:1:32
 Dudek, Fr. 17:1:15
 Dulas 17:4:07
 Duszyński 17:1:19
 Dzenowagis, Anastasia 17:3:01,07; 17:4:31
 Dzenowagis, Joan 17:3:06
 Dzenowagis, Wincenty 17:3:05
 Dziedzic Halstead, Bonita (Bonnie) A. 17:3:32
 Dzienajewicz 17:3:05
- E--**
 Eckman, Michael 17:1:21
- Edwards, Lois Hemmeter 17:1:08
 Eichendorf 17:1:21
 Ellgen, W. 17:3:22
 Ertz, Elmer 17:3:24,25
 Eustice, Ronald F. 17:3:21
- F--**
 Fabianski, Michael Lorenzo 17:4:07
 Fabianski, Pauline 17:4:07
 Falardeau, Diane 17:1:32
 Feja 17:4:07
 Felcman 17:1:20; 17:4:07
 Felcyn, Anna 17:4:18
 Felcyn, M. 17:4:16
 Felcyn, Michał 17:4:18
 Felcyn, Roman 17:3:09
 Felon 17:3:32
 Felski 17:1:32
 Felzman 17:4:07
 Fisher 17:1:17; 17:3:32
 Fisher, Harold L. 17:1:01
 Flenner, Harry 17:4:27,28
 Flenner, Mary 17:4:27,28
 Flenner, Mrs. H. 17:4:27
 Flenner, Mrs. Harry 17:4:25,28
 Fligel 17:1:32
 Florek 17:1:32
 Fonkert, Jay 17:1:insert
 Fortuna, Anastasia 17:3:18
 Franczyk, James 17:1:07,32
 Freske, Marcin 17:4:18
 Freund, Kay 17:3:26; 17:4:03
 Fronia 17:1:20
 Frydrychowicz, Father 17:1:07
 Frymark, Stanislaw 17:3:12
 Frymark, Stanley 17:2:20
 Fulbright 17:3:13
- G--**
 Gabbitas, Lora 17:1:04
 Gabreski, Lt.-Col. Francis 17:3:24
 Gabryszewski, Franciszek 17:3:24
 Gadacz 17:3:32
 Galauner, Trina 17:4:09
 Gamber, Lauren 17:4:09
 Gania 17:1:20
 Gannia 17:1:20
 Garison 17:1:20
 Gasparaviciene, Sigita 17:3:05,06
 Gawarecki 17:4:32
 Gawczewski, Ignacy 17:2:13
 Gawlik-Luiken, Katarzyna 17:2:20,21
 Gaworecki, J. 17:2:12
 Geron, Adam F. 17:2:31,32; 17:4:07,08
- Geron, Michael J. 17:4:08
 Gerritz, Judge 17:1:16
 Gessell 17:1:18
 Gessell, Lynette 17:1:16,17,19
 Gieron 17:4:07
 Gieron, Adam 17:4:08
 Gieron, Amelia 17:4:08
 Gieron, Florence 17:4:08
 Gieron, Mary 17:4:08
 Gieron, Michael J. 17:4:08
 Gieroń 17:4:08
 Gilbert, Anne 17:2:31
 Gilbert, Anne D. 17:2:32
 Gillmajster, Jos. 17:4:19
 Gislason, C. M. 17:2:01,14
 Gladys 17:4:32
 Gladysz 17:4:32
 Goehl, John 17:1:31
 Goehl, Kathryn 17:1:31
 Gorczyca, Joe 17:1:31
 Gorczyca, John 17:1:31
 Gorczyca, Mary 17:1:31
 Gorczyca, Peter 17:1:31
 Gorczyca, Sophie 17:1:31
 Gorecki 17:4:32
 Gorzelanczyk 17:2:32
 Gospodar, Fr.-dean 17:1:15
 Gospodarz, Reverend Dean Fr. 17:1:14
 Gostkowski 17:1:31
 Grabowski, Father 17:4:22
 Grabowski, Rev. Fr. 17:4:20
 Grachek 17:1:09
 Gracik, Mathias 17:1:11
 Gracyalny, Jerome 17:4:insert
 Gracyasz 17:4:32
 Gracz 17:4:07
 Graczyk, Adam 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Agnes 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Albert 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Anthony 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Constance 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Domicilia 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Frances 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Francisca (Franciska) 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Frank 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Gregori 17:1:10
 Graczyk, Helen C. 17:1:10
 Graczyk, John 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Joseph 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Joseph T. 17:1:10
 Graczyk, Lucia 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Marianna 17:1:10
 Graczyk, Martin 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Martin J. 17:1:09,10
 Graczyk, Martin M. 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Mary 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Maryanna 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Mathias 17:1:09,10,11
- Graczyk, Michalina 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Peter 17:1:09
 Graczyk, Thomas 17:1:09,10
 Graczyk, William R. 17:1:09; 17:4:07
 Gradowska, Anna 17:3:18
 Gradowski 17:3:18
 Graj 17:1:19
 Gralek, Maryanna 17:1:09
 Gramza 17:4:07
 Grasiak 17:1:09
 Grausnick, Carla 17:4:32
 Grech, Andrew 17:1:31
 Grech, John 17:1:31
 Grech, Nancy 17:1:31
 Greenlee, David 17:4:09
 Greenslit, Suzanne 17:1:07,31
 Grohova 17:3:04
 Gruchala, Robert 17:1:31
 Gruhot, Louis 17:3:25
 Grulkowski 17:1:31
 Gruszka, Anton 17:3:25
 Gruszka, Walter 17:3:24
 Gryniewski Herder, Suzanne 17:3:32
 Grzybowski, S. 17:4:16
 Gustafson, Diana 17:4:insert
 Guza 17:1:20
 Guzman, Judith 17:1:07,31
- H--**
 Halberg-Ridley, Dana 17:2:19,26
 Hall, Jenny 17:1:31
 Hall, Ronald 17:3:25
 Haller 17:2:04
 Halstead, Bonita (Bonnie) A. Dziedzic 17:3:32
 Hamernick, George 17:4:07
 Hamernik, Jan 17:1:16
 Hamerski 17:4:07
 Hammernick 17:4:07
 Hannes, Jeanne 17:1:07,31
 Hanson, Natalie 17:3:32
 Haus, Haven 17:3:03
 Hawley, E. Haven 17:1:insert
 Hawley, Haven 17:4:04
 Heller 17:1:20
 Helmincach 17:4:30
 Helminiach, Albert J. 17:4:30
 Helminiak, Albert J. 17:4:30
 Helminiak, Cecilia/Cecylja/Cecelia M. 17:4:30
 Helminiak, Celia 17:4:29
 Helminiak, Mrs. A. 17:4:28,30
 Helminick, Albert J. 17:4:30
 Helon 17:4:14
 Hemmeter Edwards, Lois 17:1:08
 Herchowski, Daniel 17:3:25

