



Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 11

SPRING 2003

NUMBER 1

Minnesota Polish Church Vital Records

Database:

Pilot Study Conducted at the Church of St. Philip

By John L. Rys, Project Leader

This article is a progress report on a new PGS-MN project to create a database of early Minnesota church records from communities considered to be predominantly Polish in the early 1900s. This database project was proposed to the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota by member John Rys <john@john.rys.name>.

HISTORY OF THE PROPOSAL

The database proposal was presented in September, 2002 to the Board of Directors of the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota. It was made to Greg Kishel, the PGS-MN board member responsible for research projects. The proposal was accepted by the Board of Directors in November, 2002.

The main vision of the database proposal is to ensure the preservation of early church vital records and to make them more accessible for genealogists.

The proposal calls for its author, John Rys, to be the project leader. John retired from 3M with thirty years of Information Technology (IT) experience in database creation and maintenance and now looks to use those skills in his retirement years.

PILOT STUDY

The initial phase of the proposal was to test the overall concept by doing a pilot study on an individual church close at hand. The proposal was to use the Church of St. Philip in North Minneapolis as the pilot church because it was a smaller church, more suitable for a pilot study. It was also the home parish of John Rys in the 1940s and 1950s, giving him some first hand knowledge of many of the family surnames in the early parish.

The right of privacy is a primary concern. The records sought for this project were limited to those records before 1930. This adheres to the Federal Privacy Law applied to U.S. Census information records, requiring a mandatory 72 year waiting period. This limited the database to 1,400 baptismal records and about 400 marriages records prior to 1930.

St. Philip's, continued on page 14



In this issue . . .

Database: Pilot study conducted at the Church of St. Philip	page 1
President's Letter.....	p. 2
The Bulletin Board.....	p. 3
Letters to the editor.....	p. 4
My ancestors: German? Polish?	
The novels of Horst Bienek	
Researching Gabrelcik/Gabrelczyk	
From the Pommern Group.....	p. 5
Kashub websites	
Kraków guide	
St. Isidore's: A progress report.....	p. 6
Middle naming practices	
Stenzel, Silesia etc.....	p. 7
What's in a name?.....	p. 8
Origins of the Kława, Kalka and Pruski surnames	
Program reports. . .	p. 10
From <i>Słownik geograficzny</i> :.....	p. 12
Przechlewo	
St. Philip's database, continued.....	p. 14
Researching Civil Archives in Poland.....	p. 18
My research experience at a parish house in Poland.....	p. 19
Articles published in the PGS-MN Newsletter.....	p. 23
Missing Branches.....	p. 28

Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota

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

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

Officers/Board of Directors:

President.....Terry Kita (612-927-0719)
<terry.kita@ATK.com>
Vice President.....John Kowles (612-721-7227)
<johnkow@att.net>
Secretary.....Mary Ellen Bruski (763-588-3801)
<Poland-MN@tcq.net>
Treasurer.....Audra Etzel (763-972-6639)
<etzelfamily@msn.com>
Past President.....Greg Kishel
<GFK_PGenSoc@msn.com>
Director.....Jan Bias (651-766-0147)
<jbstpaul@earthlink.net>
Director.....John Rys (651-731-9486)
<john@john.rys.name>
Director.....Lisa Trembley (952-941-0574)
<ltrembley@mn.rr.com>

Committee Chairs:

LibraryJan Bias
Membership.....Lisa Trembley
Newsletter.....Paul Kulas
Program/Publicity.....Terry Kita, John Kowles
Research.....Greg Kishel, John Rys
Website.....Mary Ellen Bruski

Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter

Newsletter Staff:

Editor.....Paul Kulas (763-427-4523)
Associate Editor.....Greg Kishel
Labels.....Lisa Trembley
Mailing.....Greg Kishel
Surname indexing.....Audra Etzel

The *Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter* is published quarterly in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Subscription to the *Newsletter* is included with membership. Dues are \$15.00 per year (See application form on the advertising insert).

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 address changes to: Lisa Trembley,
15800 Post Road, Wayzata MN 55391 or to
e-mail: <ltrembley@mn.rr.com>

© 2003 Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota



President's Letter:

Our society has presented six programs so far in 2003 and now it is time for our summer hiatus. We have had programs on the history of the Polish National Catholic Church of America (held at Sacred Heart Polish National Catholic Church in Minneapolis); a review of the contents of our Polish Collection at the MGS Library; an interactive session about the different languages to be expected in Polish research; plus the Brick Wall, Beginning Genealogy and Question & Answer Sessions that were given at the MGS Branching Out meeting. Each program has been given by one of our members for the benefit of our members.

Beginning in Fall, we will present three more programs. The dates are September 20th, October 25th and November 22nd. Mark your calendars! We do not as yet have firm program details but will try to include material of interest to all. Possible topics include the changing borders of Poland, an in-depth look at census and naturalization records, and maybe an invited outside speaker. All meetings will be held at the MGS Library. We encourage you to attend, and will mail and e-mail program notes to members before the meetings. The meetings are important from an informational as well as interaction standpoint. We encourage members to suggest topics of interest, as well as to present a case study, conundrum or other talk during our programs. Send suggestions to me.

Terry Kita <Terry.Kita@ATK.com>

Bulletin Board, continued from page 3

Polish Rural Settlements

An article by PGS-MN member **John Radziłowski** was published in the Autumn 2002 issue of *Polish American Studies* (on pages 79-96). Entitled "A New Poland in the Old Northwest: Polish Farming Communities on the Northern Great Plains," it pays particular attention to Polish rural settlement in Minnesota. Issues of *Polish American Studies* (Spring 1992 to the present) are part of the "Polish Collection" at the MGS Library.



The Bulletin Board

*If you have not yet renewed
your 2003 PGS-MN membership . . .*

-- PLEASE --

**Do it
! NOW !**

(See your mailing label for your expiration date.
Membership year is from January through December.)

*. . . and may we suggest you consider
giving someone special a gift membership?*

Extra contributions:

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

Lynn Betlock
Rosanne Jaunich Eppel
Gene Kishel
Joe Lineweaver

Gary Litchy
Donald McCavic
Fred Wilebski
Ron Zurek

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

Charter members, 1993

In our listing of 1993 charter members in our last issue (p. 1) we omitted the name of **Joe Lineweaver**. We are sorry about that, Joe.

Solidarność banner

We were disappointed with the fuzzy edges on the Solidarity logo (on page 1) of our last issue. We are hoping for better results this time.

In this issue. . .

The lead story (on pages 1, 14-17) of this issue features the Church of Saint Philip in north Minneapolis. The Chairs of our Research Committee have recently completed the data entry of information from early parish records. St. Philip's (along with the other Polish parishes in Minneapolis) was also featured in the Spring 1994 issue of this newsletter.

The "Letters to the Editor" column (pp. 4-6) (as well as the "What's in a name?" column that follows) includes interesting letters about German/Polish surnames and about the German/Polish borderlands. Ed Brandt's thoughtful comments (p. 7) further examine this issue.

A translation from *Słownik geograficzny* . . . (pp. 12-13) of its entry for the village of Przechlewo (also in the German/Polish borderlands) is Greg Kishel's thank you to Father Eugene Hackert for the contributions he has made to this organization.

Doing genealogical research in Poland is the topic of articles by John Kowles and Jan Bias (pp. 18-22). Both suggest that it is much easier (and cheaper) to do research right here at home if the LDS Family History Library has filmed the records you are researching.

Finally, a listing of articles published during the first ten years of our organization's existence appear on pp. 23-27. We compiled this listing to send out to our new members. It occurred to us that other of our more recently-joined members might like to see what we have published in the past; therefore we print the list here. Notice that we are offering some of our "over-stocked" back issues at half price to our members.

Class of 2003 announced:

The National Polish American Sports Hall of Fame has announced its new inductees for 2003. They are: Mike Gminski, Bob Kuzava and Mike Munchak.

Gminski was a two-time basketball All-American. The 6' 11" center started all four of his years at Duke. He later played fourteen seasons (1980-1994) in the NBA.

Kuzava pitched in the majors for twelve years (1940-1957). He was the New York Yankees bullpen ace with 68 saves over three World Series championship seasons (1951-1953).

Munchak was a football All-American at Penn State. In his twelve-year NFL career, he was named to nine Pro-Bowls including seven in a row from 1988 to 1994. He was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 2001.

Bulletin Board. continued on page 2



Letters to the Editor *Liśty do Redaktora*

My ancestors: German? Polish?

I became familiar with your Polish Genealogical Society Newsletter through our FHC in St. Cloud. I am particularly interested in the articles pertaining to Silesia. I am a descendant of Silesians on my mother's side. Her maiden name was KLOBE. Her father, Carl Klobe immigrated to America in 1874 at the age of eight with his parents Valentin and Catherine (SPOTKIE) Klobe. Valentin was a soldier in the Prussian Army, fighting in the "Seven Weeks War" of 1867 and the war that unified Germany in 1871-1872. He served with distinction and received a commendation for it which I still have. He and the rest of my mother's relatives who came from the Kreis Neisse, and Kreis Falkenburg areas considered themselves German.

However, the last name "Klobe" never seemed German to me; it seemed to me more of Polish extraction. So it was of interest that I read Paul Warzecha's letter in the last issue (*Autumn, Winter 2002-03*, p. 9), wherein he wondered whether to consider his ancestors German or Polish. You answered that it was what they considered themselves to be. I would concur that that is as good as answer as any. Even though my ancestors considered themselves German, a part of me says no--not with the names "Klobe and Spotkie" in the background. So with that I have to ask you whether peoples of Polish ancestry living in Silesia at the times mentioned above also served in the Prussian Army. Thank you for an interesting newsletter; even if I am of German descent, (according to my ancestors), my "no" part is telling me to subscribe to your newsletter.

Kathy Middendorf, Freeport, MN

Editor's reply: Thank you for the interesting letter. Many "Polish" immigrants to Minnesota--particularly to central Minnesota (Stearns, Todd, Morrison and Benton counties)--were from Silesia (as were also "Polish" settlers in the Delano area in Wright County and in the Wells area in Faribault County). Silesia was not formally a part of Poland since the Middle Ages, yet many of its inhabitants continued to speak Polish (or at least the Polish dialect spoken by Silesians). During the Middle Ages it was also heavily colonized by German settlers. Control of Silesia passed from Poland to the Kingdom of Bohemia and then to the

Austrian Empire. It became a part of Prussia in 1763 as the result of the Austro-Prussian War and became part of the German Empire in 1870-71. As a result of its history, its population was ethnically very mixed. Ethnicity often became an individual choice--within the same family, one brother might say he was German, another might say he was Polish and a third might say he was neither German or Polish but Silesian. Indeed, a Silesian dialect evolved that was a mixture of both Polish and German. I hope to explore the phenomenon of ethnicity in the Polish/German borderlands in greater detail in a future newsletter. Watch for it. And yes, many Silesians of Polish ancestry did serve in the Prussian army; they had little choice--they were conscripted. (See also Ed Brandt's response on this question beginning on page 7.)

The novels of Horst Bienek

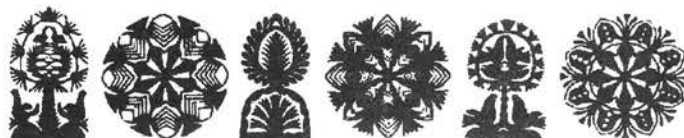
Paul Warzecha of Cuero, TX mentions [*PGS-MN Newsletter* 10 nos. 3 & 4 (Autumn, Winter 2002-03), pp. 8-9] the German writer Horst Bienek and his four novels: *First Polka*; *September Light*; *Time Without Bells* and *Earth and Fire*. I have read them all. They should be read in sequence because they're about the lives of mixed Polish-German Silesians living in the Gliwice area. They cover several generations and time periods and gives you an excellent picture of what life there must have been like.

Kornel Kondy <kornel@worldnet.att.net>

Researching Gabrelcik/Gabrelczyk

My name is Jason Franzen and I would like to join your group. My mom's family name is GABRELCEK, or maybe GABRELCEZYK. My great grandfather's father was named Martin/Marcin. He was from the Opole area and was probably a farmer. I believe he was born in 1875, and died here in 1935. He would have emigrated just after the turn of the century. He spoke Polish of course. My family is from the Delano area. I understand that most Poles in Delano are from the Opole area in Silesia.

Jason Franzen <edrahil1@hotmail.com>



From the Pommern Group

Thank you for your interesting and informative newsletter. We appreciate receiving your newsletter and look forward to sharing it with our group since many of our members also have ties with Poland. We do not publish a newsletter, but we do have a web site which the Polish group may find interesting. Our groups have many resources which can be shared. Our web site address is: <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnprgm/PRG.html>>

Jerry Savage <foxklein@mninter.net>

Chairman, Pommern Regional Group of Minnesota

Editor's note: Jerry also included a brochure along with his letter. The brochure lists additional Pommern websites. They are: Pommern-L <<http://list.genealogy.net/mailman/listinfo/~pommern-l>>
Pommernkontakte <<http://pommernkontakte.de>>
Kartenmeister <<http://www.kartenmeister.com>>

Kashub websites

Editor's note: The following letter to Mary Ellen Bruski concerns her listing of Kashubian websites in our last issue (Autumn, Winter 2002-03, pp. 12-13).

