Polish Genealogical Society
of Minnesota
NEWSLETTER

SEARCHING SHIPS' LISTS FOR YOUR POLISH ANCESTORS:
PASSENGERS ON THE SHIP, THE BARK *AGDA*

by Shirley Mask Connolly

Most of the Polish who emigrated to North America prior to 1900 came through the ports of Hamburg and Bremen in Germany. Many of those who settled in the United States arrived via the port of Quebec, while many of those destined for Canada came through the port of New York. Thus the North American Polish researcher must explore both possibilities.

In the 1860's, the Hamburg Lines proved popular, while in the 1870's, Bremen more often seemed to be the port of choice. In the 1880's and 1890's, the Polish destined for Canada often chose the more indirect and slightly cheaper route from Hamburg to England, and then from Liverpool to Quebec. Direct passage from Germany to Canada seems to have dried up in the 1870's and those who did not wish to make the long inland trek to Canada from New York, chose instead the indirect Hamburg-Liverpool-Quebec route. For the American Polish researcher, from the mid-1870's on, New York would be the most likely port of entry. Prior to that, many chose Quebec especially if they were headed to the American midwest.

Searching ships' lists can be a rewarding and/or frustrating experience. New York port of entry records are available from well before the first Polish settlers started to emigrate to America in the late 1850's and a couple of excellent reference books with alphabetical indexes, makes finding your Polish ancestors easier. See GERMAN IMMIGRANTS: Lists of Passengers bound from Bremen to New York, compiled by Gary J. Zimmerman and Marion Wolfert and GERMANS TO AMERICA. Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, edited by Ira A. Glazier and P. William Filby. Since many of the Poles were actually Prussians, they were often included with the Germans. However, if their names are not found in these indexes, the actual port of entry records should be searched.

The port of Quebec entry records are virtually nonexistent prior to 1865. After that date, they vary in quality with some lists so faded that they appear to have been written in invisible ink.

If you can not search the port of entry records, the port of exit records for Hamburg are excellent from 1850-1934 (with the exception of January-June 1853 and 1915-1919). Often these

President's Letter   by Greg Kishel

As I write these words, spring has finally begun in Minnesota. It was a very difficult winter most everywhere in the Upper Midwest, and its end brought harrowing and destructive floods to much of our region. For those spared that suffering, however, the summer beckons as a relief, when many of us will travel on pleasure, business, or both. For those who have such plans, particularly in Minnesota and our neighboring states, I'd like to make a quiet-but-earnest request: *keep your eyes open, and remember the heritage we're all trying to preserve!* And, you can do this whether you intend to do some genealogy along the way or not.

As you all know, since its founding five years ago the PGS-MN has broadened its mission beyond fostering individuals' genealogy. We now act to collect and preserve the history of the larger Polish-American community in Minnesota and environs. Our early efforts have revealed Polish settlement in parts of our region that most of us had never suspected. Many of these areas had Polish-Americans in numbers sufficient to support their own churches, fraternals, and other institutions for decades. Much of the untold tale of these places and people reposed with the founding immigrants, and unfortunately its greatest richness died with them between 1950 and 1980. However, much remains, in the memories of the second generation, in documents and records and publications that lie untouched and almost forgotten, and even in the shapes of the buildings that held the institutions.

And this is where you can help our Society, and all of us, both during your travels and at home, as summer weather makes it easier to get around. If you come across a handsome old church of Polish ethnicity, see if its parish office has a history for sale. We'd certainly welcome your donation of it to our Church and Local History Collection; if you're not in a position to do that, we'd certainly like to get the information about the parish and the volume, so we can use the PGS-MN Library Fund to buy it. If you have a camera handy, take a nice clear picture of the building from the outside, and a few of noteworthy parts of its interior; if you use black-and-white film, all the better, as we may be able to publish such pictures. At the very least, transcribe the names of prominent early

parishioners and donors off plaques and windows, organize them, and send them to us; we can include these lists in our CLHC binder with other items from the parish.

If you have the time and energy, consider doing a cemetery transcription; there are dozens of cemeteries in Minnesota that lack them, and we're aware of very few with large Polish-American populations that have been done. Summer would be a good time to take some oral history from older folks, whose memories of old-country parents and their ways may loosen up with the summer's heat. Finally, you may come across memorabilia being discarded or sold at a yard sale--organizations' scrapbooks, memorial booklets, funeral cards, or other records of the real-life experiences of our forebears. Snap them up and let us know about them; if we can't use them, we certainly can find archives and collections that will.

Some of these things need a bit of foresight and planning, but the nice thing is that you can do many of them impromptu, just as you come across those old country churches. You need not limit your effort to Minnesota, either. Your effort could shed light on the many ties of our Polish communities to Wisconsin (Stevens Point to Winona comes to mind), Michigan (the Gogebic Iron Range to Duluth and the Mesabi, and even Detroit to Minneapolis), and, of course, Chicago. So how about it? Can we count on you to help us in our organizational mission? In advance, *Szczęśliwy podróży!*--Happy travels!--and *Dziękujemy za pomóc!*--Thanks for the assistance!

The Bulletin Board

In our Winter 1996-97 issue we issued an appeal for CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR LIBRARY FUND. We indicated that we would like to purchase a complete set of detailed current maps of Poland. We received contributions totaling $181.00 from the following: **Rod Julkowski, Barbara Walsh, Millicent Kriske, Marcella Clemons, Phyllis Warzecha, Arne Kowalzek, Clare Larkin, Gloria Moen, Hubert Kukowski, Gertrude Erickson, Rick Sredzinski, Sandra Bolstad, F.A. Wilebski, Mary Fehrman, Barbara O'Dette, Roger Grusznski, Donald McCavic** and **Bernie Szymczak.** Thank you for your generous contributions. We were able to purchase a complete set of maps for the bargain price of $196.00. They will be available soon at the MGS library.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE AND THANK the following for their contributions to our **Church and Local History Collection** at the MGS library: **Bernadette Pintok,** The Shores of Pelican Lake (a history of Immaculate Conception Church in St. Anna) and Opoliana 1887-1987 (a history of the community at Opole, MN); **Sandy Nuss,** The Arban Way (a history of the parish at Arban); **Bertha Zniewski,** A History of Trinity Lutheran Church: Sauk Rapids, Minnesota and History of the old Evangelical Church and Pioneer Cemetery: Popple Creek, MN and other items about these two parishes. These items will be available soon at the MGS library.

Św. Stanisława Kościół i Szkoła, Winona, Minnesota

PGS-MN member **Barbara O'Dette,** 8219 S. Kilbourn, Chicago, IL 60652 writes: *"I found this post card and thought it was of Sw. Stanislaus Kostka in Chicago. My loss—maybe someone there can use?"* The card was postmarked at Winona, Minn. and dated Aug. 30, 1909. It is addressed to: Mrs. Martha Golden, Baraboo, Wis. The message reads: *"Monday. I went here to church today. It is just grand and lovely. Coming home Wednesday. Mrs. J.J. Howard"* If one of our members is related to or knows one of these people you may claim the card by writing to the editor. Otherwise it will become part of our **Church and Local History Collection.**

Letters to the Editor
Listy do Redaktora

PGS-MN at St. Cloud

Thank you for your contribution to our conference on Saturday, April 19. The sessions on Polish heritage and records seemed to be a perfect match for many Stearns County residents. Comments were all positive! We appreciate your help in creating a successful day about Stearns County.

**John W. Decker, Stearns County Historical Society
L. Marilyn Stinson, St. Cloud Area Genealogists**

Grandparents came from Opole

The article by Robert Prokot in your newsletter (Winter 1996-97) was interesting to me because my father's parents came from Lubniany which is a small community north of Opole. My grandparents, Peter Kowalczyk (1849-1921) and his wife Frances (1850-1935), came to the United States in 1882 and settled in Wright County. My grandfather had a brother Anthony who preceded him to the United States. Later my grandparents moved to a farm in Swan River Township in Morrison County. In addition to farming my grandfather was a carpenter and also a beekeeper. Apparently they were very much involved in the building of the church in Sobieski because one of the windows in the church was donated by the family.

Arne Kowalzek, 114 N.E. 7th St, Little Falls, MN 56345

Searching for Piesna Records

Thank you for the information on the village of Piesna in Poland taken from Słownik Geograficzny. It was thrilling to find out the information and the exact location of the village. We will arrange to go to the Family History Center and see if the Family History Library has the records for the church in Lobzenia. I wrote to an archive in Bydogoszcz about records from Piesna and they suggested that I write to the enclosed address in Germany.

These are the names I am looking for: **Michaelena Ryszkewicz** (married name **Klarkowski**, b. ca. 1838), **John Lamczyk** (b. ca. 1833) and his wife, **Frances Eva Wrzeszez** (b. ca. 1843). All died in St. Paul.

Thanks again, I enjoy the Newsletter so much. I am so happy I joined PGS-MN!! We are thinking about moving to the Twin Cities and then we hope to join in some activities mentioned in the Newsletter.

Bonita A. Erickson, 22 Lake Avenue, Box 7, Madison Lake, MN 56063

*Editor's note: The address enclosed--**Bischöfliches Zentralarchiv, 93015 Regensburg 1, St. Petersweg 11-13, Postfach 110228, Germany**--is for the Archives of the Diocese of Regensburg. Though I have no direct experience with this archive--I'm told that it is the depository for many of the Catholic records of former German communities in Poland. If you have ancestors from former German areas of Poland and the LDS Family History Library does not have the records, you may want to check out this resource.*

Arban Church History Enclosed

The winter issue of the PGS-MN Newsletter had several interesting articles which pertained to my genealogical research.

One was the listing of surnames of people who emigrated from Opole. My great grandfather, **John Solarz** emigrated in 1884 from Falkawice and settled in North Prairie before moving to Holdingford.

All of my family genealogy work stems from Silesia including my paternal grandfather **Charles Lichy** whose family came from Halbendorf and Lenzen, both near Opole. He and his family settled in Arban, Holding Township in 1882. What is different from many others who settled there is he was of German heritage. No one else from his family came to the US so we don't know why his family picked Arban. Our German family roots have been in Silesia since around 1755.

My maternal great grandfather, **John Jarnot**, came from Brzeszcze, Kety in 1903 and settled in Holding-ford because other relatives had already settled there.

Enclosed is the Church history of Sacred Heart Church in Arban. Please duplicate for the Polish Collection at the MGS library and return to me. This church is very important part of my family's history. One of the stained glass windows was donated by my great-grandfather **Mathias Lichy**.