- Herder, Suzanne Gryniewski 17:3:32
 Herfindahl, Carie 17:1:insert
 Herrmann, Dolores 17:4:06
 Hert 17:1:21
 Herynski, Julius 17:1:09
 Hinds, Dr. Harold E., Jr. 17:1:insert
 Hitler 17:2:09; 17:3:08,24; 17:4:11
 Hoemberg, Sister Ellen 17:3:03
 Hoff, Henry B. 17:4:23
 Hoffman 17:4:14
 Hoffman, Fred 17:1:insert; 17:3:21
 Hoffman, Jan 17:4:18
 Hoffman, William 17:2:22,25
 Hoffman, William F. 17:1:08; 17:4:09
 Holmquist, Barbara 17:3:10
 Holmquist, June Drenning, ed. 17:4:21
 Holupchinski, Steve 17:1:19
 Honizek Jaunich, Johanna 17:1:32
 Hoover, Herbert 17:3:08
 Hoyt, Roberta 17:4:insert
 Hul 17:4:32
 Hull, Michael L. 17:4:32
 Huntcha 17:1:20
 Husby, Erwin 17:3:25
- I--**
 Idziorek, Agnetis 17:1:06
 Idziorek, G. Ignacy 17:1:06,07
 Idziorek, Josephi 17:1:06
- J--**
 Jach 17:1:21
 Jaczkowska, Anna 17:1:32
 Jager, Father 17:2:14
 Jakubinski 17:1:31
 Jambor 17:1:31
 Janboski, Catherine 17:1:32
 Janis 17:2:32
 Janiszkeski 17:2:32
 Janiszewski 17:1:12,32; 17:2:32
 Janiszewski, Fr. 17:4:16
 Jankowski, M. 17:4:16
 Januchowski, Catharine 17:1:09
 Jański, subdeacon 17:1:15
 Jarnot 17:1:31
 Jarzab 17:1:20
 Jasiński 17:2:14
 Jasiński, Antoni 17:2:10
 Jaskowiak, Laurentius 17:4:24
 Jaszewski, Piotr 17:1:14
- Jaškowiak, Stanislaw 17:1:17
 Jaškowiak, Stanisław 17:1:12
 Jaunich, Carl 17:1:32
 Jaunich, Johanna Honizek 17:1:32
 Jaunick, Carl 17:1:32
 Jaworski 17:2:32
 Jażdżewski, Piotr 17:1:15
 Jażdżewski, Rev. Fr. 17:2:10; 17:4:16,18
 Jażdżewski, Reverend Fr. H. 17:4:19
 Jendraszak, Hedwig 17:1:20
 Jendrzejek 17:3:32
 Jenrzejek, David 17:3:32
 Jereczek, Joseph 17:3:13
 Jerzak, E. 17:3:22
 Jezewski, Henry 17:3:13
 Jezak, Andrzej 17:4:16
 Jędrzejek 17:3:32
 John Paul II 17:3:17
 Johnson, Dan W. 17:3:24
 Johnson, W. N. 17:3:09
 Jowers, Amy 17:4:insert
 Jurek 17:1:20
- K--**
 Kacmarek 17:1:19
 Kacprzak, Aleksandra 17:1:08
 Kaczkowski, M. 17:3:22
 Kaczmarczyk 17:1:31
 Kaczrowski, J. 17:3:22
 Kaczynski, Marie 17:3:32
 Kala 17:1:20
 Kaletka Delaney, Charlene 17:4:insert
 Kalla 17:1:20
 Kalla, Charlette June 17:1:19
 Kaniecka 17:1:21
 Kapalczynski 17:4:32
 Kapolczynski, M. S. 17:2:32
 Kapolczynski, N. 17:2:32
 Karn, Evelyn A. 17:1:19
 Karpiesuk, Stella 17:4:29,30
 Karpinski 17:1:31
 Kaska, Michael 17:4:25
 Kaskey 17:4:25
 Kaskey, Nicholas 17:4:27
 Kaskey, Victoria 17:4:27
 Kasky 17:4:25
 Kasky, Katherine 17:4:27
 Kaszubik, Keith 17:1:08; 17:2:04
 Kawatowski 17:1:32
 Kawitz 17:1:20
 Keeville, Jerry 17:1:04
 Kelash 17:4:07
 Kelly, Barbara 17:4:32
 Kiechka 17:4:28
 Kiedrowicz, Joannis 17:4:09
- Kiedrowicz, Rosaliam 17:4:08,09
 Kiedrowski 17:1:20
 Kielas 17:4:07
 Kilach 17:2:32
 Kile, Patricia Zych 17:1:19
 Kilinski 17:4:07
 Kilinski, Maryanna 17:1:09
 Kimmel 17:3:23
 Kintop 17:1:32; 17:4:07
 Kisgke, Fred 17:4:29
 Kishel, Greg 17:1:01; 17:2:01; 17:3:01,03; 17:4:01,03
 Kiska, Frank 17:4:30
 Kiska, Katherine 17:4:29
 Kiska, Mary R. 17:4:30
 Kiska, Michael (Michard) 17:4:29,30
 Kiska, Rose Dorothy 17:4:30
 Kiske, Frank 17:4:29
 Kiski 17:4:29
 Kiszka, Adalbert 17:4:23
 Kiszka, Agnes M. 17:4:30
 Kiszka, Catharina 17:4:23,24,25
 Kiszka, Catharina Małeczka 17:4:29
 Kiszka, Catharine 17:4:28,29
 Kiszka, Catherine/Catharina 17:4:30
 Kiszka, Cecilia M. 17:4:30
 Kiszka, Celia M. 17:4:30
 Kiszka, Francis (Frank/Frz.) 17:4:29,30
 Kiszka, Francis 17:4:23
 Kiszka, Francis/Frank/Franciscus 17:4:28
 Kiszka, Frank 17:4:24,30
 Kiszka, Joseph 17:4:30
 Kiszka, Margrette 17:4:28
 Kiszka, Marianna 17:4:28
 Kiszka, Martha C. 17:4:30
 Kiszka, Mary R. 17:4:30
 Kiszka, Mathias 17:4:24,25,28
 Kiszka, Michael 17:4:24,25,28,29,30
 Kiszka, Michaelis 17:4:25
 Kiszka, Rosalia/Rose Dorothy 17:4:30
 Kiszka, Rose 17:4:28,29
 Kiszka, Stanisława (Stella) 17:4:29
 Kiszka, Victoria 17:4:23,25,26
 Kiszka Łażewski, Catharina 17:4:25
 Kiszka Najtkowski, Victoria 17:4:27
 Kiszka Sobkowiak, Martha 17:4:29
 Kiszka Strzyzewski, Catharina 17:4:29
- Kita, Emily 17:1:19
 Kita, Terry 17:1:02,19; 17:3:02,03; 17:4:04
 Kitowski, Fr.-consultor J. 17:1:15
 Klajbor 17:1:31
 Klara 17:1:32
 Klup 17:4:19
 Klupp 17:4:17
 Klupp, Franciszek 17:4:16,21
 Klupp, Grzegorz 17:4:21
 Klupp, Mrs. E. E. 17:4:19
 Klüber 17:4:13
 Knopik, Apolonia 17:1:16
 Knopp 17:1:31
 Kobs 17:1:21
 Kochanek 17:1:20
 Koleas, George 17:4:08
 Konczolka, Hedvigis 17:4:24
 Konczolki, Joannes 17:4:25
 Konkel 17:1:20
 Konkol 17:1:20
 Kopac, Mr. 17:1:13
 Kopacz 17:1:15
 Kopacz, Franciszek 17:1:14
 Koras, Nellie 17:3:32
 Koros, Nellie 17:3:32
 Korowaj, Anetta 17:3:18
 Korsak, Bernard 17:1:08
 Kosciusko 17:3:10
 Kosciuszko, Thaddeus 17:3:14
 Koskey 17:4:25
 Kosky 17:4:25
 Koslietza, Mary 17:1:21
 Kosmalski, J. 17:2:12
 Kosmalski, John 17:2:14
 Kosmalski, Mrs. Max 17:2:13
 Kosobudzki 17:1:12,17
 Kościuszko 17:3:17
 Kottke 17:1:20
 Kowalewscy 17:4:15
 Kowalewska, Mary 17:4:15
 Kowalewski 17:1:32; 17:3:10,11,13
 Kowalewski, Anastasia 17:3:14
 Kowalewski, Andreas 17:3:18
 Kowalewski, Andrew 17:3:18
 Kowalewski, Antoni 17:3:18
 Kowalewski, Casimir 17:3:18
 Kowalewski, Helen 17:3:16
 Kowalewski, Henry 17:3:14,16,18
 Kowalewski, John 17:3:18; 17:4:11,15
 Kowalewski, Joseph 17:3:14,18
 Kowalewski, Lambert 17:3:14,16
 Kowalewski, Marianna 17:3:18