Thank you for the write-up on Kashubian research websites. I wonder if you would give me permission to publish these website addresses and your comments on them in the Autumn/Winter Newsletter of the Wilno Heritage Society? I am a member of PGS-MN and have been for a number of years. I also contribute articles to the PGS-MN Newsletter. My drawing of the old Wilno Train Station appears in the last newsletter. Thanks.

Shirley Mask Connolly <maskconn@magma.ca>

And Mary Ellen's reply:

Shirley, I am very flattered that you asked. I have enjoyed your articles over the years and am pleased you found my list interesting. Yes, of course you can use any of that list for your article if it will assist other Kashub researchers. Thanks for all the interesting information you have shared with us over the years!

Mary Ellen <poland-mn@tcq.net>

Kraków guide

I saw your "call" for tour guides in Poland, so I would like to share some information.

I spent last October in Poland working on an artistic project. I stayed at the Polonia Hotel in Kraków and one of the gentlemen working the front desk is also a tour guide and so we talked and I hired him for about ten days. He is also a *licensed* taxi driver in Poland. This man was a "walking history book"!! He is so very knowledgeable with the facts--not fiction or jokes. His English is excellent, he is a very very safe driver, a perfect gentleman and I could not have completed my project without his help!!! What a find!!! So I highly recommend him. Here is information about him:

Roman Elster, ul. Św. Stanisława 8 B/9
31-071 Kraków, Poland

email: roman.e@expro.pl
Phone/Fax: 0048-12-423-02-35
Mobile phone: 0048-603-079-059

Roman does the following tours:

1. Cracow - Salt mine in Wieliczka - Cracow
2. Cracow - Auschwitz - Birkenau - Cracow
3. Schindler's List Traces
4. Cracow - Zakopane - Cracow
5. Cracow - Dunajec River raft trip through Pieniny Gorge - Cracow
6. Cracow - Czestochowa Monastery - Cracow
7. Other trips on request.

His rate was very reasonable in my opinion.

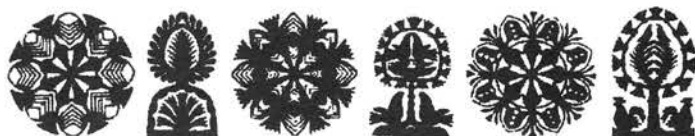
Irene Colston, Minneapolis MN

Editor's comment: Thanks, Irene. This brings to three the number of member-recommended tour guides. The two others recommended previously are:

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

Iwona Dakiniewicz, <genealogy@pro.onet.pl>
(She lives in Łódź.)

Members: I am repeating my "call" for the names and contact information of guides / car drivers / translators that you have used and can recommend. We want to compile a list of recommended guides from all areas of Poland. Recommended guides should have a good command of English, be knowledgeable in Polish and local history and be familiar with the needs of genealogists.



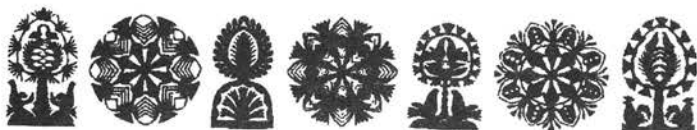
St. Isidore's: A progress report from the PGS-MN Mail List

Editor's note: This letter is a portion of a message that appeared earlier this Spring on our PGS-MN Mail List. I print it here for two reasons: 1) I received an inquiry as to when the St. Isidore cemetery transcription might be published in our newsletter. This letter answers that question. And 2) It gives me an occasion to again remind our members of our Mail List on the internet. We would love to see more traffic on this site. To join simply send an e-mail to <PGS-MN-L-request@rootsweb.com> In the body of the message type "Subscribe" and then send it. That's all you have to do. Then maybe also participate in the "chat" on the site.

In 2000, I transcribed the markers at St. Isidore's Cemetery in Sturgeon Lake. I did this with an eye toward publishing it in the *Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter*, as I'd done with my transcriptions of the old Polish cemeteries at Buyck and Gnesen in St. Louis County. It was a significantly bigger job--twice the number of entries as at Gnesen, or more--and I had left about forty entries incomplete due to illegibility of inscriptions, etc. I started word-processing my notes, but set that aside when I got tracked onto other PGS-MN projects.

Now that spring is approaching in Minnesota, and I've realized it's been nearly two years since I stopped the word-processing, I have resolved to finish the project. Thus, this spring and summer I will try to stop at Sturgeon Lake a time or two to complete the incomplete entries and update it for any new "plantings." I had originally envisioned the transcription as a three-part series for the newsletter, each installment to be accompanied by another article--one on the history of St. Isidore's, one on the Polish-descended composition of the local townships as shown by census, one a translation of Sturgeon Lake-bylined items from Polish-language newsletters. If I am able to get the transcription into final form, it should be a good prod to get me going on the other articles. By the time it's done, PGS-MN's members may be sick of hearing about NW Pine County--but it will be a comprehensive treatment. I wouldn't expect to have the publication of this project started before Spring 2004, however.

Greg Kishel <GFK_PGenSoc@msn.com>



Middle Naming Practices

The information concerning middle name practices contained in these e-mail exchanges might of interest to the readers of the *PGS-MN Newsletter*.

Jim Kulas <polishpop1@earthlink.net>

Jim forwarded me a copy of your dad's middle name via church records at Warsaw, ND. He was baptized Ernest Leon Kulas and had a confirmation name of Peter. What happened often is that people took their confirmation name as their middle name, as was apparently the case of Grandpa Ludwik Kulas. He always went by Ludwik Marion Kulas but baptism records his middle name was Joseph. I could find no confirmation name for him, but I would guess Marion was a confirmation name. And in the case of Louie Kulas--he said he had no middle name and used his confirmation name of Joseph as his middle name. But baptismal records list his middle name as Theodore. Louie also said that it used to be common for persons in the days of yore to use the name of the baptismal godparent as the middle name.

Dennis <dkulasd@yahoo.com>

My brother Jim forwarded an e-mail on some customs here in Warsaw, N.D which might be of interest to members of PGS-MN. I would like to add this note: For middle names, often the name of the godparent at baptism was used. Confirmation names were used sometimes for middle names instead of the baptized names. And I stress - *sometimes* - because it was not a cut and dried custom. With my own brothers and sisters, some used their baptized second name and some used their confirmation name for their middle name.

Dennis Dale Kulas <dkulasd@yahoo.com>

Stenzel, Silesia, etc. continued from page 7

served in the German army, in and of itself, would be likely to have swayed the decision, since most people were draftees anyway.

While there is a certain amount of speculation in my conclusions, I have read enough to believe that this answer is on the right track. Just as people from all over the world flocked to America for reasons of perceived better opportunities (far more than came here as religious or political refugees), the Silesians did the same. In areas where religious differences reinforced national identity (as was usually, but by no means always, the case in Poznan or West Prussia), self-identity would have been much more likely to fall along the lines of this dual division.

Stenzel, Silesia, etc.

Stenzel/Stenzel surname, Silesian research

"Letters to the Editor" *PGS-MN Newsletter*

(Autumn, Winter 2002-03), pp. 8-9.

Notes and Comments by Ed Brandt

In response to questions raised in the last issue of the newsletter, *Stenzel* is the German short form of Stanislaus (Stanisław, Stenzlaw). The name was particularly common in Silesia, Saxony and Bohemia. The German pronunciation of this surname is "Shtentsel," so an anglicization to "Stenzel" more nearly approximated the English pronunciation than "Stenzel." Very few people whose names began with "Sp" or "St" retained the "sh" pronunciation, or changed the spelling to reflect the former pronunciation, in this country.

There are many localities in Poland known as *Nowa Wieś*. The German equivalent (and usually, but not always, the German name of the village) was *Neudorf* or *Neuendorf*.

I don't know anything about the Wells area. My guess is that the family may have come from Silesia, although many Silesians moved to Poznań, West Prussia and southwest central Poland, so all of these are possibilities.

How did they determine who was a German and who was a Pole in Silesia? As a general rule, they didn't. There was rarely any denominational difference between the two ethnic groups in Silesia, although some counties were mostly Catholic (especially in the east) and some were mostly Lutheran (especially in the west). But even this is a great oversimplification. There are far more Lutheran churches in Silesia today than in any other part of Poland.

I think it is fair to say that most Silesians were, first and foremost, Silesians. When they had to choose between being Germans and Poles, the answers varied widely, depending upon the situation. They were pragmatists and it appears that they often chose the "self-identity" which they saw as advantageous at the time.

The results of the plebiscite in eastern Silesia after World War I did not bear a close resemblance to what had been the dividing line between majority Polish-speaking areas and majority German-speaking areas before then. At least one article by Germans about the German element in interwar Poland noted the waver- ing number of "Germans" in that part of Silesia which became part of Poland. When industries which had

been in German hands changed to Polish ownership, many of these "Germans" changed their identity to "Poles." The reverse would have been true if a "Pole" saw becoming a "German" as advantageous.

When the Iron Curtain fell and German law permitted all those who could prove they had a German ancestor to immigrate to Germany. It turned out that a lot of "Germans" (almost certainly overwhelmingly Silesians) had not fled or been expelled at the end of, or after, the war. They had simply become assimilated and were accepted as neighbors, not national enemies. Many who later went to Germany may very well have had more Polish than German ancestors.

Even today, there is a strong movement for Silesian autonomy in Silesia. How do you account for this? One reason is certainly that there was lot of intermarriage, especially among Catholics. Another is that the Silesian duke (of Polish ancestry) germanized his people during the Middle Ages, because he saw this as advantageous, long before nationalism became a thought that entered anyone's mind. Thus many "Germans" may well have been ethnic Poles who had been germanized for centuries. A third is that Silesia was part of, or subordinate to, the kingdom of Bohemia for centuries.

So not only was self-identity a matter of individual perception, but the same person might have considered himself a Pole for one purpose, but a German for another purpose. Economic, cultural, educational and political self-interest might be divided in various ways.

What happened to the Silesians after World War I? Basically, anyone who saw himself as not being in the land of his choice could decide to cross the border. Many Germans and Poles on both sides of the post-Versailles boundary chose that option. (So did many after the Repartition of Poland after 1815, including many German Poznaniens who thought they would have better opportunities in Congress Poland.) Some people made the post-Versailles choice for political reasons, e.g., many Germans in Poznań and West Prussia, as well as a lesser number of Poles who found themselves on the German side of the border.

I suspect that in Silesia more did so for economic reasons or on the basis of their perception as to where their children would have the best future. Many probably did not make a choice on the basis of which language they usually spoke at home, since knowing both languages was common--probably even the rule in eastern Silesia. There is no reason to think that having

Stenzel, Silesia, etc. continued on page 6

Map 2: Distribution of the **Kalka** surname in 1990 according to *Słownik nazwisk*. . .

According to *Słownik nazwisk*. . . the Kalka surname appears 834 times in the 1990 governmental records (See map 2 on page 8, below). Notice that the Kalka distribution is much more widespread than the Kława distribution. This leads me to believe that the Kalka surname is more properly Polish than is the Kłubian Kława surname. Still, notice that the Kalka surname is found almost exclusively in western Poland--in the areas once ruled by Germany/Prussia. It is found most frequently in Piła and Bydgoszcz provinces. The southern fringe of Kaszuby runs through northern Bydgoszcz province as did the northern boundary of what was Provinz Posen during the time of Prussian rule. This distribution plus the fact that the Kalka family settled in Warsaw ND leads me to believe that they came from the northern Bydgoszcz province area.

After receiving this information, Mr. Klave sent another request. He asked me to research the PRUSKI surname. It was the maiden name of his great grandmother, Rosalia Kława, who was born in or around Czersk, Poland. He indicated that his Kława and Pruski ancestors came from Kaszuby while his Kalka ancestors came from Poznań. He also asked: "Governmental records show the Kława name 141 times in Gdańsk and Bydgoszcz provinces. Is there any way to search down to the communities of these provinces to find the family name?"

