

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF MINNESOTA



Newsletter Volume 24 #3

Fall 2016

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear friends,

Occasionally I read Mr. Dick Eastman's blog "*Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter. The Daily Online Genealogy Newsletter.*" I rarely have time to read anything on a daily basis but when I get a moment this is one blog I am sure to scan. In August, Dick re-printed an article from March 2012, entitled, "Facing Up to the Long-term Future of Your Genealogy Society." You can read the article here, <https://blog.eogn.com/2016/08/11/facing-up-to-the-long-term-future-of-your-genealogy-society/>.

This article asks the question, "Why do the majority of societies flounder while a handful succeed? Why is it that some societies thrive and even expand while others are shrinking?"

To illustrate his answer, Dick Eastman uses the examples of three struggling industries: railroads, newspapers, and computers. He says the railroad industry missed the mark by being in the "railroad" industry when they should have seen themselves as being in the "transportation" industry. Newspapers should have been in the "information" industry and computers the "personal technology" industry.

Following this pattern, he goes on to suggest that in order for genealogical societies to thrive and succeed into the future they must broaden their appeal and look at the bigger picture. Instead of being called a "society," become a "genealogy organization." An organization that educates, serves, and even entertains its members!

This article hit home with me. I'd like to see the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota be one of the societies that expands and thrives long into the future.

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Your input is important and appreciated—Deadline for the Winter issue is December 15th.



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peggylarson23@gmail.com

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Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota

A branch of the Minnesota Genealogical Society

1185 North Concord Street, Suite 218

South St. Paul, MN 55075-1150

www.pgsmn.org

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Address/email changes or membership questions? Contact Dori Marszalek, Membership Chair, 3901-61st AV N, Brooklyn Center, MN 55419-2403 or email dorim@comcast.net

President's letter continued

In order to do so, members must come forward and volunteer their time, skills, knowledge, and enthusiasm. To thrive and grow in our high tech world, PGS-MN currently needs members to volunteer with willingness to:

Serve on the board of directors; make presentations at member meetings—sharing their genealogical journeys and knowledge with everyone; volunteer their technical skills as we endeavor to record meetings and make them available for replay on the *pgsmn.org website*; and submit articles for publication in the *PGS-MN quarterly newsletter*. These are just a few examples where members are needed at present. I'm sure there will be more in the coming months to make PGS-MN a thriving success!

If you are interested in helping PGS-MN remain a valuable and flourishing organization, please contact me at peggylarson23@gmail.com to volunteer your time, skills, and ideas. I am currently compiling a list of new adventures and look forward to hearing from you!

Thank you! Peggy Larson

Copyright Fundamentals for Genealogy by Mike Goad

Since genealogical research inevitably involves copying of information, questions involving copyright often crop up. When an answer is given, it may be less than satisfactory. Sometimes the answer is wrong, sometimes there is little or no explanation, and sometimes the answer isn't an answer, but a policy statement. In other instances, the answer is right, but it isn't what the questioner wanted to hear.

While copyright can be very complex and confusing, the parts of copyright law that usually apply to genealogy are really pretty basic. There are a few fundamentals that can help deal with just about any genealogy copyright situation.

Copyright means copy right

Literally, the term copyright means the right to make copies of some product. By law, the right belongs to its creator. In copyright law, the product that's copyrighted is referred to as a "work" and the creator of the work is its author. From that, we can say:

Making a copy of a work or a portion of a work is its author's copy right.

In the U.S., the right to make a copy of a protected work is a constitutional, exclusive right of the work's author, *except* that some limited copying is allowed by provisions of the copyright law. (see fair use)

Is it copyrighted?

If it's created today by the original expression of the author and it can be viewed or copied, then it is protected under copyright. The law says:

Copyright protection subsists... in original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression, now known or later developed, from which they can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device.

For works created before today, there are a few basic durations and conditions for determining copyright status:

- If an original work of authorship was created after 1977, it's copyrighted and it's going to be for a very long time. The earliest that any work created after that will lose its copyright will be about 2049 – that's assuming that the author died right after he authored the work.
- If it was created before 1923, there is no copyright on it any more, so long as it was published. If it wasn't published, it may still be protected by copyright.
- Works published before March 1, 1989 without proper copyright notice are almost always in the public domain because, under the law that existed before that, a proper copyright notice was required for copyright protection.
- Works published from 1923 to 1963 had to be renewed after an initial copyright term for protection to continue. The U.S. Copyright Office estimates that over 90% of works eligible for renewal were never renewed.

For other situations there are many good copyright duration references online (including one on my web site).

Only original expression protected

All that's protected under copyright is the author's original expression. The protected material must have been independently created by the author with at least some minimal amount of creativity. Anything in a work that isn't the author's original expression isn't protected by his copyright.

Facts can't be original expression

No one can claim originality in a fact. At best, a person may discover a fact. If he discovers it and documents it, he has not created it. He has only reported it. There is no originality.

Census takers, for instance, don't create the data that result from their work. They write down the facts that they discover. Census data, therefore, can't be copyrighted because it's not original.

Since facts can't be original expression, the copyright of any work doesn't extend to the facts contained within it. This is a very important fundamental concept in genealogy, since genealogy so very much involves the pursuit, discovery, and collection of facts.

While copyright doesn't extend to facts, the facts may be expressed in an original fashion. When this occurs, the original expression used to convey the facts is protected, but the underlying facts are not.

Pre-existing material not protected

Any pre-existing material in a work that's not the original expression of the author isn't protected by the author's copyright. Facts, which exist before the work is created, can't be protected by copyright, as previously discussed. Other examples of pre-existing material that might be used in a work include the work of others, public domain material, and U.S. government material.

The copyright status of already existing material doesn't change when used in a new work. If an author uses material from the work of someone else, the copyright for the material still belongs to the original author. If something from the public domain is used, its copyright status is that it's still in the public domain, available for anyone to use.

