



Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 9

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NUMBER 3

The Polish Army in France in World War I (Haller's Army) Recruitment Database -- Northern Minnesota Compiled by Ray Marshall

An estimated 20,000 or more Polish patriots answered the call to fight for freedom and the opportunity to regain Poland's independence during World War I in the Polish Army in France. Some were released Prisoners of War (Germany and Austria-Hungary were occupying powers in Poland then; Russia, the other occupying power fought on the Allied side), some were civilians or released soldiers from Canada, France and Western Europe, Brazil and other countries around the world, and about 65% were recruited from among the Polish immigrants who came to America.

There was a second Polish Army in Italy whose members came from men released almost exclusively from Prisoner of War camps.

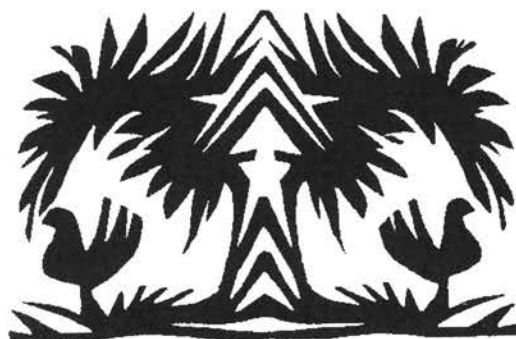
"It wasn't until November 11, 1918, under the rallying cry 'For your freedom and ours,' that Poles regained the promise of their May 3, 1791 constitution. This was the first written constitution in Europe that guaranteed total freedom to its citizens. It was this Polish Constitution that outraged its neighbors, Prussia, Austria, and Russia so much so, that over the next four years they succeeded in partitioning and, thus by 1795, obliterating Poland from the European continent." (*The Polonian*, Vol. 51, No. 1, August 1999)

The Polish Army in France was also called "Haller's Army," after the general who commanded it, or the "Blue Army," for the blue French uniforms the soldiers wore. After completion of the necessary training, this force was intended to fight under French command on the side of the Allies and would eventually join those who were already forming in Poland under Józef Piłsudski and others for a newly independent Polish state.

The Ontario city of Niagara-on-the-Lake was selected as the main assembly center for the volunteers since before Congressional approval in October, 1917, the then neutral United States would not allow recruitment of soldiers for other armies. Training for those was never allowed.

Supported by many local Polish organizations, a Polish-American Citizens Committee, working with one in France (which received funds from that government), proceeded with

Haller's Army, continued on page 18



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Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota

A Branch of the Minnesota Genealogical Society

5768 Olson Memorial Hwy.
Golden Valley MN 55422

<http://www.mtn.org/mgs/branches/polish.html>
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Items submitted for publication are welcomed and encouraged. Deadlines for inclusion are: March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15 respectively. Articles, letters, book reviews, news items, queries, ad copy, etc. should be sent to: Paul Kulas, editor, PGS-MN Newsletter, 12008 West River Road, Champlin MN 55316-2145 or to e-mail: kkulas@ties.k12.mn.us

Mailing or e-mail address change?

Send new e-mail address to: Mary Ellen Bruski,
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President's Letter

by Terry Kita

We have received completed surveys from approximately 20% of our members, split almost evenly between metro and out-state/out-of-state. I will attempt to summarize your responses to questions, and list your ideas for future programs and articles. One common theme among out-state responders is the need to more fully participate in our society. We welcome suggestions on how to accomplish this and we will work on it.

In order to make PGS-MN programs more available to all, we will publish in the newsletter, a summary of each program talk or discussion--several of these have already appeared in recent additions. A brief summary of the results for each question follows. Survey questions are available on PGS-MN website.

1. Rank PGS-MN activities in importance--Most important were: Newsletter, Library Collection, Surname List, and Opportunity to Interact with Members. Least important were: PGS-MN Programs and Library Night. We will try to attract more members to our programs and also to our Library nights and we welcome suggestions as how to accomplish this.
2. Activity participation--Newsletter, PGS-MN Website, Member Interaction, and Library Collection were most important.
3. Topics of importance--Polish Research Sources, Polish History, Minnesota Research Sources, and Pol-Am Community Stories were most important.
4. PGS-MN administration--Very favorable responses to all questions. Over 3/4 of members are connected to the internet.
5. Other genealogical memberships--2/3 belong to at least one other group. The two most mentioned were the Germanic Genealogy Society and MGS. A majority would be interested in a joint group meeting. This is something we will try to do next year.
6. Volunteer opportunities--Approximately 1/2 would volunteer for one or more of the activities listed.

7. Genealogical Research--50% are researching five surnames or less. A few members are ready to publish, while the rest are somewhat evenly split among beginning, most data collected, and stuck.

8. Newsletter--All responders indicated that they read our newsletter.

9. Other comments or suggestions--A variety of suggested newsletter topics and queries were listed in addition to those listed in item 3 above. A sampling of the suggestions with my comments follow:

- Travel to Poland--This was the topic of a program held on 10/127/01.
- List of Library books and maps available--This is being compiled and will be available on our website.
- Articles summarizing programs/talks--This was begun in the Summer 2001 issue of our Newsletter.
- Compile an index of cemeteries--MGS is work-ing on this for the state.
- Several persons are interested in translation services--See ads in the advertising insert in our newsletter.
- Poland's changing borders over time--We intend to publish maps in our newsletter that deal with this.
- Information about the Family History Center in Salt Lake City--Check out their website at: <<http://www.familysearch.org>>.
- Minnesota Settlement histories--We will continue to publish articles about Polish settlements in Minnesota as they are researched and completed.
- Accounts of Polish trips--We continue to publish these and all are invited to submit an article for the Newsletter or make a presentation at one of our meetings.
- Pomeranian research--See Summer 2001 Newsletter article/Contact Pommern Group.

There were many suggestions for future articles or programs. We hope to combine member willingness to volunteer with suggestions, and we will contact potential volunteers in the near future. We will follow-up on requests for specific information as time permits.

In general the surveys were very positive and favorable. We will try to increase opportunities for out-state /out-of-state participation, increase participation at PGS-MN sponsored programs, ask volunteers to step forward to publish or speak about their research or travels.



The Bulletin Board

The Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota

Presents its
**20th Anniversary
Dinner and Bal**

Saturday, February 9, 2002, 7 p.m.
at the Fridley Knights of Columbus
6831 NE Hwy 65, Fridley, MN

\$35 Tickets will be available December 10, 2001.
Please call 612-378-9291 for more information.

Dinner, Live Music, and Dancing!

Program includes a performances by

Chanteuse Janina Zorowska and the Topola Choir.

The Dolina Polish dancers will lead the opening of the Bal with the Polonez.

Look for information soon on our Polonez dance workshop to be offered in January.

The Polish American Library, a part of the Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota (PACIM), is located at the lower level at 514 - 22nd Ave. NE in Minneapolis. 22nd Ave. NE intersects University Ave. between Lowry and Broadway and the library is east of University. Entrance to the library is via the side door.

The Library contains almost 3,000 books, tapes, CDs, audio books, and videos and is open to the public on Sundays from 1:00 pm to 3:30 pm. Subjects include Polish history, fiction, travel information, maps, children's stories, dictionaries, and art. For more information see the website at: <<http://polamlibrary.homestead.com>>

Materials can be borrowed by PACIM members. Non-members may use the library, but may not borrow materials. Membership in PACIM costs \$20.00 per year. A librarian is on hand to assist users. A computerized card catalogue is available at the library.

The library gladly accepts donated materials for its collection. If you have questions about the library, call Judith Blanchard at 763-571-9602, or email at <judith_blanchard@yahoo.com>
--Terry Kita

Editor's note: The Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota (PACIM) should not be confused with the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota (PGS-MN). These are separate organizations with separate libraries. PGS-MN's Polish Collection at the MGS Library and all of the collections at the MGS Library are available for use free of charge to all PGS-MN members.



Letters to the Editor Listy do Redaktora

Parish Registers--Diocese of Piła

Enclosed is a copy of Stanke's table on the Catholic registers in the Diocese of Schniedemühl/Piła. This listing includes parishes in the diocese that were in West Prussia prior to World War I. This table is not included in Stanke's *Katholische Kirchenbücher in Ost- und Westpreußen*. Also enclosed is an expanded translation of abbreviations and key words used in the work.

Ed Brandt, 13 - 27th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis MN 55414-3101

Editor's note: Stanke's book about Catholic Parish Registers in East and West Prussia was reviewed in the Winter 2000-01 issue of this newsletter (pp. 16-17). This work (including the added lists) is available in the Polish Collection at the MGS Library. It is also available for purchase for \$18.00 plus \$2.50 shipping. Order from Ed at the address above.

Polish farmers

I am looking for the most likely place Minnesota Polish farmers (Catholic) would have settled around 1900. I am searching for someone who was born in 1902 in MN. Where were the Polish settlements at that time in MN/WI? I have found there were four major Irish settlements mainly in SW MN and am wondering if there were Polish farming communities nearby. Some of the counties for Irish settlement were: Swift, Nobles, Murray and Big Stone. I am looking for Polish farmers who may have farmed near Irish farmers. I will be grateful for any ideas or information.

Kim Marth <KimToneM@aol.com>

Editor's reply: Polish farmers settled in many areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The largest Polish settlement in the counties that you mentioned was in Edison Township in Swift County. St. Joseph's Church in that township (it was later located in Holloway) was almost exclusively Polish [See Paul Theodore Kulas, "Polish Catholic Churches in Minnesota, Part 2: Polish Catholic Churches in the Diocese of New Ulm (continued)." PGS-MN Newsletter, Autumn 1997, pp. 8-9]. There was also a smaller pocket of Polish settlement near Graceville--a predominantly Irish settlement in Big Stone County. There was no significant Polish settlement in Nobles and Murray counties.

Photos needed

I'm preparing an article for *Minnesota History* on Poles in rural Minnesota and I'm looking for some photos to go with it. Are you aware of any photos or collections of photos from rural parishes showing processions, community celebrations, parades, Masses, funerals, weddings. The period has to be pre-1940 and I'm looking for pictures of people in action rather than the standard wedding photo or group shot. Any ideas most appreciated.