- Kowalewski, Rosalia 17:3:18
Kowalewskiego 17:4:15
Kowles, John 17:2:22,25;
17:3:03,04; 17:4:13
Kowles, John W. 17:3:07,18
Kowles, Mary 17:1:23
Kowles, Richard V. 17:3:14
Koziol 17:1:31
Kozubek 17:1:20
Kozynski, Anton 17:2:14
Kramp, Bob 17:2:04
Krbechek, Blanche
17:2:04,20,21,25;
17:3:12,21; 17:4:09
Krecki 17:1:31
Krentz 17:1:19
Krenz, Dr. Roger F. 17:1:19
Kreyskie, Josephine 17:4:09
Kriske, Millicent 17:2:31
Kroll 17:1:19
Kromolicki, Fr. 17:1:15
Krszeszewski 17:1:31
Kruszka, Father Waclaw
17:2:14,15
Kruszka, Michał 17:1:17
Kruszka, Waclaw 17:4:22
Kruszko 17:4:07
Krzywonos, Fr. W. 17:1:12
Kuffel, Henry Andrew 17:1:19
Kuffle, Mary 17:3:04
Kuklinski, Susanna 17:4:08
Kuklock 17:1:19
Kuklok 17:1:19
Kulakowski, Rev. 17:3:07
Kulas, Dennis D. 17:4:07
Kulas, Paul 17:2:25; 17:3:04
Kulesza, Mr. 17:1:07
Kupilas 17:4:07
Kupillas, Donald 17:4:07
Kupillus 17:4:07
Kuroczycka, Anna 17:1:18
Kuroczycka Schultes, Anna
17:4:23
Kuropka 17:4:07
Kurowski 17:2:32
Kush, Raymond 17:4:insert
Kusz 17:1:31
Kutz 17:1:31
Kwak 17:3:04
- L--**
Labuda, Gerald 17:3:21
Lamatsch 17:1:20
Lamparska 17:4:07
Lamparski 17:1:20
Lamusga, Peter 17:4:insert
Lamusga, Peter D. 17:1:20
Landowski, Frank 17:1:10
Lane, Dick 17:2:04
Lang(e), Josefina (Josephine)
17:4:07
- Langowski, Gerald J. 17:3:11
Langsweirdt, Jerry 17:2:13
Lasky (Łazewski), John
Franklin 17:4:25
Lazeski, John 17:4:24
Lazeski, Magdalena 17:4:24
Lazewski, John 17:4:24,25
Lazewski, Mrs. John 17:4:29
Legut, Jan 17:1:31
Leiter Angrist, Georgene
17:3:32
Lenius, Brian 17:3:21
Lepak 17:4:20
Lewandowska 17:1:20
Libuda 17:2:32
Lichy, Gary 17:1:07
Lindberg, Charles 17:3:22
Lindsau 17:4:32
Lipinski 17:1:20
Lipinski, Janice 17:3:21
Lisiak, Lucas 17:4:28
Lisik 17:4:07
Litak 17:4:14
Londroche, Curtis Benoit
17:2:32
Loren, D. 17:3:22
Louwagie, Jan
17:3:03; 17:4:03
Lovelace, L. 17:4:25
Lozinski 17:1:20
Lubaszka 17:1:20
Lubinski 17:4:07
Lubinski, Richard 17:1:20
Lukaszewski 17:1:31
Luma, Agnieszka 17:2:06,07
Lyslo, Nancy 17:4:32
- Ł--**
Łazewska, Catharina 17:4:25
Łazewska, Stanisława (Stella)
17:4:25
Łazewski 17:4:23
Łazewski, Andreas 17:4:24,25
Łazewski, Catharina
17:4:23,24
Łazewski, Catharina Kiszka
17:4:25
Łazewski, Josephus 17:4:25
Łazewski (Lasky), John
Franklin 17:4:25
- M--**
Machajewski 17:1:21
Machalska 17:4:32
Machot 17:1:20
Machota 17:4:07
Mackin, Lois 17:1:03; 17:4:06
Mackin, Lois Abromitis
17:2:29
Mačkowiak, Marianna 17:4:29
Madaj 17:1:21
- Maday 17:1:20,21; 17:4:07
Madej 17:1:20; 17:4:07
Madon 17:1:32
Majer, Rev. Father D.
17:4:19
Majkowski, Aleksander
17:2:20
Makowska, Marianna 17:2:22
Makowski 17:2:22
Maleck 17:4:30
Malecki 17:4:30
Malecki, Catherine 17:4:28
Maleski 17:4:29
Malkowska, Marianna 17:2:22
Malkowski 17:2:22
Mallak, Alvina "Balbina"
17:1:09
Mallak, Mary P. 17:1:09
Małecka, Catharina 17:4:28
Małecka, Magdalena "Maggie"
Josephine 17:4:25
Małecka Kiszka, Catharina
17:4:29
Małecki, Wojciech (Albert/
Adalbert) 17:4:29
Manczewitz 17:4:08
Maniak, Mary Ann 17:4:insert
Mankiewicz 17:4:09
Mankiewicz, Andreas 17:4:08
Mankiewicz, Jacob 17:4:08
Mankiewicz, John 17:4:08
Mankiewicz, Joseph 17:4:08
Mankiewicz, Valentine
17:4:08
Mankiewicz, Vina 17:4:08
Mansavage 17:4:08
Mansavitz 17:4:08
Marchel 17:1:19
Marcinczyk 17:1:20
Marciniak 17:4:07
Marczynke 17:1:20
Marshall 17:3:13
Marszalek, Dori 17:2:04,20;
17:3:02,03,19; 17:4:04
Mask Connolly, Shirley
17:1:32
Maslowski 17:4:15
Masłowski 17:4:15
Masty, Rose 17:1:10
Matkowska, Marianna 17:2:22
Matynia, Consul Zygmunt
17:1:03
Mawecki 17:4:30
Mazany, Ignacy 17:4:19
Mazany, M.A. 17:4:18,19,20
Mazany, Marcin 17:4:18,22
Mazany, Marcin A. 17:4:16
Mazany, Michał 17:4:19
Mazgaj, Aniela 17:2:06
Mazgaj, Leon (Leona) 17:2:06
McFadden 17:1:20
- Melecka, Catharina 17:4:28
Metsch, Patricia A. 17:4:23
Meyer, Josi 17:2:32; 17:4:01
Meyers 17:4:10
Michiewicz, Adam 17:4:11
Michurski 17:3:32
Mikos 17:2:32
Mikos, Professor Michael
17:4:04
Mikos, Professor Michael J.
17:4:05
Miller, Jill Tomaszewski
17:4:32
Miller, Laurie 17:3:32
Millerowa 17:4:14
Mills, Elizabeth Shown
17:3:19
Minczak, Jan 17:1:13,14,15
Miszewski 17:1:31
Modrawski, Dr. Jan 17:2:21
Moravetz, E. 17:3:22
Moravetz, L. 17:3:22
Moravetz, V. 17:3:22
Morón 17:1:31
Morse, Steve 17:4:13
Mosio, Jacqueline 17:3:32
Mroczek, Tomasz 17:2:06,07
Mroczka, Aniela 17:2:06,07
Mroczka, Marcin 17:2:07
Mroczka, Rozalia 17:2:07
Mroczka, Tomasz (Tomasza)
17:2:06,07
Mros, Gilbert J. 17:2:06;
17:3:21
Mros, Janet 17:2:06,07
Mros, Mike 17:2:06
Mroz 17:2:06
Mróz 17:2:06
Mrozek, Jakób 17:1:14,15
Muchlinski, F. 17:3:22
Muchlinski, Florian 17:3:09
Muellner, Lois 17:1:20
Murlowski, Father 17:2:14
Murlowski, Fr. 17:2:10
Mussolini 17:3:23
- N--**
Naitkowski 17:4:25
Naitkowski, Albert (Adalbert/
Adalbertus) 17:4:27
Naitkowski, Ignatius 17:4:27
Naitkowski, Victoria 17:4:27
Naitkowsky, Ignatius 17:4:25
Najdkowski, Adalbertus
17:4:25
Najdkowski, Wojciech 17:4:25
Najtkowski, (Nicholas, Nic,
Nick) 17:4:27
Najtkowski, Ignasi 17:4:27

