



# Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

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## BEING FOUND ON THE INTERNET: PATIENCE IS A VIRTUE

By John L. Rys  
(E-mail: john@john.rys.name)

The Internet is a great place to do genealogical research for ancestors and relatives or for just finding a variety of genealogy related information. However, on the reverse side, it is an even greater experience to be "found" on the Internet.

### Just Learning!

In 1995 I took a course on how to program an Internet website. There were no web design programs like Microsoft's *FrontPage* or Macromedia's *Dreamweaver*. We used the basic web programming language called Hypertext Mark up Language, abbreviated as HTML. My purpose in learning HTML was job related, but I saw some use for it in genealogical work. So I created a rather elementary "Rys Genealogy" website. Nothing fancy, I was just happy to be on the "Information Highway." The website contained some non-confidential family information, a family tree and my E-mail address. I did not have a counter so I don't know how many people found the website.

I became concerned about the slowness of website indexing which is performed automatically by search engines like *Google* or *Altavista*. So I submitted my website address to various popular search engines to speed up the indexing of my site. Now the website had better indexing exposure, but it still had little response.

### Background on Polish Relatives

As background, my grandparents arrived in this country about 100 years ago. My grandparents, of course, spoke Polish and maintained some contact with family in Poland. My parents were first generation Americans, spoke some Polish but did not maintain any contact with the "old country" relatives. Similarly, my two sisters and I spoke no fluent Polish and had no contact with anyone in Poland. We were absolutely clueless about any living Polish relatives in Europe.

*Being found, continued on page 20*



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### Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota

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

<http://www.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>  
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<GFK\_PGenSoc@msn.com>  
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<john@john.rys.name>  
Director.....Lisa Trembley (952-941-0574)  
<ltrembley@mn.rr.com>

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### 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

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Items submitted for publication are welcomed and encouraged. Deadlines for inclusion are: March 1, June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 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>

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### President's Letter:

We are very pleased that attendance at PGS-MN programs seems to be on the upswing. We had more than 40 members at the October 25th meeting, which featured the subject, "Changing Borders of Poland, from the first partition to post WW II." This topic continues to be of interest to, and a source of puzzlement for researchers, who are introduced to the names of entities such as Prussia (as well as East & West Prussia), Poznan, the Congress Kingdom of Poland, Galicia, etc. John Kowles gave a very clear, concise chronology of Poland's border changes during this time period.

Many attendees availed themselves to studying the latest addition to our map collection--our recently acquired 1:100,000 maps of present day Poland--which were available after the meeting.

We have one more program in 2003. It will be held at the MGS Library on November 22nd, at 10:00 am. We will demonstrate and discuss what should be the finished product of everyone's research--a completed Family History. Examples of different types of histories will be available. For those who envision writing their family history, you may want to start a list of those documents to be included. More detailed information about this meeting will be forthcoming.

Because of the great interest in the new maps at the last two meetings, we will again make them available at the November meeting. Bring your questions about the village you are searching for, to this meeting.

The end of the year also means that your annual membership fee may be due. Check the date on your newsletter, and if due by the end of this year, help our membership chairperson out by paying in a timely manner.

We hope to see as many as possible at the November meeting, and at our annual meeting on January 17, 2004.

--Terry Kita

## Program Meeting Summary

PGS-MN Fall Conference Program  
Saturday September 20, 2003

Presented by Ceil Jensen

A series of three lectures was presented at the MGS Library by Ceil Jensen. Ceil has presented at FEEFHS, Illinois State Genealogical Society, PGSA's Chicago Conference and many other conferences. This program was done in cooperation with the Pommern and Kashubian societies. Over 75 people were in attendance, including many non-members.

Ceil was a high school teacher for many years and has a very polished, down to earth style. She has been researching her Polish ancestors since 1972 and has made many trips to Poland. Each of the presentations was done via power point, and included personal information from her ancestral Polish researches. She has a website which attendees can access for further information, and by which they can query her with specific questions. The topics presented were only three of a large number in her repertoire.