By the way, your newsletter is always very interesting. I wish I lived closer to Minneapolis so I could be a more active member of the society.

Sandy Nuss, 770 Summit Dr., Fairmont, MN 56031

*Editor's reply: Thank you very much for letting us copy the history of Sacred Heart Church of Arban. We will take very good care of the book and return it to you when we have finished copying it. This will be a welcome addition to our **Church and Local History Collection.** I showed your letter to Bob Prokott--our Silesian expert. He was able to provide you with information on the Solarz branch of your ancestry.*

He wrote to you: "I have a copy of a family history written by Martin Richau of Berlin, Germany and I believe it includes information on your great grandfather (see enclosed pages 267-271). A copy of this book as well as three more geneology histories by Richau are available for review at the Morrison County Historical Society (Weyerhauser Museum) located next to Lindbergh State Park in Little Falls."

From Posen, but Where?

I see in the Spring issue of the PGS-MN Newsletter that you are presenting a talk on April 19th in St. Cloud on "Finding Your Ancestral Parish in Poland." I have been trying for some years to find my ancestral home/parish--that of my grandfather Thomas who immigrated in 1878 at age 18 to the U.S., leaving behind his family never to see them again. My dad said that he came from Posen--but that could mean either the city and/or the district. He bought land from the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and farmed for some years southwest of Taunton, Minnesota next to an older neighbor who was also from Posen. Taunton is 18 miles northwest of Marshall. I've searched through Mormon Church records, in Minnesota Historical Society records and in Taunton church records, etc. and have found nothing giving me his birthplace. I'd like to make a trip to Poland to find the ancestral home but of course would need to know the location to go. Would you have any suggestions as to how I could trace him to his hometown and/or parish? Thanks for your consideration.

Joe Szarzynski, 6304 Halifax Av. So., Edina, MN 55424-1916

Editor's reply: Finding your ancestral parish is key to discovering your Polish family history. It often takes years of searching and very often requires a lot of luck. But it is definitely possible. It is important to thoroughly do your American research before you try to cross the ocean. It is research in this country that will provide you with the clues to your Polish origins. Some possible sources are: Relatives, newspaper obituaries, funeral prayer cards, the family Bible, old letters, civil and church records, church and community histories, ships passenger lists, Hamburg emigration lists, citizenship papers, WPA interviews, census records, state, county and local historical societies and local museums. Remember, when searching these sources check not only records of your direct ancestor but also siblings, relatives, neighbors, and other early settlers of the locality where your ancestor first settled. Also try placing a query in our and other genealogical newsletters and on the Internet. You never know where you will find that vital clue and remember--it's always in the last place you look.

Cooperstown not Copperstown!

Dzien dobry! Excellent last newsletter! It should, however, be Cooperstown, NY--Baseball Hall of Fame not Copperstown, NY. I am also enclosing a contribution to the PGS-MN book fund. Dowidzenia.

Bernie Szymczak, 4223 7th St NE, Columbia Heights, MN 55421

*Editor's reply: Thank you very much for your generous contribution to our book fund. We apologize to everyone for misspelling **Cooperstown**. We know better. It seems that no matter how often we reread our copy or how many proofreaders we use--mistakes always manage to make it into print. We also apologize to people in Central Minnesota and from **Bowlus** for misspelling that town's name no less than three times in our last issue. And also for misspelling **Orthodox** on page one. We do try hard to eliminate mistakes!*

Research Services Offered

My name is Andrew Wojciechowski. I live in London, Ontario, Canada. I am a historian from trade specialized in archival research and genealogical studies. Currently I am working as an Accredited Court Interpreter appointed by Ministry of Attorney General in London and my spare time I usually devote to Genealogical Society and Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and I am also free-lance writer for local Polish newspaper.

I have been doing Polish genealogical research for about fifteen years. I have traced the ancestry of all four of my Polish grandparents in Poland back to the early 1700s. I am traveling quite often to Poland and keeping in touch with many national archives and parish priests, and I am using the Mormon microfilms of the Polish registers extensively during my genealogical researches. Being fluent in English, Polish, Russian is one of my great assets in genealogical research. As a historian I am also able to provide translations of parish records made in Latin and German languages. Currently, I am engaged in tracing and documenting Polish ancestors of London's families.

The intention of this letter is to offer genealogical research service to all individuals who are interested in their Polish roots and who are willing to trace it through Family History Library collection. They are invited to contact me at my address below:

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Wojciechowski, 715 Viscount Rd., Unit # 17, London, Ontario N6J 4H7, CANADA

Editor's note: See Mr. Wojciechowski's paid advertisement on the insert in this newsletter.

Boundary Changes, (1795-1815)

The boundary lines of the map of "The Partitioned Commonwealth" in the Spring 1997 issue are valid only for the period from 1795 until the establishment of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw as a dependency of France in 1807 and its enlargement in 1809, as a result of Napoleon's defeat of Prussia and Austria, respectively.

In 1807 the Grand Duchy consisted of territory which coincided approximately with the land gained by Prussia in the Second and Third Partitions. This included what the Prussians called New East Prussia, south and east of East Prussia, and South Prussia, which included Poznan but not the Notec River area. A line almost straight south of Olsztyn represented the boundary between the two.

After Napoleon defeated the Austrians, the Grand Duchy's territory was expanded to include what the Austrians called West Galicia, although it was actually north of Galicia and west of the Bug River.

At the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Poland was re-partitioned. However, the land gained by Austria in the Third Partition now became part of Congress Poland, which initially had some degree of autonomy but which was fully incorporated into the Russian Empire later. Russia also received "New East Prussia" and the eastern part of "South Prussia," i.e., all the land east of what was the Prussian province of Posen from 1815 until the re-establishment of Poland as a result of World War I.

Maps showing the various partitions can be found in Iwo Cyprian Pogonowski's Poland: A Historical Atlas and Paul Robert Magocsi's Historical Atlas of East Central Europe. Magocsi has a map which shows the areas in the former Prussian Empire which had a Polish majority, areas of ethnically mixed settlements along Poland's present or former boundaries with Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania and the former East Prussia, as well as enclaves of Polish settlements farther to the east and, less so, to the west. Zamoyski's The Polish Way: A Thousand-Year History of the Poles and Their Culture also includes very good maps. **(Note: We have all three of these books in our PGS-MN Collection at the MGS Library.)**

On another point, the article on "Resources for Polish American Genealogy in Minnesota" in the same issue begins with: "Minnesota is not usually thought of as a major center of settlement by Polish immigrants." This is true when compared to the states where the largest percentage of the population consisted of Polish-Americans. Nevertheless, Pogonowski's map (p. 172) shows that in 1914, among all the states west of Pennsylvania, Minnesota was third, after Illinois and Wisconsin, in the percentage of the population which was of Polish ancestry.

Ed Brandt, 13 - 27th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101
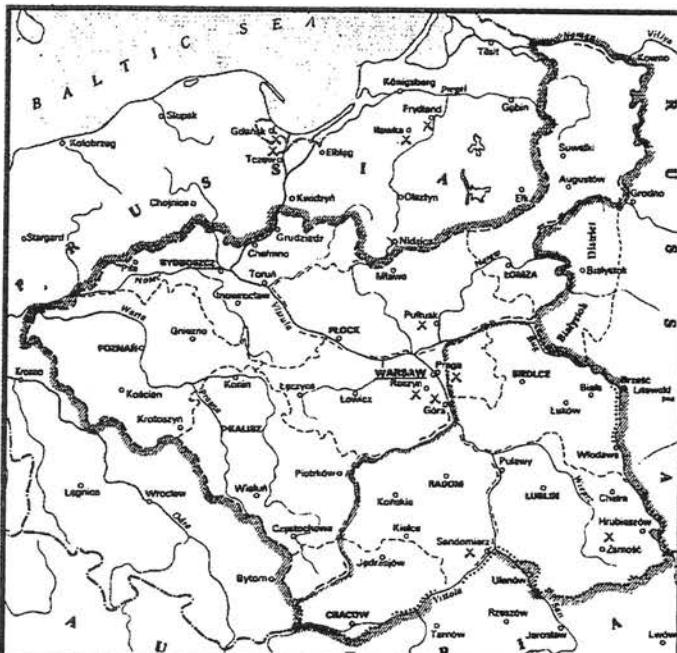
Duchy of Warsaw ▲ 1807, 1809   ↓ Congress Poland 1815
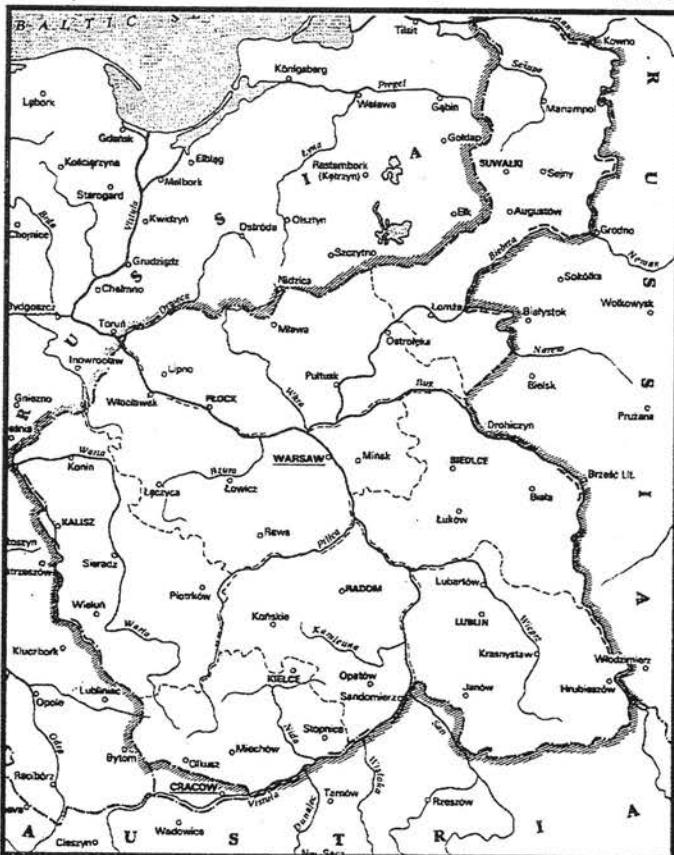
Poland's Changing Frontiers . . .