U.S. government developed material, by law, cannot be copyrighted. However, material created by non-government authors and used by the government is usually covered by the author's copyright. In either case, though, use in a new work does not change the copyright status for U.S. government materials.

Compilations

A compilation is a collection of pre-existing material. It can be a collection of short stories, poems, or other narrative material. In genealogy, compilations are usually some kind of collection of facts or factual material.

Many genealogy compilations aren't sufficiently original to be protected by copyright. Since facts can't be copyrighted, to be eligible for copyright protection, a factual compilation must have some amount of originality in either the selection of the facts, the arrangement of the facts or both. And, then, the only part of the compilation that's protected will be that which has originality.

Continued p.5

- A pedigree, descendant chart, GEDCOM, or any other standard genealogy form or format that contains nothing but facts is not copyright protected. There is no originality of selection or arrangement and facts can't be copyrighted.
- Plagiarism and copyright are not the same. Plagiarism is the failure to properly document the source of the information or material that you use and is considered by many to be unethical.

Example:

Joe records the names, dates and inscriptions of all of the headstones in the Farnham East Cemetery. He arranges them in three tables. The first is alphabetical by last name, the second chronological by date of death, and the third arranged by the relationship of the location of the headstone to a large oak tree in the middle of the cemetery. As well, in the third, he only includes the headstones of people who died in even numbered years.

Of the three tables, the first two used all of the names and dates and arranged them in standard formats, alphabetical and chronological. If "all" of an available quantity of facts is used, there is no originality of selection. If a standard format is used for the arrangement and ordering of facts, then there is no originality of arrangement.

Only in the third table is the selection and arrangement of the material original enough to be protected by copyright. Defining and describing the location of a headstone by relationship to something else applies originality in the arrangement of the facts. Selecting only those that died in even numbered years is a nonstandard way to select the information that will be included.

However, the copyright protection for the compilation of facts in the third table applies only to the selection and the arrangement of the facts. To copy the selection and arrangement of the facts would be to infringe upon the right of copy belonging to the author. However, the facts that are included in the compilation aren't protected and may be used by anyone.

Industrious collection and sweat of the brow

It's natural that someone who works very hard at researching, collecting, and arranging facts into a compilation would want to protect their efforts. And they can.

So long as they don't make it available to others, so long as they don't publish it.

But that's the only way that it can be protected. Once it's made available to others, such a work will have little or no copyright protection in most instances.

Under copyright, the effort and work put into a project means nothing. Copyright only protects an author's "original expression."

In the past, lower courts have made "sweat of the brow" and "industrious collection" rulings, where the work and effort that went into the research, collecting and arranging counted in the copyright protection of a work. However, such rulings were invariably overturned by higher courts. The Supreme Court has reaffirmed and further defined the requirement for the author's original expression in a word being all that's protected.

In the past, lower courts have made “sweat of the brow” and “industrious collection” rulings, where the work and effort that went into the research, collecting and arranging counted in the copyright protection of a work. However, such rulings were invariably overturned by higher courts. The Supreme Court has reaffirmed and further defined the requirement for the author’s original expression in a word being all that’s protected.

Fair use (and some application of what we’ve read so far)

The constitutional purpose of copyright is to further the progress of science and the useful arts, which today is understood to mean scholarly growth. Since building upon the advances of others is often necessary for further advancement in most endeavors, this purpose is in apparent direct conflict to the rights of authors to control or even prevent the copying of their original expression.

The principle of fair use, which allows limited copying without consent, limits the conflict. Its limits intentionally ill-defined, fair use is very applicable to scholarship and research, important aspects of genealogy. Four factors are considered:

- Purpose of the use, including non-profit educational use
- Nature of the copyrighted work
- Amount of copying
- Effect of the copying on the potential market for, or value of, the original work

Examples

Joe is doing research at the Mid America Library in Independence, Missouri. He finds transcripts of four 18th century wills on pages 21, 23, and 87 of a book of deeds and wills from Virginia that is copyrighted 1979. He makes a copy of each of the pages that has the information he needs. He subsequently posts the text of each of the four wills online.

He also finds a little narrative family history book that was published in 1955 on the family of his great, great, great, granduncle. He copies the entire book and publishes it online.

In a third book, copyrighted in 1934, he finds several pages narrating the life of one his wife’s ancestors. He copies the pages and posts small, significant portions from them online.

Which of the three examples was fair use?

Only the third.

In the first one, there is no potential for copyright infringement. While the book is copyrighted 1979, at best the copyright applies to the selection and arrangement of the information. If the book is sequenced the same as the original will book or covered time period and all of the documents available are included, then there is no originality.

A true transcript of a will is no more than a text copy of an existing document. While knowledge and interpretation may be needed to be able to read the old handwriting, there is no creative expression involved... and therefore no copyright involved.

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In the second example, the book had no copyright date. It was published in 1955 without proper copyright notice. Therefore, the book is in the public domain and Joe can do anything with it he wants to.

If, however, the book included a proper copyright notice, it might still have been under copyright protection if the author had renewed the copyright. In that case, copying the book would probably not have been a fair use and posting the entire work online definitely would not have been.

Joe copied several pages out of a book, in the third example, that were applicable to his research. Assuming the book is still under copyright:

- copying the pages for personal research is a good example of fair use.
- Using small significant portions of the narrative from them in his online web page would also likely be fair use.
- Posting the entire narrative from the pages he copied would not be fair use and would be copyright infringement.
- Posting the factual information from the narrative would not be fair use because there is no copyright issue. Factual information abstracted from an author's original expression is not protected by copyright.

In conclusion

I could go on and on writing about copyright issues that apply to genealogy. For example:

- A pedigree, descendant chart, GEDCOM, or any other standard genealogy form or format that contains nothing but facts is not copyright protected. There is no originality of selection or arrangement and facts can't be copyrighted.
- Plagiarism and copyright are not the same. Plagiarism is the failure to properly document the source of the information or material that you use and is considered by many to be unethical.
- When material you submitted is used by a commercial company in their product, you retain the copyright for any of the material that is a product of your original expression.