- Najtkowski, Ignatius
(Nicholas, Nic, Nick)
17:4:27,28
- Najtkowski, Ignatius 17:4:25
- Najtkowski, Jennie Hattie
17:4:28
- Najtkowski, Katherine 17:4:27
- Najtkowski, Marie/Mary
17:4:28
- Najtkowski, Nicholas 17:4:25
- Najtkowski, Rose D. 17:4:28
- Najtkowski, Stanislava (Stella)
17:4:27
- Najtkowski, Victoria 17:4:25
- Najtkowski, Victoria
(Kiszka) 17:4:23,27
- Najtkowski Urban, Stella
17:4:24
- Napierała 17:4:17,18
- Napoleon 17:2:24
- Neuenfeldt, Jim 17:1:31
- Neumann, David L. 17:1:20
- Newbauer 17:1:20
- Nichowski 17:4:25
- Nijthouski 17:4:25
- Nilsen, Stephanie 17:4:insert
- Nitkoshey 17:4:25
- Nitkoshey, Katie (Katherine)
17:4:27
- Nitkoshey, Matilda 17:4:27
- Nitkoshey, Nic (Nick) 17:4:27
- Nitkoskey 17:4:25
- Nitkouski 17:4:25
- Nitkousky, Ignatius 17:4:27
- Nitkowski 17:4:25
- Nitkowski, Nicholas
17:4:25,28
- Nitkowski, Victoria
17:4:25,27,28
- Nitkowsky, Ignatius
17:4:27,28
- Nitkowsky, Nick 17:4:27
- Nitkowsky, Victoria 17:4:27
- Nitkukey 17:4:27
- Nixon, S. 17:3:22
- Niziolek, Ron 17:2:32
- Northrop, Sheila 17:1:insert
- Notaro 17:4:32
- Novak
17:1:09; 17:3:32; 17:4:07
- Novak, Valentine 17:1:32
- Nowak 17:1:31; 17:4:07
- Nowak, Agnes 17:1:10
- Nowak, Antonia Pryl 17:1:10
- Nowak, Boleslav "William"
17:1:10
- Nowak, Catharine 17:1:10
- Nowak, Clara 17:1:10
- Nowak, Frank 17:1:10
- Nowak, Freiderike Pikar
17:3:32
- Nowak, Friedrich 17:3:32
- Nowak, Jacob 17:1:10
- Nowak, John 17:4:15
- Nowak, Joseph 17:1:09,10
- Nowak, Joseph M. 17:1:10
- Nowak, Louise 17:1:09,10
- Nowak, Martha 17:1:10
- Nowak, Mary 17:1:10
- Nowak, Pelagia (Sister Mary
Antonilia) 17:1:10
- Nowak, Steven 17:1:10
- Nowak, Thomas 17:1:10
- Nowak, Valenti 17:1:10
- Nowak, Vincent 17:1:10
- Nowak, Walenty 17:1:10
- Nowak, Wanda 17:1:10
- Nowakowa, Anna 17:4:15
- Nowakowski 17:1:31
- Nowowiejski, Felix 17:3:11
- Nudd, Jean 17:1:08
- Nuss, Sandy 17:1:20; 17:2:32
- Nythouski, Nicholas
17:4:27,28
- Nytkowsky 17:4:25
- O--**
- Oborski, Dean M. 17:4:07
- Oborsky 17:4:07
- Oborsky, Dean M. 17:1:32
- O'Brien, Patti L. 17:3:32
- Ochocki 17:1:20
- Ochrymowycz, Leo 17:3:11
- Oliansky, Denise M. 17:2:04
- Olson, R. 17:3:22
- Olszewki, Janusz 17:3:06
- Onrine, George 17:2:04
- Orbik, Jay M. 17:3:21
- Orli, Richard J. 17:2:04
- Ortell 17:4:14
- P--**
- Pacholski 17:3:11
- Pacholski, Father James
17:3:10
- Paderewski 17:4:04
- Paderewski, Ignacy 17:3:22
- Palluch 17:1:20
- Palubicki 17:1:31
- Panek 17:3:32
- PanLener, Robin
17:1:07; 17:4:insert
- Parejko, Ken 17:4:insert
- Paris, Dona 17:1:20; 17:4:07
- Pawlikowski, Dardra 17:3:04
- Pawlikowski, Joe 17:3:04
- Perdziak 17:2:32
- Petain, Marshall 17:3:24
- Petrowiak 17:1:20; 17:4:07
- Petrowski 17:1:21
- Philepsek, Casper 17:1:06
- Philipsek 17:1:20
- Philipsek, Charles 17:2:08