Her three presentations were:

1. *Finding Your Polish Village with U. S. Documents* outlined the many sources of records available to researchers, whether on-line, by mail or by personal visit. Sources included Civil, Military, Mining and Religious records. Either a website, address or phone number was included for each source.

2. *Researching Polish Archives On-Line and in Poland* was based on the premise that one has located an ancestral village in Poland. This lecture presented European archives, repositories and civil offices accessible by computer. The Hamburg Internet databank was highlighted. How to prepare for a visit to a Polish archive was also covered.

3. *Researching Your Heritage in Poland* discussed how to plan for a genealogical visit to Poland. Examples of documentation available, how to hire a guide or researcher, and how to budget for such a trip were among topics included. She gave many examples from her many trips to different parts of Poland, as well as practical travel advice which is applicable to travel everywhere.

A question and answer session followed the three lectures, but questioners also were able to talk with Ceil between sessions. The lectures were very informative and well-presented, and well worth it to those who attended. We will consider her other topics at a future meeting.

We had quite a few out-of-area people inquire about a CD of her presentations. For a cost of \$10, a CD of her three presentations, video plus audio can be purchased. If interested, contact me either by email or by mail--both addresses are listed on the second page of this newsletter.

--Terry Kita, PGS-MN

## Resources and Websites

Handouts with active Hyperlinks of Ceil Jensen's Minnesota presentation (and for others she has given around the country) are found on her website at <<http://mipolonia.net/>> The following is a selected listing of resources/websites from her Minnesota workshop (See her website for a complete listing).

### Session 1, Finding your Polish Village

The ShipsList re: F. Misseler  
<http://www.theshipslist.com/Forms/faq.html>

Kartenmeister <http://www.kartenmeister.com>

East and West Prussia Gazetteer by Stephen Barthel  
<http://www.horlacher.org/germany/ewpruss>  
(a copy of this work is in the Polish Collection at the MGS Library).

Meyers Orts und Verkehers Lexikon  
des Deutschen Reichs  
(FHC call number) 943 E5mo, microfilms 496,640-496,641, microfiche 6,000,001-6,000,029  
(a copy of this work is in the German Collection at the MGS Library).

Library of Congress Map Room  
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml>

Email for Free Maps  
attn. Dr. Stephen Paczolt at [MAPS@LOC.GOV](mailto:MAPS@LOC.GOV)

FHL Reference Desk in Salt Lake, Utah  
(800) 346-6044

NARA's Great Lakes Region (Chicago)  
(Retired records from Federal agencies and courts in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.)  
<http://www.archives.gov/facilities/il/chicago.html>

### Session 2, Research Polish Archives On-line

EAN - European Archival Network  
<http://www.european-archival.net/map/>

*Resources continued on page 10*



## Letters to the Editor Listy do Redaktora

### Where is Mastoli?

I am trying to find out where a town named *Mastoli* might be? I found my grandmother, Anna BUTKIEWICZ, and her parents Antonina and Wincenty, on a passenger record on the Ellis Island website. Their place of residence was listed as Mastoli. Their ethnicity was listed as Russian although they had always told the family that they were Polish. Their ship was the *Patricia*. It sailed from Hamburg, Germany and arrived at Ellis Island on June 30, 1899. We have looked at maps and atlases but haven't been able to locate Mastoli. Do you know where it is or where we might look?

I enjoy the information in *PGS-MN Newsletter*. Thanks for any help that you can give us.

Mary Ann Johnson <kmmmjohnson@msn.com>

*Editor's reply: I checked the index of my fairly detailed road atlas of Poland and also Słownik geograficzny and I found no village in Poland with the spelling of "Mastoli." The closest I found to that spelling was "Mataly." It may be a long shot that this is the village that you are looking for but it IS located in what was the Russian partition. It is located about 60 km northeast of Warsaw.*

*Because there is no village in Poland with the Mastoli spelling, I assume that it was either misspelled on the arrival list or that it was incorrectly entered into the Ellis Island database. You do know the name of the ship and that it sailed from Hamburg in June 1899. I would check the Hamburg exit lists to see how the name of the village was spelled there. The Hamburg lists have been filmed by the LDS Family History Library. You can order the Hamburg passenger record through your nearest LDS Family History Center.*

**Readers: If you know where Mastoli is located be sure to let us know.**

### Subject: Briese

I got the *PGS-MN Newsletter* today, and it's a fine effort, as always.