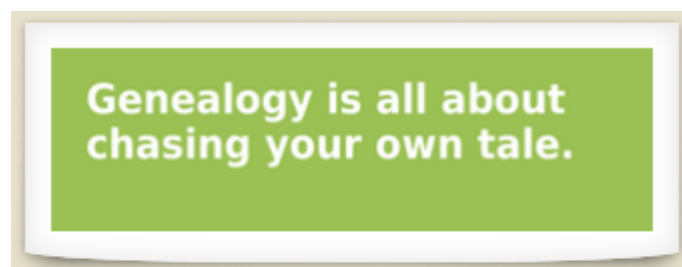
Copyright infringement and piracy of copyrighted material are common on the internet. The online genealogy community is less exposed to it than other interests. An understanding of some of the concepts associated with copyright can be useful in both online and offline genealogy research.

7/29/2003

Additional copyright information, in more depth and detail, may be found on the author's web site at <http://www.pddoc.com/copyright>

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Challenge and correct history via new television series

Sirens Media and Leftfield Entertainment is looking to genealogists, amateur or professional historians to assist in the casting of a new television series.

Sirens Media and Leftfield Entertainment, one of the largest global TV programming companies, with a diverse portfolio (History Channel, Discovery Channel, and National Geographic, et al). You can learn more about some of the company's productions at leftfieldpictures.com.

Sirens Media and Leftfield Entertainment is currently casting a groundbreaking new series for one of the major TV networks that will feature passionate descendants, historians, and history enthusiasts. Specifically, they are looking for individuals who want to challenge history, and are confident that the history books got something wrong. The series will dive into an active investigation with distant relatives of notable historical figures, as well as passionate history buffs on a mission to reveal the truth about a historical event. There must be some sort of proof, whether it be a diary, photographs, documents, etc. We are looking to cover all time periods, everything from ancient Greece to Obama's presidency – nothing is too old or too recent. If you (or someone you know) has physical evidence of something that can possibly rewrite history – and the passion to prove it – Sirens Media wants to hear from you ASAP!

Need further information, have questions Please contact

Jodi Friedman
Casting Director
212.564.2607 x2648
jodi.friedman@leftfieldpictures.com

"The Thing that interests me most about family history is the gap between the things we think we know about our families and the realities" - Jeremy Hardy

The Polish Genealogy Society of Minnesota wishes to thank our generous donors, who support the ongoing efforts of our organization.

Shirley Connelly
James Ebertowski
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Louis Welna

Dziękuję.

Polish Civil Registration—Looking beyond Church Records

Civil registration is the vital records made by the government. Records of births, marriages, and deaths are commonly referred to as vital records because they refer to events in a person's life. Civil registration records (zapisy cywilne) are an excellent source for information on names, dates, and places of births, marriages, and deaths.

For many years, while doing genealogical research, I was told that Polish Catholic Church records were the definite resource in locating familial records. Quite by accident I recently fell across an article "From Shepherds and Shoemakers— <https://fromshepherdsandshoemakers.wordpress.com/2016/09/20/overview-of-vital-records-in-poland-part-i-historical-background/> which talks about Civil registration in Poland and reminded me of another web entry on the same information — https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Poland_Civil_Registration. Both the blog article and wiki entry with several links have opened up whole new aspects to my research—definitely worth checking out.

Additionally, I look at other genealogy sites—Pommern (Prussian/German) which covers the area of Poland under Prussian control during the partition—the group put out information on West Prussian Land Records - www.odessa3.org/collections/land/wprussia/ and I'm happy to report that I found land/household records dating back to 1772 in the same village as my great grand father (1840s) - now the fun continues as I continue to seek out if they are related — So bottom line — expand your search, gain an understanding of places to look— you may be surprised at what you find. (Marie Przynski)

Did you know -

PGSMN has volunteer staffing at the MGS Library on the first Saturday of the month from 1:00 - 4:00 pm and "Polish Night at the Library" on the 2nd Thursday of the month with expert genealogical resources available from 6:00—9:00 pm

Archdioceses Archives in Poland Online access continues

The various archdioceses of Poland continue to place their records online— these archives are different and separate from the National Archives. The wealth of information these church archives hold—containing various content, book and records fascicules involving everything from inventories of church property, records conducted, legacies, municipal and Soviet, and of special interest to genealogy researchers are the baptism, marriages, and death records. Depending on the archdioceses, there are records dating back to the 12th century. For a listing of Archdioceses and contact information throughout Poland—see http://www.opoka.org.pl/struktury_kosciola/diecezje/index.html.

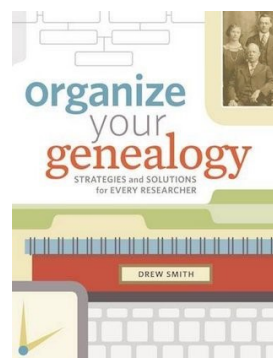
Book Review: Organize Your Genealogy

Reviewed by Bobbi King

Organize Your Genealogy

Strategies and Solutions for Every Researcher

By Drew Smith. Family Tree Books. 2016. 239 pages.



When *Organize Your Genealogy* came into my mailbox and I read the title, my first thought was, Who the heck needs another organize-your-genealogy book?

Recently, I spent an entire day researching a family. When I opened up The Master Genealogist to enter the data, the Person Screen shrieked the awful truth: *You already did this research a year ago...bozo!*

So who needs another organize-your-genealogy book? Well, it appears, I do.

Mr. Smith is a seasoned author, speaker, librarian, and genealogist. He's authored *Social Networking for Genealogists*, co-authored *Advanced Genealogy Research Techniques*, and he's one of The Genealogy Guys on the genealogy podcast found at genealogyguys.com. His interest and expertise is on the technology side of genealogy; he currently serves as academic librarian at the University of South Florida in Tampa.