- Phillipczyk 17:1:20
- Phillips 17:1:06
- Phillipsek 17:1:05,32
- Phillipsek, Casper 17:1:06
- Piata, Agnes 17:4:25
- Piechota 17:1:20; 17:4:07
- Piekarski 17:1:20
- Piensch 17:1:20
- Pietrok 17:4:07
- Pietrowiak 17:1:20; 17:4:07
- Pietrowski 17:1:21
- Pikar Nowak, Freiderike
17:3:32
- Pilarski, Mary R. 17:4:30
- Pilarski, Mrs. M. 17:4:28
- Pilarski, Mrs. Peter 17:4:29
- Pilarski, Peter P. 17:4:30
- Pilat, Tadeusz H. 17:1:05
- Piotrowiak 17:1:20; 17:4:07
- Piotrowiak, Catharine 17:1:09
- Piotrowski 17:1:21
- Pipgras, E. 17:3:22
- Pirvonski 17:2:32
- Plotnick 17:1:20
- Plachta, Fr. 17:1:15
- Poczker 17:1:20
- Pokornowski 17:3:32
- Pokornowski, Mary 17:1:10
- Polansky 17:4:32
- Polas 17:1:19
- Polashik 17:1:31
- Polaszuk 17:1:31
- Politowski, Jan 17:4:18
- Polninski, S. 17:2:14
- Ponagai, Charles 17:4:insert
- Poniatowski, Jozeph 17:2:24
- Popowski, Anton 17:3:09
- Popowski, John, Sr. 17:3:04
- Posch 17:1:19,31
- Posh, Maciek 17:2:08
- Pressinger, Anne 17:3:04
- Pretare, Dorothy 17:1:20;
17:2:05; 17:3:04; 17:4:06
- Price, James 17:4:insert
- Proescholdt, Kevin 17:1:20
- Prokott, Bob
17:2:25; 17:4:insert
- Prokott, R. J. 17:4:insert
- Prokott, Robert 17:1:01
- Prondzinski 17:4:07
- Prosser, Richard S. 17:2:13
- Prozinski 17:4:07
- Prudzinski, Tomasz 17:1:13
- Pryl, Antonia 17:1:10
- Przymus, Roy 17:3:25
- Pula, James S. 17:2:04
- Pulaski 17:3:02
- Pułaski 17:3:17
- Pułsudski, Józef 17:4:08
- Pyka 17:1:20; 17:2:09
- Pyka, Martin 17:2:08
- Pyle, Ernie 17:3:24
- R--**
- Radzilowski 17:4:14
- Radzilowski, John 17:3:08
- Radziłowski, John
17:1:17,18; 17:4:09,21,22
- Radziłowski, Professor John
17:2:01; 17:4:20
- Rajtar, Karina 17:1:08
- Ratajczak 17:4:32
- Ratajczyk, Terry 17:3:04
- Raza 17:1:19
- Rekowski 17:1:31
- Renkiewicz 17:3:12
- Renkiewicz, Frank
17:3:10,13; 17:4:21
- Reske 17:1:21
- Retickin 17:1:20
- Retka 17:1:20
- Rękosia, Fr. 17:1:15
- Rhodes 17:3:13
- Rice, Tom, CG 17:1:insert
- Richard, Helen 17:1:31
- Richter, Paul 17:1:21
- Rickenbacker, Eddie 17:3:23
- Roback, Thomas 17:3:32
- Roda 17:3:32
- Rokicki, Czesław 17:4:09
- Rooney, Diane 17:2:30
- Roosevelt 17:3:24
- Roosevelt, President 17:3:09
- Rosanski, Thomas 17:1:09
- Rose, Arthur P. 17:2:13
- Rosinski 17:1:31
- Rudek, Maria Schaitza 17:1:21
- Rudek, Victor 17:1:21
- Rudnik 17:1:20
- Rudolph 17:1:19
- Ruhnke, Maxmillian "Bubby"
17:3:14
- Rusin 17:1:32
- Rustad, Colleen 17:4:insert
- Rutz Wielinski, Anna 17:1:21
- Rychlik, Gra"yna 17:1:08
- Rymut, Kazimierz 17:2:25
- Rys, John 17:1:22,25,insert;
17:3:01,04,20
- Rys, John L. 17:1:06,08
- Rys, Judy 17:3:01
- Ryś, John L. 17:1:08
- S--**
- Sadowski, Mrs. P. 17:4:27
- Sadowski, Mrs. Peter
17:4:25,28
- Sadowski, Peter 17:4:28
- Sadowski, Rose D. 17:4:28
- Sadowsky, Peter 17:4:28
- Sarna, Ann 17:2:31