I noticed you had trouble finding much on the surname BRIESE (*PGS-MN Newsletter*, Summer 2003, p. 6). Your guess is right--it's German. In fact, Rymut says it's a German adaptation of Polish *Brzoza* or *Brzeza* or *Breza*, all variants of the Slavic root meaning "birch tree." A German source, *Duden Familiennamen*, says it refers to family origin in any of several places called *Briese* or *Briesen* in Silesia and Pomerania. That makes sense, because these place names surely come from that Germanized version of *Brzoza* or *Brzeza* or *Breza*, all of which are known Polish variants of the word for "birch tree."

If you go to <www.kartenmeister.com> and check for places named Briese you find 29 matches, names that begin with Briese-, including Briesen, the most common one.

So the surname probably refers to a place name Briese or Briesen, which in turn got its name from a Germanized version of a Polish name meaning "birches," presumably because these settlements were in or near particularly prominent forests of birches.

As for LASTKOFRIE, I agree that this name has to be misspelled. Like you, I couldn't find a match close enough to be worth mentioning; there are some names similar, but they could be misleading. A search on the *Kartenmeister* and *ShtetlSeeker* sites came up empty.

The *-frie* ending makes no sense in Polish or German. My guess is it was misread and was originally *-fce* or *-fcze*, where the *-f-* is probably a phonetic rendering of *W*. In other words, I'd guess LASTKOWKA is closer to the original form--but probably still not right, because none of my sources mentions that either.

I can't help wondering if it was originally LASKOWKA -- that's the closest name that suggests itself to me. But as you can see, that's not close enough to be compelling, and it might just end up misleading Mr. Briese. If you think it's worth passing on to him, that's fine -- but do stress that it is just a guess and could be dead wrong!

Hope this helps a little, and keep up the good work!

Fred Hoffman <wfhoffman@prodigy.net>

*Editors' note: See also the article by Ed Brandt on this subject on page 8. Thank you, Fred and Ed for your thoughts on this matter.*

## Subject: Polish Ancestry

We are interested in our Polish Ancestry and also would like to receive the Polish Newsletter. My husband's mother was Polish and her relatives came from an area called *Wola Dębowiecka* which must have been changed as we cannot find that name anywhere. Can you help??? Thank you in advance.

Carole & Bill Schackman <cjwp@brainerd.net>

*Editor's reply: A map showing the location of Wola Dębowiecka is shown at right. It is just south of Jasło and not far north of the Slovakian border. This is mountain country. With your membership we are sending you all newsletters published this calendar year. Notice that most of our Summer 2003 issue is almost entirely devoted to the górale--Polish mountaineers.*



Wola Dębowiecka is located about 10km. south of Jasło.

Map source: *Mapa Topograficzna Polski*  
[Topographic Maps of Poland]. Scale: 1:200,000.  
Map set available at the MGS Library.

## Interpreting gravestones

Thank you very much for the information you sent. We found a Ludwick Pikula's gravestone and wonder if you can tell us what it means? It reads as follows:

+  
T            U  
S P O C  
Z Y M A  
SP

U R  
1680  
S I E R P  
1901  
UM  
1980  
L I P G A  
1930

Does this make any sense to you? We don't know if he is a relative or not but found him in the same area as some of my relatives.

Bill Schackman, Pillager MN

A couple years ago when I was at the St. Adalbert Cemetery in Silver Lake, I took a picture and tried to decipher the writing on the tombstone of my great grandmother, Michalina SZAFRANSKI. It was very hard to read but what I could make out looked something like:

line 1 (couldn't read)  
S + P  
Michalina  
Makoski

urozmadina  
18 wrzesnun  
1841 P  
Zmarla dnin  
9 Lutego  
1905 Pols u  
Prosze  
onniuciu  
onnoezinia

I can make out the dates of birth and death. My question is: Is it possible that the *Prosze* could be the name of the town where she was born in Poland? I don't know what the *Pols u* or *Posen* or *Polen* is after 1905, but is it possible that with the Polish accent and phonetic spelling and pronunciation that it stands for Poland, Prusce near Wagrowiec and Rogozno? How common was it to have the Polish town of origin on the tombstone?