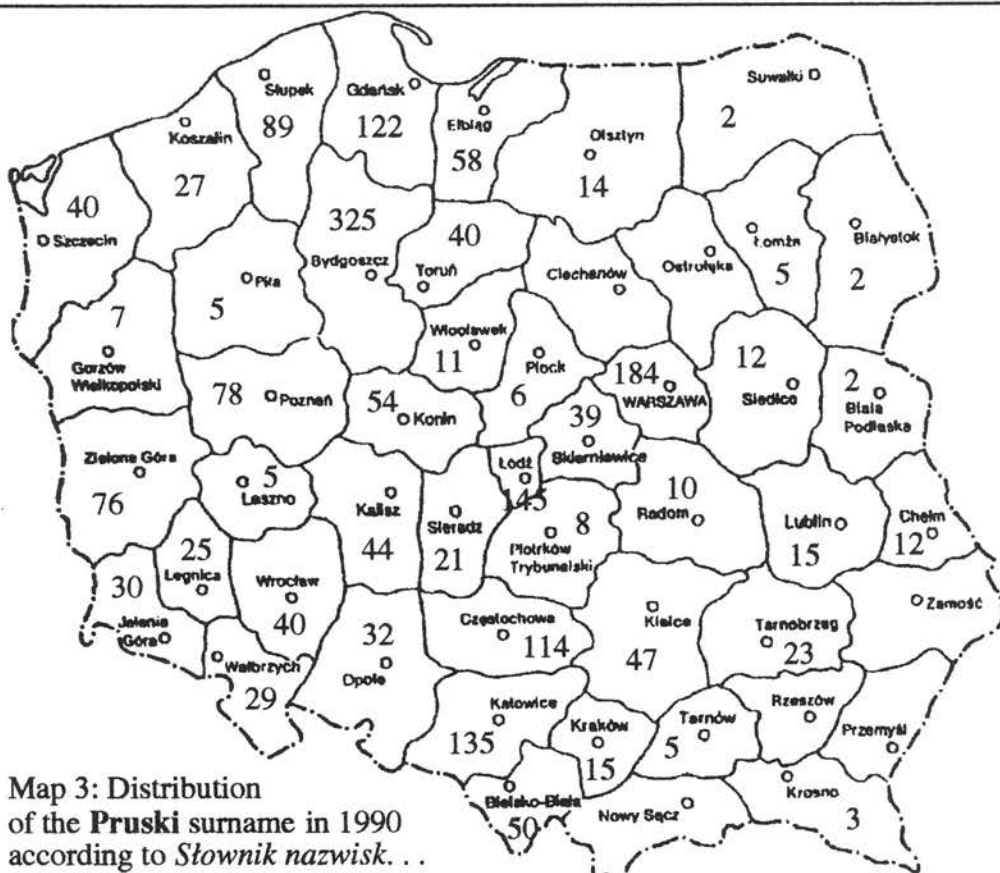
According to Hoffman's *Polish Surname: Origins and Meanings*, the **Pruski** surname comes from the word *Prus* which means "Prussian." According to *Słownik nazwisk*. . . by Rymut, the Pruski surname appears 2006 times in 1990 governmental records (See map 3, below). Although the Pruski surname is quite widespread, notice that it occurs most frequently in Bydgoszcz province. The city of Czersk is located in the northern part of that province. Kaszuby extends south into northern Bydgoszcz province. While Kaszuby has never been a political entity and therefore has no defined boundaries, its area comprises all or at least most of Słupsk and Gdańsk provinces and the northern part of Bydgoszcz province (See the map below).

The method of name mapping used here cannot be done down to more local communities. There is a method known as an "area search" that might be helpful, however. With this method, one starts by searching the records of a parish in the center of the surname concentration and then searching the records of neighboring parishes in ever increasing circles. This is not a fool-proof method and it is time-consuming but it often works. I've had it work for me. In this case, I would start the search for both the Kława and Pruski names in the parish records at Czersk (since that city was identified with the Pruski surname) and then broaden out from there. Use the records of parishes that can be ordered through a LDS Family History Center.

We continue our offer to research your Polish surnames in William F. Hoffman's *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings* and in Kazimierz Rymut's *Słownik nazwisk współcześnie w polsce używanych*.

Send your request to:
Paul Kulas, editor
PGS-MN Newsletter
12008 West River Road,
Champlin MN 55316.
Include \$10.00 per surname.
Make check payable to:
PGS-MN.

Note: The maps on these pages show the pre-1999 Polish provinces. These are the political units used in Rymut's work.



Map 3: Distribution of the Pruski surname in 1990 according to *Słownik nazwisk*. . .

Program reports. . .

PGS-MN Program

April 19, 2003

Translation Aids

This program was presented in response to requests for help with foreign language records. Members presented a variety of records to acquaint those present with records they may encounter when doing genealogical research. When beginning to extract data from a foreign language record it is helpful to have available a detailed map of the area, along with a foreign language/English dictionary, a gazetteer, and a translation guide for the language used in the record. The LDS publishes a "Genealogical Word List" for most languages, as well as a guide to the dreaded German Gothic script. These are available at LDS Family History Centers for a nominal cost.

A variety of record types was presented including tabular and narrative Latin birth records from Poznan, Latin birth records from Wisconsin, German/Polish property and military records from Galicia, a variety of German language records from Silesia, examples of translations from past newsletters, and Russian Cyrillic and Polish from the Russian Partition. Those demonstrating their records were often pleasantly surprised by additional tidbits of information volunteered by those present. Most of those present had encountered records in more than one foreign language.

A variety of aids for record translation is available in the PGS-MN Polish collection at the MGS Library. These were available for review, including Polish-, German-, Latin- and Russian-English dictionaries, various gazetteers, atlases, a number of guides to vital records, including *Following the Paper Trail*, and *In Their Words*, by Shea and Hoffman. A map delineating the German, Austrian and Russian partitions can be useful to predict the language which may be used for records within a given area. Polish and German maps in our map collection can be used to locate current and former names of towns being researched.

The end of the program was spent assisting those who brought questions about the location of towns, or problems in documents being translated.

--Terry Kita

BRICK WALL OUTLINE

3/22/03

John Kowles - johnkow@att.net

I. BASICS

- A. Interview Relatives - glean all the information and clues you can.
- B. Minnesota History Center (MNHC)
 - 1. MN Census Records, 1850-1930 available (1920 often most useful).
 - 2. MN Naturalization Records - go to county (after 1906 has best information).
 - 3. Death Certificate Index - 1908-66 index - on-line at: <http://people.mnhs.org/dci> Can search by maiden name after 1955, 1900-1907 available but you must search by county i.e. not indexed, before 1900 you need to go to county or regional center, MNHC also has some pre-1900 county records--check in research room.
 - 4. Minnesota Newspapers - obituaries have valuable family information.
 - 5. *Germans to America* (66 volumes covering 1850-1897) - people who lived in the Prussian part of Poland should be included.

C. Immigration Records

- 1. Ellis Island Index 1892-1924 on-line at: <http://www.ellislandrecords.org>
- 2. Hamburg (5 million emigrants).
 - a. Klüber List (1850-1871) - FHC microfilm #1961710, #0473070 also has general information - copy at Brooklyn Park FHC.
 - b. FHC (1850-1934) - check index on microfilm #0884668, #6000034 also has useful information.
 - c. <http://www.hamburg.de/LinkToYourRoots/english/start.htm> - will do a complete fee-based search, three names for \$20.00
 - d. Hamburg Police Records (mid-1800s to 1929) - FHC has many microfilms covering these years.
- 3. Bremen
 - a. Concordia University - St. Paul - has books covering 1847-1871.
 - b. http://db.genealogy.net/maus/gate/index_en.html (1920-39) 265,000 passengers, inter-active on-line search, good to know German name.
- 4. Besides *Germans to America* volumes, FHC also has a number of other lists of emigrants from Germany.

5. Immigrant Ship Transcribers Guild (1820 - 1940s) - <http://istg.rootsweb.com>
6. NY/Philadelphia - <http://home.att.net/~Weemonster/passengers.html> - many links identify FHC or NARA microfilm numbers covering arrivals.
7. Indirect Passage Lists (1855-73) - see Reference 2
8. US Records (1800-1957) - to find out what is available: <http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/immigration/immigrat.pt5> Ship Passenger Arrivals requests are Form # NATF 81 - see II.D.2 below.
9. PGSA has sites with what on-line passenger lists are available.

D. Internet

1. LDS FHC - www.familysearch.org
2. PGSA - lots of good info, useful links - <http://pgsa.org>
3. Cyndi's List - 182,000 links - <http://www.eyndislist.com> - click to Poland
4. FEEFHS - <http://www.feeffhs.org>
5. Social Security Index, 70 million names - <http://ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com> - mainly deaths since 1962 (birth/death dates, last residence)
6. World genealogy web - <http://www.rootsweb.com>
7. Polish roots - <http://polishroots.com>
8. MN Genealogical Society - <http://www.mnngs.org>
9. Eastern European Genealogy Society - <http://www.eegsociety.org>
10. Subject searches - <http://www.google.com>

II. SECONDARY SOURCES

A. Local Libraries

1. MNHC - lots of court records, alien registration, etc.
2. LDS - local centers at Brooklyn Park, Burnsville (actually in Bloomington), Crystal, Oakdale, and many out-state.
 - a. Microfilms (1550-1930)
 - b. IGI - 250 million names of deceased persons
 - c. Ancestral File - submitted research
 - d. FHC Library Catalog
 - e. Military Records
3. MN Genealogical Society Library in Golden Valley - good MN information
4. Concordia University in St. Paul - especially German or Prussian-related
5. Immigration History Research Center at

U of M - Elmer L. Andersen Library West

Bank, Minneapolis: <http://www.umn.edu/ibrc>
B Church Records

1. Archdiocese of St. Paul - has all parish records microfilmed, call 651-291-4429 for information
2. St. Stanislaus, Winona and other area churches - baptisms to 1912, marriages to 1918 - Contact Ron Galewski at: rongal@hbc.com (donations)
3. St. John Cantius, Wilno, MN - 1883 -1974 records are at IHRC
4. Holy Cross, Minneapolis - on microfilm at MN Historical Center
5. New Ulm Diocese - on microfilm at FHC
6. St. Philip's, Minneapolis - pre-1930 indexing project started by PGS-MN (see article this issue beginning on page 1).

C. Out-of-State

1. Wisconsin Historical Society - closest branch is at UW, River Falls - archives@uwr.edu
 - a. Area censuses, some MN- pre 1900 also available.
 - b. Vital statistics, all Wisconsin 1852-1907.
 - c. Local newspaper obituaries.
2. Illinois - Death Certificates (1916-1947), find # at: <http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/idphdeathindex.html> Two free copies from Illinois State Archives Bldg., Springfield IL -62765.
3. Chicago/Cook County - FHC has several sources, also consult *Dziennik Chicagoski* in PGS-MN library for 1890-1929 obituary listings.
4. Canada - 1901 Census is on-line at www.archives.can/index.html

D. Government Records

1. Passport Applications from 1795-1925 available (except during Civil War)
2. Alien Registration - started during WWI
- 3 To see what is available, go to: www.archives.gov - you can inquire or get forms by e-mailing a request to: inquire@nara.gov

III. BEYOND THE BASICS

- A. Association Methods: research relatives, spouses or people with same surnames, or from the same area.
- B. Research surrounding places: consult *Latin Church in Polish Commonwealth in 1772* and maps.

Brick Wall: continued on page 27

From *Słownik geograficzny*:**PRZECHELEWO**

By Greg Kishel

Father Eugene Hackert, recently retired from the Diocese of New Ulm, has been a good friend to the PGS-MN over the years. He made a substantial amount of material about various parishes in south-western Minnesota available to us for copying and addition to our Church and Local History Collection. He brought to our attention information and connections on the chain migration of German-speakers from Flötenstein, West Prussia (now Koczala, Poland) to Rosen, Minnesota. And in October, 2001, he gave a presentation at one of our meetings, sadly underattended; for nearly three hours he regaled our small group with the tale of his genealogical travels over a broad swathe of territory from Slovakia through much of Poland and over to Belgium.

During Father Hackert's talk, he summarized the extent of his family's genealogical research into its roots in and around Flötenstein. We already had presented a translation of the entry from *Słownik geograficzny królestwa polskiego* for that town in our Autumn, 1998 issue, with Paul Kulas's article on the chain migration to Rosen. During his talk, though, he made much of his ancestors' contacts with a neighboring town, then Prechlau, Westpreussen, now Przechlewo, Poland. I thought I'd translate the SGKP entry for that town, as a thank-you to Father for his great support, and for a lot of very entertaining and funny stories during his talk. Here it is.

Przechlewo, 1.) In German *Koeniglich Prechlau*, according to Kętrzyń *Przechylewo*, a church-owned village, Człuchów powiat/district, 18 km. to the north of Człuchów, in the Lutheran parish of Sapolna, it is 8151 Magdeburg mórg in area [5143 acres]. In 1868 it had 231 buildings, 109 houses, 1086 inhabitants, 638 Catholics, 406 Lutherans. In the town are a post office, two Catholic two-class schools with 184 children and 2 teachers, and a one-class Lutheran school with 142 children and 1 teacher. **2.) Przechlewo**, in German *Adelig Prechlau*, a knightly estate in two sections of 1673.64 Magdeburg mórg in area [1056 acres]; in 1868 there were 27 buildings, 12 houses, 139 inhabitants (63 Catholic, 76 Lutheran). Przechlewo lies in an upland region not far from Brda. It has fertile soil; the

local population is German. The church under the patronage of St. Anna was built into the Prussian wall in 1720; it is under state patronage. A brotherhood of sobriety; founded in 1858, is in existence at the church. This parish belongs to the deanery of Człuchów, and consists of: Przechlewo, Przechlewski Młyn, Zielony Most, Gostbrueck, Eisenbreck, Junkerbrueck, Vossberg, Neubraa, Lipczyn, Giełmy, Piaszczyce, Dąbrowa, Lubianka, Szczytno, Lisewo, Zawada, Sorge, Pawłówko together with Młyn [its mill], Pakotolsk and Pokrzywnica. Besides them, two branch churches belong to the parish, to wit: Woltersdorf or Kiełpin and Polenica. In 1867 the parish numbered 2434 souls, in 1886 3136. In the time of the Polish Republic the local parish priest was a mitred prelate. The parish priests were: in 1653, Floryan Konecki, pastor; in 1663 Jerzy Hintz (d. 1688), during whose time the church and its records were consumed by fire; from 1689 to 1705 Hermann Kazimierz Zawadzki (d. 1733), the deacon of Człuchów; in 1706, Marcin Józef Germanowicz (d. 1738); from 1728 to 1732 Augustyn Bernard Parth; in 1733 Jakub Tempeliński (d. 1759), the deacon of Człuchów; in 1759 Jan Szmelter; in 1848 Edward Haub (see Borck, *Echo Sepulchralis*, II, pp. 459-60). The same [source] mentions two epitaphs: Helena Prączyńska (née Głowczewska) (d. 1737) and Jakub Jan Templiński. Four *włoka* in the village belong to the parish, one *włoka* belongs to the church's mill. We encounter Przechlewo in the documents as early as the fourteenth century. In 1377 Henryk von Grobitz, the commander of the Teutonic Knights in the Człuchów area, confirmed the appointment of Carbowen as *sołtys* [village administrator] with a grant of 4 *włoka* to him. In 1350 Ulryk von Lichtenberg, the lord of Przechlewo, announced that he bequeathed the worthy lord Tempelyn and his heirs 6 *włoka* in Przechlewo (see *Odpisy Dregera w Peplinie*, pp. 11 b. to 12 a.). In the time of the Polish Republic Przechlewo belonged to the *starostwo* of Człuchów. In 1648, when a doubling of the collection of taxes and a threefold excise duty were resolved, the vassals here paid 7 florins from the 7 *włoka* of the manor farm (see *Roczn. Tow. Przyj. N. w Pozn.*, 1871, p. 190). According to the tariffs for the one-time excise in 1717, the following people here paid taxes as follows: Zawadzki 8 groszy 14½ *denarii*, and Komyski 18 groszy 13½ *denarii* (see *Codex Belnensis w Peplinie*, p. 95). Ks. Fr. [Father ___?] [SGKP v. IX, p. 26]

This was my first work on an SGKP entry for a location in Prussia, and it made for an interesting exercise. It includes the data on local population, its

religious affiliation, land areas, and improvements to real estate that are common to the entries for other parts of Poland that I've translated. There's almost nothing about the nature of local industry or agriculture, however. Oddly, much of the historical content is about the taxes collected from the area. The entry does contain some information about the parish of St. Anna, which I know will be of interest to Father Hackert.