John Radzilowski <JRadzilow@aol.com>

Winona Kashubs

For people with Polish roots in Winona, Minnesota, I'd like to recommend a newbook that's just come out this fall. It is: Polish Cultural Institute, *The Kashubian Polish Community of Southeastern Minnesota* (Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2001). The book sells for \$19.99, is 128 pp. in length, and has over 200 photos from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is quite interesting, and researchers may find family members in some of the photos. I checked a copy out from the St. Paul Library, so it's beginning to make its way into the Twin Cities libraries now.

Kevin Proescholdt <kevinandjean@qwest.net>

Editor's note: Arcadia Publishing's address is: 3047 N. Lincoln Ave., Suite 410, Chicago, IL 60657. Phone: 1-888-313-2665. E-mail: <www.arcadiapublishing.com> The book can also be ordered through a local bookstore such as Barnes and Noble.

Looking for MUZYK family origins

I want to travel to Poland and would like to visit the area from where my grandmother's family originated. Unfortunately, I have very little information available about her family, and anyone who may know something is deceased. The information I do have is as follows; My Grandmother: Irene G. Muzyk, born 21 Sept. 1911 either in or enroute to St. Paul, MN. Her father: Frank J. Muzyk, died June 1, 1958 in St. Paul, MN. He and his wife owned a variety of retail stores in St. Paul through the 1920s-1950s. I appreciate any kind of information you may be able to provide. Thank you.

Debra Caron <debra@mail.peacesites.org>

An E-mail from Poland

My name is Artur Kolodziey and I know that my great grandfather Lorenz went from Falcowice to Minnesota in 1871 but I lost all connections to America. Please help me in getting information. Thanks a lot.

Artur <geophysik@nexgo.de>

Searching in Kaszubia

Hello, I am researching the name Marianna Wnuk Lipinski. She is reputed to have been Kaszubian. She married Adelbert Megier/Meger about 1844 in Germany. Family birth records show up in the Borzyszkowy church starting in 1845. We believe that their names may also show up as Marianna Wnuk, Marianna Marmurowski and that the Megier/Meger name is also Myszk. There does seem to be an explanation for the name variations but I would be very interested in finding out more about this family. They settled in Le Seuer Co. Minnesota around 1888. I would like to get further back with this line and find more direct relatives also.

Sandy Drees <DSDatSUNSETRIDGE@aol.com>

Editor's comment: John MAGER and Joe MISKA are listed as founding members of St. Joseph's Church, Lexington in Le Sueur County [see Paul Theodore Kulas, "Polish Catholic Churches in Minnesota, Part I: Polish Catholic Churches in the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis (continued)," PGS-MN Newsletter, Autumn 1994, p. 5].

Recent PGS-MN meetings:

Editor's note: In our recent survey, out-state and out-of-state PGS-MN members suggested that we publish reports of our meetings. The following are summaries of meetings held in Autumn 2001.

Genealogical Travelogue of Pomerania

Saturday October 13, 2001

Fr. Eugene Hackert recently retired as a parish priest from the New Ulm, Minnesota diocese. His talk was presented to a small crowd at the MGS Library. Fr. Hackert is an interesting raconteur, as well as one who photographs everyone and everything that gets in front of his lens. He is very persuasive in terms of gaining access to people and places--when one makes a journey of thousands of miles to get information, formalities may occasionally be tossed out the window. This is a summary of his trip--without the many slides that were presented:

Fr. Hackert, traveled last year to the areas of his roots. He traveled in a rented car with Fr. Celestine Pistulka, of Marshall, Minnesota. They began their journey at the Amsterdam airport, and headed east. Their first stop was at his housekeeper's displaced relatives in Stade, near Hamburg, Germany. Next they visited Miastko (Rummelsburg), Poland where they spent a few days with a family who helped them drive through the surrounding countryside. His primary

destination in this area was Koczala (Floetenstein), origin of the Hackerts who immigrated to western Minnesota in the 1880s. This was Fr. Hackert's third trip here, and he again looked over the precious old volumes of parish records, this time finding his grandfather's baptismal record.

Next they went through Przechlewo (Brechtlau) to Chojnice (Konitz), where they stayed at a hotel. From there they visited his mother's birthplace Nowa Cerkiew (Neu Kirch). On Sunday they attended a gathering of hundreds of people, including riding clubs, local cavalry, the bishop and priests to celebrate a memorial mass at the site of a WW II Polish Cavalry's defeat of the a German army unit. This short-lived victory was followed by executions, including the pastor of the local parish.

Next they drove past Czarnekow to the village of Kuznica (Hammer), the place of origin of the Schrank family (the family of his housekeeper). Their travels also took them to the Czech Republic to the home village of Fr. Pistulka's father, then on to Luxembourg/Belgium to visit the Bernardy family--his mother's relatives.

Fr. Hackert answered many questions regarding his trip, and presented the PGS-MN with a history of the Polish parish of Przechlewo (Prechlau). It was a very interesting and entertaining morning. It was a shame that more members were not in attendance.

--Terry Kita

Travel In Poland

Saturday October 27, 2001

The purpose of this meeting was to present an overview of resources available to those considering making trip a trip to Poland. Resources discussed included books, internet, videos, advertising material, and access to more experienced travelers. Fifteen people attended, split roughly between those considering travel and those who had already traveled in Poland. Some information about genealogical resources in Poland was available, but the focus of the meeting was travel mechanics.

Charlene Delaney has directed UNESCO English camps in Poland for many years. She talked about this program which is held in three Polish cities each summer. About ten teachers and several American high school students conduct each camp for approximately 100 Polish high school students. The purpose is to further students spoken English proficiency, and acquaint them with aspects of American culture. Informal classes and activities are held for three weeks, followed by a 4-5 day trip for teachers and American students.

We are starting a travel binder in the Polish section of the MGS Library, for those interested. A resource handout was presented and distributed at the meeting, and will be available in the binder. Its topics include methods of travel, resources, genealogical resources, and travel considerations. This will be periodically updated. Those interested can email <terry.kita@federalcartridge.com> or phone me (763.323.2435) for a copy. If you have any information pertaining to this subject that you think may be helpful, please send it to us.

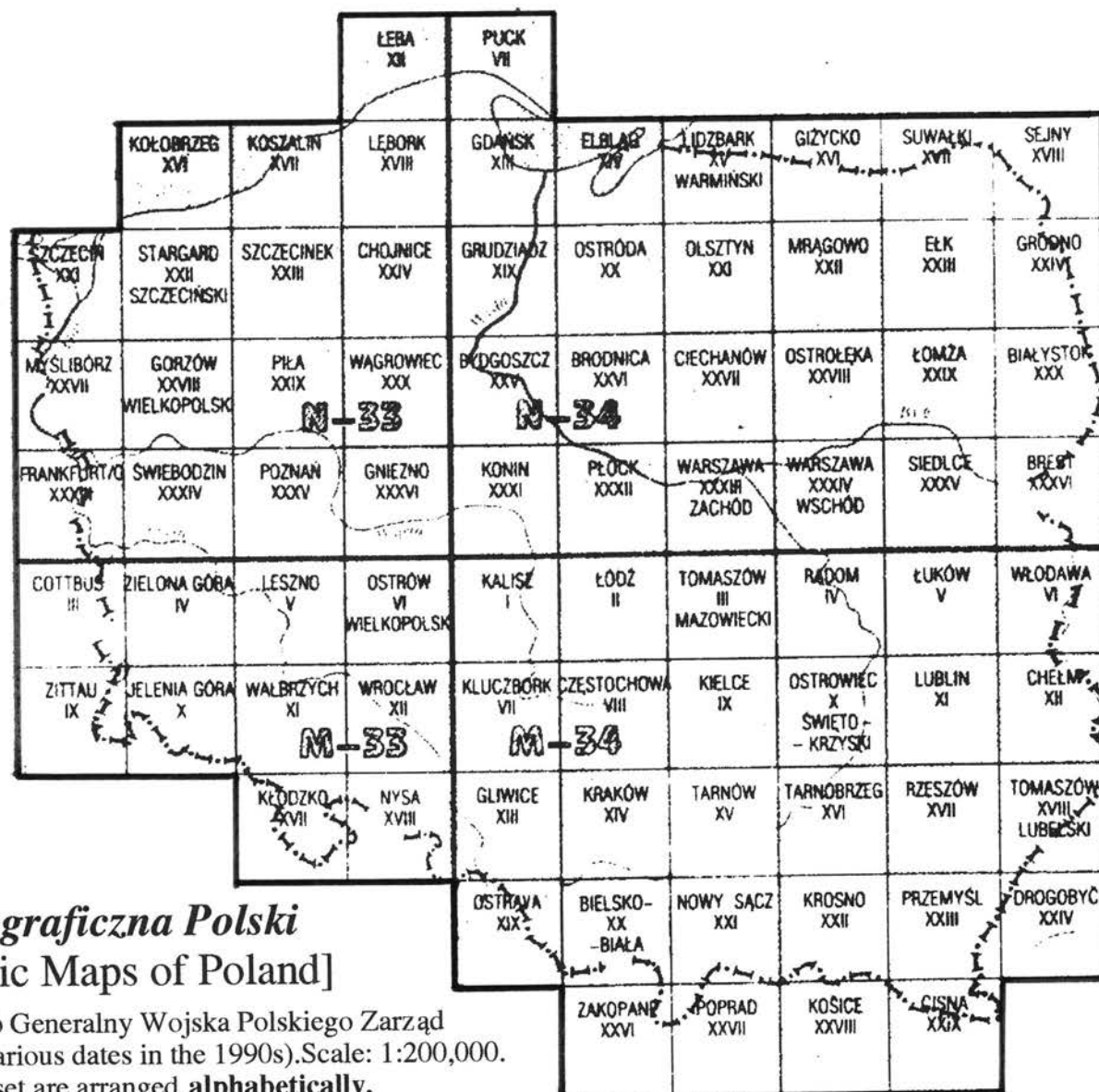
We encourage those who intend to travel to Poland, to learn something of its history, culture and language before doing so. There are many resources available at the Polish collection at MGS, PACIM Library in Minneapolis, community education classes and public libraries.