- Sarzyński, Fr. 17:2:12
 Sarzyński, Tomasz. 17:2:12
 Savage, Jan 17:3:04
 Savage, Jerry 17:3:04
 Sawicka, Tecla 17:3:07
 Sawicki 17:3:32
 Sawicki, Peter 17:3:07
 Sayers 17:4:32
 Schaefer, Monica 17:3:04
 Schaitza Rudek, Maria 17:1:21
 Schatvet Ullman, Helen
 17:4:23
 Schlyter 17:4:14
 Schlyter, Daniel 17:2:25
 Schmidt 17:1:20
 Schram 17:1:19
 Schuerman, Charlotte
 17:1:06,32
 Schultes, Anna Kuroczycka
 17:4:23
 Schutta, Josephi 17:1:06
 Schutta, Juliannae 17:1:06
 Schwodow 17:1:07
 Scott, Randolph 17:3:16
 Sewski, Thomas 17:4:24
 Shaikoski, John 17:3:09
 Shaltz, Jennifer 17:3:04
 Shea 17:4:14
 Shea, Jonathan D. 17:2:25
 Short 17:3:23
 Shuda 17:2:32
 Shudy 17:1:31
 Shuffield, Lynna Kay 17:4:09
 Sienka 17:3:32
 Sik 17:4:32
 Skierecki 17:4:32
 Skorczeski, Thomas L. 17:1:20
 Skorczewski 17:1:20
 Skorczewski, Thomas
 17:3:24,25
 Skrzypczarska, Marianna
 17:4:25
 Slagge, Leonard 17:3:13
 Slowik, Carl 17:4:32
 Sławski, Wincenty 17:1:12,17
 Smida, Josephine 17:1:09
 Smith, Juliana 17:2:30
 Smith, Muriel 17:1:07
 Smith, Muriel Windarski
 17:1:04
 Smolarz 17:1:20
 Smólkowski 17:4:20
 Smukala 17:1:20
 Smykalski, Lawrence 17:1:09
 Snyder, Richard W. 17:2:32
 Sobiech 17:1:20
 Sobiescek 17:1:31
 Sobkowiak, Martha Kiszka
 17:4:29
 Sobkowiak, Ray F. 17:4:29,30
 Sobkovisk, Roy F. 17:4:29
 Sobkowiak, M. 17:4:30
 Sobkowiak, Mrs. M. 17:4:28
 Sobkowiak, Mrs. Ray
 17:4:29,30
 Sobolewski 17:1:21
 Soczynski, Maria 17:1:09
 Soika, Johann (John) Joseph
 17:4:07
 Soika, Joseph John 17:4:07
 Soika, Mariann (Mary)
 Bucholz 17:4:07
 Sokołowski, Józef 17:4:16
 Solarz 17:1:20; 17:2:32
 Solorz 17:1:20; 17:2:32
 Sopa, Adeline 17:1:32
 Sorenson, Shirley J. 17:2:32
 Sovell 17:4:15
 Sowul 17:4:15
 Spinner, Mrs. Stanley 17:3:24
 Spinner, Stanley 17:3:24
 Stachowiak, George 17:1:31
 Stachowicz, Renata
 17:3:21; 17:4:09
 Stachowski, Edward 17:1:10
 Stadolka 17:1:20
 Stalin 17:2:09
 Staniszeski 17:1:32
 Stassen, Governor Harold
 17:3:23
 Stassen, Harold 17:3:24
 Stefanowicz, Bogumiła
 17:2:10
 Steinert, Fr. 17:1:15
 Stenzel 17:4:07
 Stephan 17:1:20
 Sterzinger, L. 17:3:22
 Stezyewski 17:4:24
 Stezygeweki, Tho. 17:4:24
 Stipp 17:1:31
 Stodolka, Mike 17:4:insert
 Stoltman(n) 17:1:20
 Stopa 17:4:32
 Stozyzewski, Thomas 17:4:24
 Strishaski, Catherina
 (Catherine) 17:4:24
 Strishaski, John 17:4:24
 Strishaski, Stanislav 17:4:24
 Strishaski, Stanislava 17:4:24
 Stryzewski, Charles 17:4:24
 Strzyewski, T. 17:4:24
 Strzyzeski, Thomas 17:4:24
 Strzyzew, Thomas 17:4:24
 Strzyzewska, Catharina
 (Kiszka) (Łażewski)
 17:4:23,24
 Strzyzewska, Katherine
 17:4:24
 Strzyzewski 17:4:23
 Strzyzewski, Catharina
 (Kiszka) (Łażewska)
 17:4:25
 Strzyzewski, Catharina Kiszka
 17:4:29
 Strzyzewski, Charles
 17:4:24,25
 Strzyzewski, Stanislaus
 (aka Charles) 17:4:25
 Strzyzewski, Stanislaw 17:4:24
 Strzyzewski, Thomas
 17:4:24,25,28,29
 Styp 17:1:31
 Sudziak 17:2:32
 Sukalski 17:1:20; 17:4:07
 Sulkowski, Adam 17:1:20
 Sulkowski, Phyllis R.
 17:1:07,20
 Super, Arlin 17:1:16,17,18,19
 Super, Rob 17:1:18
 Superciński, Marcin 17:1:14
 Superciński, Stanisław 17:1:14
 Superciński, Walenty 17:1:14
 Superczynski, Marcin 17:1:13
 Superczynski, Walenty 17:1:13
 Superczyński 17:1:17,18
 Superczyński, Ludmilla
 17:1:19
 Superczyński, Marcin
 17:1:15,19
 Superczyński, Stanisław
 17:1:15
 Superczyński, Walenty 17:1:15
 Suplicki 17:2:32
 Surra 17:1:20
 Swanson, Duane P. 17:1:08
 Swanson, Jean 17:1:20
 Swendra 17:4:07
 Swendra, Constance
 17:1:09,10
 Swendra, Sophia 17:1:10
 Swendra, Veronica 17:1:10
 Swenson, Judy 17:4:insert
 Swidziński, K. 17:2:14
 Swidziński, K. 17:2:12
 Syska 17:1:19
 Sysko 17:1:19
 Szarzynski, Joe 17:4:insert
 Szarzynski, L. P. 17:2:14
 Szarzyński, Fr. 17:2:11
 Szarzyński, Tomasz 17:2:13
 Szczepańczyk, Marciej 17:2:24
 Szmit 17:1:19
 Szukalski 17:1:20; 17:4:07
 Szuta, Anna 17:1:06, 07
 Szymanski, Stanislaw 17:1:10
 Szymanski, Valentius 17:1:10
 Szymon, Most Rev.
 Archbishop 17:2:11
T--
 Tabatt 17:1:20
 Tandecki, Ignacy
 17:1:13,14,15
 Taylor, Maureen 17:1:08
 Teclaw 17:3:04
 Teclaw, David 17:3:04
 Templin, Julius 17:1:10
 Theissen, Richard (Rick)
 17:1:03
 Theissen, Rick 17:3:04
 Thomas, G. Grace
 17:1:20; 17:4:07
 Thompson, Sue 17:1:05
 Tierney, Agnes M. 17:4:30
 Tierney, Ivan 17:4:30
 Tierney, Mrs. A. 17:4:28
 Tierney, Mrs. Ivan 17:4:29,30
 Toffler, Alvin 17:2:31
 Tokara, Father Jan 17:1:13
 Tokarz, Father Jan 17:1:15,18
 Tokarz, Rev. Fr. Jan
 17:1:12,14
 Tomaszewski Miller, Jill
 17:4:32
 Tomaszewski, F. 17:2:32
 Tomczik, Ron 17:4:insert
 Tomecki, Father L. 17:2:15
 Torzewski 17:1:31
 Trembley, Gregg 17:4:03
 Trembley, Lisa 17:4:03
 Triffon, Giora 17:2:04
 Trifon, Yosef Hillel 17:2:04
 Trobec, Most Reverend
 Bishop J. 17:1:13,14,15
 Truchinski 17:3:32
 Trulock, C. 17:3:22
 Trusinsky, Brian 17:2:04
 Trzebiatowski 17:1:32
 Tucci, James 17:4:28
 Tucci, Jennie H. 17:4:28
 Tucci, Mrs. J. 17:4:27,28
 Tucie, Mrs. J. 17:4:25,28
 Tuczinski 17:1:21
 Turchin 17:4:30
 Turowski 17:1:21
 Tusinski 17:1:21
 Tyborczyk 17:4:07
 Tyszewitch, Felix 17:3:07
U--
 Ullman, Helen Schatvet
 17:4:23
 Urban, Catherine S. 17:4:30
 Urban, Frank Joseph 17:4:29
 Urban, Frank V. 17:4:29
 Urban, George 17:4:28
 Urban, Joseph 17:4:24,28
 Urban, Mrs. George
 17:4:25,27,28
 Urban, Mrs. S. 17:4:28,299
 Urban, Stella 17:4:27,28,30