Chapter One starts right where we should: Organize Yourself. It's the first time I've read about mental wellness, diet, and emotional health as factors involving genealogy work. I think this presents a holistic and modern approach on personal preparedness, probably always a good idea.

Succeeding chapters offer ideas on organizing your space, goals, notes and ideas, files, and the research process. Organizing Your Communication focusses on emails message boards, and the like; the tricky task of organizing your online searches is addressed in Organizing Your Online Research; and he goes on to write about organizing your research trips, your learning, and your volunteering.

We all have different ways of learning, so one more genealogy guidebook on the market offers a new opportunity for learning in a different way.

Organize Your Genealogy covers the paper and the digital, in logical manner, aiding the beginner as well as the experienced.

Organize Your Genealogy, Strategies and Solutions for Every Researcher by Drew Smith may be purchased from Family Tree Books, the publisher, at <https://goo.gl/zFSW6t> as well as from Amazon as a paperback or as a Kindle book at <https://goo.gl/UXZ3Xh>.

(Reprinted from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter—a Daily Online Newsletter; further information at <https://blog.eogn.com/standard-edition/>)

Kulas Family Tree

My interests in genealogy is gaining health information to pass onto my children and interested family members. On my fathers side is a history of high cholesterol and on my mothers side a history of bad knees, arthritis and diverticulitis. There has been some cancer, but not the same recurring cancer. Also some heart, but it doesn't appear hereditary.

And longevity on 3 sides with the weak link starting to expire in the 60's, the others are between 84 and 107.

My oldest uncle, Antony (Tony) Kulas (1st generation American born) and brother Jim Kulas got me interested in genealogy, thank you. The oldest of 14 siblings, Tony created a black book for each of his siblings with family information. My father, Ludwig was the youngest.

Within my family I was the 8th of 9 children in a 29 year span from the oldest to the youngest. I grew up more with my nephews and nieces than brothers and sisters. As for my uncles and aunts, I did not know most of them. Many thanks also to my mother Clara Kryzsko Kulas as she gathered much of the information I have.

And a thank you to PGS-MN. From postings listed in the PGS-MN newsletter, contacts were made with previously unknown cousins extending the tree.

I also posted a family tree "Out of the Heart of Africa" on My Heritage site and have received numerous matches from other members who have also posted their trees on My Heritage, taking me back several more generation on both paternal and maternal sides, beyond where I had been at a dead end.— Even communications from Poland.

Checking church, county, state census and immigration records also spewed forth information and helped dispel family rumors handed down. Example – My grandfather came over from Poland than sent for his wife and two oldest kids, Tony and Mary, with Mary dying on way over and being buried at sea. Finally found immigration records recording Grampa Jon & Gramma Marya/Marianna arriving in the US one month before the birth of their oldest child Tony. Family rumors are a lot like the gossip game we played in grade-school – whisper something into the ear of the first kid and by the time it reaches the tenth kid there is hardly any resemblance to the original statement. The same with family rumors. But it pays to note the rumors, true or false, as they will pop up time and again.

The greatest help in gathering information is getting copies of the penmanship style at the time and place of recordings. (Kurrentschrift-Deutsche, & Surealian/*German*). Prior undecipherable spelling became intelligible. Our current penmanship dates from about 1900. Also if possible a printed & script signature of the official entering the information for comparison with the alphabets.

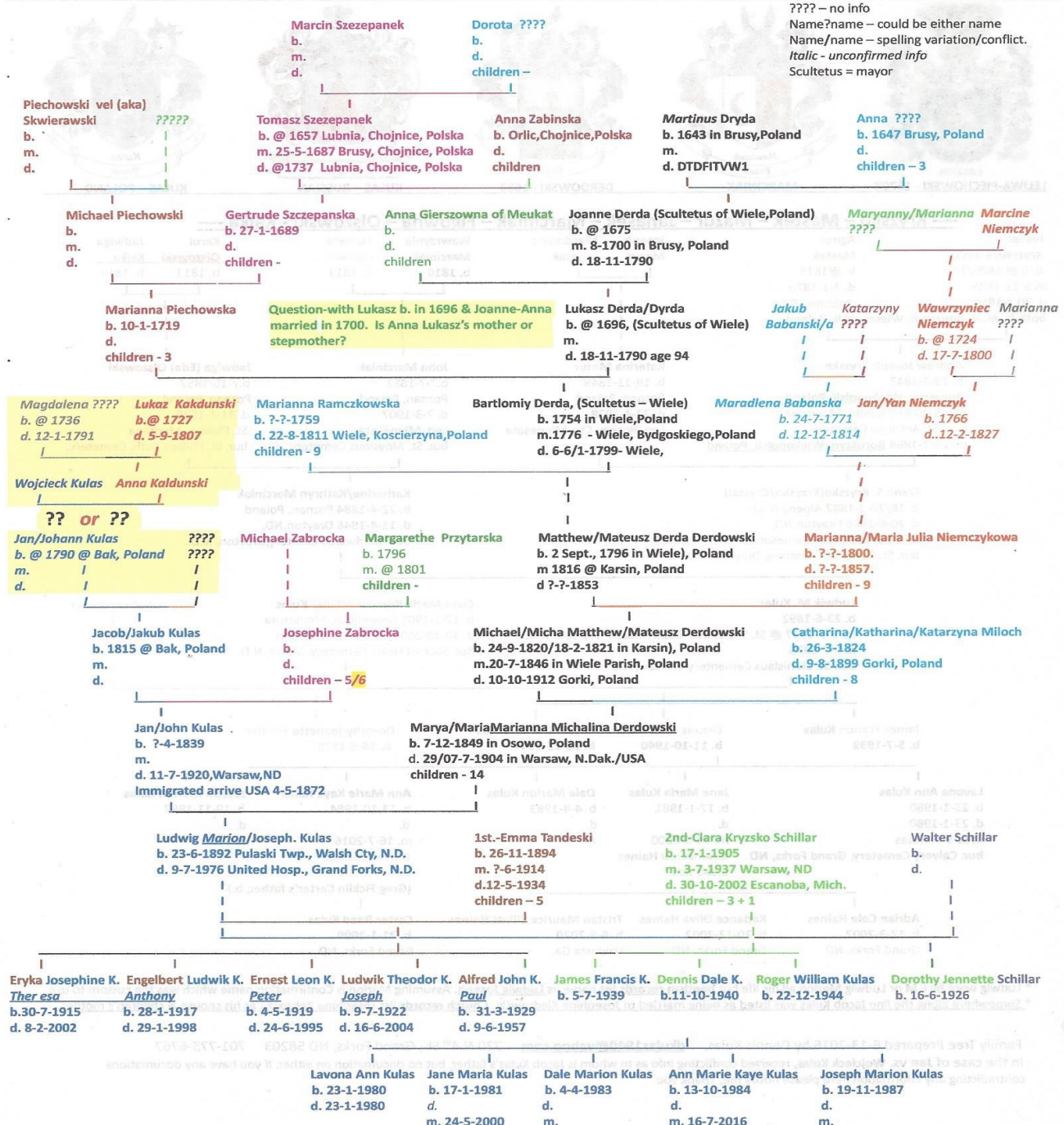
Realizing that standard spelling did not come into existence until about the late 1800's, names could be spelled in a variety of manners. Plus being a foreign national with limited English, arriving in the states, the name could have been spelled as best as immigration official could discern.