--Terry Kita

An Introduction to the PGS-MN Map Collection Saturday November 10, 2001

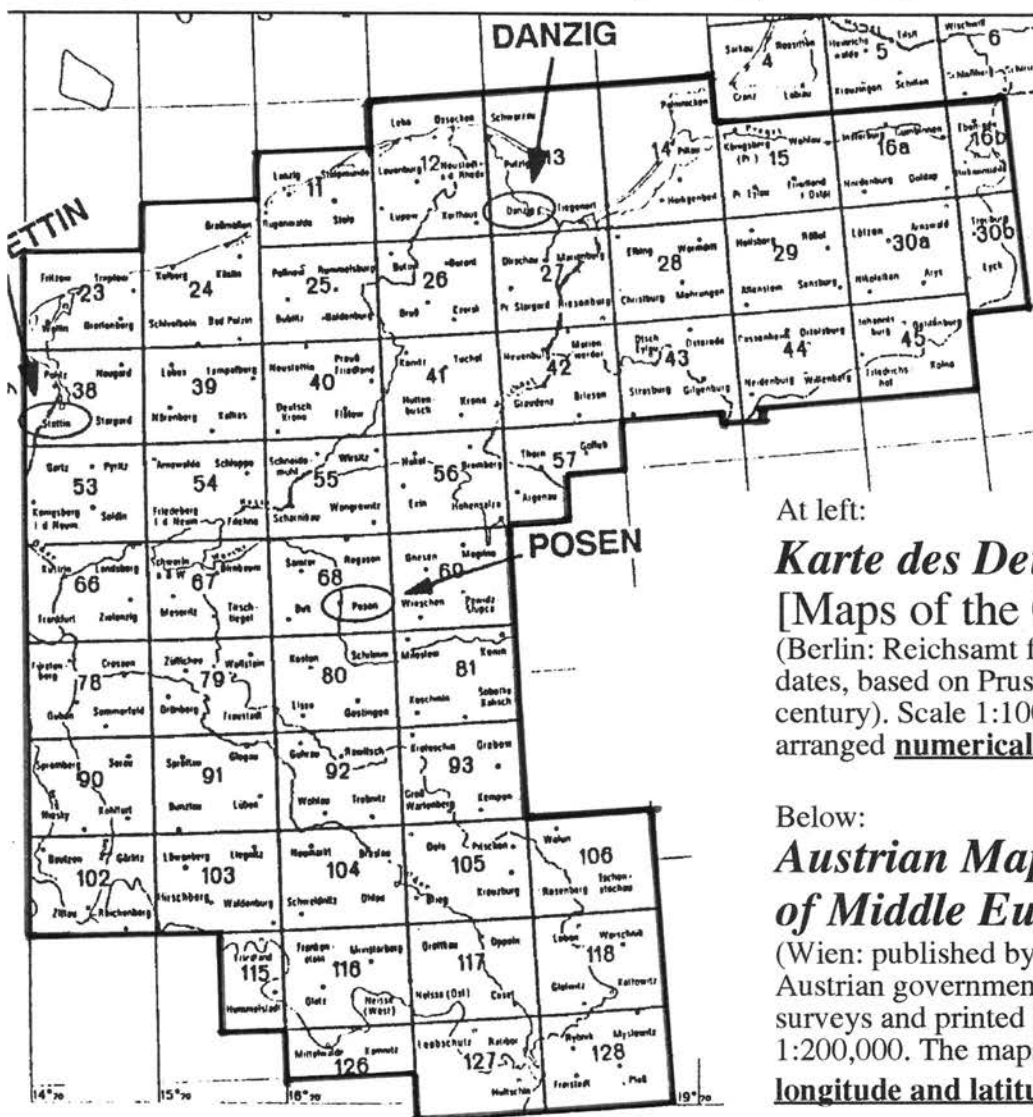
Over the past several years PGS-MN has acquired three different sets of detailed maps of the land of current and historic Poland. This meeting focused on how to access and use these valuable maps.

None of these map sets has an index. Therefore, it is necessary to first identify the general location that you are interested in by using an atlas or a larger scale map of Poland. A 1:200,000 scale atlas and several maps of Poland are located in the map drawers for this purpose. It is then necessary to consult maps grids to correctly identify your map of interest. These map grids are located with each set and are reproduced below and on page 7:



Mapa Topograficzna Polski [Topographic Maps of Poland]

(Warszawa: Sztab Generalny Wojska Polskiego Zarząd Topograficzny, various dates in the 1990s). Scale: 1:200,000.
The maps in this set are arranged alphabetically.



At left:

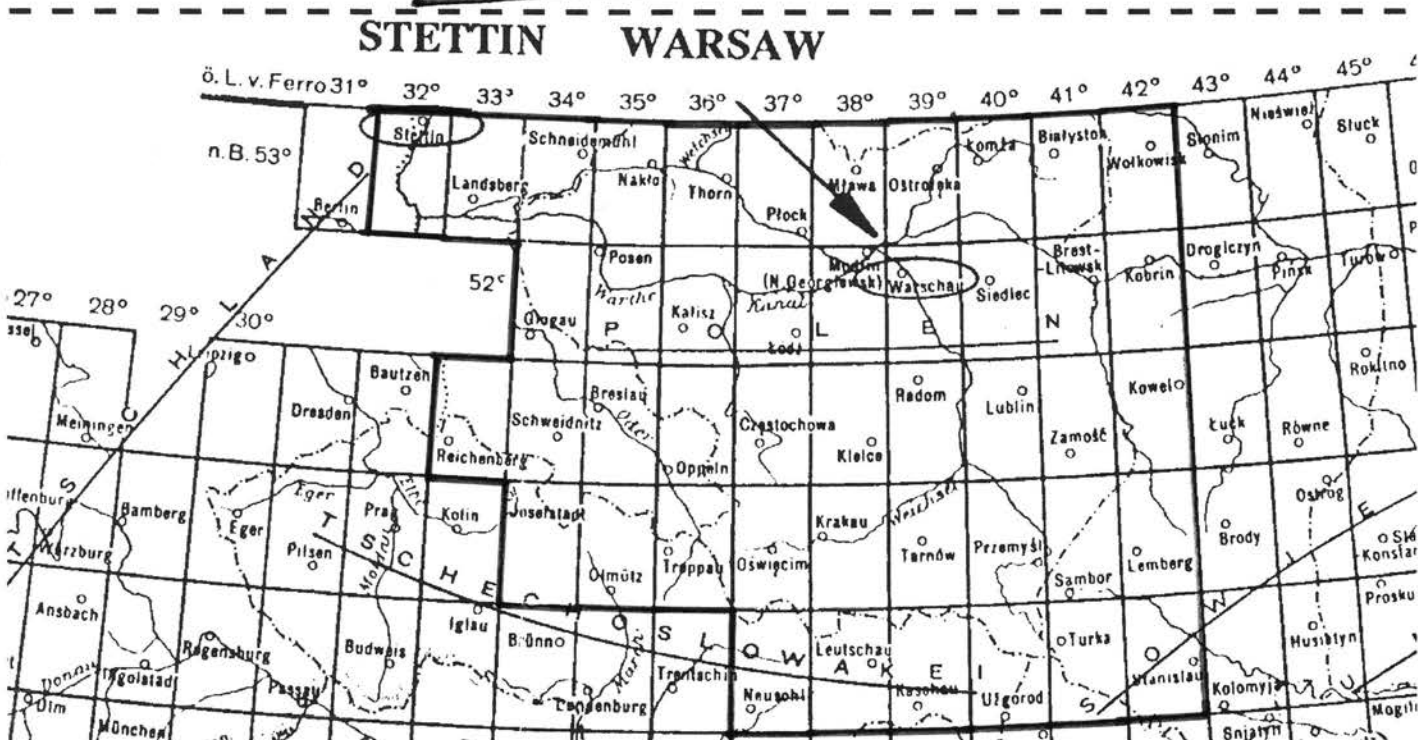
Karte des Deutschen Reiches
[Maps of the German Empire]

(Berlin: Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme, various dates, based on Prussian land surveys in the 19th century). Scale 1:100,000. The maps in this set are arranged numerically.

Below:

Austrian Map Series
of Middle Europe.

(Wien: published by various agencies of the Austrian government, based on 19th century land surveys and printed between 1910 and 1937). Scale 1:200,000. The maps in this set are arranged by longitude and latitude.



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What's in a name?

Origins of the BROZ surname

by Paul Kulas

When beginning Polish genealogical research, one soon finds that the Polish alphabet is a bit different from the English alphabet. As can be seen from the alphabet shown on this page, the Polish version has *two* sets of As, Cs, Es, Ls, Ns, Os and Ss and *three* sets of Zs. In addition, the Polish alphabet has no Q, V or X. This sometimes causes confusion in the beginning researcher. In an English language works listing Polish surnames or place names these letter differences are usually ignored when alphabetized. In a Polish language name list or atlas, however, these additional letters are considered different letters and are alphabetized accordingly (There will be two different L listings (L and Ł) in a Polish index--Lublin is listed before Łódź, for example).

One needs to remember these differences when looking up Polish surnames in Remut's *Słownik nazwisk*. . . . Walter Madura, PGS-MN member from Derby, CT, recently requested a report on the BROZ surname. When Polish immigrants came to America, they usually dropped any diacritical makings from their surname. Therefore, Broz might have originally been spelled one of six different ways: Broz, Broż, Broź, Bróz, Bróź, Bróż. Each name is pronounced a bit differently. Interestingly, Remut lists each of these spellings in their appropriate places in the B volume of *Słownik nazwisk*. . . .