- Urban, Stella (Najtkowski) 17:4:24
 Urbank, Father Stefan 17:1:18
V--
 Valasek, Paul S. 17:2:04
 Van Hyfte, Henry 17:3:25
 Veolek 17:2:32
 Veverka, L. 17:3:22
 Veverka, W. 17:3:22
 Vierbicki 17:4:07
 Viere, Connie 17:1:04
 Vos, N. 17:3:22
W--
 Wagner, John 17:1:09
 Walczak 17:1:20; 17:3:32
 Waldock, Anastasia 17:1:09
 Waldowski, Jason 17:1:03
 Wanzek 17:4:07
 Wartner, Janel Andrzejewski 17:4:32
 Warwas 17:1:20
 Warzecha 17:1:05
 Warzecha, Nicholas 17:1:06
 Washington, George 17:3:insert
 Wasielewska 17:4:07
 Wasilewski, Joni 17:1:21
 Watolik 17:1:20
 Watzkoc, Bartłomiej 17:1:14
 Watzkoc, Jan 17:1:14
 Wawrzykowski 17:1:12
 Wawrzykowski, Father 17:1:18
 Wazecha 17:1:32
 Wedge, Curtis B. 17:3:10
 Welna, Ania 17:2:08,09
 Welna, August 17:2:08
 Welna, Cecilia 17:2:08
 Welna, John 17:2:08
 Welna, Louis 17:1:20
 Welna, Louis D. 17:2:08
 Welna, Marcel 17:2:09
 Welna, Maria 17:2:08,09
 Welna, Patryk 17:2:09
 Welna, Valentine 17:2:08,09
 Welna, Waldemar 17:2:09
 Welna, Walek 17:2:08
 Weza 17:1:19
 Weznerowski, Joseph 17:1:09
 Widenska 17:1:32
 Wieczorek 17:1:31
 Wielinski, Anna Rutz 17:1:21
 Wielinski, Simon 17:1:21
 Wielinski, Stan 17:1:21
 Wierzba, Brian 17:1:21
 Wierzbicki 17:4:07
 Willkie, Wendell 17:3:09
 Wilson, President Woodrow 17:3:08
 Winchiński 17:1:18
 Winchiński, Jan 17:1:16
 Winczak, Jan 17:1:15
 Winczewski, Anastazy 17:1:16
 Winczewski, August 17:1:16
 Windarpski 17:1:04,07
 Windarski Smith, Muriel 17:1:04
 Windarski, Elizabeth 17:1:04
 Windarski, Joseph 17:1:04
 Wiśniewski, L. 17:4:20
 Witkowski, Antonius 17:4:25
 Witt 17:1:20
 Witt, Brad 17:2:04
 Witucki, Peter 17:1:10
 Wizner 17:1:31
 Woch 17:3:21
 Wocka 17:1:14
 Wocka, B. 17:1:13
 Wocka, subdeacon 17:1:15
 Wodniczak 17:1:31
 Wojciechowski 17:1:16,18
 Wojciechowski, M. 17:1:13
 Wojciechowski, Marcin 17:1:15,17
 Woloczyk 17:1:20
 Wos, Peter 17:1:09
 Wotyka, Bartłomiej 17:1:15
 Wotzka 17:1:17,20
 Woychick, Mary 17:3:04
 Woychick, Tom 17:3:04
 Woychick 17:2:02
 Wozniak 17:1:32
 Wozniak, George 17:1:09
 Wrzyszcza, Marcin 17:4:18
 Wysocki, Paweł 17:1:15
Y--
 Yaunich, Carl 17:1:32
 Yonick, Carl 17:1:32
 Yonje 17:2:04
 Yzermans 17:1:18
 Yzermans, Vincent A. 17:1:17
Z--
 Zabel, Laurie 17:1:32
 Zabel, Mark 17:1:32
 Zacharzewska, Wincenta 17:3:07
 Zacharzewska, Zofija 17:3:07
 Zak 17:1:19
 Zalecki 17:3:21
 Zaleski, Father A. 17:2:14
 Zalewski, Father 17:2:14
 Zawada 17:1:20
 Zawadzki, Fr. 17:4:19
 Zawitai, Margarethe 17:4:28
 Zawitai, Margarethe 17:4:24
 Zawitay, Margaretha 17:4:25
 Zawitay, Margarethe 17:4:24
 Zdon, Joseph M. 17:4:32
 Zebott, Christian 17:1:32
 Zelazny 17:1:31
 Zetka, Franciszek 17:1:15
 Ziaja 17:4:32
 Zinda, Daniel 17:1:21
 Zitterman 17:4:32
 Zmuda 17:3:32
 Zmuda, August 17:1:15
 Znamirowski, Zenon 17:2:08,09
 Zotkiewicz 17:4:08
 Zotkiewicz, Vincent 17:1:21; 17:4:08
 Zur, Rosalia 17:1:06
 Zych Kile, Patricia 17:1:19
 Zynda 17:1:20,21
 Zywicki, John 17:1:32
Ż--
 Żmuda, August 17:1:14