For my mothers surname Kryzsko, I have 12 variations of the spelling so far from family letters, census reports, church & county birth, baptism, death and land records.

On my surname Kulas, I thought I came upon another spelling searching county records. Upon later searching the same records what I thought was Keulas which turned out to be a fancy K with a curlicue at the end of it. Unfortunately I sent out that spelling to relatives and to this date I still see it cropping up. I send out notices to said relatives of my error trying to get it corrected but once in print, the error dies hard if at all.

Kulas Family Tree

- Kulas - Kakdunski - Zabrocka - Przytarska - Ramczkowska - Szezebanek - Derdowski - Babanska - Miloch - Niemczyk -





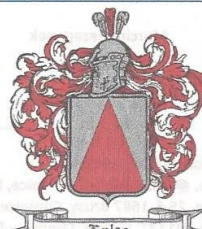
LELIWA-PIECHOWSKI - 1670'S



MARCINIAK



DERDOWSKI - 1683

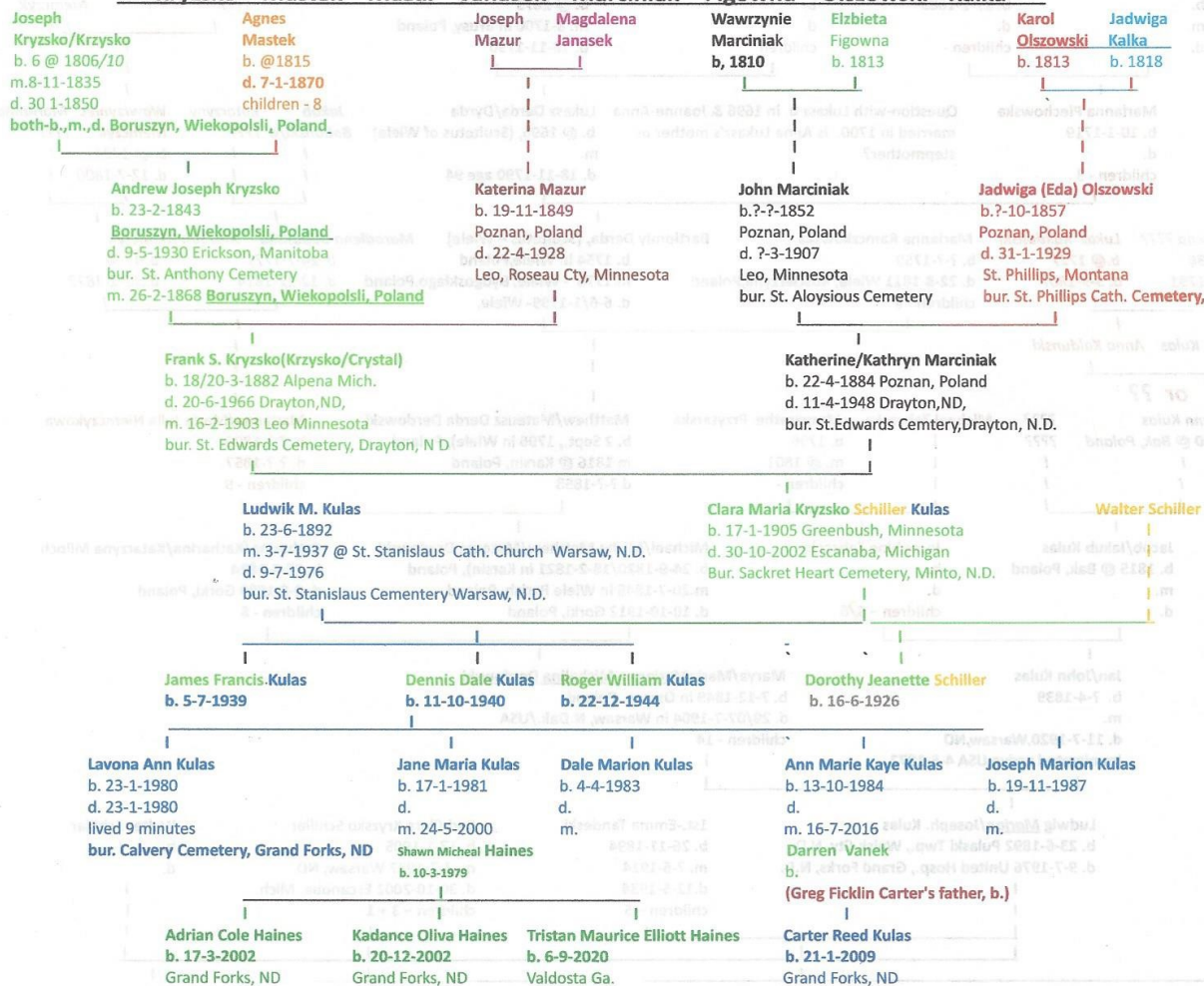


KULAS - RUSSIAN



KULAS - POLAND

---- Kryzsko - Mastek - Mazur - Janasek - Marciniak - Figowna - Olszowski - Kalka ----



* Ludwik went by L M or Ludwik Marion all his life but baptism records list name as Ludwig Joseph. Assuming Marion is Confirmation name which was the custom to use
 * Somewhere along the line Jacob Kulas was listed as being married to Josephine Kiedrowski. Church records list Josephine Zabrocka as his spouse & children's mother.