As I always do when I encounter difficult or obscure terms in *SGKP*, I called in my heavy hitter: William F. "Fred" Hoffman, editor of the PGSA's journal *Rodziny* and the first Polish-American genealogist to translate and publish from *SGKP*, over a decade ago. Like me, Fred could not find a specific definition of the term "Magdeburg mórg"; while *mórg* the word was used for the unit of land measure used throughout 19th-century Poland, it is not clear whether the reference to the German city of Magdeburg is an alternate signifier for the variety and size of *mórg* that was understood in the German Partition, or whether it denotes a fourth variety. Fred's hunch and mine are that it does denote the Prussian-style *mórg*, so I have used Gerald Ortell's factor¹ for that variety in calculating the American acreage-equivalent to give a clearer picture.

Fred and I also puzzled over the phrase *w prusk mur*, linked with the construction of St. Anna's church building in 1720. I had thought it might mean a specific, Prussian style of constructing a wall, or maybe it was just a reference to construction in red brick as is found in early buildings all over north-central Poland nowadays. We came up with several possibilities: the literal meaning of "into the Prussian wall" (perhaps the church actually had been built into an existing fortification); the general one of "in Prussian brick"; and the phrase Fred discovered in the massive *Słownik warsawski*, *mur pruski*, defined as a wall with a wooden binding filled with a thin brick layer. This exercise got us no closer to a sure answer; so, I have just given the most literal wording in translation. Perhaps someone who's been there can help us out.

One word we have in common with other *SGKP* entries is *włoka*, a unit of land measurement defined as about 30 *mórg* in total.²

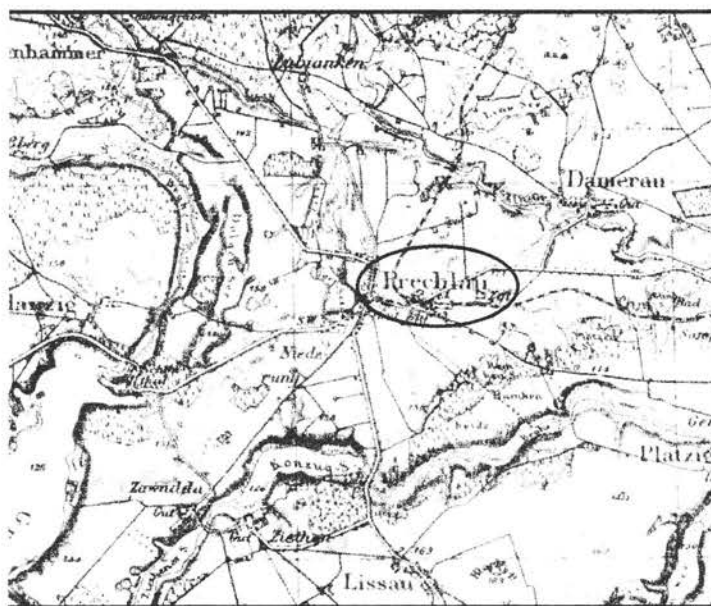
And there was one last oddment of vocabulary--the late reference to "*den.*," obviously signifying a unit of money and one seemingly smaller than the Polish penny, the *grosz*. This seems to be an abbreviation for *denarius*, which baffled me as this certainly was not Roman Palestine. As Fred pointed out, though, this likely was a borrowed term, perhaps almost slang, for some really tiny coin then in use in the German Parti-

tion. It does not seem that the burden of local excises was very large, though an adjustment for inflation and context might prove me wrong.

WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM MY FRIENDS: I again owe Fred Hoffman, for letting me bug him twice in one week about two widely-spaced areas of Poland: *dzienki, jeszcze raz!* And our whole society thanks Father Hackert, for all he's done for us. If our peripatetic pastor will come for a new presentation after his next trip to Poland, we'll muster a better turnout!

¹Gerald A. Ortell, *Polish Parish Records of the Roman Catholic Church: Their Use and Meaning in Genealogical Research* (Orem, Utah: Genun Publishers, 1989), p. 11.

²See Jonathan D. Shea and William F. Hoffman, *In Their Words: A Genealogist's Translation Guide to Polish, German, Latin, and Russian Documents, Volume I: Polish* (New Britain, Conn.: Language & Lineage Press, 2000), p. 84. See also William F. Hoffman, "Tips on Translating Entries from the *Słownik Geograficzny*," *Rodziny: The Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America*, v. XXIII, no. 1 (May, 2000), p. 3, in which Fred equates a *włoka* with the area of a full-sized farm, one sufficient in those days to support a family through the plowing of a field of that size (the noun being derived from the verb *włożyć*, "to drag, to harrow").



Przechlewo (Prechlau) and its immediate vicinity
Map source: *Karte des Deutschen Reichs [Maps of the German Empire] Großblatt 25, Rummelsberg* (1937). (This 1:100,000 scale map set is available in the Map Collection at the MGS Library.)

St. Philip's, continued from page 1

CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP

The Church of St. Philip was a "mission" spin-off church of Holy Cross, the first Polish parish in Minneapolis, MN. Holy Cross Church was established in the area known as "North East" Minneapolis in 1886. The Church of St. Philip was incorporated on January 22, 1906 to serve the Polish community which had settled across the Mississippi River in what is usually called "North" Minneapolis. Photograph #1 shows the early church, completed in 1910. Photograph #2 shows the 1963 liturgical design award winning church completed and dedicated in 1970.

John Rys and Greg Kishel contacted the administration at the Church of St. Philip and on January 24, 2003 they met with Jan Kormann, the parish administrator. See photograph #3. The pre-1930 baptismal and marriage records were photocopied on February 20, 2003. See photograph #4.

The records, all handwritten, generally used a Latin version of the first name and the Polish version of the last name (surname). The quality of the record books varied. The baptismal books used at the church were commercially produced in a standard format. I assume this was the normal record book used by most churches in the Diocese of St. Paul in the early 1900s. See illustration # 1, for the church's first baptismal record dated 1908.

Surprising the earliest baptismal book dated, December, 1908 to May, 1914, consisted of better quality paper and survived very well. The quality of the book with records dated June 1921 to Dec 1930 was in very bad shape with the pages disintegrating. Fortunately, the parish office realized this early on and someone was assigned the duty of re-writing these particular baptismal records into a new baptismal registry book. This new handwritten script was more modern and easier to read, probably done in the late 1940s or early 1950s.

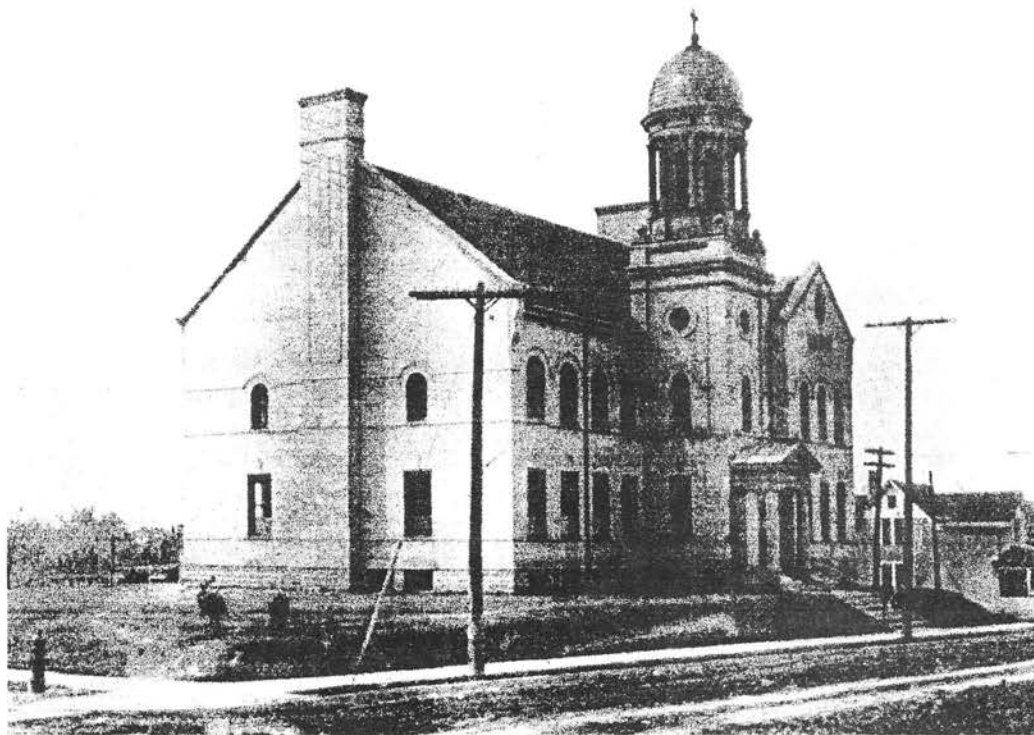
THE DATABASE

John Rys worked with the baptismal records and used Microsoft ACCESS 2002 to design a database system to handle the computer records. Once the baptismal database was designed, John started to enter the 1,400 baptismal records. At the same time, sample reports and database queries were designed.

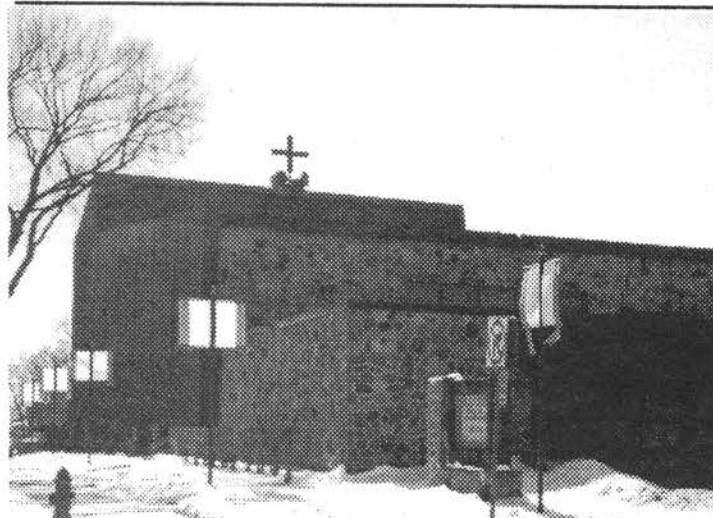
The baptismal computer record consists of 10 fields, 1) Location of the record, page and entry number, in the original baptismal record books; 2) First name of the baptized person; 3) Surname /Last name of the baptized

Photograph #1:

**Original
Church
of
St. Philip
at
26th and Bryant
in
North Minneapolis,
completed
in
1910**



SW. FILIPA KOŚCIÓŁ, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Photograph #2: The 1963 liturgical design award winning church dedicated in 1970.



Photograph #3: Greg Kishel, Jan Kormann and John Rys (left to right) in the parish office.

person; 4) Baptismal date; 5) Birth date; 6) Father; 7) Mother; 8) Godfather, 9) Godmother; and 10) A field indicating that there is some notation on the original record. The searcher must obtain a copy of the original baptismal record to see the notation.

PGS-MN member, Jan Bias volunteered to proof some of the computer records. The records were printed in a proofing format so she can match them against the photocopy. After proofing a suitable sample it was determined that the rate of input errors justified proofing the records. In some cases referral to the original record in the parish office is necessary.

The data entry of all 1,400 baptismal records was completed on April 17, 2003 by John Rys. Proofing of the records continues. See illustration #2 showing a sample print-out of the index.