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Due to the restrictions for our PGS-MN mailing permit the post office **does not** forward our newsletters and we are charged for all non deliveries.

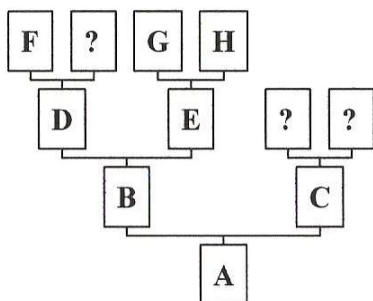
Did you know that our database allows for winter and summer change of addresses?

If you can furnish dates we can enter them into our database and it will automatically change your address so that you do not lose out on any of the newsletters and PGS-MN will not be charged for non delivery.

You can contact me by email
doripgs@comcast.net or phone 763-535-2296

Thank You,
 Dori Marszalek
 Membership Director

Missing Branches



Send queries and branch updates to: **Paul Kulas, Associate Editor, PGS-MN Newsletter, 12008 West River Road, Champlin MN 55316-2145** (e-mail: [<kkulas@ties2.net>](mailto:kkulas@ties2.net)) or with new or renewal membership forms.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Marcia Anderson, 130 Edgewood Av. N., Golden Valley MN 55427

[<marcia.d.anderson@gmail.com>](mailto:marcia.d.anderson@gmail.com) is researching: ZWOLINSKI in Poznan? and in Thorpe WI an Mpls. MN; KLUCENSKI in Suwalken? and in Pennsylvania, New London CT and Mpls. MN; ZAKRZEWSKI (ZAKES) in ? in Poland and in Mpls. MN and Connecticut; SHUPIEN in ? in Poland.

Karrie Fischer, 11462 Kenyon Ct. N.E., Blaine MN 55449-5435 is researching Peter & Agnes MALICKI in Wierzchucin in Poland and Anthony & Dorothy METKOWSKI and Michael KOPKOWSKI in West Strasburg, West Prussia.

Karen Karkula, 4858 Grandview Ct. NE., Columbia Hts. MN 55421-4637
[<ryby317@comcast.net>](mailto:ryby317@comcast.net) is a new member.

Mary Ann Knox, 3300 Bryant Av. S., Minneapolis MN 55408 [<maryannknox@Visi.com>](mailto:maryannknox@Visi.com) is researching: GROHOSKI aka GROCHOWSKI and GALLES/GALLUS/GALLAS in Poland and Winona; also researching the RITTER surname.

Mary Losinski, 12877 Homestead Dr., White Bear Lake MN 55110 mmfmass@gmail.com is researching: LOSINSKI in Poland and in Winona and St. Paul MN; GORALSKI in Poland and in St. Paul and CT; FLIS, PAZDERSKI in Poland and in St. Paul: ADAMSKI in Poland and in Minneapolis MN and Manistee Michigan.

Missing Branches ...continued on page 6