Family Tree Prepared 6-13-2016 by Dennis Kulas, dkulas1940@yahoo.com 720 N.4th St., Grand Forks, ND 58203 701-775-6767

In the case of Jan vs. Wojcieck Kulas, received conflicting info as to whom is Jacob Kulas's father, but no documentation on either. If you have any documentations contradicting any information here please notify me, Thank you

I have found out that it pays to note any rumors and the source of the rumors that I come across for reference when finding future info. The biggest mistake I made in my search was not listing from who, where and when I got my info.

Illustrated are 5 coat of arms. Two - Derdowski and Leliwa-Piechowski have direct association in my research. The other three I listed in case I should come across information in the future tying them in to my family history.

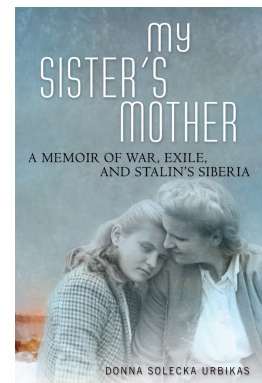
A note on the Coat Of Arms. Unlike other countries in which the Coat Of Arms remained within the family, In Poland the original owner could give permission for persons under his command who conducted themselves with valor to bear the Coat Of Arms in their name, hence you may have several or a multitude of family's with the same Coat Of Arms as in the case of Derdowski whose conduct in the Vienna Wars of 1670/80's, he was granted the right to bear the coat of arms in his own name.

“My Sister’s Mother” now available

Donna Solecka Urbikas grew up in the Midwest during the golden years of the American century. But her Polish-born mother and half sister had endured dehumanizing conditions during World War II, as slave laborers in Siberia. War and exile created a profound bond between mother and older daughter, one that Donna would struggle to find with either of them.

In 1940, Janina Ślarzynska and her five-year-old daughter Mira were taken by Soviet secret police (NKVD) from their small family farm in eastern Poland and sent to Siberia with hundreds of thousands of others. So began their odyssey of hunger, disease, cunning survival, desperate escape across a continent, and new love amidst terrible circumstances.

But in the 1950s, baby boomer Donna yearns for a “normal” American family while Janina and Mira are haunted by the past. In this unforgettable memoir, Donna recounts her family history and her own survivor's story, finally understanding the damaged mother who had saved her sister.



Writing Your Family Legacy Conference

**LEARN HOW TO RESEARCH, WRITE AND
PRESERVE YOUR FAMILY LEGACY.**

Share the expertise of nationally renowned authors, genealogists and editors, including Patricia Hampl, Diane Wilson, Shannon Gibney, Eric Dregni and Cheri Register.

SAT., OCTOBER 15, 2016

Minnesota History Center, St. Paul



THE LOFT
LITERARY CENTER

For registration and further information—
[http://www.minnesotahistorycenter.org/
node/12265](http://www.minnesotahistorycenter.org/node/12265)

Szukam cię — I'm looking for you



Missing Branches

Attention new and renewing members: Please type your family names and locations or print clearly in block letters to avoid confusions. We do our best to type the names and locations. Unfortunately some handwriting is difficult to discern correctly.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS:

Betley, Rosanne, 810 98th Ave. NW, Apt. 203, Coon Rapids, MN 55433, rbetley@hotmail.com, Researching: **BETLEY** of Maków Pod., **WASIK** of Mayden Krot, **ULMAN** of Peiem.

Buhl, Judith, 21008 290th St, Browerville, MN 56438, Researching: **BUHL**, **GOLIGOWSKI** of Oppeln, Prussian Poland, settling in Todd County, MN; **HILLD** of Wroblin, Opole, Poland, settling in Todd County, MN; **CZERNOWSKY** of Poland, settling in Todd County, MN.

Chaplinski, Michael, W15452 Polley LN, Gilman, WI 54433, Researching: **MICHAEL CZAPLA** of Belarus, settling in Gilman, WI.

Deering, Lucy, 3001 61st Ave. N., Brooklyn Center, MN 55429, clairedearing@comcast.net, Researching: **CUPA**, **GINTER**, **DEERING** of northern Poland.

Eickhoff, Joseph, 11445 50th Ave. N, Plymouth, MN 55422, EickhoffALLTHETIME@gmail.com, Researching: **SWIERCZEK**, **SWIERCZYK**, **CZYSCON/CZYSZCZON**, **NIZNIK**, **CZERMAK**, **CZUPRYNA** settling in Minneapolis, MN.

Karbowski, Stanley Mitchell, 345 Bridge St., Shoreview, MN 55126, smkarbowski@hotmail.com, Researching: **STEFANIA DMORAT/DOMORAT**, **ZYGMUNT KARBOWSKI** settling in St. Paul, MN.

Kerzman, LuAnn, 10790 Highway 25, Norwood-Young America, MN 55397, KERZMAL@EMBARQMAIL.COM, Researching: **WALTER LEWANDOWSKI** of Poznan, settling in Chicago, IL and Cokato, MN.