The early marriage records from the Church of St. Philip are of primary interest to Greg Kishel because they contain information on the parishes in Poland of the marriage participants. Greg is interested in "chain migration" patterns which existed between specific areas in Poland to specific areas in America. Greg is analyzing the records for common geographic origins in Poland.

The marriage records will be given to John Rys for data entry into a database which will be designed specifically for marriage records. At this point the death records have not been photocopied.

RESULTING BENEFITS

Records Storage: At the outset of the project, the older records were stored in a large cardboard box. This has been replaced with smaller archival type storage boxes. These new fiberboard boxes, with a white inner lining, are sulfur free and acid free by virtue of a carbonate buffer. The outer and inner liners are also lignin free and conform to ANSI Standards. Interceptor sheets were placed in each of the archival storage boxes to trap oxidizing gases such as ozone, and any air borne harmful sulfur/nitrogen containing gases. These sheets also give some protection from fungi and bacteria.

Record Preservation: Photocopying the records ensures that it will be less likely that the information will be lost in case of a church fire or other disaster or even from paper deterioration. Photocopies were made on acid free copy paper.

Printed Indexes: There should be increased efficiency/accuracy of record searching at the parish office. The computer records can be used by the parish office at the Church of St. Philip for inquiries about early baptisms and marriages.

Computer File: These church records are now in a digitized format which is easier to search and sort. A CD-ROM containing the vital records, in the ACCESS format, was created for the parish office at the Church of St. Philip. The church now has the capability to manipulate the records and print out various reports and they can conduct customized database queries.

Registrum Baptizatorum Ecclesiae *St. Philipp¹*
Minneapolis, Minn. Diocesis *St. Pauli.*
 A. D. *1908.*

Nomina <i>Franciscus Masson</i>	Die <i>6</i> Mensis <i>Decembris</i> Anni <i>1908.</i> Ego, infrascriptus baptizavi <i>Franciscum</i> Nat. <i>un?</i> Die <i>2</i> Mensis <i>Decembris</i> Anni <i>1908.</i> ex <i>Claudio Masson</i> et <i>Anna Michalowska</i> Conjugibus. Patrini fuerunt <i>Felix Furgalski et Martha</i> <i>Rutlowska.</i> <i>Rev. Steph. G. Dachlik</i> <i>Pastor.</i>	Notanda
--	--	---------

Illustration # 1: Copy of the first baptismal record at Church of St. Philip, dated 1908. Note the handwriting.

Genealogical benefits: When deemed appropriate, printed indexes can be prepared for genealogical purposes and stored, with the photocopies of the records, at the Minnesota Genealogical Society Library for use by genealogy searchers

Internet searching: When deemed appropriate, these records may be made available for searching on the internet. This would make the records available to all genealogists including genealogists from Poland searching for lost relatives who immigrated to the United States at the turn of the century.

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

Handwritten Entries: The most troubling and time consuming problem was interpreting the handwritten entries. During the time period 1908-1930, at the Church of St. Philip, there were four different priests each with a distinctive style of handwriting.

As might be expected, distinguishing the letter *z* was difficult. In one priest's case the combination *cz* was distinctive with the letter *c* raised above the *z* making it look like a single letter *z*. The letters *n*, *m*, *w*, and *u* were also confusing. The early records between 1908 and 1910 showed a very distinctive script for the initial capitalized letter of the first and last names which was hard to determine.

Variations of first names: For first names, the three languages--Polish, Latin and English--were used in an inconsistent manner throughout the time period. For example: the three variations Wawrzyniec, Laurentius and Lawrence. Genowefa, Genovefam and Jeanette is a further example. This situation occurred frequently.

Similar phonetic spellings of surnames: Some of the surnames were quite varied in the spelling by the individual priests. For example the parishioner, Ada Godzala, had six children by a woman named Maria. Her maiden surname, as best determined from a strict reading of the handwriting, was spelled six different ways. The last name was listed as Zegulaka, Zgulska, Zygulski, Zogulski, Zazulska, and Sekulska. This situation occurred somewhat frequently.

Incorrect surnames: Some troubling entries were found for my grandmother's brother, Albert Glowczak. His wife was listed correctly as Anna Kowalczyk for three of the children and incorrectly as Anna Duda for three others during this time period.

<u>Baptism Date</u>	<u>Child</u>	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
24-Feb-1909	Antoninam	Glowczak, Adalbert	Kowalczyk, Anna
14-May-1911	Wladislaum	Glowczak, Adalberto	Kowalczyk, Anna
23-Feb-1913	Franciscus	Glowczak, Adalbert	Duda, Anna

23-May-1915	Stefan	Glowczak, Woj.	Duda, Anna
28-Nov-1917	Anastasia	Glowczak, Albert	Kowalczyk, Anna
16-Feb-1919	Albina	Glowczak, Albert	Duda, Anna

This is troubling since the second oldest of the family of nine, Sister Agatha Glowczak, born in June of 1905, worked out the Glowczak family genealogy and listed Anna Kowalczyk as the mother for all the children. I called her at the convent retirement home in Sylvania, Ohio and according to her, their mother was always Anna Kowalczyk and she never heard of Anna Duda. She would have known since she would still have been at home at age 8, age 10 and again at age 14 when this name Anna Duda showed up on family baptismal records.

I checked further with the Vital Records Department at the Hennepin County Government Center in Minneapolis on April 30. The birth records there show Anna Kowalczyk as the mother in these three "Duda" cases. So apparently Anna Duda is an incorrect entry in 1913, 1915 and in 1919 and she was not a stepmother/second wife. This situation occurred very infrequently.

Observation on Polish Records: United States baptismal records may be more prone to error than some of the records in Poland where the parents and grandparents of the baptized person are listed, giving a better verification of family members and surnames.

Costs: Baptismal database costs were calculated for materials and estimates of volunteer hours were made from the pilot study. Material costs for archival storage boxes, photocopying, computer printouts, CD-ROMs for the project is approximately \$120

The estimate of volunteer hours, based on experiences to date, for photocopying, data entry input, printing, proofing, and making corrections is 140 hours or about 5 minutes for each record. Another 30 hours was spent designing the database, programming reports and queries, and making backup copies. This is a total of 170 hours for just the baptismal records.

CONCLUSION

The pilot study was a success in achieving its stated goals of ensuring the preservation of the records and in making the information more accessible. The need for re-boxing the older records books into archival type storage boxes was unanticipated, but it is a significant step. Photocopies ensure that there is, in another location, an acid-free backup copy for the early church records in case of a local church disaster. The computer database ensures an additional back-up of the church records in a magnetic medium. The database provides the added benefit of customized queries and reports.

It quickly became apparent that the most important skill needed in this project is the knowledge of Polish surnames and the interpretation of 1900s scripted European type handwriting. This is a skill that had to be developed "on the fly" as the project progressed.

Pg No.	Last Name/First	Bapt/Birth Date	Father/Mother	GodFather/Godmother
73 1	Rybarczyk	21-May-1911	Rybarczyk, Francisco	Rybarczyk, Michael
Old	Johannem	11-May-1911	Jonasz, Francisca	Czecj, Antonina
55 2	Rybarczyk	23-Oct-1910	Not Given	Rybarczyk, Michael
Old	Rosam	13-Oct-1910	Rybarczyk, Agnes	Moldin, Lucia
72 8	Rydzewski	31-Aug-1924	Rydzewski, Jan	Pella, Thos.
New	Ceslaus	17-Aug-1924	Soltys, Maria	Bryczek, Anna
34 10	Rykyto	03-Feb-1918	Rykyto, Jos.	Maciosek, Lawrence
New	Filip	23-Nov-1917	Sawiola, Bronislawa	Maciosek, Apolonia
89 4	Rykyto	29-Apr-1928	Rykyto, Joseph	Maciaszek, Ludovicus
New	Georgius Jos.	22-Feb-1928	Seviola, Bronislava	Lopata, Maria

Illustration #2: Sample portion of a print-out of the baptismal records indexed by last name, then first name. Old or New indicated the baptismal book which is the source of the record.

Researching Civil Archives in Poland

In my experience -- not so easy

by John Kowles

In October of 2002, I traveled to Poland and had Warsaw and Cracow on my itinerary. My grandfather's family lived in both places according to the best information I had. I surmised grandfather's family lived in Warsaw in the 1900 - 1930 time frame and my g-grandfather then moved to Cracow where he died about 1947.

I thought the best approach to finding out something in Warsaw was to consult the *Księgi Ludności* (Book of Residents). I went to the State Archives located on *Krzywe Koło* Street on the north side of the old town. It is good to know a little Polish so you can get by the door security and find someone who can help you. Eventually I was able to explain what I was looking for. To my dismay my contact indicated the subject books for Warsaw were all destroyed during the war. The people at the archives usually ask for a last address which would apparently allow them to consult other resources; I did not have an address. While I was there I decided to check out what records they did have. I asked for a birth record for a specific year in the 1840s. After a short wait they provided microfilms which I could review in the research room. However, these were the same records filmed by the LDS church and thus would be available through the Family History Center. In talking to the manager, she indicated we could make requests via e-mail or letter in English. It is suggested you check out their web site first to see what is available. They will do research for \$16 per hour. The manager said their Jewish records are quite good and well-indexed. They do have a lot of records but you really need to know what you are looking for and to be patient. Typically they tell you to come back in a couple of hours or the next day when they will have what you requested available in a research room. If your family came from Warsaw it will present a challenge to research modern records since Warsaw was 80% destroyed during World War II.

I thought the Cracow records would be a simpler matter in verifying my g-grandfather's death and hopefully finding out a little detail of his life for family history. I was fortunate to have a friend's acquaintance who had time to help and could speak English. We first went to the State Archives on Sienna Street. They indicated their death records covered approximately 1809 to the 1890s and I would have to go to the a different place for 20th-century records. They said they would try to find some records if I returned in two hours. We then went to the other archives which was

in the City Office and much like a courthouse in the U.S. where you can go to get official records. After filling out the forms requesting what I wanted, they indicated I would need proof of ancestry. I had some documentation with me, an 1856 church birth record and a picture, but this did not satisfy the manager. They indicated I needed a better-documented connection. I felt I could do this with about six documents but not on the spot. I was aware of this policy, prior to going to the archives, but did not think it would be so rigid if all you wanted was an unofficial record, i.e. not to be used for legal purposes. They asked if I had relatives in Poland as this would expedite the process. I did not on this side of the family. [Apparently this policy stems from people who were displaced by the war having abandoned property, and then returning to claim the property. While the Government does make some restitution if legitimate, it can be a source of fraud.] Finally they said if they found any records they would be sent to the Polish Consulate in Chicago and I would have to provide them with proof of my relationship. The cost was only for the postage. About two weeks after returning from Poland I did receive a nice letter from the Polish Consulate indicating they could not find the death record I requested. I can only surmise my g-grandfather did not live in Cracow proper, or the verbal information I had was in error. Therefore I did not get the chance to see how rigorous the process would be to prove my ancestral connection.

Back at the archives on Sienna Street I was able to review death records from the major hospital in Cracow but did not find my g-grandfather. My g-grandfather would have been in his 90s and certainly might not have died in a hospital. They also had a 1930s city directory. I did find his name but I do not know if it was him since the name is somewhat common (Antoni Jaworski) and the listing did not provide much other information. Again they said if I had an address it would help, but I did not. They also said we could make requests in English. They will do some research at a cost of \$8-10 per hour. All-in-all, though my search was not very successful, it was interesting.

In summary I have a few recommendations if you are going to the State Archives in Poland to search for family information:

1. Be specific about what you are looking for.
2. Ensure the FHC does not have the records.
3. Do your homework on the Internet first to see what archives might hold the information you are looking for. Remember there are two types of archives in Poland:

- Archives of New Records--from 1919
- Archives of Historical Records--before 1919

Check these sites:

<http://www.piasa.org/polisharchives.html>
(has English summary)

<http://www.archiwa.gov.pl>
(not all sites will be in English)

The PRADZIAD (g-grandfather) data base is most useful. You can contact many of them by e-mail.

4. Learn a little Polish to be able to request what you want, or find an English-speaker, and be able to fill out simple forms with name, address, etc. The forms will be in Polish.

5. Allow plenty of time, maybe days instead of hours, and be patient. Their new policy is to be co-operative but they cannot do your research without an hourly charge.

Below: The Wawel Castle in Kraków

Source: Jasper Tilbury and Paweł Turnaw, *Poland: Blue Guide* (London: A&C Black; New York: WW Norton, 2000), 211.