Marian Sawyer <dds997@worldnet.att.net>

*Editor's reply: It was not very common to have one's place of origin in Poland on one's gravestone (It certainly would have been nice for all of us if that had been the common practice). Proszę means "please" in Polish. I suspect its use here is probably the start of a request like "Please remember me in your prayers" or something like that.*

*Readers, if you can help out Bill and Marian with these inscriptions, please let us know. It's always nice to get responses from our readers to the problems posed by our members on these pages.*

## Silesian research

I had the pleasure of meeting you at the MGS booth during the Minnesota State Fair this fall. As a result of our meeting I have submitted my Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota membership application.

As I briefly discussed with you, my paternal grandmother was born in Silesia. Her marriage certificate confirms that she was born in Breslau. It also indicates the name of another location associated with Breslau, perhaps a nearby village, a parish name or a neighborhood name. Unfortunately the handwriting is such that it is difficult to know the exact spelling of the second location. A copy of her marriage certificate is enclosed (*see copy on page 7*). You indicated that the PGS of Minnesota had Silesia knowledgeable members. Under these circumstances the door may be open to learn more regarding my Polish heritage. This is encouraging news.

My grandmother's maiden name was Julia BRONDER. She was born 1867 in Breslau. Her parent's names were Jacob Bronder and Franceska WAHL Bronder both born in Opole in 1837 and 1839 respectively. They settled in Montrose MN in 1883 and were buried in Waverly, MN in 1925 and 1901 respectively. Jacob was the father of five children born in Breslau namely: Theodore (1865-1916), Julia (1867-1939), John (1871-1955), Frances (1878-1925), and Frank (1880-1963).

I am looking forward to interfacing with the Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota. I am interested in knowing who I should contact within the Society regarding the questions I have and the questions that I should be asking.

**Frank R. Culhane**, Lake Nebagamon WI

*Editor's reply: I've been studying the Registration of Marriage that you sent. It appears to me that the name of the birth village of your grandmother is "Demmin." The first letter looks like the "D" in McDonnell, the second looks like the "e" in Superior, the next two look like the "m" in Casimir, the next letter is definitely "i" and the last is either "n" or "u." Of course, one might make out an entirely different spelling as well.*

*I found a village with the Demmin spelling in Ortsnamenverzeichnis der Ortschaften jenseits von Oder und Neiße (List of Name of Localities East of the Oder and Niesse) (A copy is available in the Polish collection at the MGS Library). This work lists the pre-WWII German place names and their Polish*

*equivalents in areas east of the Odra and Nysa Rivers. The problem is that this Demmin is in Pomerania and not in Silesia. Other than this record, do you have other documentation that your grandmother was Silesian? Might she have been Pomeranian or Kushubian? This record definitely says Breslau (Wrocław) which is in Silesia, but that might have been supplied by someone other than your grandmother at the time and might possibly be an error.*

*The Registration of Marriage indicates that Thomas Culhan and Julia Bronder were married before a Catholic priest in Superior, Wisconsin. Have you checked the church record of the marriage to see if the information is the same as on this record? Also, I would check church marriage records of the other children of Jacob Bronder and Francisca Wahl to see if there is an indication of their place of birth on those records. We also have detailed German language maps in our collection at the MGS Library. Perhaps these should be checked to see if there is a village with a spelling like Demmin in the Breslau area.*

I appreciate your help in determining the name of the birth village of my grandmother. I was intrigued with your methodology. I do not believe she was Pomeranian or Kushubian. I do believe she was from Silesia, as this information came directly from my grandmother to me in answer to my question when, as a young boy, I asked her where she was from. In her Registration of Marriage certificate, I was not too surprised to find Breslau as the place of her birth, as her younger brother's family in Foley, MN have recorded that she was born in Breslau. They have further recorded that her father and mother were born in Opole, indicating that prior to leaving Poland they were Silesia based.