ABOUT A.D. 1000 — SWEDEN, Baltic Sea, LITHUANIANS, DUCHY OF POLAND, KIEVAN RUS', PATZINAKS, HUNGARY, Black Sea
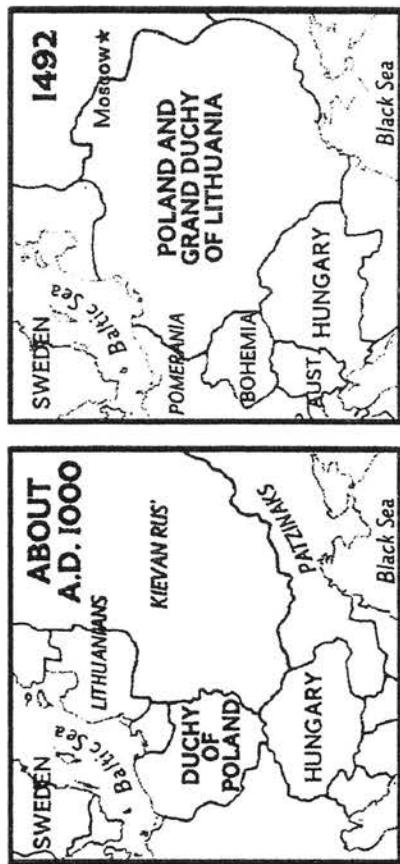
Map 1. The Polanie united neighboring Slavic tribes in the ninth century to form Poland.

1492 — Moscow, SWEDEN, Baltic Sea, POMERANIA, POLAND AND GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA, BOHEMIA, AUST. HUNGARY, Black Sea

Map 2. The union of Poland and Lithuania extended borders from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

1667 — Moscow, SWEDEN, Baltic Sea, LIVONIA, POLAND, MUSCOVY, AUSTRIA, Vienna, OTTOMAN EMPIRE, Black Sea
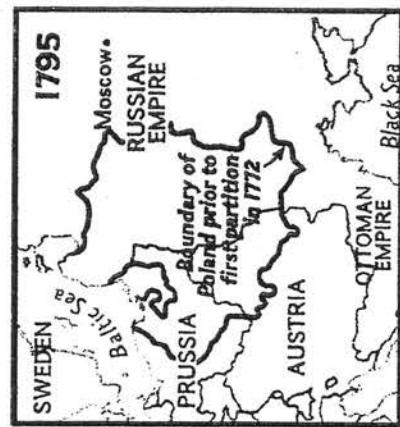
Map 3. Civil strife, foreign wars and foreign interventions led to eventual decline.

1795 — Moscow, RUSSIAN EMPIRE, SWEDEN, Baltic Sea, PRUSSIA, Boundary of Poland prior to first partition in 1772, AUSTRIA, OTTOMAN EMPIRE, Black Sea

Map 4. Partitions in 1772, 1793, and 1795 eliminated Poland from the map of Europe.

1815 — Moscow, SWEDEN, Baltic Sea, PRUSSIA, KINGDOM OF POLAND (under Russian domination), RUSSIAN EMPIRE, AUSTRIAN EMPIRE, OTTOMAN EMPIRE, Black Sea
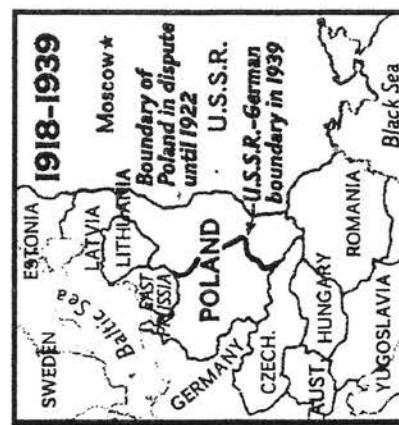
Map 5. Boundaries were re-drawn in 1815. Prussia, Russia and Austria each retained parts of Poland.

1918-1939 — Moscow, SWEDEN, Baltic Sea, ESTONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, EAST PRUSSIA, Boundary of Poland in dispute until 1922, POLAND, U.S.S.R., U.S.S.R.–German boundary in 1939, GERMANY, CZECH., AUST. HUNGARY, ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, Black Sea
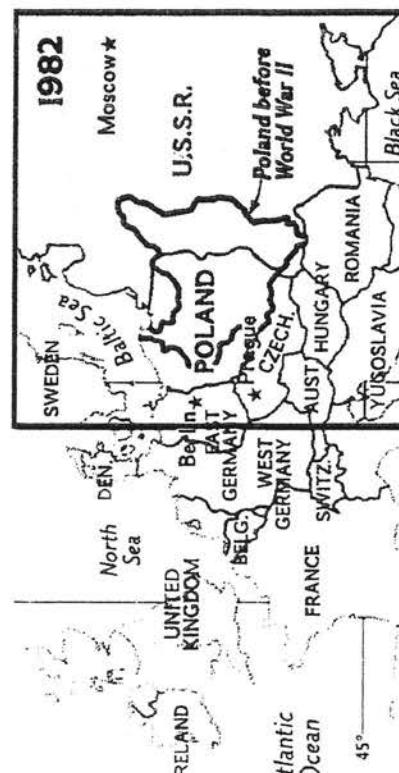
Map 6. Poland re-emerged as an independent nation after World War I.

1982 — Moscow, U.S.S.R., SWEDEN, Baltic Sea, Poland before World War II, POLAND, Berlin, EAST GERMANY, WEST GERMANY, Prague, CZECH., SWITZ., AUST. HUNGARY, ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, BELG., FRANCE, UNITED KINGDOM, North Sea, IRELAND, Atlantic Ocean, 45°, DEN., Black Sea
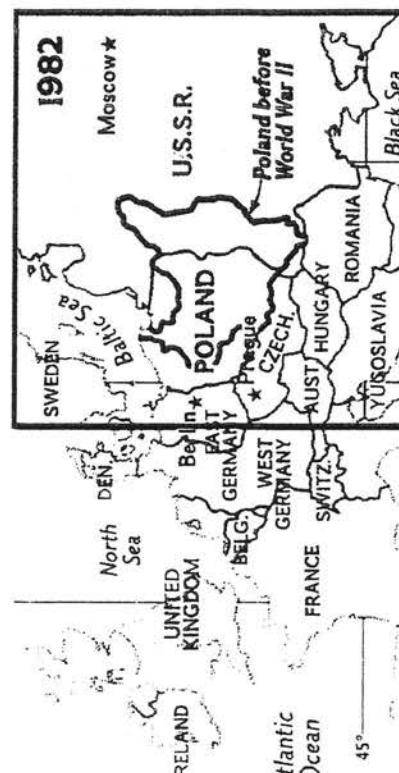
Map 7. After World War II, Poland lost territory in the east but regained territory in the west. These new boundaries are similar to the borders that first appeared over one thousand years ago (Compare maps 1 and 7).

Editor's note: Ed Brandt's letter on page 6 describes border changes in partitioned Poland between 1795 and 1815. Source of maps on page 5: Aleksander Gieysztor et al., History of Poland (Warszawa: PWN–Polish Scientific Publishers, 1979), 349, 366. Poland's boundaries have changed dramatically through the centuries. This series of maps shows the major changes over the past millennium. Map source: "The Face and Faith of Poland." National Geographic, Special Supplement to the April 1982 issue, pp. 419A – 419B. Text by Paul Kulas.

Parishioners of 1900: Church of Saint John Cantius, Wilno Minnesota. Source: Saint John Cantius Centennial History, pp. 36-7.

Andrzejek, Martin
Andrzejek, Stanislaus
Badzinski, Frank
Baronowski, Adalbert
Bartoszewicz, Constantine
Bednarek, Peter
Behnke, Peter
Blazak, Frank
Brzezicka, Simon
Budnik, Frank
Bukowski, Peter
Bulawski, Anthony
Bulawski, Joseph
Bunczek, Bart
Bunczek, Frank
Bunczek, Ignatius
Burczyk, John
Cherchowski, Joseph
Chlopkowiak, John
Cichanski, Frank
Cichanski, Michael
Cierpiszewski, Casimir
Cyterman, Frank
Czapski, Frank
Czarnecki, Frances
Dabek, Adalbert
Dastych, Adalbert
Dastych, Frank
Dankowski, Bernard
Domek, Frank
Dryca, John
Felcyn, Lawrence
Felcyn, Ignatius
Fier, Carol
Fier, Stephan
Fliegel, Frank
Frank, Ignatius
Frenczko, Martin
Galla, Joseph
Gieldon, Julius
Gladys, Bernard
Golata, Anastasius
Gonia, John
Gorecki, Jacob
Gladys, Joseph
Grochowski, Frank
Grodzicki, Joseph
Gruszka, Frank
Grzybowski, Simon

Guza, John
Hoffman, John
Holler, John
Jablonski, Roch
Jablonski, Thomas
Jankowski, Frank
Jankowski, Martin
Jasinski, Stanislaus
Janiszewski, Frank
Jezak, Frank
Jezyk, Andrew
Jurczyk, Andrew
Kaczarowski, John
Kabat, Bart
Kabat, John
Kaczmarek, Joseph
Kawalkowski, John
Kapolczynski, Adalbert
Kapolczynski, Nicholas
Kluczny, Nicholas
Knofczynski, Michael
Klekacz, Jacob
Konczak, Peter
Korcal, John
Korpal, John
Kostun, John
Kotowski, Ambrose
Kotowski, Anastasius
Kotowski, Frank
Kowalski, Jacob
Kruk, John
Kubiszewski, Andrew
Kubiszewski, Joseph
Kusnierek, Andrew
Kuzniewski, Ladislaus
Kwasigroch, Matylda
Lacek, Frank
Lange, Isidor
Lasnicki, Valentine
Lipinski, Frank
Lipinski, Michael
Lisewski, Nicholas
Lisewski, Stanislaus
Lozinski, Anthony
Lubonski, Andrew
Lukaszewski, Valentine
Lyczywek, Thomas
Machnikowski, Joseph
Malczewski, Paul

Manko, Lawrence
Marczak, John
Matz, Adalbert
Matz, John
Mazurek, Anthony
Michalak, Stanislaus
Muchlinski, Frank
Nadolski, Frank
Niwa, John
Noj, John
Ochocki, Frank
Ochocki, Peter
Ogrodnik, Peter
Osinski, Marian
Oslowski, Stephan
Otto, Frank
Owczarek, Martin
Paluch, Anthony
Panek, John
Panek, Michael
Panek, Stephan
Panka, Adalbert
Parulski, Frank
Parulski, John
Parulski, Joseph
Parulski, Michael
Patyk, Julius
Pawlak, Casimer
Popowski, Frank
Popowski, John
Przybyl, Valentine
Przybysz, Thomas
Przymus, Anthony
Przymus, Matthew
Pukrop, Adalbert
Pukrop, John
Pukrop, Michael
Rybinski, Joseph
Sanacki, Joseph
Schroeder, Frank
Serszen, John
Sik, Anthony
Sik, Boleslaus
Sik, Stanislaus