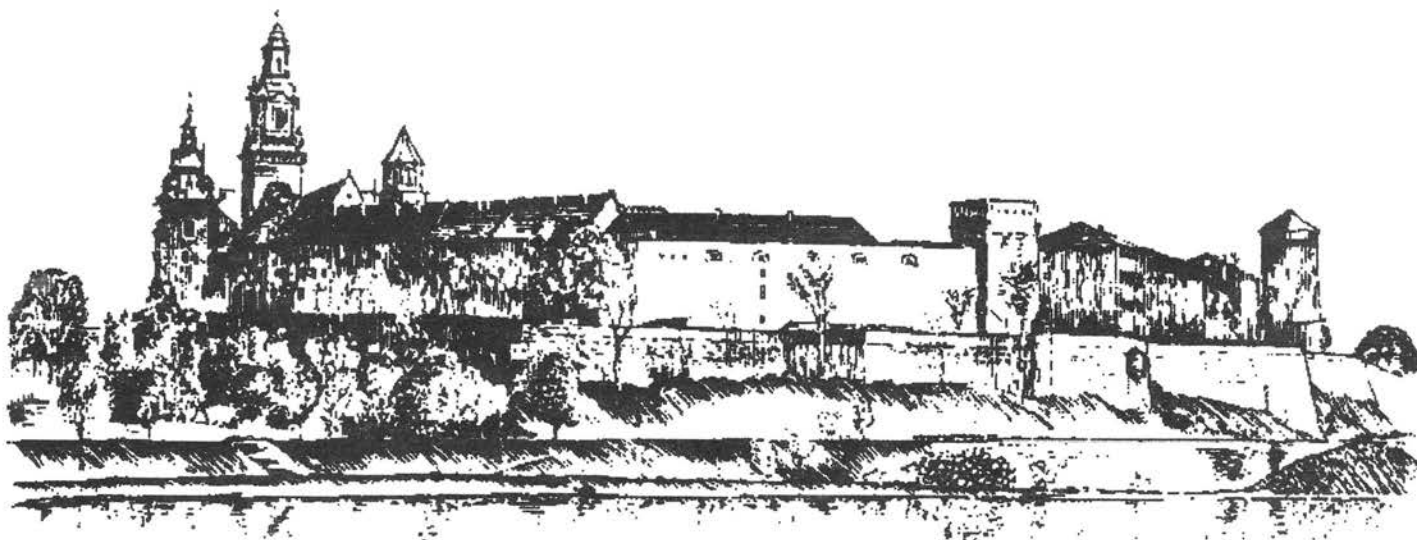
My Research Experience at a Parish House in Poland

by Jeanette Bias (jbstpaul@earthlink.net)

My successful family history research trip to Poland took place in late September 2002. The unusual part about the trip was that I stayed at the parish house in a town called Trębaczów for one week. Trębaczów is located about twelve kilometers southeast of Syców and has a population of about 1000 people. It has no hotels or restaurants. There is a bar and two small stores.

PAT Tours, a travel agency that specializes in trips to Poland, made my airline and hotel reservations. The airfare was pretty reasonable because it was after September 15, it was during the week and there was a senior discount. The flight was from Minneapolis, to Chicago, to Warsaw, to Wrocław. Airfare to Wrocław is the same as it is to Warsaw as a connecting flight. This was a good deal because I did not want to figure out the train system and taking a train would have wasted a whole day.

Yes, I went by myself. I had been to Poland before so I knew the "lay of the land" so to speak. This trip was very important to me because I believe family history is important and I have been planning it for two years. I planned on a week in Trębaczów because I knew there was going to be a lot of information to research there. I'm researching all the families that immigrated from small villages in this area of Silesia



Wawel Castle

to Minnesota. That's about 45+ families. I thought that if I'm looking for my ancestors from these villages, I might as well record the information I find on other families that settled in Minnesota alongside of my ancestors.

After I made arrangements for my trip to Poland, my friend Kornel sent an email in Polish to Father Walczak in Trębaczów asking if he could find me a place to stay with room and board. I had met Father Walczak in 2000 when I was in Poland the last time. We did not get an answer for about two weeks because he was out of town in Medjugorje, Bosnia-Herzegovina. He replied that there is no problem for a place to stay but with meals there will be a problem because he cooks for himself. He said I was "cordially invited." He did not give any alternative on the food situation. I was optimistic something would work out.

All of my connecting flights were on time. My Polish tutor who has friends in Wrocław made arrangements for an English speaking taxi driver to meet me in Wrocław. It was a good arrangement because the airport is small and I probably would not have found an English-speaking driver. We arrived in Trębaczów about 2:00 PM. Father Walczak went out of town for four days almost immediately upon my arrival.

Father Walczak could not have been more accommodating. He showed me where the record books were and said I could use his office to do my research. I thought there were about eight or nine of these big register books but they were numbered from 1 through 16 with books 11 and 13 missing. The registers covered the years 1669 through 1924 and there were 3596 pages of records (Yes, each book had page numbers). Books 11 and 13 were marriage records for the years after 1842. Many ancestors were married after 1842 so I wasn't able to verify or find any marriage dates after 1842. Marriage records usually give the father's name (though not mother's maiden name) and the ages of the couple. This information is useful enabling one work backwards to find their birth records (Of course, one can look through all the pages to find a birth record but it is much faster if you have some idea when the person was born).

Father Walczak had made arrangements for a lady from the village to cook and stay with me. She only spoke Polish. I had a light meal and started my research. Also, Christopher, a friend of Father's who could speak English came at 5 PM to answer any questions I had. He took me to Syców to the grocery store so I could buy juice and some snacks.

Christopher provided more information on the record books that I was examining. Father Walczak

and Christopher found them in the attic when Father Walczak was assigned to the parish in 1998. Somehow they had survived and some are in better shape than others but I was able to read them all. Some of you know that the old record books were supposed to have been sent to the archdiocese archives for microfilming in 1992. It would have been much cheaper for me to go to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City and make copies than to go to Poland and I wouldn't have had to learn Polish!

I had grandiose plans that I would be able to find the ancestors of all immigrants from this area that settled in the Wells area and make the family connections between them. Although I gathered a lot of information, I did not accomplish everything. My priority was Staloch/Stenzel information and then Dulas information. I can go back six generations which is four great grandparents on some of my ancestors. With the research I've done in Salt Lake City and Poland, I have the names of my sixteen great-great-grandparents and most of their birth and death dates. Their names are: **Bias/Saltler, Kuropka/Sobota, Staloch/Stenzel, Pietrok/Burchot, Wanzek/nee Wanzek, Kozitza/Sobota* Dulas/Sobota, Glowik/Staloch.** (* a different line of Sobota)

My first order of business was to find the birth, death and marriage records of Josephine Stenzel who married Franz Staloch. I found her birth record the afternoon I arrived. I only had about 2 ½ hours of sleep on the plane but I felt pretty good. By Tuesday 11:00 AM, I found her death and marriage records. *We will have to change the Staloch family history based on the information I found!!* I had a gut feeling that some of the information was incorrect. I accomplished my immediate goal and I could have gone home. I was overwhelmed with the information I had to deal with and what to do next. I did research from 7:00 AM until 8:30 PM from Tuesday through Friday with breaks for meals and Mass.

Records - Putting the Puzzle together

I gathered almost 200 birth, marriage and death records on the families I was researching. My digital camera worked pretty well and I made about 175 copies of records, but some of them are not very good copies. It was also necessary to have a laptop to download the images.

All of the records are in the old German Gothic script. Although I can't do a literal translation of these records and I'm no expert, I can translate dates and most of the people's names. The records before 1800 are more difficult to read and therefore take more time

to decipher. I did look for a few and I found twelve of my ancestor's birth records born before 1800.

Here is the type of information I found in the record books.

Franz Staloch (I had had his birth and death records from LDS microfilm): I found his marriage record to Josephine Stenzel; his parent's birth, marriage and death records; his grandparent's names; and his siblings (a total of six)

Josephine Stenzel: I found her birth and death records; her parent's birth, marriage and death records; her grandparent's names; and her siblings (a total of five).

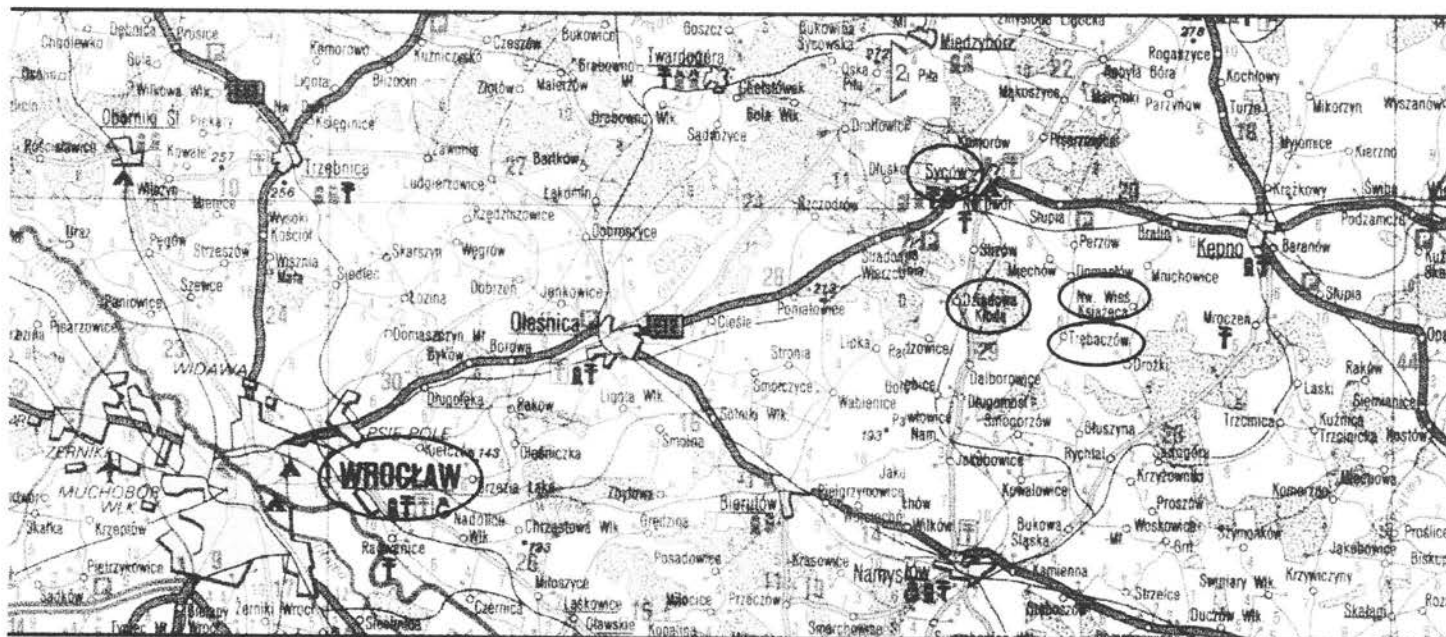
How were the accommodations? Things have deteriorated in the two years since I've been there. It was "too early in the season" to turn on the central heat in the house. It was about 40-50 degrees and windy and cloudy outside. So how cold does a house get when there is no heat? Yes, it was very, very cold. I had an electric space heater, which I carried, from the office to the bathroom to the bedroom. However, it took two hours to heat up the room. Needless to say I was cold and miserable for four days. I knew it was going to be cold and I brought my Cuddl Duds (long underwear), which helped, and some warm acrylic socks and a turtleneck. Father Walczak came back Thursday

evening and he turned on the heat Friday morning. Much better!

It seemed like there was a 40-watt bulb in the ceiling of the office and a 25-watt bulb in the bedroom. I knew how to ask for a lamp in Polish, which I carried back and forth between rooms so I was able to see in the office and in the bedroom. I was cold and uncomfortable but I survived. I was fortunate I did not get sick with the not "too clean" conditions.

Breakfast was cold cuts with a fresh roll or croissant. Noon meal was at 12:30 with soup, meat and potatoes (no meat on Friday). The cook's husband came at the same time to eat. Supper was usually the same as breakfast. The only vegetable I had all week was buraki and that is one thing I do not eat. This lady was just wonderful to me and treated me very well. The kitchen and living room and my bedroom were on the second floor so she had no heat where she was. She had a family but stayed with me. I wanted to go the store one day and she insisted on coming with me. She then showed me her home which was small but nice. It was in a duplex-like building. We went to Mass every day. There was no heat in the church either and it was cold.

I was completely isolated for the first week. I did not know what was happening in the world. There could have been a war and I wouldn't have known about it.



Locations visited by Jeanette Bias during her genealogical research trip to Poland.

Source: *Samochodowy Atlas Polski [Road Atlas of Poland]* (Warszawa: Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych, no date), 94, 97 (Composite of Maps 20 and 21. Map scale: 1:500,000).

On Saturday Father Walczak drove me around to the small villages where the ancestors of the people I was researching were born so I could take pictures. At Nowa Wieś (Neudorf) I wanted to borrow the book that has death records from 1854 on. The priest, Father Czesław Jedroszka, first showed me books from 1926, then 1936 and then 1942. I tried to explain I wanted to see the book from 1854. He then said the book could have been destroyed by fire. I again tried to explain that I had seen this book two years ago. He finally opened a narrow cabinet with four or five shelves and the only thing in this cabinet was the record book I was asking about. *I do not give up easily.* There was an index in the book and right away I found Jacob Stenzel's death date. Father Walczak was having the neighborhood priests over in the evening and he was coming to that evening to pick up the book. So I only had a few hours in the afternoon for research. We went to a restaurant for the noontime meal. It was a place he frequents and knew the waitress quite well. I finished my research and gave the book to Father Walczak to give back to the priest from Nowa Wieś. At about 9:00 PM I realized I needed to look at the book again but I was in my pajamas and I didn't think the priests would be too comfortable if I interrupted them in the living room. Anyway I was very tired and there was only so much I could do.

The church records for Trębaczków included Nowa Wieś and surrounding villages located south of Trębaczków. The church in Nowa Wieś started to keep track of their own records in 1854. Baptism records for Nowa Wieś from 1854 to 1880 are on microfilm and I have tons of information. I don't know where the marriage records for Neudorf are from 1854 on. My Polish needs to be a lot better.