After the conference on Saturday (*on September 20 by Ceil Jensen*), I traveled to Waverly and found the gravestones of my grandmother's father, mother, brother, sister and a nephew. The family farm was located in Montrose and the nearest Catholic Church was located in nearby Waverly where they were buried. I mention this to you, as one of your newsletters carried an interesting letter to the editor indicating that Delano, MN was settled by immigrants from Silesia. As Delano and Montrose are neighboring communities, that newsletter provides insight as to why that my great grandfather settled in Montrose.

I am interested in continuing my search into finding the name of my grandmother's village. Inasmuch as "Demmin" is not in Silesia, I am of the opinion that alternate spelling is needed. Looking at other letters in the marriage certificate, I certainly agree that

the first letter is a "D" as found in McDonnel, and Douglas as well; the second letter certainly looks like an "e" as found in Superior; the next letter could be "n" as in Ireland, Shana and McDonnel; the next letter could be "a" as found in the other known "a's"; next could be "m" as in Workman; the next letter is "i"; and the last letter could be either "n" or "u." Hence we could have either "Denamin" or "Denamiu." Within the listing of Villages in Silesia, do we have pre-WWII German place names that contain either of these spellings?

I like your suggestions to check the Church marriage records for Julia Bronder and her siblings for possible additional leads, which I plan on doing. Thank you again for your interest and assistance.

Frank R. Culhane,  
Lake Nebagamon WI

Letters, continued on page 22

Readers: Below is Frank's village enlarged so you can get a better look at it.

Editor's reply: I checked for the Denamin/Denamiu spelling in Ortsnamenverzeichnis der Ortschaften jenseits von Oder und Neiße (List of Name of Localities East of the Oder and Niesse) and I found nothing. I will present your problem in the Autumn issue of our newsletter. Hopefully one of our readers can come up with a solution. Readers: How about it? Can you supply the correct spelling and location of Frank's ancestral village in Silesia? If so, please let us know.

### REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE.

(To be Returned within 30 days to the Register of Deeds of the County in which the Marriage is solemnized.)

1. Full name of husband..... *Thomas Culhan*

2. Full name of the father of husband..... *John Culhan*

3. Full name of the mother of husband (a)..... *Larah O'Brien*

4. Occupation of husband..... *Workman*

5. Residence of husband..... *Thomas Junction West Superior*

6. Birthplace of husband..... *Shana Goukion, Ireland*

7. Full name of wife previous to marriage..... *Julia Bronder*

8. Full name of the father of wife..... *Jacob Bronder*

9. Full name of the mother of wife (a)..... *Franciska Wahl*

10. Birthplace of wife..... *Dennamin, Breslau*

11. Time when marriage was contracted..... *October the 5<sup>th</sup>*

12. The place, town or township, and county where the marriage was contracted..... *West Superior*

13. The color of the parties (b)..... *White*

14. By what ceremony contracted..... *Before Cath. Priest*

15. Names of subscribing witnesses..... *Andrew McDonnal  
Maggi Basking*

16. Any additional circumstances.....

State of Wisconsin, }  
County of *Douglas* } ss.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That the foregoing marriage was solemnized by me on the day above named and that the above is a true return of said marriage, and the other facts there recorded.

Dated at *Superior* in the county of *Douglas* on the *6<sup>th</sup>* day of *October* A. D. 188*7*

Name, (c)..... *P. Casimir Vogt D. S. F.*

Title of clergyman, officer or other person pronouncing marriage..... *Cath. Priest*

Residence..... *Superior* County, Wisconsin.

*Dennamin, Breslau*

## Briese: Germanic or Slavic?

### Notes on Origins of Names

by Ed Brandt

With regard to the *Briese* surname, it is listed in three of my German surname books. This version is clearly a German form. But two of the three authors indicate that it is wholly or partly of West Slavic origin. Only Brechenmacher, who has a tendency to overstate the number of surnames derived from short forms of Old German first names, disagrees.

Heinz Bahlow, whose book has been translated into English by Edda Gentry, states that it is often found in mixed Slavic-German areas, which could mean anywhere east of the line roughly along the Elbe River, which was sparsely populated by various West Slavic tribes before the German expansion to the east began about a millennium ago (*See map on page 9*).