Skorczewski, John
Skorczewski, Joseph
Skorczewski, Michael
Sobczak, Anthony
Sobczak, Felix
Sowul, Anthony
Smazyk, Matthew
Stachowiak, John
Styczynski, Michael
Styczynski, Stephan
Styczynski, Thomas
Szajkowski, John
Szpinner/Spinner, Peter
Szwedzinski, Casimir
Tomczak, John
Tykwinski, John
Tykwinski, Frank
Tykwinski, Michael, Jr
Tykwinski, Michael, Sr
Tomaszewski, Frank
Urbanski, Peter
Waskowiak, Frank
Wilebski, John
Wisniewski, John
Wroblewski, Simon
Wrzeszcz, Adalbert
Wrzeszcz, John
Wrzeszcz, Martin
Zaremba, John
Zgoda, Joseph
Zgoda, Vincent

Church of Saint John Cantius, Wilno Minnesota

SŁOWNIK GEOGRAFICZNY

Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych Krajów Słowiańskich [Geographic Dictionary of the Former Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavic Lands] was published in Poland between 1880 and 1902. It is a very valuable source of information about Polish villages and towns during the time period when the ancestors of most Polish-Americans emigrated from Europe (See review in the Summer 1994 issue of this newsletter). Copies of this work are available (on microfiche) at the MGS Library and (on microfilm) at the Family History Center in Crystal. It can also ordered from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City if the Family History Center nearest you does not have it in its permanent collection. Film numbers of volumes and the range of towns included in each are as follows:

0920957 vol. 1 Preface; Aa-Dereneczna
0920958 vol. 2 Derenek-Gżack
0920959 vol. 3 Haag-Kępy
0920960 vol. 4 Kęs-Kutno
0920961 vol. 5 Kutowa Wola-Malczyce
0920962 vol. 6 Malczyce-Netreba
0920963 vol. 7 Netrebka-Perepiat
0920964 vol. 8 Perepiatychna-Pożajście
0920965 vol. 9 Pożajście-Ruksze
0920966 vol. 10 Rokszenice-Sochaczew
0920967 vol. 11 Sochazew powiat-Szlubowska Wola
0920968 vol. 12 Szlurpiszki-Warłynka
0920969 vol. 13 Warmbrun-Worowo
0920970 vol. 14 Worowo-Zyżyn; notes from the publisher
0920971 vol. 15 Addenda: Abablewo-Januzowo
0920972 vol. 16 Addenda: Januszpol-Żyżkowa;
         Supplement: Alekein-Wola Justowska

The microfiche version in the MGS Library is arranged in 16 envelopes that correspond with the sequence listed above. Descriptions of villages typically include a description of the locality, the name of the district, township and parish, population figures, agricultural data, number of houses, distance from other localities and other information. If the same place name appears more than once, each is numbered and described separately. Since descriptions are in Polish, if you cannot read Polish, a good Polish-English dictionary is needed along with the following list of commonly used terms and abbreviations. The following list was compiled and interfiled from a list translated by **Helen Bienick, Cassie Bochinski** and **Christine Elia** which appeared in the January, 1995 issue of the Bulletin of the Polish Genealogical Society of California and from the "Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations used in Slownik Geograficzny" that is included on the first fiche of each envelope of the copy located at the MGS Library.

Abbreviations and Terms
most frequently used in
<u>Słownik Geograficzny</u>

Note: Definitions of abbreviations from the January 1995 PGS-CA <u>Bulletin</u> appear in (parentheses). Definitions from the glossary which prefaces the microfiche copy appear in [brackets]. Those identical in each appear in {braces}.

akad., akademia (academy)
akat., akatolicki [non-Catholic]
al., alias, inaczéj. (alias, other way); alebo [also called]
analf., analfabeci, nieumiejący czytać (unable to read, illiterate); analfabeta [illiterate]
apt., apteka {pharmacy}
art., artykuł (article) (This item added by the editor.)
B., Biał– [white (part of place name)]
bisk., biskup, biskupi,-a,-e. biskupstwo (bishop, bishopric); biskupstwo [bishopric seat]
brz., brzeg (bank, coast) [shore]
bud., budowy [buildings]
c., cent., cent austryacki (cent-Austrian)
c. k., cesarsko-królewski (Emperor); [Imperial Kingdom]
chrz., chreścianie (Christian); chrzescijanie [Christians]
cm., centimetr (centimetre)
cz., część (part, portion) [part]
czet., czetwiert (?)
czyt., czytaj (read) [read, refer to]
d., dm., dom, domy (house, houses); domow [houses]
dawniej [formerly]
dek., dekanat (part of a diocese) [deanery]
dł., długi,-a,-e, długość (long, length) [distance]
dł. g., długość geograficzna {longitude}
dm., domów [houses]
dobra [estate]
domin., dominium (authority)
dr., drewniany,-a,-e {wooden}
dr. żel., droga żelazna (railroad) [railway]
druk., drukowany,-a,-e (printed)
drz., drzewene [wooden]
dwór, dwora [estate]
dyec., dyecezya (diocese); diecezya [diocese]
dz., dzies., dziesięcina (ten/tenth)
Dzien., Dziennik (Daily, newspaper)
emfit., emfiteuza (?)
ew., ewang., ewangelik, ewangelicki,-a,-e (Evangelical, Protestant) [Evangelical Protestant]
excl., exclusive, wyłącznie (exclusive)
f., fenig pruski (fenig-Prussian money)
fabr., fabryka {factory}
fil., filia (branch [office], affiliate) [branch, affiliate]

fl., floren, złoty reński (coin of the realm)
fol., folwark [manor, farm]
folw., folwark (farmstead)
fr., frank, francuski,-a,-e (money, French franc)
Gal., Galicya (Galicia-area ruled by Austro-Hungary empire after partitions)
Gaz., Gazeta (newspaper)
gimn., gimnazyum (secondary school)
gł., głęboki,-a,-e {deep}
gm., gmina (municipality) [township, commune (gemeinde)]
góra [mountain]
gr. dom., grupa domow [group of houses]
gr. kat., greko-katolicki,-a,-e (Greek Catholic); grecko-katolicki [Greek-Catholic]
gr. nieun., grecko-nieunicki [Orthodox]
granica [border]
grunta [cultivated land]
grzbiet [mountain ridge]
gub., gubernia. gubernialny,-a,-e (government) [Russian province]
ha., hektar (hectare [2.47 acres]); [hectar (2.47 acres)]
hr., hrabia, hrabstwo (nobility) [county]
i [and]
i i., i inne (et cetra, and other) [et. al., and others]
incl., inclusive, włącznie (inclusive)
inst., instytut (institute)
izr., izraelici, izraelski,-a,-e (Israelites, Israel's) [Jews, Israelites]
J. Ch., Jezus Chrystus (Jesus Christ)
j. w., jak wyżéj {as above}
jarm., jarmark (fair)
jez., jezioro {lake}
jęz., język (tongue, language) [language]
k., kop., kopiejki (kopek [Russian coin])
Kal., Kalendarz (calendar)
kapl., kaplica {chapel}
kat., katolik, katolicki,-a,-e {Catholic}
kil., kilometr {kilometer}
kl., klasa (class)
klm., kilmetr [kilometer]
kob., kobiéty (women) [females]
kol., kolonia (colony, settlement) [colony]
kom. cel., komora celna (custom house)
kop., kopiejki (kopek [Russian coin])
kośc., kościół (church) [church building]
kr., król, krajcar (king)
król., królewski,-a,-e, królestwo (kingdom, royal) [kingdom]
Król. Pol., Królestwo Polskie (Polish Kingdom)
ks., książe (prince, duke, count)
kś., ksiądz (priest)
kw., kwadratowy,-a,-e {square}

l, ludn., ludność {population}
las [woods, forest]
leśnictwo [forestry district]
lew., lewej [left]
lit, litewski,-a,-e {Lithuanian}
lub [or]
ludn., ludność [population]
łac., łacina {Latin}
łąk [meadow]
łot., łotewski,-a,-e {Latvian}
M., Mały,-a,-e (small); Mal- [Little (part of place-name)]
m., metr [meter]; miasto [city]; mórg [see mr.]
m. i., między innemi {among others}
mad., madziarski,-a,-e (Magyar, Hungarian) [Hungarian]
men., menonici {Mennonites}
męż., mężczyźni (men) [male]
mil., milion {million}
mk., mieszkańcy (inhabitants, residents) [inhabitants]
mko., miasteczko (small town) [town]
młyn [mill]
mm., millimetr (millimeter)
mr., mórg (land measure [2.116 acres]) [1.2 acres, 5600 sq. meters]
mrk., marka (niemiecka moneta) (German mark)
mt., metr (metre) [meter]
mtczko., miasteczko [town]
mto., miasto [city]
mur., murowany,-a,-e (built in stone/brick) [of brick]
mylnie [mistakenly, erroneously]
n., nad (above, on) [on the, above]
N., Nowy,-a,-e (new); Now- [New (part of place-name)]
n. p. m., nad powierzchnią morza {above sea level}
n. s., nowego stylu (new style)
Nadw., Nadwiślańska (dr. ż.) (on the Vistula river)
nal., należy (belongs); należy do [belongs to]
nied., niedaleko (not far) [not far from]
niem., niemiecki,-a,-e {German}
ob., obacz (see); zobacz [see, refer to]
obr., obraz (picture); obręb [vicinity]
obrz., obrzęd [rite, (religion)]
obszar [area]
obw., obwodnica [district]
od [from]
odl., odległy,-a,-e; odległość (distant, remote) [distant]
odn., odnowiony,-a,-e (restored)
ogrody [planted]
okolica [area, vicinity]
okr., okrąg (circuit, district); okręg [precinct]
orne [under cultivation]
os., osada {settlement}

os. leśn., osada leśnictwa [forestry settlement]

p. w., pod wezwaniem (named, called) [called by the name of]