The Broz surname is probably correctly spelled **Broż**--this is the most common spelling. According to Hoffman's *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings*, the name is derived from the Polish given name *Ambroży*. According to *Słownik nazwisk*. . . the Broż surname appeared only 119 times in a Polish governmental agency's records in 1990. It is therefore an uncommon Polish surname. A map showing the distribution of this spelling of the surname is shown on page 9 (Map 1). It occurs most frequently in Przemyśl province. It also occurs in provinces along the western border from Szczecin to Katowice and in Elbląg province in the north.

The **Bróź** spelling occurs 94 times in a Polish governmental agency's records in 1990. It is therefore even less common than Broż. Distribution of the Broź surname is shown on Map 2 on page 9. Again, it is most common in Przemyśl province. Other provinces with high incidences of the surname are Gorzów Wielkopolski, Suwałki and Białystok provinces. The **Bróź** spelling occurred 81 times in 1990. So it is less common the either Broż or Broź. Distribution of the Bróź surname is shown on Map 3 on page 9. Notice that is by far the most common in Rzeszów province, just next door to Przemyśl province.

Taking these distributions as a whole it is likely the Broz surname originated is southeastern Poland (in Galicia)--probably in the Rzeszów, Przemyśl area. I would ignore the occurrences along the western border and in northern Poland as the origin of the surname, because many Poles from the east moved unto property in these areas that was vacated by Germans after WWII (See map: "The Recovered Territories," *PGS-MN Newsletter*, Autumn 2000, p. 20).

Of the other spellings of the surname that appear in *Słownik nazwisk*. . . : the Bróz spelling occurs 22 times, the Bróź spelling occurs 10 times and the Broz spelling occurs 6 times. The distribution to these names shed little additional light on the matter of where the Broz surname might have originated.

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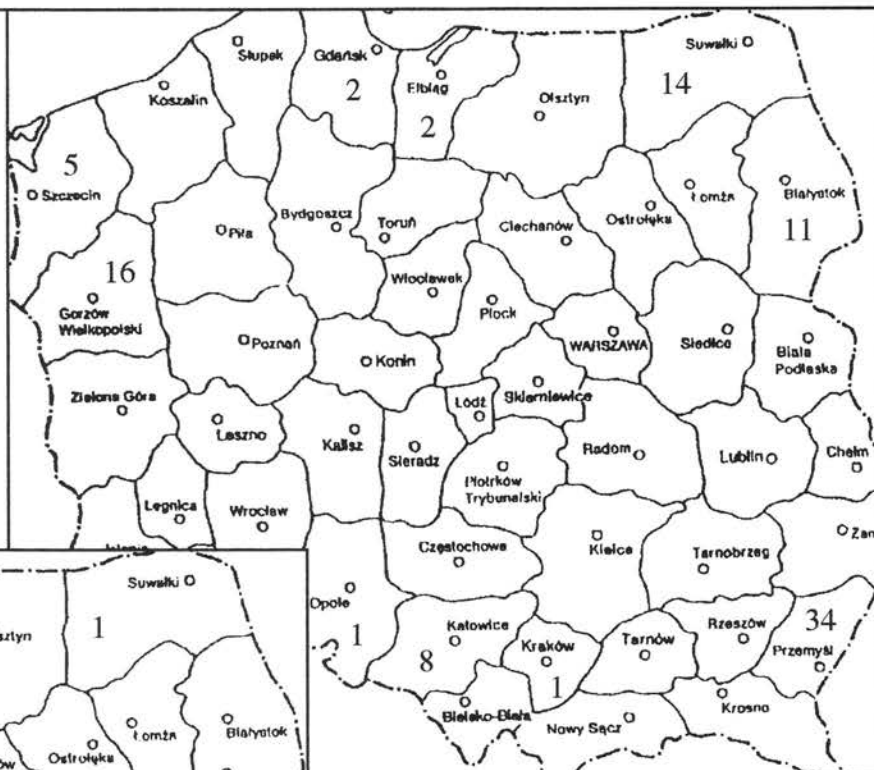
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Map 2, at right:
Distribution of the
BROŹ surname
according to
Słownik nazwisk...



Map 1, below:
Distribution of the
BROŹ surname
according to
Słownik nazwisk...



Map 3, below:
Distribution of the
BRÓŹ surname
according to
Słownik nazwisk...



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LIBRARY CORNER

A MINI-COLLECTION ON THE PNCC FOR THE PGS-MN LIBRARY

by Greg Kishel

Most newcomers to Polish-American genealogy and history are not well-acquainted with the Polish National Catholic Church. However, the birth of the PNCC illustrates the religious, ethnic, and national tensions of American Polonia's middle years more powerfully than almost any other phenomenon. One would be hard-pressed to have identified Scranton, Pennsylvania as the site of the only significant schism in the Roman Catholic Church in the 20th century; yet it was there, in 1897, out of a struggle for the control of parish finances and real estate, that a stubborn and proud congregation of Polish immigrants made its split with its diocesan hierarchy and ultimately with Rome. Inviting Rev. Franciszek Hodur to become its pastor, the new parish of St. Stanislaus soon identified itself as an autonomous congregation of traditionally Catholic liturgical practices, distinctively Polish in its ethnic identification, but outside the ecclesiastical hierarchy of the Roman Church.

Within a decade the Scranton congregation had become the central bishopric of a new Christian denomination, dually self-defined by a fierce attachment to Polish language and culture and a deep allegiance to the American ideal of freedom. The PNCC spread across North America and to Poland itself. Minnesota became its northwestern frontier in the United States. At the height of the PNCC's growth here, parishes in Duluth (St. Josephat's, founded in 1907) and Minneapolis (Sacred Heart of Jesus, founded in 1914) served four rural mission churches in east-central Minnesota (at Foley, Pierz, Platte, and Kettle River/Split Rock).

All of these parishes came into existence through splits from existing Roman Catholic congregations. The breaks invariably were accompanied by great controversy; they often involved divisions within extended families, and they left bitterness that lasted for generations. As genealogists and local historians, however, we now have the benefit of a century's distance. We can review both perspectives in a more dispassionate way, to find much that was admirable in both sides' positions: the bishops wished to create a strong, uniform American Catholic culture that could maintain its integrity in a sea of Protestant-dominated pluralism, while the Polish immigrants wanted to keep the ethnic identity and traditions that had strengthened them against the German *kulturkampf* and Russification. The creation of the PNCC itself was a fascinating



Emblem and motto of the Polish National Catholic Church: "Through truth, work, and struggle, we will triumph."

exemplar of the sharp tensions inherent in the process of Americanization; so too was the formation of any given PNCC parish, on a local scale. The whole story has much to offer our nation now, in its current mission to assimilate large numbers of non-European immigrants.

Several years ago, we added a copy of the first volume of *Centennial 1897-1997: An Index to Straż--The Guard*, by the Rev. Casimir J. Grotnik, to our library collection. This book was the beginning of an index to the weekly newspaper that had been published first by the PNCC and then by the Polish National Union, its fraternal benefit society. In search of the second volume, I inquired of the PNCC's publications office last winter. I received the desired information, and a list of other publications. The prices certainly were reasonable--I'd never seen as much Polish-American historical material in new copies for as few dollars--and the subject matter certainly was within our organization's beat. So, I ordered everything from the list that seemed to offer general history on the PNCC and its parishes. Here's a summary of the books we have received and recently shelved in our collection at the MGS library.

Casimir J. Grotnik, *Centennial 1897-1997: An Index to Straż--The Guard, Volume II, Parts I and II, 1916-1925* (Scranton, PA: Polish National Union of America, 1997). This is a continuation of the index of the newspaper that was founded by Bishop Hodur, the PNCC's first spiritual leader. Its editor and compiler is a Ph.D.-credentialed PNC priest. As he did in the first

BOOK REVIEWS

volume, Fr. Grotnik starts with a listing of all articles published in *Straż* during this volume's span in time, alphabetized by author and title or heading, with a key number assigned to each one. The second phase of the volume is a multi-part index to the articles, organized around particular focuses--subjects, names, obituaries, geographic locations, and PNU branches. The index has some omissions, probably caused by errors in transcription; in searching for articles on Minnesota locations, I found several instances where articles on the same places were listed in the first phase, but missing from the appropriate categories in the second. Also, it seems that the second phase covers only those personal and place names noted in the articles' titles, and does not include names mentioned in their text. (The first shortcoming is remedied in part by checking in the article listing immediately before or after the items whose key numbers are given under the geographic names in the second part; reportage on some locales, like ours, tended to clump in time.) Regardless, this is a very useful item for genealogists with family connections to the early years of the PNCC--there is again a long list of published necrologies of congregants--and for historians of Polish communities where it established a presence. There are numerous entries for articles on the Duluth and Minneapolis congregations, at least some of which contain good genealogical information. And those who find such leads have a ready local source for the originals; the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota has a very substantial microfilmed run of both of the PNCC's major newspapers.

Rev. Casimir J. Grotnik, *An Index to Rola Boża--God's Field, Volume I, 1923-1953, and Volume II, 1954-1970* (Scranton, PA: Polish National Catholic Church Commission on History and Archives and Bishop Hodur Biography Commission, 1989 and 1991). In 1923, editorial control over *Straż* passed to the PNU and Bishop Hodur founded *Rola Boża* (*God's Field*) to be the official organ of the PNCC. Before Fr. Grotnik assembled his index for *Straż*, he did this one for *Rola Boża*. Naturally, it uses the same organization and indexing system as his later effort. As one would expect for a central church publication, most of the underlying articles seem to be oriented around theology, administration, and institutional issues; there appears to be less dealing directly with the personal lives of parishioners, and more on the clergy. At least from the titles, however, I have spotted several articles potentially of historical interest to students of Minnesota's Polonia. I will be retrieving those items for possible translation and publication in our newsletter.