The most specific reference to its origin is found in Max Gottschald's 1954 *Deutsche Namenkunde*. He says it is one of many variations derived from the Slavic word, "brzaja" (Czech: *břiza* which means "birch.") Some forms, like *Briske*, *Brischke*, *Brieske*, *Breske* or *Breschke*, are a dead give-away, because the "-ke" ending nearly always means that it comes from the intermixture of Germans and West Slavs that occurred in the northeastern half of the pre-World War I German Empire, even when it is added to a purely German root..

*Briese*, however, represents a purely German spelling, suggesting that this form was adopted by families which eventually became totally Germanized. For that matter, the same was often true for families using a spelling which still reflected those mixed roots. On the other hand, such families could also have come to see themselves as purely Kashubes or Poles.

Prior to the Protestant Reformation, there were no religious identities to reinforce linguistic differences. Not until the French Revolution did a sense of national identity develop among the masses (and usually even later among Poles and still later among East Slavs), although some members of the elite may have had such considerations in mind at an earlier time. The nobility, however, was very cosmopolitan and saw similarities in terms of social status, not ethnicity.

In areas populated by Czechs and Germans, the pre-Luther Hussite movement may have already represented the beginning of nationalistic feelings.

However, many Germans in Bohemia became adherents of Hus, despite the general characterization of this movement as a Czech phenomenon, while others became Lutherans later. But both groups of "protestants" were persecuted and frequently found common ground with each other. Likewise, many Czechs remained Catholics. Not until after the end of the Thirty Years' War did it become true that virtually all the Germans (or others who became Germanized) in Bohemia and Moravia were staunch Catholics.

After the Protestant Revolution, inter-ethnic marriages between individuals belonging to different ethnic groups living side by side were significantly more numerous among Catholics, because the Catholic Church saw, and still sees, itself as a universal church, not a national church. However, inter-ethnic marriages also occurred, although in lesser numbers, among Protestants.

During the years when most Polish nobles in many areas became predominantly Calvinist, a significant number married Catholic women. Inter-denominational marriages, of course, occurred in many other countries.

By the way, Hoffman lists many German names in Poland which are not found in any of my German surname books. But many surnames ending in "-ski" are not listed by Hoffman, suggesting that some such names became purely German eventually. In most cases, the Germans changed the ending to "-sky," even though the pronunciation is the same and German words ending in "-y" are rare. But Germans never would have used the Polish feminine ending, "-ska." The German feminine ending is "-in."

Many Germans settled in the Kalisz-Konin-Lodz area beginning in the 1780s, before this area became part of Prussia as a result of the Second Partition. Those who were recruited by the Prussian king, primarily from southwestern Germany and popularly known as "Swabians," arrived during the 1793-1806 period of Prussian control. Not many of these settled in the Kalisz-Konin area and many migrated to Bessarabia or to the Odessa area as a result of Napoleonic expansion, while others emigrated eastward (less often, westward) after the 1830-31 Polish Revolt against Russia.

Those settlers who came from Prussian areas did so on their own. Most of these had their roots in West Prussia, eastern Prussian Pomerania, the Neumark of East Brandenburg or the Netze District (consisting mostly of northern and northeastern Poznan), but many of those from the historic Kashubian regions