Pam., Pamiętnik (diary, memoir)

par., parafia, parafialny,-a,-e {parish}

pastw., pastwisko [pasture]

płd., południe (noon, south) [south]

płn., północ (midnight, north) [north]

pobl., pobliski, w pobliżu (near) [nearby]

pol., polski,-a,-e {Polish}

poł., położony,-a,-e (placed)

poł [half]

poł., półwysep [peninsula]

połn., północ [north]

południ., południe [south]

półw., półwysep (peninsula)

por., porównaj (compare) [same as]

pos., posiada [it has]

pot., potok [stream]

pow., powiat. (district, county) [district]

prawosł., prawosławny,-a,-e {Orthodox}

prod., produkcya (output, production)

prot., protestantny [Protestant]

pryw., prywatny,-a,-e {private}

przyl., przyległości (adjacent); przyleglosc [dependent]

przyst., przystań, przystanek (harbor, railroad station) [harbour]

przyw., przywiléj (privilege) [chartered]

pust., pustelnie [wilderness]

r., rok {year}

ref., reformowani (ewangelicy). (Evangelical Lutheran, Reformed [religion]) [Reformed (Protestant)]

reg., regencya (regency)

rob., robotnicy (workers); robitnicy [workers]

rodz., rodzina {family}

roln., rolnik,-cy (farmer); rolnicy [farmers]

ross., rossyjski,-a,-e {Russian}

rozl., rozległosc [open area]

rs., rubel srébrem (silver rubel, Russian money)

ryc., rycerski [knightly]

rz., rzéka {river}

rz.-kat., rzymski-katolik,-cy (Roman Catholic); rymsko-katolicki [Roman Catholic]

rząd., rządowy,-a,-e {governmental}

rzk., rzeka [river]

s. gm., sąd gminny (municipal court) [local court]

s. s., starego stylu {old style}

saż., sąż., sażeń, sążeń (fathom [21335 meters])

siola [village]

słoboda [Ukrainian settlement of freemen]

St., Stary; Sanct (old, ?); Star- [Old (part of place-name)]

st., stopa; stacya, stopień (rate, station, degree) [feet, station, degrees]

st. dr. ż., stacya drogi żelaznéj (railroad station) [railway station]

st. p., stacya pocztowa {post office}

st. tel, stacya telegraficzna (telegraph station) [telegraph office]

staroż., starożytny (ancient, antique) [ancient]

stol., stolica {capital}

str., stronnica (page); strona [page]

strumień [stream]

stul., stulecie {century}

stwo., starostwo (prefect of a district, sheriff) [subprefecture]

sz. g., szerokość geograficzna (latitude)

sz., szer., szeroki,-a,-e; szerokość (wide, width)

sz., sześc., sześcienny,-a,-e (cubic foot)

szk., szkoła {school}

szl., szlachecki,-a,-e (nobility) [noble]

Szl., Szląsk (Silesia, Gorny: Upper Silesia, Dolny: Lower Silesia); szląski [Silesian]

szp., szpital {hospital}

szynk [tavern]

Ś., Św. Swiety,-a,-e (Saint) [Saint, holy]

t., tom; tonna (volume, ton) [volume]

t. n., tegoż nazwiska (of that surname) [of this same name]

tak, talar (monetary crown)

tm., tamże (there, in that place) [in the same place]

tys., tysiąc {thousand}

u. gm., urząd gminny (community govt.) [local government office]

um., umarł {died}

uniw., uniwersytet {university}

ur., urodził sie {was born}

urz., urząd [office]

v., vel, albo; von (either, or) [vel (Latin), or]

vol., volumen, tom. {volume}

w [in]

w dok., w dokumentach [in documents known as]

w., wiek; wiorsta (century); wiek, wirst [age, verst (1066.78 meters)]

W., Wielki,-a,-e (great, large, big); Wielk- [Great, Big (part of place-name)]

w. a., waluty austryackiéj (Austrian currency)

W. Ks. P., Wielkie Księztwo Poznańskie (Grand Duchy of Poznan) [principality of Posen]

według [according to]

węg., węgerski [Hungarian]

wiad., wiadomy [known, known as]

Wiad., Wiadomości (news, piece of info)

wieś [village]

wł., włóka (land measure--about 30 acres) [vloka (30 morgs/36 acres)]

wł., włas., własność (property) [landed estate]

właś, właściwie (rightly, properly) [properly]
włośc., włościanie, włościański,-a,-e (farmer) [peasant]
woj., województwo (province) [voivodship, province]
wsch., wschód, wschodni,-a,-e {east}
wś., wieś {village}
wyb., wybudowany [group of buildings]
wyd., wydanie (edition, issue, publication) [edition, issues]
wym., wymawiaj (stipulate, give notice)
wyniołość, [rise]
wys., wysoki,-a,-e, wysokość (high, tall) [altitude, high]
wysp., wyspa [island]
wyst., wystawiony,-a,-e (erected)
wągorze [hill]

wzn., wzniesiony,-a,-e (built) [elevation]
zach., zachód {west}
zał., założony,-a,-e {founded}
zaśc., zaścianek (farm settlement) [settlement of poor yeomen]
zbud., zbudowany,-a,-e {built}
żel., żelazny [iron]
złp. złoty polskie [Polish złoty]
złr., złoty reński w. a. (money, gold ducet)
zm., zmarł,-y,-a (died) [deceased]
zw., zwany,-a,-e (called, titled) [called]
żr., źródło (source)
**żyd.,** żydowski [Jews]

Compiled by Paul Kulas

PANNA MARIA, TEXAS:
The Oldest Polish Settlement In America

Panna Maria was founded in December 1854 and is the oldest Polish settlement in the United States. People who founded Panna Maria came from Silesia (Opole district) which was then under German (Prussian) rule. After the failure of the revolution in 1848, people found their situation more and more hopeless. A Franciscan monk, Father Leopold Moczygemba, born in the little Silesian village of Pluznica, had been working in Texas among German colonists since the 1850's He decided to help his countrymen to come over and settle in Texas.

In the fall of 1854, as a result of Father Leopold's efforts, about a hundred families from his home village and from nearby villages (among them four Moczygemba brothers) left their homeland forever. Having sold their farms and packed their belongings, including bedding and farm equipment, they arrived by train at the German seaport of Bremen in late September 1854. After nine weeks of sailing on the ship "Weser" they landed in Galveston, Texas. Thereupon, they rented Mexican carts to transport their belongings, walked through Indianola, a small town on the Gulf Coast, and onward to the place chosen for them by Father Moczygemba. According to tradition, they reached the site at a hill overlooking the junction of the San Antonio River and Cibolo Creek on Christmas Eve 1854. Here beneath a large oak, they offered their first midnight Mass and named the place Panna Maria (Virgin Mary). Their new community was named after the famous, beautiful St. Mary's Church (Kosciol Mariacki) in the capitol of the Polish kings, Cracow. This first group was followed by other immigrations in 1855, 1856 and 1857.
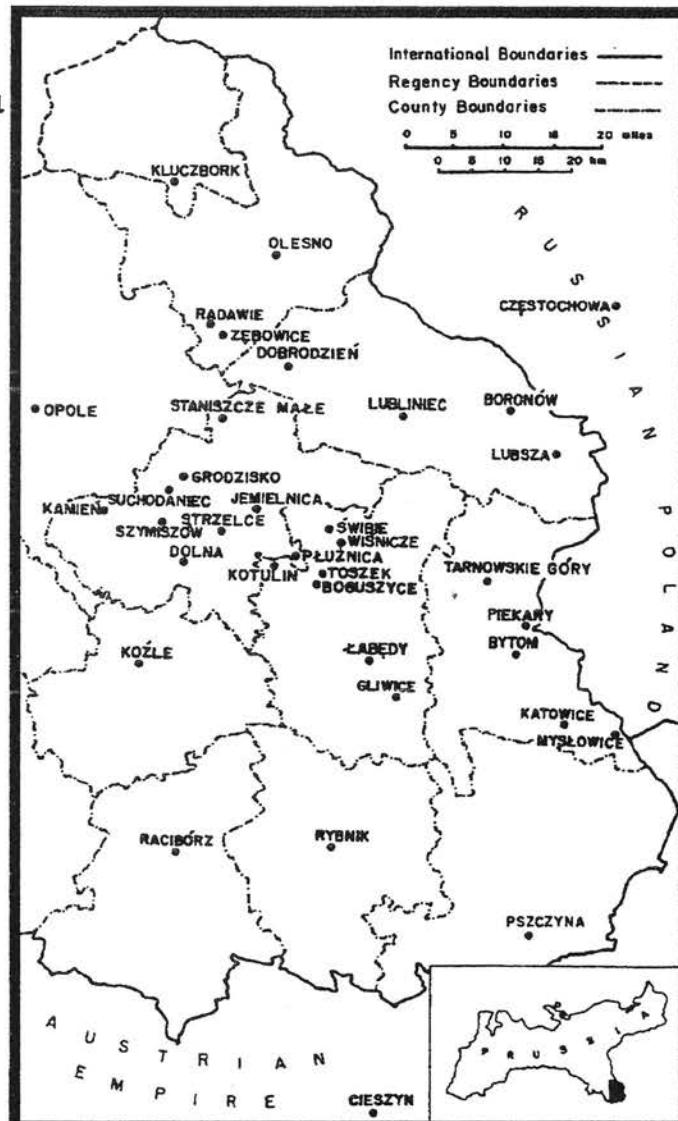
Map 1. Upper Silesia in the 1850's, showing the area from which Poles emigrated to Texas.

What did the settlers find at this site in the 1850's? They found open prairies which were to be plowed. For the first time, the early settlers were exposed to new dangers from nature and the elements, i.e. hot summers, drought, snakes and insects. Because their language, customs, and culture were strange to the other people living in the area, they were not completely accepted. But the Polish pioneers survived and made a living. Due to hard times in Panna Maria, some of them moved to other places and established other settlements.

In 1856 the first church was built. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and Saint Leopold. This church was destroyed by lightning in 1877. A new church was built in 1877-1878 and this church is still standing. Having been remodeled in 1937, it is dedicated to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. From 1858 the children were taught reading and writing and in 1868 St. Joseph's School--the first Polish School in America--was established in Panna Maria. Today this building is used as the Museum of the Panna Maria Historical Association.