Early title page of the PNCC's official newspaper

Theodore L. Zawistowski, *PNCC Studies: Index, Volumes 1-12, 1980-1991* (Scranton, PA: Commission on History and Archives, Polish National Catholic Church, 1992). *PNCC Studies* is a journal published annually by the PNCC, devoted to scholarly articles on the denomination's history, theology, and culture. This well-organized and detailed work recaps its first twelve years. The index's names, locales, and subject headings clearly were culled out of the text of articles and reviews, not just from titles.

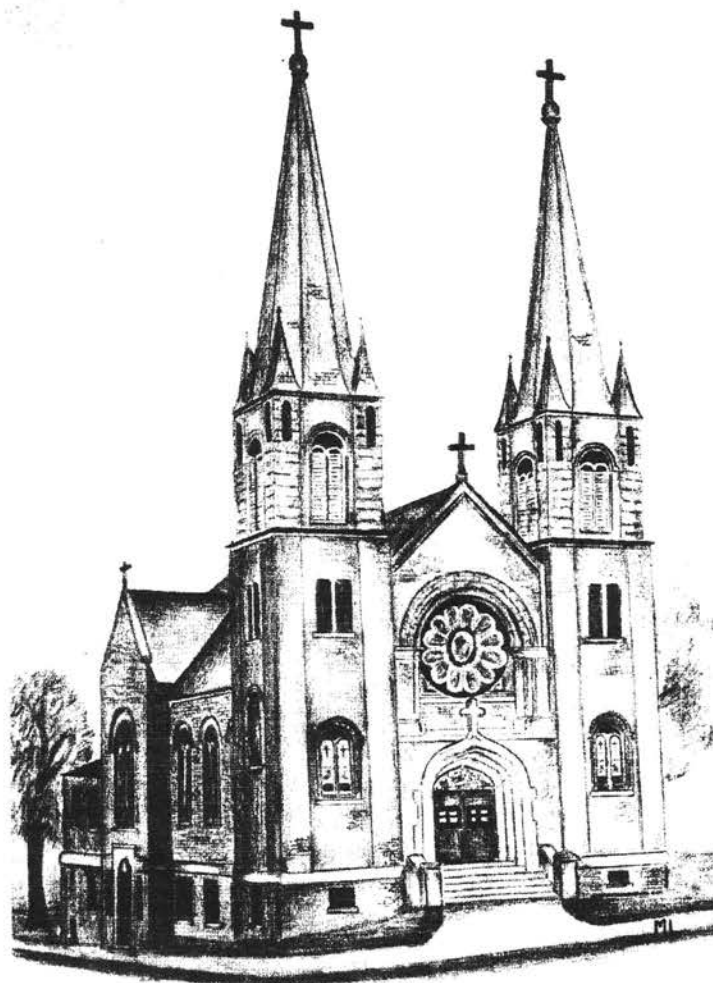
Hieronim Kubiak, *The Polish National Catholic Church in the United States of America from 1897 to 1980* (Warszawa and Kraków: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Nakładem Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 1982). This very interesting book is an English translation of a work originally published in Polish in 1970. The author is a professor of sociology at Uniwersytet Jagielloński in Kraków, who conducted field research on his subject in the United States in the mid-

1960s and in Polish archives for several years thereafter. The framing piece that opens the volume is a good recap of Polish-American settlement in its first half-century, from the perspective of a native Pole. The remainder of the book combines a detailed narrative of the early and middle years of the PNCC in its East Coast heartland, with a sociological analysis of its place in the dynamic of 20th-century Americanization. The translation is a joint effort of American and Polish academics; the rendering sounds quite natural to an American and reads well to a layperson. While Prof. Kubiak treats his subject from the detached perspectives of a European and a non-member of the PNCC, he clearly has great empathy for the dilemma of divided allegiances that beset the immigrant generation of American Polonia.

Paul Fox, *The Polish National Catholic Church* (Scranton, PA: School of Christian Living, n.d. [1957]). This narrative history of the PNCC was written by a retired Presbyterian minister of Polish birth. (His story appears fascinating enough in itself: born in Silesia, he earned his Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University while tending to a Polish-ethnic Presbyterian parish in Baltimore, did field work in social work, lectured for ten years at Northwestern University, and published extensively on Polish language and culture, Polish-American history, and theology.) It covers the PNCC's spread in Poland in as much detail as its North American content. It also reprints liturgical texts, including the form of the PNCC Mass in use at the time of its publication.

Rev. Stephen Wlodarski, *The Origin and Growth of the Polish National Catholic Church* (Scranton, PA: The Polish National Catholic Church, 1974). This is another general narrative of the PNCC's history, quite readable and accessible, which carries the story to the early 1970s. Its focus is more on the growth of institutional structures and the contributions of specific clergy members to them. It also contains a summary of the PNCC's creed, ideology, and affiliated organizations. More than the other volumes, it shows how the birth of the PNCC came out of a more generalized ferment of central European national feeling in the Roman Catholic parishes of the mid-Atlantic states and the Lower Midwest; there is much about the foundation of other "independent Catholic" congregations of Polish-ethnic identification in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, that immediately preceded the schism in Scranton or that were contemporary with it.

Andrzej Namitkiewicz, ed., *1897-1957: Album Sześćdziesiątej Rocznicy Polskiego Narodowego Katolickiego Kościoła [Sixty-Year Anniversary Album of the Polish National Catholic Church]* (Scranton, PA (?): Straż Printery, 1957(?)). Still available after 44



St. Josephat's National Catholic Church

THIRD AVENUE EAST and FIFTH STREET
DULUTH, MINNESOTA

years, this is a veritable family album of the PNCC's North American parishes in the sixtieth year of the denomination's existence. In mid-20th century style, large photographs of parishioners, formally dressed and grouped in front of their church buildings, are accompanied by thumbnail sketches of the congregations' histories (See pp. 14-15). As in virtually all of these publications, the great majority of attention is paid to the PNCC's V-shaped heartland, from Scranton through New Jersey up to New England, and back over to Chicago. The Duluth and Minneapolis parishes do each receive a page. However, it is particularly unfortunate for us that Minnesota's four rural PNCC missions are in the list of "parishes...which have not tendered their historical accounts."

Robert Janowski, *The Growth of a Church: A Historical Documentary* (Scranton, PA: Straż Printery, 1965). This is a scrapbook of the formation and growth of the central body of the PNCC. Edited by the deacon of the PNCC's Savonarola Seminary, it is a

collection of newspaper articles and photographs, mostly from Scranton-area newspapers. It starts with an account of the August, 1896 "riot" at St. Mary's, the Roman Catholic parish in South Scranton from which St. Stanislaus emerged, and runs through the death of Prime Bishop Hodur in 1953. Most of the texts are re-typeset, though some are reproduced in facsimile. Unfortunately, the attribution is poor; the names of the newspapers and the dates of publication are usually missing or incomplete. Still, the content has a strong documentary, "You Are There" feel, quite vivid in its own way.

Bernard Wielewinski, ed., *Newspaper & Journal Articles Regarding the Polish National Catholic Church & Related Items: An Annotated Bibliography* (Scranton, PA: Commission on History & Archives, Polish National Catholic Church, 1987). As nearly as I can tell, the entries in this 258-page index were compiled by extracting the source citations from published scholarly articles and books on the PNCC and Polonian history, and not from a direct review of the sources themselves. The quality and thoroughness are not uniform. The result is a large mixed bag of entries, most from reportage in English- or Polish-language newspapers, and the academic works that cited those sources. The volume clearly was prepared on early database software, with fields of limited length, and the text was run off on a dot-matrix printer. This results in many entries that are difficult to read and understand. However, the compiler did sort by the name of the original newspaper or other publication, and by subject; one could glean personal names for genealogical research from the latter index. Most evocative for the historically-minded reader is the sort by timeline. Its odd method of preparation probably limits the utility of this volume, and certainly lessens its physical attractiveness when compared with indexes produced more recently. Nonetheless, it is worth a look.

Casimir J. Grotnik, ed., *Synods of the Polish National Catholic Church 1904 - 1958* (Boulder, CO: East European Monographs, 1993). This is a thick collation of the minutes and proceedings of the synods (legislative assemblies) of the PNCC through mid-century. I ordered it thinking that there would be some relevant historical material in the content, mentions of significant events in the lives of local congregations and the like. It turned out that: 1. the text is exclusively in Polish, with the exception of an interesting three-page forward and executive summary; and 2. there does not seem to be much of local interest in it, as to any locality. There is an index of the lay and clerical participants, which would help those whose ancestors were active in PNCC governance. This is a part of the East European Monographs series distributed by

Columbia University Press; we will be acquiring other volumes in the series, on Polish-American fraternal benefit societies and other topics.

* * * * *

In one fell swoop, we have acquired a good little collection on a noteworthy institution of American Polonia. Latter-day readers new to the subject matter should approach it with a bit of caution, though. Even some of these secondary sources are tinged with the intensely personal animosity that characterized both sides' pronouncements during the original split of the denominations. My initial skimming of original texts in *Straż* and *Rola Boża* shows even greater bombast and vitriol. This sort of tone was not at all unusual for either the period or our ethnic group, though. After all, these were people of a time when spiritual issues were much more central in human awareness; many more of them genuinely cared about salvation, and were more consciously and constantly attuned to it than we are. Too, one can certainly see just how polemical those Poles were in such contemporaneous sources as Fr. Wacław Kruszkowski's *A History of the Poles in America to 1908*, and articles in century-old issues of *Wiarus* and *Rolnik*. Our Society's interest in acquiring this little collection was not in reviving the jealousies and conflicts of our grandparents' generation; it was to provide a resource for research in a topic we'd previously neglected, and to foster understanding. We know that the users of this material will consult it in just that spirit.

St. Josephats Church

**ROAST
BEEF
DINNER**

Sunday, Oct. 21st 5 p.m.

Featuring Polish Style
Sweet & Sour Cabbage

Adults \$7⁰⁰ / Kids \$3

Call 722-7819
417 N. 3rd Ave. E.