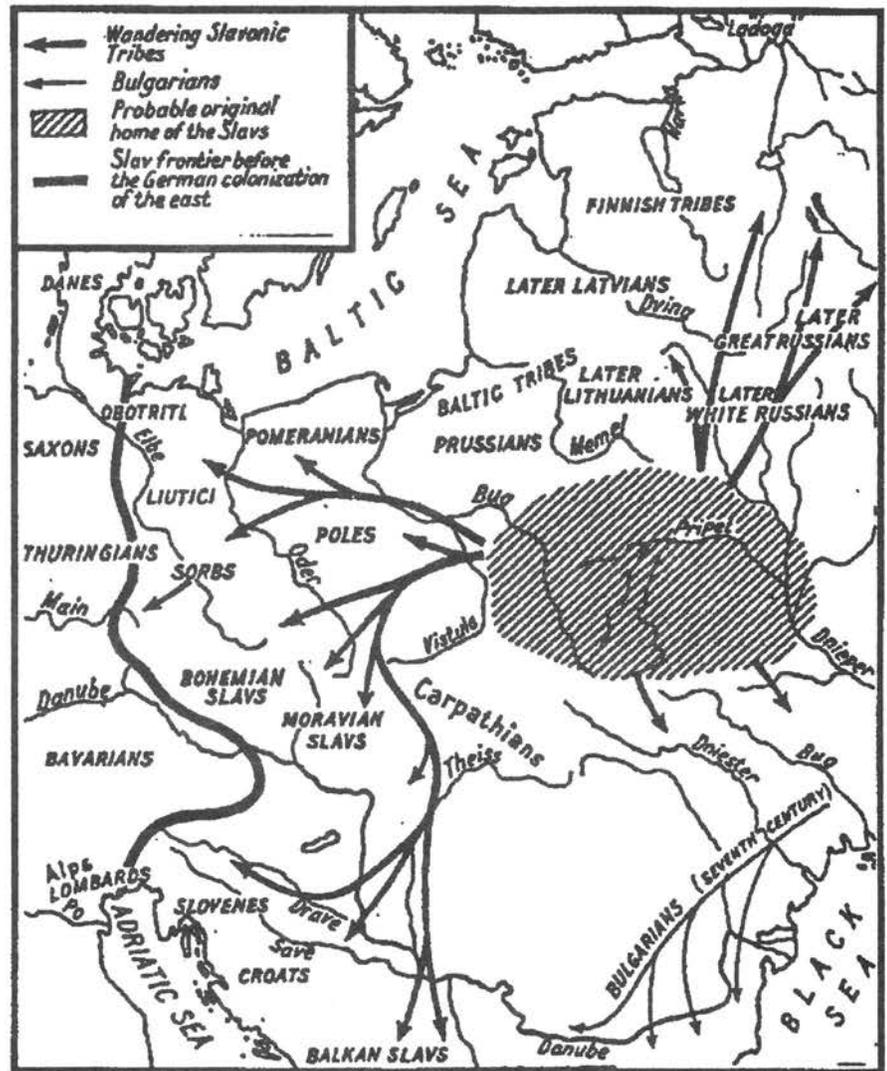
had already moved to Poznania earlier. Some also came from Silesia, but most of these settled to the southeast of the Kalisz-Konin area.

The Germans from Prussian areas came on their own initiative, either to secure freedom from serfdom

or to acquire more land. The Prussian king was interested in adding settlers to the newly acquired areas so as to increase revenue. Having those who were already Prussian subjects move to a different area did not serve this purpose.

### At right: The advance of the Slavs in the early Middle Ages.

Map source: Schreiber, Herman.  
*Teuton and Slav: The Struggle  
for Central Europe.* London:  
Constable, 1965.



The map above shows the areas in central Europe inhabited by Slavic tribes prior to the German push to the east (*Drang nach Osten*). Notice that western Slavic tribes (the *Obotriti* and *Liutici* on the map above) settled as far west as the Elbe River basin. These Slavs are usually called *Polabians* (literally "dwellers along the Elbe"). They were closely related to the *Pomorzanie* (Pomeranians) ("dwellers by the sea,") and to the *Polanie* (Poles) ("dwellers of the open fields"). Though not listed on the map above, the *Slenzanie* (Silesians) were also a western Slavic-speaking people. The Polabians were reduced to serfdom (or else eliminated) and eventually Germanized by the invading Germans. The Pomeranians also were largely Germanized (except for the *Kaszubi* who resisted Germanization). The *Sorbs* (the Germans call them *Wenden*--the *Wends*) too resisted Germanization and their descendents reside today in the Lusatia region of eastern Germany. Most of the lands inhabited by these Germanized western Slavs would later become the Kingdom of Prussia. Many Prussian surnames differ greatly from the German surnames of other "more German" ethnic areas. Prussian (and Pomeranian) surnames are often Slavic in their derivation--this is shown particularly in surname endings which often are distinctly Slavic. The Slavic spoken language of the early Polabians and Pomeranians may be extinct but the Slavic origins of these people live on in the Slavic character of many Prussian surnames. --PTK