Descendants of the Polish pioneers in Texas, many of whom still speak Polish, may be found in the surrounding townships in Karnes County and in DeWitt, Wilson, Bexar and Bandera counties in settlements like Czestochowa, Pawelekville,

Kosciuszko, St. Hedwig, and Bandera. In 1966, Panna Maria celebrated with the whole Polish nation the Millennium of Poland's Christianity. On May 3, 1966, the 175th anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791, the late Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, invited special guests and prominent Americans of Polish descent to the White House to celebrate Poland's Christian Millennium and anniversary of nationhood. Three representatives of Panna Maria were invited to this historical ceremony in the Rose Garden of the White House . The President of the United States honored Panna Maria with a special gift--a mosaic of the Black Madonna-- a copy of the famous Madonna of Czestochowa in Poland, made by Jan E. Krantz. This mosaic was a gift of the American Polonia to President Johnson. The President accepted the mosaic by asking that it be placed in the Church at Panna Maria.

The colony of Panna Maria, Texas, has never sought worldly greatness. Its people were tillers of the soil, preferring to lead simple lives close to nature and the God of nature. For further information about Panna Maria and the Polish settlements in Texas see T. Lindsay Baker, The First Polish Americans: Silesian Settlements in Texas (College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 1979). **A copy of this title is available in the Polish Collection in the MGS library.**
Article contributed by Bernie Szymczak

Source of Maps 1 & 2: T. Lindsay Baker, The First Polish Americans: Silesian Settlements in Texas (College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 1979), 4, 26. Copy available in the Polish Collection in the MGS Library.
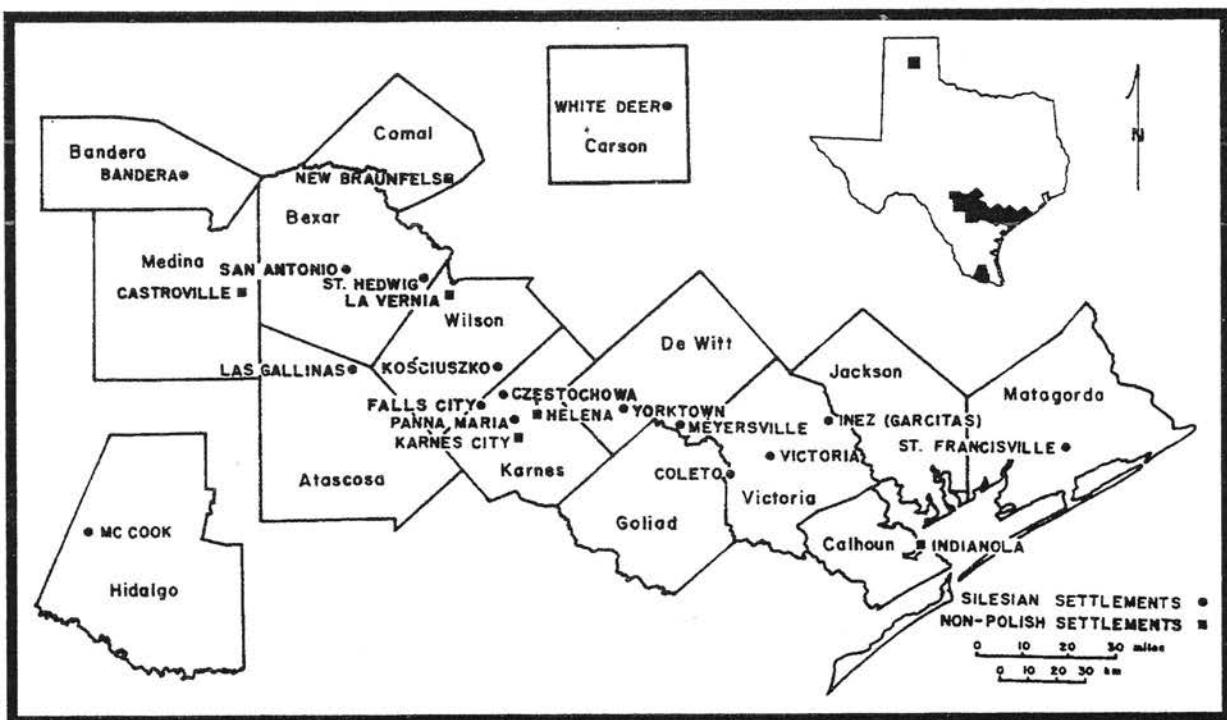
Map 2. Silesian settlements in Texas.

Searching, *continued from page 1*

records include the village or district of origin as well as the passengers' names, ages, sex, occupation, and destination. Unfortunately, Bremen was a far bigger port of exit for the Polish emigrant and those records were destroyed. Thus for Polish people leaving from Bremen, the port of entry records are the only source of ship information.

And sometimes one can hit the jackpot, such as I did with the list for the ship, the *Bark Agda*. This shipload of people sailed from Bremen on May 18, 1872 and landed in the port of Quebec, Canada on July 29th. The list was clear and concise. Of the 336 passengers on board, 200 were destined for Renfrew County, Canada and thousands of their descendants still live in the area to this day. On board the Agda were families with the following local surnames: *Burant, Chapeskie/ Czapiewski, Cybulski, Herron, Cashubec/Kaszubik, Dobeck, Keiser, Kunopaski, Kasaboski, Kubesheski, Kuiack/Kuash/Kujach, Coulas/Kulas, Lipinski, Laturski or Liturski, Mask, Norlock, Olsheski/Walk, Palubeski, Pastway, Peplinskie, Pecoskie, Prince, Recoskie, Sernoskie/ Surnoskie/ Czarnowski, Stubinski, Sulpher, Turzinski, Voldock/ Waldoch, Vitkuske/Witka and Yantha/Jenta*. *(These* are the Canadian spellings used today, although in some cases where there is a considerable difference, I have also included the original.)

Several of the families shown as destined for Renfrew did not stay long before they moved on, while others left no other indication of being in Canada at all. Their names were *Barlowski, Dzwonkowski, Hammernick, Jazdzewski, Kurs, Michloc, Minkowski, Myszka, Osziski, Reffh, Rogalla, Schutza, and Zaborowski*.

Most of the remaining 126 passengers were destined for America including:

21 to Chicago with the surnames *Malkowski, Minkowski, Konopacki, Polawski, Szczeck* (from Marienwerder).

29 to DETROIT with the surnames *Barkalzki, Daletzki, Datschwaki, Glasski, Haenke* (from Possen), *Klebba, May* (from Marienwerder) and *Wissusek.*

24 to MILWAUKEE with the surnames *Dewitzki, Kalausek, Kiszewski* (from Paag?), *Lipski, Lubinsky, Stramer* (from Paag?) and *Volguth.*

4 to IOWA of the surname *Butzen* (from Brunk).

18 of the Agda passengers were destined for Port Hope, Ontario. but may have made their way to the U.S. They included the surnames *Barczynski, Baschinski, Brzczinski,* (all three from Possen), *Buchholz* (from Ostpreussen), *Droczkowski, Glinski,*

Hoynatzki (from Possen possibly to Detroit or Milwaukee which is stroked out), *Knobloch* (from Filhene), *Moruszewski, Nowaski* (from Possen), *Pawlak, Radke, Suppnick, Slunka* and *Wesolik* (both from Possen).

20 were headed to Toronto, Canada or other Ontario destinations. They included *Bickert* (from Hessen), *Heimbecker, Jager, Jasper, Peters* (from Uckermark), *Ponto* (from Possen), and *Vanselow* (from Pommern).

Most of the Agda passengers were "Westpreussen". The "windjammer" that they sailed on was not likely a passenger ship. No record of it is found before or after this memorable voyage. Probably it was a flat bottomed freight carrier ill-equipped for passengers. "Bark" is a nautical term describing a three masted sailboat--the so-called 19th century workhorses of the Atlantic. The long voyage and the poorly equipped boat probably accounted for the many deaths on the voyage. Most of the victims were toddlers and babies.

The "story" of the voyage and the origins and lives of the 200 passengers destined for Renfrew County, Ontario, Canada will be told in my book on **POLISH PIONEERS WHO SAILED TO CANADA ON THE AGDA IN 1872**. Most of these 200 people were Kashubs who had lived in or near the parish of Lipusz, West Prussia.

My own great grandmother, Josephine Voldock/Waldoch, was a teenager when she sailed to Canada with her brother and widowed mother. They came from the village of Trzebun in the parish of Lesno, West Prussia. Josephine talked of tending geese on the landlord's estate in Prussia. In Canada, she got a job in a bakery in the town of Renfrew. She also worked as a maid in the house of a wealthy family. In 1874, she married Jacob Lipinski, a fellow Kashub who originally came from the parish of Lipusz, West Prussia. They moved onto a free grant lot in Renfrew County, Ontario, where they cleared away the pine forest and built a home for themselves. Josephine had 14 children, giving birth to her last child in her 50th year. Although the new world was far from "the land of milk and honey" for her, she and many of her contemporaries made these dangerous voyages and suffered incredible hardships for their families and children. We reap the profits of their sacrifice today.

If you think your history is also linked to this voyage and would like to have it included in this book, please contact **Shirley Mask Connolly** at maskconn@intranet.ca or mail to 21 Granville Ave., Ottawa, Ont., Canada, K1Y OM5.

Josephine Voldock/ Waldoch (1855-1948) was 17 years old when she sailed on the Agda. She came with her brother and her widowed mother. In Prussia they had lived in the village of Trzebun, in the parish of Lesno. In 1874 in Renfrew, she married Jacob Lipinski and moved to near Wilno, Ontario. Josephine had 14 children, giving birth to her last child in her 50th year.

A Minnesota Link to the *Agda*

*Editor's note: Recently, I was sitting beside PGS-MN member, **Bernie Koalska**, at the microfilm readers at the Minnesota History Center. He casually mentioned that he was seaching for ancestors that came through Canada. I suggested that he write to PGS-MN member **Shirley Mask Connolly** who was doing a study of Polish immigrants who settled first in Canada (particularly in Renfrew County) and than moved on to the US. He did and received this reply.*

Dear Bernie;

You wouldn't believe how excited I was to get your letter today. I am presently writing a book on a ship-load of Kashubian Poles who sailed from Bremen to Quebec in 1872. Your Grudnowski /Grudnoski relatives are on board. I have been puzzling their fate and now you have solved the mystery!!

Your grandmother, *Anna*, was born in the Wilno area of Renfrew County, Ontario, Canada on Feb. 23, 1881 according to the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church records in Wilno. Her baptismal date is shown as March 14th and her godparents as Paul Jakubowski and Anna, Mrs. Joseph Suszek. I never found any land record for Anna's parents but I believe they were located on a free land grant in Hagarty township.