Langworthy, Susanne, 1950 Yorkshire CT, St. Paul, MN 55116, smlang50@aol.com, Researching: **RAPACZ** of Rabka, Zdroj, settling in Red River Valley and Argyle, MN; **GRSZEWski** of Brusy, Poland, settling in Ardoch, ND.

Ogren, Rhonda, 4231 Legend LN, Golden Valley, MN 55422, tim.rhonda1949@gmail.com, Researching: **MICEK**, **BORO**, **SIEMEK**, **CZAPLA**.

Schmolke, Julia, 506 W. Laurel, Stillwater, MN 55082, jkeschmolke@hotmail.com, Researching: **SCHMOLKE**, **BEKA** of Kreis Falkenberg, Silesia; Settling in Morrison County, MN.

Wolkerstorfer, Camilla, 2411 Floral DR, White Bear Lake, MN 55110, cwolkerstorfer@gmail.com, Researching: **LUCKA/LUCKI**, **MOROWSKI** of Russian Partitian, settling in St. Cloud, MN.

Wytttenbach, Denise, 65 17th Ave. SW, New Brighton, MN 55112, dwytt@comcast.net, Researching: **SKIBA**, **BLANSKI**, **BORYCZKA**.

RENEWING MEMBERS:

Ebertowski, COL James, 5631 Teterling CT, Chester, VA 23831, JSLuggo@AOL.com, Researching: **EBERTOWSKI** of Lubnia/Bedzmierowice, Settling in ND and MN; **STOLTMAN** of Stoltmany/Zapcen, Settling in ND and MN; **PIEKARSKI** of Czamyż/Ostrowite, Settling in ND and MN; **DURAY** of Wiele/Zamosc, Settling in ND and MN.

Smith, Irene E., 716 – 4th ST NE, Minneapolis, MN 55413, Researching: **STANLEY METKOWSKI** of Straseburg, West Prussia, Settling in Silver Lake, MN; **MALICKI** settling in Gilman, MN; **KUPOWSKI/KUBKOWSKI** settling in Silver Lake, MN; **JACOB KIERSNOWSKI** settling in Queensland, Australia.

The Minnesota Genealogical Society Events Calendar

<http://mngs.org/eventListings.php?nm=38#nm38er89> for complete listing of interesting classes

Bring ‘Em Back to Life: Developing an Ancestor Profile (Webinar)
Wednesday, October 5th — 7:00 pm to 8:15 pm - Free webinar

Organizing information you collect into a chronological, biographical profile can help more carefully analyze details and demolish brick walls. This timeline of evidence places our ancestor into geographical, historical, and social logical context. It also creates an outline for a written biography. This session presents a structured methodology for organizing and analyzing evidence and producing timelines for research and writing.

Instructor—George G. Morgan is president of Aha! Seminars, Inc. and an internationally recognized genealogy expert who presents at all levels. He is the prolific author of hundreds of articles for magazines, journals, newsletter, and an online sites in the US, Canada, the UK, Singapore, et al. The fourth edition of his book “How to Do Everything: Genealogy” published by McGraw-Hill, was released in January 2015. He is cohost of The Genealogy Guys Podcast.

To register: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6793581453403725313>

Introduction to Genealogy (class)
Saturday, October 15 - 10:00 am to 12:00 - MN Genealogical Society Classroom

Introduction to Genealogy—Answers the question, I’m new at this, how do I get started? Beginner—two hour presentation explaining the basic elements and steps to begin research. Includes demonstrations of Family Search and MHS People Finder websites.

Instructor: Shirleen Hoffman is a professional genealogical researcher, speaker and consultant specializing in Minnesota and the 19th Century. A MGS and Germanic Genealogical Society member and speaker. Published author in the Minnesota Genealogist and the Germanic Genealogy Journal, Association of Professional Genealogists Northland Chapter Liaison. She loves teaching and studying pioneer medicine.

Register—www.mngs.org/aem.php?eid=6

Cemetery Records Workshop - Sunday, October 23rd, 2016 - 1:00 pm to 4 pm - FREE
Lakewood Cemetery, Garden Mausoleum Reception Room

As keeper of the community's heritage, cemeteries are wonderful resources for those interested in learning more about their family history. Whether you have family interred at Lakewood or just want to learn more about how to research your family's history at any cemetery, we encourage you to join us for the free workshop at Lakewood Cemetery. This workshop is for beginning to intermediate researchers. Space is limited, so register today to reserve your seat.

Instructor: Shirleen Hoffman (see bio at Introduction to Genealogy class listed above). For further details and registration see <http://mngs.org/eventListings.php?nm=38#nm38er89>

More Fun Polish Events

October 2, 2016 - Smaczne Jablka - 11:00 am to 4:00 pm

Polish Cultural Institute & Museum, 102 Liberty Street, Winona, Minnesota

Homemade bread baked in an outdoor oven, brats and kraut, Polish rye bread made with spook yeast, caramel apples, freshly squeezed apple cider, jelly filled paczki, silent auction, Big Raffle tickets now on sale - call 507 454 3431, and much more.....

October 9, 2016 - Sergei Babayan, pianist - Mairs Concert Hall, Janet Wallace Fine Arts Center, Macalester College, 130 Macalester Street, St. Paul. \$20 members/ \$25 general public/\$15 students. For more information, please write to chopinsocietymn@aol.com or call 614-822-0123. Program includes Vladimir Ryabov, Racchaninoff and a selection of Chopin Mazurkas.

October 13, 2016:

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS/LOMIANKI, POLAND - SISTER CITIES, INT'L. 25th ANNIVERSARY DINNER:

Social: 6 pm; Dinner: 7 pm. CASH BAR - You 're invited to join us to celebrate this dynamic partnership with Lomianki, Poland, for the past 25 years. (Originated: May, 1991)

Place: Crooners Lounge & Supper Club – 6161 Hwy 65 on Moore Lake, Fridley

Price: \$35.00 per person (Advance RSVP by September 29, 2016, please)

Please call for dinner selection (Salmon, Pork chop or Lemon Herb Chicken) and registration info to Fran Toler – 612/781-7694



Family History Fair



Saturday, Oct. 29, 9 a.m.-3 p.m., connect with expert genealogists and learn about state, local and library resources; learn to identify clues to your family history; find out how to use and evaluate DNA for family connections, and more. Visit resource tables, attend presentations and learn how to start your family genealogy.