We stopped in Dziadowa Kłoda so I could take pictures of the inside of the church. Father Dudek was home and as we were leaving I asked if he had any records. He had birth, marriage and death records from 1870 on. I really didn't have time to look at them. The church records that covered the years 1717-1920 for this village are at the archdiocesan archive and have been microfilmed. I found most of the Wanzek information on microfilm when I was in Salt Lake City. However, I did not find their marriage record. This is another case where the records should have been sent to the archdiocesan archives so they could have been microfilmed.

On Sunday I spent all day taking pictures of the records with my digital camera. I had a lot of trouble and some of the copies are not very good. There are too many bells and whistles to learn.

On Sunday after Mass, a lady came up to me and asked if I was a Staloch from Minnesota. It was Monika Kokot who was related to the Domogallas. She was going to call her granddaughter to see if she could do the translating for us. They came over at 5:00 PM. I could not tell if there was a relation between the Staloch Domogallas in Minnesota and her Domogallas.

Father Walczak insisted on driving me to Wrocław on Monday morning. I should have called my taxi driver but I thought maybe Father would use the money for his traveling and maybe for the heating bill!! I also gave him something for the week I was there plus I gave him a polar fleece cardigan with a Minnesota emblem on it. I did not want him to forget the Minnesota connection. He seemed happy with the cardigan and he wore it several times while I was there. We left for Wrocław at 9:00 AM because he had to be back by noon at the school. I got to check in early and I was so exhausted I slept all afternoon and most of the evening and all night long.

Father Walczak invited me back. I know I need to do more research but I don't think I could go back to such conditions. I don't want to be that cold again. It would probably take 8-10 weeks to research all of the families that I am interested in. And I don't know if it will be in my budget in the next few years. Father Walczak does not have the time to look up family history nor does he care to do it.

I spent the second week in Wrocław at a lovely hotel near the Rynek (town square). It was a first class hotel (without the first class rate) and I enjoyed the cleanliness and warmth.

How did I do with the Polish language? Really terrible. I knew quite a few words but I can't always put a sentence together. Father Walczak knew more English than I knew Polish. He learned English in school but hadn't used it for twenty years. My experience in Wrocław was that a lot more people knew English than what I experienced two years ago. For instance, at least one waitress/waiter in almost every restaurant knew English. Back to Polish class for me.

What would I do differently? I was pretty well prepared. My laptop and digital camera worked great. However, next time I would borrow the records and do my research in a hotel room.

It took awhile to update my database when I got home. I had exactly 10,000 people in my database the day I left for Poland, and now I have almost 10,700 people. My database continues to grow.

Articles published in the
Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter

Back issues of PGS-MN Newsletter are available for purchase. Cost is \$4.00 per issue except the checked (✓) issues which are on sale to members for \$2.00. Order from: Paul Kulas, editor, 12008 West River Road, Champlin MN 55316. Indicate the desired issues and send check or money order payable to "PGS-MN."

The following abbreviations are used for regular newsletter features: PL=President's Letter; BB=Bulletin Board; MB=Missing Branches; LC=Library Corner..Book Reviews. The LC notation is followed by the name of item(s) being reviewed (in italics) or else a statement of the subject of the books being reviewed (in plan print). "Origins" is also a regular feature of the newsletter. This column features the research of requested surnames in Hoffman's Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings and in Rymut's Słownik nazwisk współcześnie w polsce używanych. The Origins notation is followed by the surname(s) researched (in parenthesis).

V. 1, No. 1 (Winter 1993): Witamy! (Welcome); PL; Our Logo; What is being Polish?; FEEFHS Established (Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies); MB; New Books Relating to German Genealogy; Our Challenge.

V. 1, No. 2 (Summer 1993): Polish Museum in Winona; PL; The Mickiewicz Trail (re: presentation by Dr. Borys Klein); BB; LC (Recent Library Acquisitions); MB; LC (*The German Researcher: How to Get the Most Out of an LDS Family History Center; Common Abbreviations in Meyers Orts...*).

V. 1, No. 3 (Autumn 1993): PL; BB; Vital Records at Sacred Heart (re: Sacred Heart PNCC, Minneapolis. First of a series of articles); LC (*Polish Roots*); MB.

V. 1, No. 4 (Winter 1993-94): Hats Off To Our Founding President!; Letters; PL; BB; The Immigration History Research Center; Genealogical Double-header In Salt Lake City; Sacred Heart PNCC Vital Records (Continued); Parish Records in the Winona Area. MB.

V. 2, No. 1 (Spring 1994): PL; Letters; BB; Membership Report (re: A listing of members and the surnames they are researching); Polish Catholic Churches in Minnesota; Part 1: Polish Catholic Churches in the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis (this installment: Polish Catholic parishes in St. Paul and Vicinity--St. Stanislaus Kostka and St. Adalbert's in St. Paul; St. John the Baptist, New Brighton; St. Casimir's, St. Paul; Holy Trinity, So. St. Paul; and other St. Paul parishes); LC (Introductory Polish Genealogical Research); Sacred Heart PNCC Vital Records (Continued); PSGMn Past-President featured in National Publication (about Blanche Krbechek); MB.

V. 2, No. 2 (Summer 1994): PL; MB; BB; LC (*Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych Krajów Słowiańskich [Geographic Dictionary of the Former Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavic Lands]*); Polish Catholic Churches in Minnesota (Continued) (this installment: Polish Catholic parishes in Minneapolis--Holy Cross, St. Philip's, St. Hedwig's, All Saints; and other Minneapolis area parishes); LC (Rusins in Minnesota); Sacred Heart PNCC Vital Records (concluded); Retired prof has a passion for genealogy (about Kornel Kondy).

V. 2, No. 3 (Autumn 1994): Echoes from the Past (eulogy of Konstancja Jasińska); Letters; BB; LC (*Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings*); Polish Catholic Churches in Minnesota (Continued) (this installment: Rural Polish churches in the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis--St. Peter's and St. Joseph's, Delano; St. Mary of Czestochowa, rural Delano; St. Scholastica's, Heidelberg; St. Joseph's, Lexington; St. Gregory the Great, North Branch; and other churches in the rural part of the archdiocese); Proceed with Caution (re: research hints); MB.

V. 2, No. 4 (Winter 1994-95): Letters; PL; BB; Some Resources for Research on Polish-American Genealogy (first of a series); The First Polish Settlers came from Kaszuby; Pioneer Members of St. Casimir's Church (St. Paul); MB.

V. 3, No. 1 (Spring, 1995): Some Resources for Research on Polish-American Genealogy (Continued); PL; Letters; MB; BB; LC (*A Translation Guide to 19th-Century Polish-Language Civil-Registration Documents*); Tryba in Minnesota--Thomas Tryba; LC (*Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia*); First Parishioners of Saint Adalbert's Church (St. Paul).

V. 3, No. 2 (Summer, 1995): A Dream Visit comes True (re: Clare Larkin's visit to Chonice, Poland); PL; Letters; BB; Your Canadian Kashub Cousins and their trek from Wilno to Winona (re: Shirley Mask Connolly's visit to Winona and the common surnames in Winona, MN and Wilno, Ontario, Canada); Two families with Canadian connections that apparently move to Minnesota; Some Resources for Research on Polish-American Genealogy (Continued); MB.

V. 3, No. 3 (Autumn, 1995): Peplinski Family Reunion (in Barry's Bay, Ontario); Letters; BB; LC (*Roman Catholic Parishes in the Polish People's Republic in 1984*); A Trip to Polish Canada (and to Polish Michigan and Wisconsin); MB; Some Resources for Research on Polish-American Genealogy (Continued).

V. 3, No. 4 (Winter 1995-96): Polish Catholic Churches in Minnesota Series to Continue with New Ulm Diocese: Films of Polish Catholic Church Records of the Diocese of New Ulm now available at the LDS Family History Center in Crystal; PL; Letters; BB; MB; Little Ripples Through Time (re: survival of a folk adage from Mazuria to northeastern Minnesota); Where my Paternal Roots are (re: Kornel Kondy's visit to his ancestral villages); LC (*Polish Localities in the Russian Partition and Their Parish Affiliations, Vol. 1: Białystok, Drohiczyń, Łomża, Płock Dioceses*); Some Resources for Research on Polish-American Genealogy (Continued).

✓ **V. 4, No. 1 (Spring 1996):** April Membership Meeting to Feature Video Presentations (re: *Poland; A Proud Heritage* and *Polish Roots in Carlton County* which describes Polish settlements in Pine and Carlton counties in and around the towns of Sturgeon Lake, Cloquet, Moose Lake and Willow River and features the establishment of Catholic churches with Polish membership including St. Joseph's in Split Rock, St. Casimir's in Cloquet, St. Isidore's in Sturgeon Lake, Holy Family in Moose Lake and St. Mary's in Willow River; PL; BB; Letters; Orchard Lake (Michigan) Schools Emphasize Polish Heritage; Some Resources for Research on Polish-American Genealogy (Concluded); MB.

✓ **V. 4, No. 2 (Summer 1996):** PL; BB; Letters; Surprise, Surprise! (Harry McQuat's Ancestral origins in Silesia); Polish Catholic Churches in Minnesota; Part 2: Polish Catholic Churches in the Diocese of New Ulm (this installment: Polish Catholic Parishes in Lincoln County and vicinity--St. John Cantius, Wilno); MB; Rev. Roman Nir, Director of the Central Archives of Polonia issues Appeal for Historical Materials; Success Story #1 (Friend in Poland asks: "Do we still have relatives in North America?"); It's History! (re: Polish roots of King Canute of England).

V. 4, No. 3 (Autumn 1996): PL; BB; Letters; Relevant Articles for Those with Ancestors from Present-day Ukrainian or Former German Territory; If you bow at all, bow low (about Barbara Rockman); Polish Catholic Churches in Minnesota (Continued) (this installment: Polish Catholic parishes in Lincoln County and vicinity--Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Taunton; Ss. Peter and Paul, Ivanhoe; other parishes in southwestern New Ulm diocese); MB; Questionnaire Results; Success Story #2 (re: Using the MGS National Telephone Directory CD-ROM); Polish Heritage Trail in Central Wisconsin.

V. 4, No. 4 (Winter 1996-97): Polish Poet Wislawa Szymborska Wins Nobel Prize; PL; BB; Letters; "Lost and Found": A PGS-MN Success Story (re: Newsletter query result in finding lost Visneskie family); Silesia to America--A Heritage: Polish Silesian Settlement in Central Minnesota; More Information About Tracing Polish Ancestors from what is now the Commonwealth of Independent States; LC (The PGS-MN Church and Local History Collection, Part 1); MB; Success Story #3 (re: Question Oral Family History).

V. 5, No. 1 (Spring 1997): PL; BB; Letters; Resources for Polish-American Genealogy in Minnesota; Polish Catholic Churches in Minnesota (Continued) (this installment: Early Polish settlement of McLeod County; St. Adalbert's, Silver Lake; Other parishes in McLeod County); Legendary Wilno (Canada) Cabinetmaker may

have left a Legacy in St. Paul, MN; LC (The PGS-MN Church and Local History Collection, Part 2; *The Lands of Partitioned Poland, 1795-1918*); MB; PGS-MN at St. Mary's Orthodox Cathedral.

V. 5, No. 2 (Summer 1997): Searching Ships' Lists for your Polish Ancestors: Passengers on the Ship, Bark *Agda*; PL; BB; Letters; Boundary Changes (1795-1815); Poland's Changing Frontiers...; Parishioners of 1900: Church of Saint John Cantius, Wilno, Minnesota; *Słownik Geograficzny*; Abbreviations and Terms most frequently used in *Słownik Geograficzny*; Panna Maria, Texas: The Oldest Polish Settlement in America; A Minnesota Link to the *Agda*; LC (Short Takes at the PGS-MN Library; *Historical Atlas of East Central Europe*); MB; PGS-MN visits St. Cloud!

✓ **V. 5, No. 3 (Autumn 1997):** PGS-MN has a Web Site!; PL; Letters; Origins (Kita); Polish Catholic Churches in Minnesota (Continued) (this installment: Polish Catholic parishes in the Northwestern part of the New Ulm Diocese--Early Catholic settlement of the Northwest part of the Diocese; St. Joseph's, Edison Township, Swift County; Other parishes in the northwest portion of the New Ulm diocese); LC (The PGS-MN Church and Local History Collection, Part 3); MB; LC (*Nazwy miejscowe Polski: historia, pochodzenie, zmiany [Polish place names, histories, origins, changes]*); BB.

V. 5, No. 4 (Winter 1997-98): PL; BB; Letters; Kaszuby--1997; Relatives in Browerville?; Origins (Kulas); From *Słownik geograficzny*: Selected Villages in Rajgród Parish, Szczuczyń District; The Kulas family in Janków Zaleśny; Meanings of Polish Surnames; LC (*Heart and Hard Work: Memories of "Northeast" Minneapolis*); MB.

✓ **V. 6, No. 1 (Spring 1998):** Using the Internet for Your Research; PL; Letters; BB; Origins (Muchliński); Mennonites in Poland and the "Polish" Mennonites (Part I); Agriculture Census: Morrison County--1880; Polish Genealogy Sources on the Internet; This year, Poland!; Back to Square One: A Return to Silesia; MB; LC (*Resources for Polish-American and Polish-Canadian Genealogical Research*); New MGS Library.