John Grudniewski (spelling used on ship's list) and his wife *Josephine* (nee *Blaszkowska*) sailed to Canada with at least two children: *Josephina* age 8 months, who died on the voyage and *Paulina*, age 6 years. They left Bremen, Germany, on May 18, 1872 and arrived in Quebec, Canada, on July 29, 1872. Also on board this ship is a *Jacob Grudniewski*, age 25, labourer. I wonder if he wasn't John's brother?

The Grudnoski family thus lived in Canada for almost nine years until after the birth of your grandmother, Anna. Unfortunately, the church records

are missing from 1875-1980 so the Grudnoskis just may have had more children in Canada, but since they missed the 1871 Canadian census and were not on the 1881 census, I can not pinpoint the number, names and or ages of their children other than *Paulina & Anna*.

The Grudnoski family originated in the parish of Wielle, West Prussia. They lived in the village of Piechowitz where John married Josephina on August 25, 1864. They baptized four children in Wielle, as follows:
Paulina born June 12, 1865 and baptized June 15th.
Johann born March 4, 1868, and baptized March 6th.
Joseph born Dec. 27, 1869 and baptized Jan. 1st, 1870.
Josephina born Aug. of 1871 and baptized Aug. 20th.

They also buried two children in the cemetery in Wielle as follows:
Johann died Feb. 25, 1869 and was buried on Feb. 27th.
Joseph died June 12, 1870 and was buried on June 13th.
Josephina died on the voyage on the Agda sometime between May 18 and July 29, 1872.

I believe that John Grudnoski may have had a brother who came to Canada before him. His name was Michael Grudnowski and he came from the same village in the same parish in Prussia. And his wife was also a Blaszkowski by the name of Mary or Marianna. Michael and Mary were just a year or two older than John and Josephine. I wonder if two brothers married two sisters? The Michael Grudnoski family also disappeared. Did they also move to Minnesota?

Also I found a *Catherina Grudnowski from Piechowice, Wielle*, in Polonia, Wisconsin. She was married on Feb. 15, 1886. I do not know who she married. Were these Grudnoskis also connected?

I would greatly appreciate your help in updating what happened to your Grudnoski family. When did they move to the States? Where to? Who all came? Were any more children born in the USA? What happened to them? What happened to **Paulina**? Any information you could give me would be very much appreciated.

Also, I am searching for photos of the people who sailed on the ship, the **Agda.** I would be eternally grateful to get a copy of a photo or photos of your great grandparents, John and/or Josephina, and/or Paulina. I could return the photo(s) to you after I print my book or have a negative made sooner.

We have a number of families who emigrated from the same parish in Prussia and possibly there are other relationships.

I would appreciate hearing from you again in the near future as I hope to publish my book on passengers on the ship, the Agda, this spring or summer.

Great hearing from you.

Sincerely,   Shirley Mask Connolly

LIBRARY CORNER • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

SHORT TAKES AT THE PGS-MN LIBRARY

by Greg Kishel

Our recent library acquisitions are a mixed bag. The most interesting items include:

M. Jaros, *Bukovinski i Galicijanski Poljaci / Bukovinian & Galican Poles / Bukowiańscy i Galicyjscy 1895-1995* (Duluth: published by the author, 1995). Those who missed the presentation by Minnesota state legislator Mike Jaros at our April meeting can make up by reading this combined history of region, community, and family. In a reflection of the author's own multi-linguistic experience over his life, the content is presented simultaneously in Croatian, English, and Polish. The underlying story is a fascinating and little-known one, of a Polish community whose wanderings over several centuries ranged over a huge slice of Central Europe. Beginning in the 14th century with the movement of Silesian Poles to the Cieszyn area, it continues with migration from the same *górali* region to Slovakia, on to the Bukowina region of the far eastern Austro-Hungarian Empire, in the early 19th century, from there to the mountains of northeastern Bosnia, in 1895-1896; and then, in a dispersion typical of the upheavals after World War II, to such far-flung new homes as Silesia (in the closing of a 500-year circle), Australia, Canada, and several states in our country. Among those was Minnesota--where, in Duluth, the Jaros and Miketin families settled in the 1950s and early 1960s. Mike includes vivid descriptions of life in Celinovac, Bosnia, the village that grew out of the agricultural colony where the Austrians had settled Polish farmers to diversify the economy from its prior dependence on herding. He claims to have assembled this too quickly, to finish it before the centennial of his family's advent in Bosnia. He also says the text contains too many mistakes. However, in typically Minnesotan fashion, he's being far too humble, this is a fine little reconstruction of personal and familial roots, a tribute to tough-but-pious ancestors and a gift to the next generations. The author had the benefit of a recent immigration, strong and ongoing ties with former village families over the whole world, and an obvious fluency in several difficult languages. Nonetheless, he's gotten a great grasp of an epic tale, and told it in an evocative fashion. We should all be so fortunate and so able in our own family history work!

Casimir J. Grotnik, *Centennial 1897-1997: An Index to Straż—The Guard, 1897-1915, Volume I* (Scranton: Polish National Union of America, 1994). *Straż (The Guard)* was jointly founded by the Polish National Catholic Church and the Polish National Union of America, the PNCC's fraternal society, in 1897. It is the oldest continuously-published Polish-American weekly newspaper in the United States. This is an index of the content of its earliest years of publication. Of particular interest to genealogists is a lengthy listing of necrologies. There are also indices by author, subject matter, and geographic locale. (Of Minnesota venues, Duluth figures with more entries than either of the Twin Cities--not surprising, given the longtime success of St. Josephat's, the PNCC parish there.) If you find an entry on one of your relatives, there's a decent chance that you can get a copy of the original article locally. The Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota has many years' worth of these early issues on microfilm. (We have annotated our copy of this volume with a short article from the newsletter of one of our sister Polish genealogical societies, listing the various libraries and archives that have runs of *Straż* in their collections.)

Paul Robert Magocsi and Geoffrey J. Matthews, *Historical Atlas of East Central Europe* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1993 & 1995). This very attractive volume is the first entry in a multi-volume *History of East Central Europe* in preparation by the publisher. It is a comprehensive treatment of the complex geopolitical history of central Europe, from the Baltic republics to Greece, central Germany to the Black Sea, in text and hundreds of maps. Mr. Matthews's cartography is stunningly clear and evocative, a treat for the idle browser and the determined researcher alike. Prof. Magocsi's text "feels" quite condensed—an inevitability, given the vast breadth of its subject matter, temporal and physical. It is, however, extremely inclusive, and a superb complement to the maps. You will not find anything on a scale small enough to help you locate an ancestral village, or to determine the lay of the land in that *województwo* where Grandma and Grandpa were born. However, two of this work's aspects will help you put raw genealogical data into a bigger perspective: the comprehensive treatment of the nineteenth century's rapid changes of boundaries and political affiliations, and the illustration of the huge ethnic dislocations that occurred after World War II.

● BOOK REVIEWS

Publications on the Polish-American communities of Maryland. Most Midwesterners of Polish extraction do not realize that Baltimore was a major center of Polish immigration and settlement on the East Coast. Under the auspices of genealogical enthusiast Thomas L. Hollowak, Historyk Press has started an ambitious series of narratives and data compilations on the Polish enclave in the city and its surrounding areas. We have acquired *Polonians Listed in Baltimore City Directories, 1875-1895* (1992); *A Brief History of Baltimore's Polonia* (1996); and *Baltimore's Polish Language Newspapers: Historical & Genealogical Abstracts, 1891-1925* (1992), all edited, compiled, or written by Mr. Hollowak. The third title is an entertaining read even if you don't have roots in Baltimore; it consists of summaries and translations of articles whose subject matter touches all aspects of life in a big Eastern port city, in a time when its economy and ethnicity were undergoing monumental change. We have also received the first four volumes in Historyk Press's *People of Polonia, the 1910 Census,* compiled by Jeanne S. Davis-White, covering Anne Arundel and Baltimore County, and Wards One through Three of the City of Baltimore. These collect the full entries from the 1910 census schedules for all individuals who attested to personal or family origins in Poland. If you *do* have roots in Baltimore and haven't yet gotten those schedules through inter-library loan or a Family History Center, these books could save you the effort. Over this whole group of publications, Historyk Press has undertaken an admirable effort; it's one that should be the envy of all Polish-American communities. (We could do this for the Twin Cities, Duluth, or Winona—someone just has to start doing the work!)

Historical Atlas of East Central Europe

by Paul Robert Magosci

Cartographic design by Geoffrey J. Mathews

A History of East Central Europe *Volume I*

ATLAS OF POLAND
AND ITS NEIGHBORS
by Ed Brandt

Is Poland the center of the universe? Well almost, in Paul Robert Magocsi's highly praised *Historical Atlas of East Central Europe.*

The whole area from the Rhine River in Germany to Kherson (east of Odessa, Ukraine) is included. The maps extend north into southern Latvia and south to Crete. That includes the whole territory where Poles and other West Slavs lived in significant numbers during any period of recorded history. The map showing the territory of the Commonwealth of Poland and Lithuania at its maximum extent goes even beyond this scope, including southern Estonia and all of Ukraine, except for the southern and easternmost parts.

Most of the 87 colored maps cover this entire area. All or parts of Poland are included in many of the maps which focus on a narrower area.

An ethnolinguistic map shows not only the predominantly Polish-settled areas in 1900, but also pockets of Polish settlement which extend eastward beyond the Dnieper River in one case and southward into northern Bessarabia (now on the Ukrainian-Moldovan border) in another. It also shows the ethnically mixed areas in Lithuania, Belarus, what used to be southern East Prussia and near Gdansk, as well as which parts of the three large nineteenth-century empires were populated chiefly by Poles. The colors which are used do not distinguish among the various West Slavic groups, but there was only a very small area near Cieszyn where Poles and Czechs or Slovaks intermingled to any extent.

The 217-page book includes a text accompanying the maps, with an index showing the places discussed and their names in English and in the languages of all the people who lived or ruled there.

The atlas covers almost every aspect of the history of the Polish people and their neighbors, with political, military, geographic, ethnographic, religious, and cultural or educational foci.

The hardcover atlas sold for $75, a price I cheerfully paid when Dr. Magocsi of the University of Toronto spoke in the Twin Cities some years ago. Now it is available in paperback and you can get a further 20% discount from the Friends of the Immigration History Research Center, 826 Berry St.. St. Paul, MN 55114. Thus the cost is only $31.96, plus the sales tax and $2.50 per book for shipping.

This book is a must for anyone who cherishes his or her Polish heritage, genealogists and others alike.