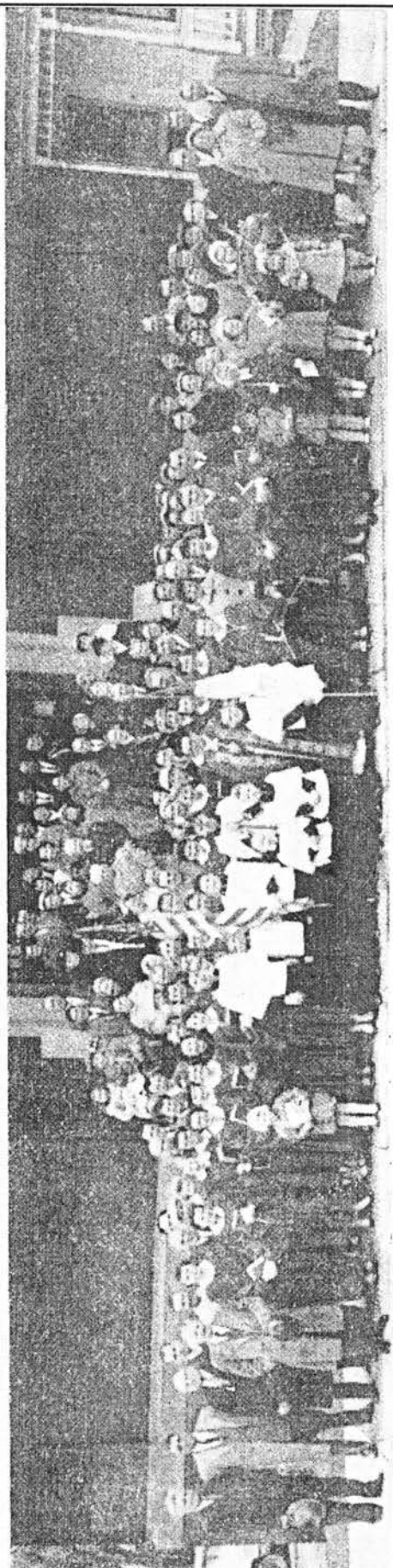


Editor's note: I was in Duluth on a weekend in October and I noticed the ad at left in the Duluth News Tribune. My brother-in-law, my wife and I decided to attend. It was a wonderfully delicious meal--especially the Polish style sweet and sour cabbage. St. Josephat's has these dinners twice a year

in October and April. They are their major fund raising events. If you happen to be in Duluth on one of these Sundays, you may want to attend.

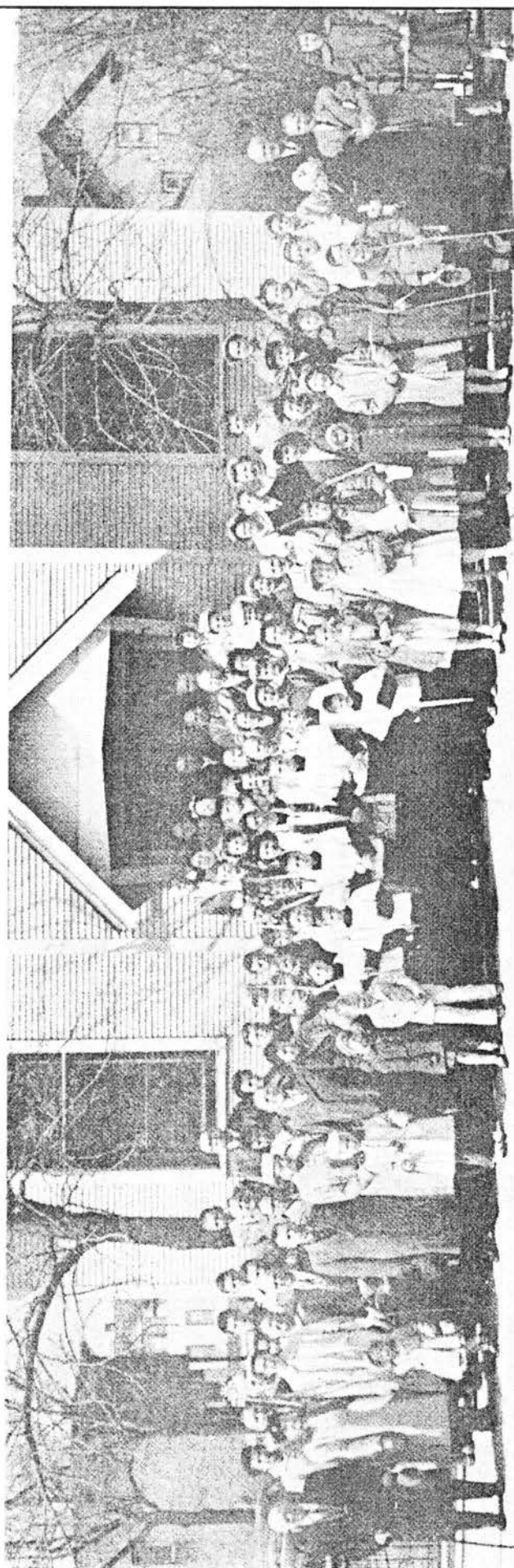
At the dinner we were introduced to the pastor, Rev. Stephen Krawiec. He graciously gave us a tour of the church and also provided us with the illustration on page 12. We will want to do an article on the history of this PNCC parish in a future issue of the newsletter.

PARAFIA ŚW. JÓZEFATA — ST. JOSEPHAT PARISH, DULUTH, MINNESOTA



These photographs (ca. 1957) are from *Sixty-Year Anniversary Album of the Polish National Catholic Church*.
[See p. 15 for the accompanying text regarding these two Minnesota PNCC parishes].

PARAFIA NAJSŁODZEGO SERCA JEZUSA—THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS PARISH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA



PARAFIA ŚW. JÓZEFATA DULUTH, MINNESOTA

Saint Josephat Polish National Catholic Parish in Duluth, Minnesota, was organized 50 years ago, on February 2, 1907. The construction of the church building was begun in November, 1907, and was brought to completion in May, 1908. The Duluth edifice is one of the beautiful Polish National churches. The first Holy Mass was said in the Duluth Parish by Bishop-Organizer, Rt. Rev. Francis Hodur. The parish in its long history has overcome many a trial, and yet it shows marks of constant growth due to the devotion to duty and to cooperation on the part of the membership. The parish is clear of all debts and in addition to the church property, the parish owns a 14 acre island on one of the beautiful lakes in the State of Minnesota. On that island the parish has constructed a summer home for its children.

The following societies are active within the parish: Ladies' Holy Rosary Society, the Parish Choir, the Ladies Aid Society, the Christian Ladies' Society, the Polish Eagle Society, Teen Age Club, the Junior Choir, the Altar Boys' Society and Branches 38 and 98 of the Polish National Union of America.

Missing Branches, continued from page 23

RENEWED MEMBERS: *The following are renewed members who indicated their e-mail address for the first time or more complete areas of research:*

Mary Fehrman, 902 W. Idaho Ave., St. Paul MN 55117 <mmarfeh@aol.com> is researching FELTZ, FELCHOWSKI surnames.

Jerald Lubansky, 2673 Nightingale Ct., Chaska MN 55318 is researching LUBANSKY/LUBANSKI, MISNER, RUBINSKY in Poznan and in Chaska.

Wm. Muchlinski, 6253C Magda Drive, Maple Grove MN 55369 is researching MUCHLINSKI, KOTWICZ, KORCYK, POCHNER in Silesia and in the area around Lithuania.

Florence Myslajek, 1820 Long Lake Rd., New Brighton MN 55112 <flomys@aol.com> is researching MYSLAJEK, MIGATZ/MIGACZ in Galicia.

Galen Sommer, 2616 Harriet Ave. Apt. 314, Minneapolis MN 55408-1429 is researching SOMMER in Silesia and in Winthrop, MN.

Kathy Warzecha, 2407 Serenity Dr., St. Cloud MN 56301 <kathywarzecha@yahoo.com> is researching WARZECHA in Domaratz and KUKLOK in Falkowicz and both in Holdingford/Opole, MN.

PARAFIA NAJSŁODSZEGO SERCA JEZUSA MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

The Parish was organized on the 23rd of March 1914. In October of the same year the church building was dedicated. Among the most merited members in the organization of the Parish are: Francis and Antoinette Solarz, Francis and Nellie Hajder, M. Prykowski, Agnes Mika, Carl and Barbara Plowucha and the family of Joseph Jakubiec. Within the Parish the following societies are active: Ladies' Blessed Sacrament Society, Mother's Society, Frederic Chopin Society, Girls' Choir, the Youth Society, Children's Society, School of Christian Living, and Branch No. 59 of the Polish National Union of America. The parish properties including the church building, the rectory, a large auditorium and a cemetery are valued over \$100,000. The Church Committee is comprised of the following officers: Julius Stokowski, president; Julian Piasecki, vice-president; Sophia Osterberg, rec. sec.; Agnes Eggert, fin. sec.; Milton Swanson, treasurer, trustees: Edward Aplikowski, Frank Solarz, Mary Brzyna, Anna Jakubiec, Joseph Mika, John Rzeszutek, Henry Knapp, Stanley and Anna Skers, Stanley Bogucki.

Ron Zurek, 12569 Parke Cr., Etiwanda CA 91739-2377 <rezurek@aol.com> has renewed. Ron is the MNGenWeb County Coordinator for Benton, Mille Lacs, and Kandiyohi counties. The websites are <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnmbenton>, <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnmille> and <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnkandiy>. He is researching ZAWACKI in Danzig (Gdansk) and in Benton County, MN.



Krakowska Szopka

From *Słownik geograficzny*:

RAJCZA

By Greg Kishel

At our membership meeting on April 28, 2001, Jill Johnson spoke on her experiences tracing her roots in the Beskidy Mountains of southern Poland. After the meeting, I translated the entry for her ancestral village from *Słownik geograficzny królestwa polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich*, the foremost historical gazetteer of Poland. Here it is, both to thank Jill for her contribution and for those who found her presentation as interesting (and humorous) as I did.