<http://www.hclib.org/about/news/2016/sept/family-history>

October 22, 2016 - ALL YOU CAN EAT Polish Dinner

2:00PM – 5:30PM At Sacred Heart of Jesus PNC Church Hall, 2114 5th St NE, Minneapolis.

Adults \$13.00 Children (12 and under) \$6.50. Tickets available at the door We will be serving kapusta, pierogi, polish sausage, potatoes, cabbage-roll-hot-dish and coffee. ALL ARE INVITED!"

October 23, 2016 - PACIM 2016 Annual Meeting 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.

PACIM Institute & Library, Suite 228, 43 Main Street SE, Minneapolis

Members are cordially invited to attend and participated. The meeting will include a social time and introduction of Board members, election of 2016 directors (five director positions), past year summary, business as required and plans for the upcoming year. See our website (www.pacim.org) for more details.

November 6, 2016 3-7 pm - PACIM's 28th Annual Zupa (Polish Soup) Festival

Kolbe Hall, behind Holy Cross Church, 1630 Fourth Street NorthEast, Minneapolis

To purchase tickets, volunteer, or more information: visit www.pacim.org.

**New SLIG Scholarship for First-Time Institute Attendees**

The [Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy](http://www.saltlakeinstitute.org), sponsored by the Utah Genealogical Association, is pleased to announce that applications for a new SLIG Scholarship will be accepted beginning September 15, 2016.

Who may apply: Any past institute participant will testify of the in-depth educational benefits an institute offers. Many consider an institute to be the foundation of their ongoing genealogical education program. But to the individuals who are eligible for this scholarship, the concept is a new one – a very unique, intriguing way to build a more solid foundation or to take their skills to the next level on a specific topic. They are probably not yet employed in the industry, or are working in a related non-research position; are most likely not advanced in their research skills; and might even be self-taught. Regardless of level of experience, they have a few things in common: 1) they have not yet attended any of the national genealogical institutes; 2) they are ready for a more in-depth learning experience at an intermediate (or above) level; and 3) they would like to attend SLIG. If you fit this description, you are eligible to apply.

What the scholarship includes: Applicants will receive full tuition toward the course of their choice for SLIG 2017.

Genealogists transitioning from a self-taught environment to an institute may wish to consider Course 1; however, that is not required. Course choice is limited only by available seating at the time of the award.

Applicants are asked to submit the following via email to the [SLIG Director](#):

1. A short essay (less than one page) outlining why you want to further your genealogical education.
2. A statement (one to two paragraphs) indicating what you hope to gain from your first institute experience.
3. A list of previous genealogy education programs or conferences attended.
4. The name of the course you hope to attend, and why you have chosen that course.

Applications are due November 1, 2016, and the winner will be announced November 15, 2016

PGS-MN at the Twin City Polish Festival 2016

Thanks to the hard work of the PGS-MN volunteers we had another wonderful year at the Twin Cities Polish Festival!

We thought we would try to open up Friday night but unfortunately it started raining right around the time we were going to open and because of the index books we decided not to pursue. Once again we had a time slot on the Cultural stage Saturday morning and Jay and Jeremy Biedny gave a wonderful talk about what PGS-MN is all about. They are both naturals and should be in broadcasting.

Saturday's weather was beautiful and the tent was full of inquisitive people all day. PGS signed up 4 new members at the tent and handed out a lot of membership forms, which I am hoping will be sent back and added to our membership. Sunday was another Great day with another 4 New Members signing up at the tent; again I'm expecting more forms to be filled out and sent back to us.

Drum Roll Please...PGS-MN has a new item for sale this year, welcome the PGS-MN Red **Can Coolies** featuring the Polish White Eagle!! See picture in this article. For those of you who are unable to attend meetings and or live out of state, I am offering to sell this wonderful item through the mail for a small cost of \$5.00 that includes shipping.

Contact me by email dorim@comcast.net or phone 763-535-2296.
If you attend a meeting or the annual dinner the cost is only \$3.00.

PGS-MN couldn't have done this without these wonderful volunteers.

Thank You, Connie Waldherr and her Husband for showing up Friday night in the rain. Bob Kraska and John and Judy Rys for all your time throughout the whole weekend. Jay and Jeremy Biedny you two are awesome. Marie Przyanski, Peggy Larson, Terry Kita, Nancy Gagner, Janet Magnuson. New volunteers, Kathy Zawislak, Al Woitazewski, Ray Marshall, Brother Jim Roszak, Loni Fortier and Tom Laska. Without your help our presence at the festival would not be felt.

I hope everyone enjoyed your time in the tent and t and we hope you think about joining us again next year.

Thanks Again, Dori Marszalek



Polish Genealogy Society of Minnesota
A branch of the MN Genealogical Society
1185 North Concord Street, Suite 218
South St. Paul, MN 55075-1150

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The Polish Genealogical Society of a Minnesota Newsletter is published quarterly in Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Newsletter subscription is included with membership.

Submitting items for publication is welcomed and highly encouraged. We require feature-length articles to be submitted exclusively to PGSMN. Mail articles, letters, book reviews, news items, send queries to Marie Przynski, email - Przynski@comcast.net.

Membership Renewal - Please check the date on your membership mailing label. If it reads 12/31/2016, please renew. Renewal is available at \$20 per year, and you can renew for up to 3 years. Renewal is needed before 03/31/2017 to continue newsletter subscription and email announcements. We appreciate your attention to this item.



Contact Us

Give us a call for more information about our services and meetings.

Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota
1185 N. Concord Street South St. Paul, MN
55075

763-445-0090

Visit us on the web at www.pgsmn.org