✓ **V. 6, No. 2 (Summer 1998):** PL; Letters; Origins (Jakubik, Soboszczyk, Pluskwik); Mennonites in Poland and "Polish" Mennonites (Part II); From *Słownik geograficzny*: More on Villages from Rajgród parish; A Good Time to Visit! (re: Canada's First Polish Settlement in Renfrew County, Ontario); Traveling down that "information superhighway": Using the Internet for Polish Genealogical Research; U.S. Senate approves Polish membership in NATO; MB.

✓ **V. 6, No. 3 (Autumn 1998):** PL; Letters; Origins (Laskowski, Kalka); Poland changes its Provinces again!; BB; Two Minnesota parishes founded by German-speaking Catholics from West Prussia (re: St. Joseph's, Rosen; St. James, Nassau; From *Słownik geograficzny*: Koczała; and from *Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preussen*: Flötenstein; Gosse Île: Canada's Version of Ellis Island; Family Trails Weekend: Morrison County Families Reunion; September 18, 1944... American Fighters Remembered (re: relief flight to drop supplies to the Polish freedom fighters of the Warsaw Uprising); LC (More Short Takes at the PGS-MN Library); Holocaust Videotapes Available; MB.

✓ **V. 6, No. 4 (Winter 1998-99):** PL; BB; Letters; Origins (Lameczyk, Klarkowski, Wrzeszcz); Is your Great-Grandmother on the Internet?; The Legacy of Andreas Kleszcz; Records of six Stearns County Catholic parishes are located at Opole (re: St. Hedwig's and St. Mary's, Holdingford; Immaculate Conception, St. Anna; Sacred Heart, Arban; St. Columbkille, St. Wendell; Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Opole); Patterns of Polish Settlement in Minnesota, 1910: Buyck Township, St. Louis County; A Transcription of the "Polish Side" of the Forest Home Cemetery, Buyck, St. Louis County; Map #1, The Polish Lands; MB.

V. 7, No. 1 (Spring 1999): Sources for Reconstruction a Polish Ancestral Village: Janków Zaleśny, Wielkopolska (re: describes available sources of information about villages in Poland using Janków Zaleśny as an example); PL; BB; Letters; Reconstructing the Vanished Communities of Poland and Polish America; Looking for the Veleske family who once lived at 977 E. Jassamine St. St. Paul, MN; From *Słownik Geograficzny*: Bargłów Kościelny and Vicinity; New Films of the Opole Diocese; MB.

- ✓ **V. 7, No. 2 (Summer 1999):** A Visit to Buyck (in St. Louis County, MN); PL; BB; Letters; A family saga (re: Diana Gustafson's story of her ancestors journey from Poland to Sturgeon Lake, MN to Oregon); In Search of Polish Grandparents (re: Cecelia McKieg's visit to ancestral villages in northern Poland); Polish Martyrs (1939-1945); Origins (Zilka, Piekarski); More on Flötenstein/Koczała!!; LC (Recent Additions; *Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia*); Poland's Provinces 1975-1999; MB; Viewpoint--Once Upon a Time in America (re: A Polish immigrant's experience in America).
- ✓ **V. 7, No. 3 (Autumn 1999):** Günter Grass--Nobel Laureate: German Conscience or Polish Patriot?; PL; Letters; Full Circle: Polish Catholics in Browerville, MN; Origins (Warzecha); LC (Skarby z Polski--Treasures from Poland for the PGS-MN Library); Poland: First to Fight; My Trip to Poland (re: Kathy Wilebski Schafer's visit to Poland); MB.
- ✓ **V. 7, No. 4 (Winter 1999-2000):** PL; BB; Letters; The Minnesota GenWeb and Minnesota Biographies Projects; The Beginning of Polish Settlement in Duluth; A Transcription of St. Joseph's Cemetery, Gnesen, St. Louis County: Part 1; Strzelce Opolskie: Translations; LC (*The German Researcher*; Supplementary resources for Polish research); *PGS-MN Newsletter* Surname Indexing Project (re: the indexing of surnames in Vol. 1 of the *PGS-MN Newsletter*); A Dream Come True (re: A visit to ancestral villages in Silesia of Jeanette Bias); MB.
- ✓ **V. 8, No. 1 (Spring 2000):** The Patterns of Polish Settlement in Minnesota: Rice Lake and Gnesen Townships in St. Louis County, 1870-1920; PL; BB; Letters; Tracing Silesian Roots; A Transcription of St. Joseph's Cemetery, Gnesen, St. Louis County: Part 2; *PGS-MN Newsletter* Surname Indexing Project--Volume 2; MB.
- V. 8, No. 2:(Summer 2000):** The Origin of Polish Settlement in Northwest Minnesota; PL; BB; Letters; An Introduction to the *New IHRC* (re: Immigration History Research Center, U of Minnesota); Origins (Kuczek); Ss. Peter & Paul Catholic Church: Duluth, Minnesota; LC (Polish Immigration to Texas); A Digest of Burials at Holy Rosary Cemetery, Lancaster, Kittson County; Origins (Zamysłowski, Niezgocki); MB.
- V. 8, No. 3 (Autumn 2000):** How Many Cousins Were In Your 8th Grade Class? Silesian Polish settlement in south central Minnesota; PL; BB; Letters; Table of Immigration Information: Silesian Polish settlement in south central Minnesota; From *Słownik geograficzny*: The Homeland of the Polish Pioneers of Wells: Syców and selected nearby villages; LC (Austrian Map Series of Middle Europe; Topographic Maps of Poland); Gnesen and Rice Lake: A Postscript; Origins (Magryta); *PGS-MN Newsletter* Surname Indexing Project--Volume 3; MB.
- V. 8, No. 4 (Winter 2000-01):** PL; BB; Letters; Clarification Concerning German Military Records; MB; Origins (Matros); The Opatz Surname in America; LC (Prussian Catholics); A Return to the Homeland of my Ancestors (re: Lou Kruchowski's visit to Silesia); Searching for Rys in Poland (re: Description of research in southern Poland by John Rys with practical suggestions); *PGS-MN Newsletter* Surname Indexing Project--Volume 4.
- V. 9, No. 1 (Spring 2001):** PGS-MN Mail List: An Invitation; PL; BB; Letters; LC (*In Their Words: A Genealogist's Translation Guide to Polish, German, Latin, and Russian Documents, Volume I: Polish*); MB; *PGS-MN Newsletter* Surname Indexing Project--Volume 5.
- V. 9, No. 2 (Summer 2001):** PL; BB; Letters; Z Leśnictwa Raigrodzkiego: A Chain Migration from Poland's North Country to Minnesota's Mesabi Iron Range; Rajgród-area Natives who settled in and around Virginia, Minnesota; From *Słownik geograficzny*: The rest of Rajgród parish and the Big Biebrzański Marsh; LC (103 Articles by Father Al Rekowski); Origins (Kraft/Kreft); MB.
- ✓ **V. 9, No. 3 (Autumn 2001):** The Polish Army in France in World War I (Haller's Army): Recruitment Database--Northern Minnesota; PL; BB; Letters; Origins (Broz); LC (A mini-collection on the PNCC for the PGS-MN Library); Parafia św. Józefata (St. Josephat's, Duluth); Parafia Najświętszego Serca Jezusa (Sacred

Heart, Minneapolis); From *Słownik geograficzny*: Rajcza; Haller's Army Recruits--1918: Duluth, Minnesota--Superior, Wisconsin and vicinity; MB.

V. 9, No. 4 (Winter 2001-2002): A Transcription of St. Joseph's Cemetery: Split Rock Township, Carlton County, Minnesota; PL; BB; Letters; Great figures of Poland's history and culture; The Unusual Fate of the Racławicka Panorama; MB.

V. 10, No. 1 (Spring 2202): A Silesian Experience (re: Bob Prokott's visit to his ancestral homeland); PL; BB; Letters; Polish Research Websites; More internet sites; Origins (Stenzel/Stencel, Lamusga/Lamuszga); *PGS-MN Newsletter* Surname Indexing Project--Volume 6; East- and West-Prussia, Poznań and Silesia; Administrative Divisions (re: Map of Polish areas of Prussia); MB.

V. 10, No. 2 (Summer 2002): Special issue!! National Polish American Sports Hall of Fame; Editor's letter; NPASHF Roll of Honor; NPASHF Class of 2002; NPASHF: The 2002 Nominees; NPASHF: Who gets to vote? An editorial...; My nominees...; NPASHF: 2002 Ballot Results; What about...?; My All-Time Polish American Baseball Team; The undefeated 1948 Notre Dame football team; An interview with Stan Coveleski; Genealogy: Collecting...; MB.

V. 10, Nos. 3 & 4 (Autumn 2002, Winter 2002-03): Double Issue!!; Charter Members, 1993; PL; BB; Letters; Program reports...; Websites for Kashubian Research; Drobne Echa (First of a series of articles translated from the Polish-American press); Installment #1, From *Stońce*, 1898: Dateline: St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, and Gilman; Opole Homeland-Chronicle, 1936: Emigration to America from the District of Opole, 70 Years Ago; LC (Recent Additions to the PGS-MN Library); "You Too Can Find That Tiny Village": Detailed Sectional Maps of Poland; MB.

Brick Wall continued from page 11

C. Polish Archives

1. State - <http://www.archiwa.gov.pl> - has three databases, lists what is available - click to English:
SEZAM - titles and creators
IZA - list of archives
PRADZIAD - parish and civil records (most useful)

2. Archival information in English - <http://www.piasa.org/polisharchives.html>

3. Magnates Archives - relating towns, <http://www.avotaynu.com/magnates.htm>

4. City Directories - many available in Poland, some is US - check card catalogs

D. Bordering countries - PGS-MN planning on a session on this subject later this year.

E. Postings and News Groups

F. Join **Ancestry.com** - advertises onebillion names - US Records plans range from \$79 95 - 119.90 for a year's subscription.

G. Hire professional

IV. REFERENCES

1. *Tracing Immigrant Origins - Research Outline* - 30 page booklet available from LDS FHC

2. *Hamburg Passengers from Kingdom of Poland and Russian Empire* - Mosser and Silverman

3. *Genealogical Guide to East and West Prussia* - 355 page guide - Brandt and Goertz

4. *Archiwa Państwowe w Polsce: Przewodnik po Zasobach* (Polish State Archives Resource Guide) - see: <http://www.dig.com.pl>

5. *Słownik Geograficzny* - In Polish but translation is not that difficult - for listings that have been translated into English go see: http://www.polishroots.com/slownik_index.htm

Missing Branches: continued from page 28

Mary Ann Trent, 114 Deerwood Trail, Sharpsburg GA 30277-2000 <gatraveler@mindspring.com> is a new member.

Steven Ukasick, 5317 Bryant Ave. S., Minneapolis MN 55419 <ask4more@core.com> is researching BARAN, PASIERBEK, WARMUS, CIEPLY, KOWALEWSKI from Jaskowice which is near Wadowice; LUKASIK, WOJNAROWICZ, DZIEMIĘLA, MACHOWICZ from Jasło; DUNAJ from Sieklówka (near Jasło); MAROCZKA, GAWRON, BARAN from Toki (south of Jasło).

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

Stanley Frymark <tanstan@gmx.de> is looking for others researching STOLTMAN/STOLTMANN in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

NEW MEMBERS: *We welcome the following:*

Ronald Barrow, 10443 Aquila Ave So., Bloomington MN <barrowski@aol.com> is researching DRUZINSKI in Windon, MN and Chicago.

Duane L. Jabas, 2651 Martin Way, White Bear Township, MN 56110-4619 <djabas1244@attbi.com> is a new member.

William P. Jawor, 11473 Goldenrod St. N.W., Coon Rapids MN 55448-0246 is researching JAWOR in Illinois, Wisconsin and New York.

Stella (Flis) Lundquist, 2022 Charlton Ridge, West St. Paul MN 55118-4402 <scl@usfamily.net> is researching FLIS in Lublin in Poland and in St. Paul

and Chicago.

Gerald Mattson, 15335 Danbury Ave., Rosemount MN 55068 <gmatts@frontiernet.net> is researching KOLINSKI, KSIEZYCKI in Krośniewice and Lubien in Poland.

Kathy Middendorf, 711 Main St. E., Freeport MN 56331 <kathy_middendorf@melrose.k12.mn.us> is researching KLOBE, WINKLER, TEICHER, HEINISCH, TEUBER, WEISSER, WEISBRICH in Kries Neisser (Lindewiese), Kries Falkenberg (Puschine), Steinau, Friedland, Kl. Schnellendorf and in Norwood and Cologne in Carver Co., MN (See letter from Kathy on page 4).

Jenifer Orr, 3537 Great Oaks Pl., Egan MN 55123 <orrrx00a@umn.edu> is researching DANIELSKI, TORBA, YERKE, WALKOWIAK, PRZYBLESKI/PRZBYLSKI in Posen -Exin/Kcynia in Poland and in St. Paul, Duluth, Brainerd MN and Buffalo NY.

Spencer J. Sokolowski, 10334 Miss. Blvd., Coon Rapids MN 55433 <SpikeSokol@msn.com> is researching SOKOLOWSKI, JEDLINSKI in Sandomierz and in Minneapolis and JASINSKI, SULINSKI in Rypin and in Chicago.

Missing Branches: continued on page 27

Minnesota Genealogical Society
Polish Genealogical Society
of Minnesota
5768 Olson Memorial Hwy.
Golden Valley MN 55422

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
Paid
Minneapolis, MN
Permit No. 28318