Rajcza, a/k/a *Raycza*, a village, Żywiec powiat/ district, it is in a forested and mountainous region, on the highway from Żywiec to Nowot on the Orawa River; it is on the left bank of the Słonica, Rycerka and Ujsolski brooks, which give rise to the river Soła which flows twisting through valleys and hills across the region of Rajcza. The mountain Zabawa (824 meters in altitude) shelters this valley from the west, and the mountain Sucha Góra (1041 meters in altitude) shelters it from the east. In the center of the valley the brook Nikulina falls into the Soła. The village borders from the northeast with Miłówka, from the southeast with Ujsół, from the south with Rycerka Dolna, and from the west with Nieleń; it is divided into Rajcza Dolna and Rajcza Górna. The buildings lay in the valley of the Soła, and were spread out in groups on the hillsides of Zabawa and Sucha Góra. They bear the names: Zagarów, Graberki, Dziaski, Basiówka (a/k/a Bosiowska), Surych, Kukulów (a/k/a Kukuków), Nikulina, Polanka, Hetkówka (Hodkawka), Wiercigrochów, Tomniszów, Krzepinów, Gurowa, Jarwówka, Maskierówka, Młodahora, Rycerki, Sarnówka, Śliwówka and Soblówka. In 1869 the greater estates had plowed fields of 20 mórg [28.4 acres], meadows and gardens of 6 mórg [8.5 acres], pasture of 13 mórg [18.5 acres], forests of 3191 mórg [4538 acres]; the lesser estates had 1258 mórg [1789 acres] of plowed fields, 447 mórg [636 acres] of meadows and gardens, 1904 mórg [2707 acres] of pasture, and 116 mórg [165 acres] of forest. In the year 1869 there were 325 houses, 1797 inhabitants; in 1880 there were 389 houses, 2037 inhabitants, of whom 1891 were Roman Catholic and 140 Jewish, 1999 Poles, 36 Germans, and 2 of other nationality. While Jan Kazimierz was leaving for France, he visited Żywiec; by the issuance of a charter at Rajcza on June 4, 1669, he permitted the subjects of the lords of Żywiec from the villages of Rajcza, Rycerka, Radeczka, Sola and Uisolo [Ujsół] to build a chapel or small church in Rajcza. He granted the building grounds, which were maintained by a teacher

for a rent-charge of 18 złoty, to the vicar in Miłówka, to whom this church was to belong. This wooden chapel under the patronage of St. Lawrence was raised in 1674; it belonged to the parish in Miłówka up to the year 1844, when it was constituted as its own parish, incorporating Rycerka Dolna and Rycerka Górna, Sól and Ujsół. The King presented the chapel with an image of the Madonna of Częstochowa on painted metal plate (with an ebony frame). This painting has an inscription: "*Imago haec a Sereniss. Joanne Casimiro Rege P. et Belzensi castro accepta eidemque in omnibus expeditionibus bellicis confidenter auxiliata et post resignationem sceptri ab eodem Gallias abscedenti huic loco donata A. 1669 4 Julii in altari collocata a 1684.*" [This image was received by the town from the most serene John Casimir, king of Poland and Belzensus, and aided him reliably in all military undertakings; after the resignation of the scepter was given by him, he having departed for France, it was brought to this place on July 4, 1669 and placed at the altar in the year 1684.] In 1688 Marcin Portas from Bystrzyca in Hungary marauded here with a band of brigands. The reminiscence books of the neighboring churches give frightful details of the actions of this bandit. A transversal station of the national railroad, a post office and a telegraph office are in the village today. It has a one-class public school and iron forges. The proprietor is Teodor Primavesi. *Br. G. [SGKP v. IX, p. 494]*

As always, there are several interesting points to note about this entry.

Sharp-eyed readers may have noted that the proportion between *mórg* (the unit of land area used in 19th-century Poland) and acre was different from that used in my earlier works on the Rajgród-Bargłów area. The numbers here are calculated with the ratio that applied to places in the Austrian Partition¹. My watchful helper on the Latin sequence pointed out that there may be a one-month discrepancy in the date of King Jan Kazimierz's visit to Rajcza. From this distant vantage point, we don't know whether this was an error on the part of the author of one of the texts, or evidence of a nice long visit before the King departed for the monastery of St. Germain-des-Prés after abdicating the throne of Poland.²

¹Gerald A. Ortell, *Polish Parish Records of the Roman Catholic Church: Their Use and Understanding in Genealogical Research* (Provo, UT: Genun Publishers, Inc., 3d rev. ed. 1989), p. 11, William F. Hoffman, "From the *Słownik Geograficzny*: Łęki Górne and Łęki dolne," *Bulletin of the Polish Genealogical Society of America*, v. VI, no. 4 (Autumn, 1998), at p. 16.

²Adam Zamoyski, *The Polish Way: A Thousand-Year History of the Poles and Their Culture* (New York: Hippocrene Books, 1994), p. 184.

I was interested to see a theme common with other SGKP entries for places in the Beskidy that I am translating currently: the ubiquity of bandits and violent antisocial behavior in the mountains. In this phenomenon, Poland was no different from many other places in the Northern Hemisphere, from Scotland across to China. And finally, our map illustration is from the *Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa* series produced in the Austrian Empire that we acquired and shelved in our library collection last year. It shows that Bystrzyca/Bistrica, headquarters of the predatory Portas, was not too far to the south of Rajcza. It is now just across the border in Slovakia.

WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM MY FRIENDS: First, of course, we all are grateful to Jill Johnson--we need more members who are as willing to speak at a meeting! Second, as ever, I am indebted to William F. "Fred" Hoffman, editor of *Rodziny*, the journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America; he gave a cheerful second opinion on the two most puzzling sentences in this entry. Last, my friend John Boyle, professor of theology at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, translated the Latin inscription on that little icon in the chapel of St. Lawrence. My smattering of altar-boy Latin is more extinct than the language itself; John enthusiastically stepped in. *Dziękuję*, one and all!



AREA OF RAJCZA, with Żywiec/Saybusch and Bystrzyca/Bistrica noted.

[Source: *Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa*, composite from 37° 49' N (Bańska Bystrica) and 37° 50' E (Oświęcim)]

Haller's Army, continued from page 1

the arduous task of housing, clothing, feeding and providing transportation for the new recruits.

General Józef Haller (1873-1960) started the war as an officer in Józef Piłsudski's Polish Legion, an anti-Russian force attached to the Austrian Army. By 1917 Haller commanded the Legion's 2nd Brigade, but in February 1918 he and the remnant of his unit escaped into Russia. Haller made his way to France where he was appointed commander-in-chief of Polish forces. The "Haller's Army" that came into being in France during 1918 consisted mostly of the 1st Polish Division. At the beginning of 1918 there were some 5,000 Polish soldiers available for the "army." The 1st Regiment of the Division fought in the Reims area during June-August. By the Armistice, Haller's troops numbered 200 officers/9962 men in the 1st Division and 230/6953 in two reserve units. (See: Lesław Dudek, "Polish Military Formations in WWI," *War and Society in East Central Europe*, Vol. 19, (New York, 1985). From: Richard Spence e-mail <rspence@uidaho.edu> Wed, 8 Jul 1998)

"In the summer of 1918, there were discussions in Paris as to whether the garrisons that were ready were supposed to be sent to the battlefield or not. General Haller thought it would be very important to have the Polish Army as one of the allies taking part in the decisive Battle of the Nations which began on Bastille Day, the national holiday of France, July 14th. In this fashion, Poland would gain great political advantage, and definitely become one of the countries fighting against the Central Nations. It was also of great value in view of the oncoming peace conference. Two Polish divisions went to battle at the Alsacian Front and some of its soldiers were ultimately awarded France's Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre medals for valor in combat." (*About Jozef Haller*, Chapter 31 by Edward Ligocki)

"Over a period of 16 months, Polish Americans gave Haller's Army 25,000 volunteers. Polish Americans were the first of Haller's Army who paid dues in blood to the homeland on the battlefield of Champagne, France. . . ." (Ligocki)

During the summer and autumn of 1918, the organization of the Polish Army was speeding up. At the moment of the collapse of German Front, there were five divisions of the Polish Army with artillery, cavalry, air force, motorpool, service personnel, hospital attendants, and staff (command). (Ligocki)

After the Armistice on November 11, 1918, the transport of Haller's Army to Poland started in April, 1919, through the defeated and virtually comatose Germany. The Army's headquarters were located in

Krakow, Poland, and the divisions were located in a fortuitous manner. (Ligocki)

WWI ended in 1918, but in Poland it did not end until 1920 because of the Bolshevik attempt to overrun Poland's newly established borders. After many battles, the Russian invaders were defeated at the gates of Warsaw on August 15, 1920. Haller's Army played an important role in that battle. This day is known as the "The Miracle at the Vistula River," named by British Gen. Lord D'bernon as the world's 13th most decisive battle. (*The Polishman*, Vol. 51, No. 1, August 1999)

Most of the recruitment papers for the American volunteers for Haller's Army are preserved in the archives of the Polish Museum of America in Chicago.

The recruitment papers for an individual usually consist of a set of three forms, A, B, and C. Form A is an intention to volunteer and contains the name, address, age, and marital status. Form B is a medical examination report for the volunteer. Form C (The most genealogically significant information appears here) includes the date and place of birth and usually the name and address of a parent or other close relative.

The index is arranged alphabetically by name so that you can easily find persons of interest. The city and state give the place the person was from when volunteering. This is helpful to narrow the choices if the person of interest has a common name. The last column is labeled "Form" but serves as a location code. It describes which record group the information will be found in.

There are three groups, A, C, and L. Group A is a collection of form A papers described above. Group C is a collection of form C papers. Each of these collections are bound into volumes. To locate the record, the page number, volume, and record group must be provided. Group L is a collection of loose papers. The page column of the index tells you which forms you can expect to find among the loose papers. A single individual might appear in the index three times--having paperwork in each collection.