Missing Branches:

QUERIES: Each issue of this newsletter contains a research information exchange section. Members are invited to place inquiries pertaining to the exchange of family information, requests for help or offers to aid others researching the same family lines. Send to: **Paul Kulas, PGS-MN Newsletter, 12008 West River Road, Champlin, MN 55316-2145.**

Anthony A. Jablonowski, 4006 Albertly Ave., Parma, Ohio 44134, e-mail: TONY-ROSE@MSN.COM writes the following: "This is a list of family surnames that I am currently researching:

Surname	City/Country of origin	Location in USA
Jablonowski	Plock/Poland	Stayed in Poland
Mamel	Poznan/Poland	Lakewood, Ohio
Letwinski	Poznan/Poland	Lakewood, Ohio
Przedpelski	Plock/Poland	Stayed in Poland
Swierczynski	Laskowice/Poland	Buffalo, NY
Klonowski	Zawidz/Sierpc/Poland	Erie, PA
Nagorski	Laskowice/Poland	Buffalo, NY
Revetowski	Zawidz/Sierpc/Poland	Stayed in Poland
Przybylski	Poznan/Poland	Stayed in Poland
Olejniczak	Poznan/Poland	Stayed in Poland
Rygwalski	Radostowa/Poland	Cleveland, Ohio
Smigiera	German Poland	Buffalo, NY
Wilczynski	German Poland	Mt. Pleasant, PA
Karmiski	German occupied Poland	
Kruzycka	German occupied Poland	

Please advise if you currently have any information regarding these surnames in your history banks. The primary surnames that I'm looking for are **Jablonowski** and **Mamel**. Hoping to hear from one of our members about one of these surnames soon."

Kay Koffski Lane, 3116 90 Ave, Princeton, MN 55371 writes: "I was originally told that my ancestral name was Erzy-Koffski. I have recently thought it may have been **Urzykowski** since the former doesn't seem to be an authentic Polish name. Some Urzykowskis I contacted in Ohio said their grandfather came from Plonsk in 1912. My ancestor came through Canada and settled in Montreal circa 1855. I wonder if Quebec immigration records go back to the 1850's?"
Editor's note: Quebec's immigration records begin in 1865. You might want to check the Hamburg exit records. See Shirley Mask Connolly's article on pages 1, 14–15.

NEW MEMBERS: We welcome the following:

Flo Carlson, HC#4, Box 150A, McGregor, MN 55760-9516 is researching SINNA/SAJNA, LANG surnames in what is now Shoreview.

Suzanne Greenslit, HC 86 Box 2800, Merrifield, MN 56465 is researching the POLASHIK/PALASHIK surname in Chicago and Little Falls, MN (Sobieski).

Anthony A. Jablonowski, 4006 Albertly Ave., Parma, Ohio 44134, e-mail: TONY-ROSE@MSN.COM is a new member (See query above).

Duane E. Karczmarek, 13967 Delta Pl, Rosemount, MN 55068-3342 is researching KACZMAREK, LEWONDOWSKI, JASKOWIAK, PAWLAK surnames in Silver Lake, MN 55381.

Josephine Kukowski, 324 SW 8th St, Chisholm, MN 55719-1944 is a new member.

Carol Maciej-Weber, 609 6th St N, ColdSpring, MN is researching MACIEJ, JENDRO, SOBIECH surnames in Silesia and Kalis, Poland and in Stearns and Morrison counties--towns of Bowlus, Elmdale, Opole and Sobieski.

Michael T. Macioch, 1967 30th Ave, Baldwin, WI 54002 is researching MACIOCH, TURSKY, CLEMENCHESKI, KLEMESSENCHA surnames.

Sandy Nuss, 770 Summit Dr., Fairmont, MN 56031 is researching SOLARZ, JARNOT, PHILIPSEK, MORAN, LICHY in Poland and Silesia.

Irene Poissant, 13 3rd St NE, Waite Park, MN 56387-1225 is researching TARNOWSKI, BIELAWNY surnames in Pozen and in St. Anna, MN.

David & Pamela Selinski, 6695 Lancaster Lane, Maple Grove, MN 55369 are researching the MACIEJ surname in Falkowitz and in Two Rivers Twsp or Elmdale Twsp in Morrison Co., KAMPA in the Duelm area of Benton Co., MICHALCZAK in Kalisz and SELINSKI in Two Rivers Twsp.

Elaine Trutwin, 2634 Stinson Blvd., Minneapolis, MN 55418 is researching TRUTWIN, WAWEREK, ZIELONKA, SOBANIA surnames in Upper Silesia and Germany and in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Bertha Zniewski, 329 Washburn, Paynesville, MN 56362 is researching MANZ in Virchow, Dramberg, Pommern, LEWERENZ in Kirch Baggendorf, Grimmen, Pommern, and all of the following in Neidenburg, Ost Prussia: SENDEK, SCHIMANSKI in Chorapp, BARTNIK, SHIBOROWSKI, PRZBOROWSKI, LYSSE/LESSE in Kurkau, SAMUELOVITZ in ?, ZNIEWSKI in Kischienen and Sarkra, FALKACHIN in Sarkra and Kurkau, RYBKA, GRATZEK, ROBATECK in Sarkra and SCHITTKO, MLODOCH in Kischienen.

Can you identify. . . ?

Musolf Saloon, circa 1893.
2010 West Superior Street, Duluth MN

PGS-MN member, **Millie Kriske** sent in the photo at right. Those identified are: 4th person from the left-- Martin Musolf; 5th from left-- Casmier or Charles Musolf, (died, Jan. 1898); child, 7th from left-- William Musolf.

Bulletin Board, *continued from page 3*

PGS-MN ENCOURAGES ITS MEMBERS to join the Minnesota Genealogical Society, our parent organization. Our Society gains many benefits from our affiliation with the MGS: tax exempt status and bulk mail rates, publicity, and a location for our library collection. For annual dues of $22.00, MGS members receive two quarterly publications (the *MGS Newsletter* and *Minnesota Genealogist)*, access to Minnesota's largest research library exclusively devoted to genealogy, discounts on seminars, and more. Send dues, with name and address, to: Minnesota Genealogical Society, Attn: Membership, P.O. Box 16069, St. Paul, MN 55116-0069.

POLISH NIGHT AT THE LIBRARY continues at the MGS Library on the **second Thursday of each month** from 6:30 to 9:30 pm. One of our experienced genealogists is there to assist you on these nights. Complete library hours are: Tuesdays, 6:30 to 9:30 pm; Wednesdays, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm; Thursdays, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm and 6:30 to 9:30 pm; and on Saturdays, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. The library is located at 1650 Carroll Avenue in St. Paul.

An article by PGS-MN member, **John Radzilowski,** entitled "What Does It Take to be Polish American?" was published on page 2 in the June 1997 issue of the Polish American Journal.

Former Notre Dame quarterback **Frank Tripucka,** football great **Walt Michaels** and baseball star **Stan Lopata** are the 1997 inductees into the National Polish-American Sports Hall of Fame.

YOU WILL NOTICE in this issue that two of our members obtained information about their ancestors when put in contact with other members. **Bob Prokott** supplied valuable information to **Sandy Nuss** (see pages 4-5) and **Shirley Mask Connolly** provided information to **Bernie Koalska** (page 15). Genealogists know well the value of networking with others. Our Research Committee is in the process of producing a directory of all of our members indicating the surnames each is researching, where immigrant ancestors settled in North America, date of immigration, and place of origin in Poland. If you have not yet provided this information you may send it to: **Terry Kita, Research Chair, 5036 Queen Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55410.** Project completion date is Janurary 1, 1998.

PGS-MN visits St. Cloud!

Source: Gretchen Leisen, "From Your Editor," PasTimes (Newsletter of the St. Cloud Area Genealogists, Inc.) 24, (May-June 1997): 66,68.

The April conference was wonderful! I attended the computer session, both sessions of Polish interest, and also the session on the Slovenian settlement in St. Stephen, Minnesota. I can testify, that I was always alert and never once bored. The speakers were all well prepared and had new and unique things to tell us.

One of the things that I especially noticed during the day, is the great way genealogy has of defining various ethnic groups, while at the same time unifying everyone with an interest in this hobby. During the two sessions on Polish genealogy by Paul Kulas, I became particularly aware that research techniques for finding Polish immigrants' home villages are the same for any ethnic group. Although I do not have Polish ancestry, I felt I had many ideas reinforced, or refreshed in my mind by this talk. Probably the most fundamental one was to seek out information on all siblings, aunts, uncles, and cousins of the immigrants. Paul mentioned that after much work he found the home village of his ancestor, only to later go to the church records in St. Anna and locate baptismal records for all the children born to the immigrant couple. On the youngest child's record was the name of the home village in Poland for the parents of the child!

Ethnicity is not the same as nationality, especially with the frequent border changes in Europe over the past three centuries. Paul Kulas noted that in the book **They Chose Minnesota,** there is a chapter on Polish settlements in Minnesota. Surprisingly, a map of Stearns County shows very little evidence of Polish settlers living in Brockway Township, even though the town of Opole was settled largely by Polish immigrants from Silesia. The map was plotted on the 1905 Minnesota state census. In that census people were asked what country they were from. In 1905 Poland did not exist and Silesia was entirely within the German borders. So, the settlers said they were from Prussia or from Germany. In the 1910 U.S. Federal Census, a new question was asked of the people: "What is the language (i.e. mother tongue) spoken in your home?" In this case, the language spoken is the true test of the ethnicity of a people. When surveying Brockway Township using this 1910 U.S. census, the population quickly becomes defined as of Polish origin. So, remember: Ethnicity is a shared culture and way of life, customs, foods, language, etc., while nationality is based on the boundaries, hence political influences of the area. When differentiating between German and Polish, you must use the family's spoken language as the guide.

Bukovinski I Galicijanski Poljaci

Bukovinian & Galacian Poles

Bukowiańscy I Galicyjscy Polacy

1895-1995
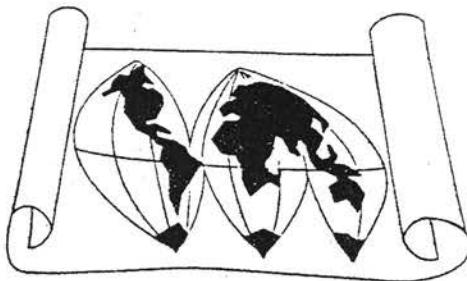
M. JAROS

Title page of PGS-MN member, State Representative Mike Jaros' published family and community history (See review on p. 16). A published family history should be the goal of every genealogist.