To obtain copies of the recruitment papers, include the information given in the index with a donation of US \$10.00 per name payable to the Polish Genealogical Society of America (PGSA). Please mail your request to:

Polish Genealogical Society of America
Attn: Haller's Army Search
984 North Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60622-4101

Much of this article relating to the collection appeared in the *PGSA Bulletin*, Vol. 1, #3, 1993.

You can find the alphabetically arranged Haller's Army list on the Federation of East European Historical Societies home page at <<http://www.feefhs.org>> Search under "Haller's Army." If you find errors in my transcription, please let me know.

There are about 450 names on the Northern Minnesota Haller's Army List, and probably, many of those never returned, whether for reasons of injury or death, or warmer climates, is not now known.

Ray Marshall <raymarsh@mninter.net>

Haller's Army Recruits--1918 Duluth, Minnesota--Superior, Wisconsin and vicinity

*Editor's note: References listed after the name of the recruit refer to the **page number, volume, and record group** in the case of the bound volumes of Forms A and C. Regarding the loose papers (L); one, two, or all three of Forms A, B, and C might be in this collection. If a recruit has a reference to bound volumes A and C and also to loose papers (L), I would expect that only Form B would be found among the loose papers (See Adams, Jozef, below for example). If only a reference to the loose papers (L) is listed (see Adomanius, Jozef, below), perhaps all three of Forms A, B, and C are located there. Copies of these forms can be obtained through the Polish Genealogical Society of America (see address in the above article). **Do not** order from PGS-MN. **Do** let us know about your experiences using this index. It is very likely that Form C will list place of origin in Poland*

Extracting Duluth-Superior area recruits from the internet database was tedious and time consuming. We thank compiler, Ray Marshall, for his efforts.

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 85, 347, A; 85, 351, C
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 33, 392, A
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 42, 366, A
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 20, 176, A; 17, 355, C
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 Pogorzelski, Jozef--Superior
 75, 392, A; 48, 352, C
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- Rejment, Stanislaw--Duluth
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- Saraniec, Wincenty--Duluth
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Darlene Hudson, 1495 Curtis Rd., Birch Run MI 48415 <darlhudson@yahoo.com> is researching MI-KULEWICZ, STRYMAUZ, KAZABAL/KAZUBAL/KOZUBEL in Russian and Austrian Poland and in Baltimore MD, Saginaw and Bay City MI and the Pittsburgh PA area.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Cech) Jamieson, 510 So. 7th St., Virginia MN is researching CZECH (Father went by this name, uncle changed name to CECH) in Oppole, Germany (was Poland before Germany took over). Thomas Czech, arrived in New York, farmed in Avon MN, moved to Browerville, married in Barnesville and went to Virginia in 1903 to work in the mines.

Editor's note: Mrs. Jamieson sent along her father's Declaration of Intention, his Petition for Citizenship and a picture of the ship that brought him to America (see page 24). It is interesting to note that the places mentioned in Thomas Czech's odyssey from his landing in New York to his final location on the Iron Range (Avon, Browerville, Barnesville, Virginia) are all places of Polish settlement in Minnesota.

Dori Marszalek, 3901 61st Ave. N., Brooklyn Center MN 55429 is researching her great grandparents, Lawrence DZIWISZ (JAVES) and Magdalena RUSNIAK (RUSNAK) in Austrian Poland and in Mpls. MN. Lawrence and Magdalena were married 6 August 1893 and had the following children: John Joseph (born 11 Dec 1897, Dori's grandfather), George (Adalbert) John (b. 3 Apr 1900), Adam Michael (b. 3 Apr 1900), Frank (b. 12 Jan 1902), Walter (b. 2 Feb 1904) and Vincent

(b. 21 Dec 1907). The Minneapolis City Directory of 1919 does not list Lawrence but lists a Mrs. Margaret Javes at the same address as Adam. In 1923 the City Directory there is still no Lawrence and now Mrs. Margaret is listed as the widow of Lawrence. But in 1929 it lists a Lawrence Javes at 311 23rd Ave So. (the same address as on his Death Certificate). His Death Certificate lists his occupation as "Common Laborer for Mpls. Sewer Dept." No parents names are listed. Also the Death Certificate says "divorced." Dori notes: "I have not found divorce records yet."

Kim Marth, 4215 - 41 Ave. S., Mpls. MN 55406-3423 <Kimtonem@aol.com> is a new member.

Hollie R. Ploof, 23160 Butterfield Dr. NW, St. Francis MN 55070 <hollirae@hotmail.com> is researching STRIKE/STREICH in Pomeranian Prussia and in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Charles Sternling, 2225 Dunstan, Houston TX 77005 <sternling@juno.com> is a new member. He writes: "My mother's maiden name was WILCZEK. She was born in 1892 in Rice, MN. She is related to many of the Polish-Silesian families who settled in Morrison and Benton counties in the 1880s including the WILCZEK, JENDRO, STODOLKA, THOMALLA, ROSCEK, SCHULTHEIS, SCHWIENTIEK and KLIMEK families."

David Teclaw, 4301 Courtland Rd. Minnetonka MN 55345 is researching in Wisconsin (City of Thorp, County of Clark) and in Chicago IL.

Missing Branches, continued on page 15

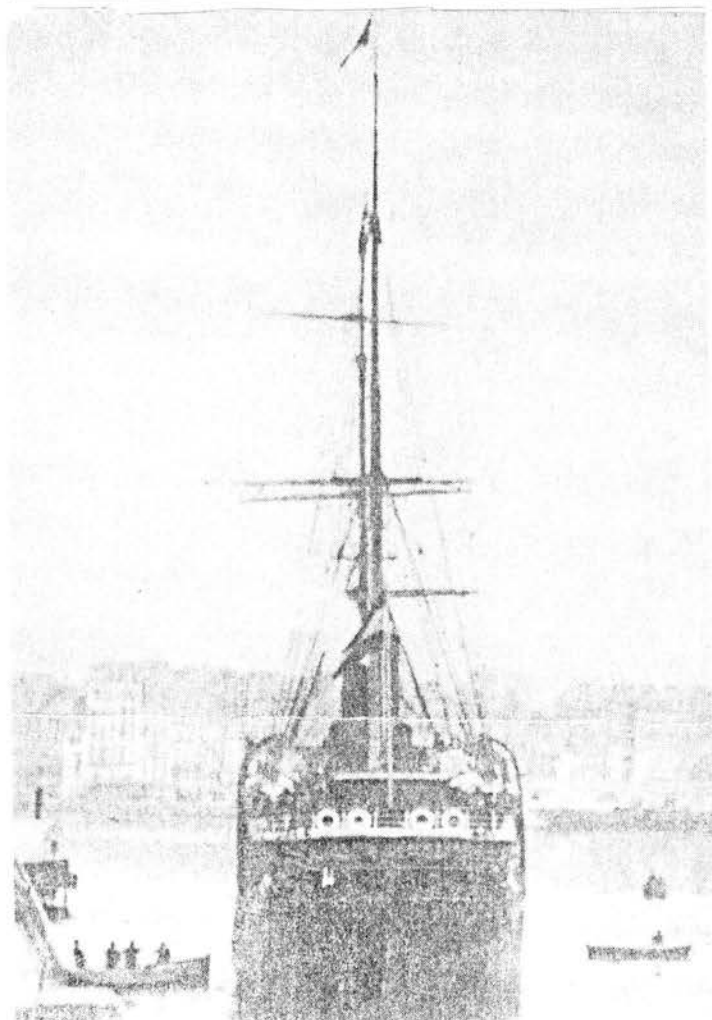
Missing Branches:

QUERIES, Send to: **Paul Kulas, editor, PGS-MN Newsletter, 12008 West River Road, Champlin, MN 55316-2145** or to e-mail: **kkulas@ties.k12.mn.us**

NEW MEMBERS: We welcome the following:

Richard Arras, 528 Co. Rd H, Cumberland WI 54829 <carras@chibardun.net> is researching ARASZYMOVICZ, PACUK, HARASIMOVICZ in Woitja, Poland in the Diocese of Wilna and in St. Paul, MN.

Debra Caron, 1926 Grand Ave., #4, St. Paul MN 55105 <debra@peacesites.org> is researching the MUZYK surname.



S.S. Leipzig, 1869 North German Lloyd. Source: Michael J. Anuta, *Ships of our Ancestors* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), 172. A copy of this work is available at the MGS Library. PGS-MN member, Elizabeth Jamiseson's ancestor (see p. 23), came to America aboard this ship.

Elaine Cecil, 4270 Boulder, Lake Havasu City AZ 86406 <laney@citlink.net> is researching DATTA in possibly Silesia and in Chicago IL, Wibaux MT and Marshall Co., MN, CIEMINSKI in Chicago and in Marshall Co., Joseph and Emily GROCHOWSKI and Frank and Mary SUTKUS in MN and IL, and Inyg "Nick" KUJAWA in MN, MT and IL. She writes: "I was in MN this summer and copied the following records at the Catholic Church in Florian, MN (Marshall Co.): Baptismal Records of 1897 and 1898, Marriage Records of 1900 & 1912, Communion and Confirmation Records, 1910 and 1912. They are in Polish. Do you know someone who could translate these?" *Editor's note: See advertisements on the insert of this Newsletter.*

Jim Franczyk, 1322 Portland Ave., St. Paul MN <FJIM45@qwest.net> is researching FRANCZYK, CZOP in Limanowa in Poland and in Chicago, IL.

Joan M. Gervais, P.O. Box 1073, Grand Marais MN 55604 <jgervais@boreal.org> is researching BRIESE in Posen and in Wisconsin and southern Minnesota.

Lynette Gessell, 13897 48th Ave., Little Falls MN 56345 <gessell@fallsnet.com> is researching Peter JASBEINEROSKI/YASDENGORSKI in Culdrum Twp., MN and Frank BACKOWSKI/BAKOWSKY in Flensburg MN.

Jennifer Holker, 101 Pawnee Ave., Princeton MN 55371 is researching PUCHALLA, SWITALLA, WENTLAND in Silesia and Poznan and in North Prairie, Bowlus and Holdingford, MN.

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**Polish Genealogical Society
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