Resources: continued from page 3

Archiwa Państwowe  
<http://www.archiwa.gov.pl/>

Archiwum Państwowe w Poznaniu  
<http://www.tchr.org/arch/>

The ARCHDIOCESAN ARCHIVE in Poznan  
<http://www.wsdsc.poznan.pl/arch/eng/arch.htm>

The Deutsche Auswanderer-Datenbank  
<http://www.deutsche-auswanderer-datenbank.de/>

Link to your Roots  
<http://hamburg.de>

Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation  
<http://www.ellislandrecords.org>

Steve Morse ELLIS ISLAND SEARCH FORMS  
<http://stevemorse.org>

Daitch Mokotoff Soundex used in ShtetlSeeker  
<http://www.jewishgen.org/ShtetlSeeker/>

Research Guidance from Family Search  
<http://www.familysearch.org/>

Session 3, Researching Your Heritage in Poland

First Stop: Rootsweb  
<http://rootsweb.com>

Archiwum Państwowe w Gdansk  
<http://www.gdansk.ap.gov.pl/english/index.htm>

Kashubian-Pomeranian Association  
<http://www.kaszubi.pl/>

Archiwum Państwowe w Poznaniu  
 The State Archive in Poznan  
<http://www.archiwa.gov.pl/sezam/index.eng.html>

Biblioteka Raczyńskich w Poznaniu  
<http://www.bracz.edu.pl/index.htm>

Biblioteka Uniwersytecka w Poznaniu  
<http://lib.amu.edu.pl/>

Towarzystwa Genealogiczno-Heraldycznego  
[http://main.amu.edu.pl/\\$rafalp/TGH/tgh.html](http://main.amu.edu.pl/$rafalp/TGH/tgh.html)

LISTY DUSZ / List of Souls  
[http://mipolonia.net/docs/list\\_souls.htm](http://mipolonia.net/docs/list_souls.htm)

Polish Magnates and Their Archives  
<http://www.avotaynu.com/magnates.htm>

## What's in a name?

### Origin of the WILCZEK surname

We received the following letter from PGS-MN member Charles Sternling:

I would like to take you up on your offer to research Polish Family names in Hoffman's and Rymut's books for the name WILCZEK. I enclose a check for \$10.00.

My great-great-grandfather was Andreas Wilczek was born about 1798 in Klein Dobern (Dobrzeń Maly), a few miles north of Opole. You kindly published the list of my mother's ancestors in the *PGSM Newsletter*, Vol. 9, No. 4, Winter 2001-2002, page 22. According to the research of Martin Richau, Andreas held position as *Haeusler* in Dombrowka and lived there with his wife Agnetha Kleszcz. Their children were John Wilczek, Juliana Wilczek, and Franz Wilczek (my great grandfather). They were Roman Catholics but there were also some Jewish families with this name (according to information from the Clayton Library here in Houston).

I know of the noble family of Graf Wilczek, centered now in Vienna, who are descended from Baron Wilczek of Hultscheim und Sauerland, who was ennobled about 1500. As far as I know I am not related to them. Martin Richau, in his book, *Familienchronik Richau*, lists a number of other Wilczek families also apparently not related to us.

I read in the Clayton Library that the name Wilczek (meaning "wolf cub" or "little wolf") perhaps originated (maybe multiple times) to designate the owners of a tavern or shop which used a wolf cub emblem on their shop sign. Another guess of mine is that the name was given to a man who had adopted a wild wolf cub to raise as his dog.

My grandfather was John Nepomak Wilczek. It is interesting to me that one of the Graf Wilczeks had exactly the same name. He was born 7.12.1837 and was connected with polar exploration expeditions. Apparently both were named after Saint John Wolflin of Nepomuk in Bohemia. Reportedly, he was a bishop, martyred by the king for refusing to disclose the confession of the queen. It is curious to me that the German name *Wolflin* could be translated into Polish as *Wilczek*.

Charles Sternling, Houston TX

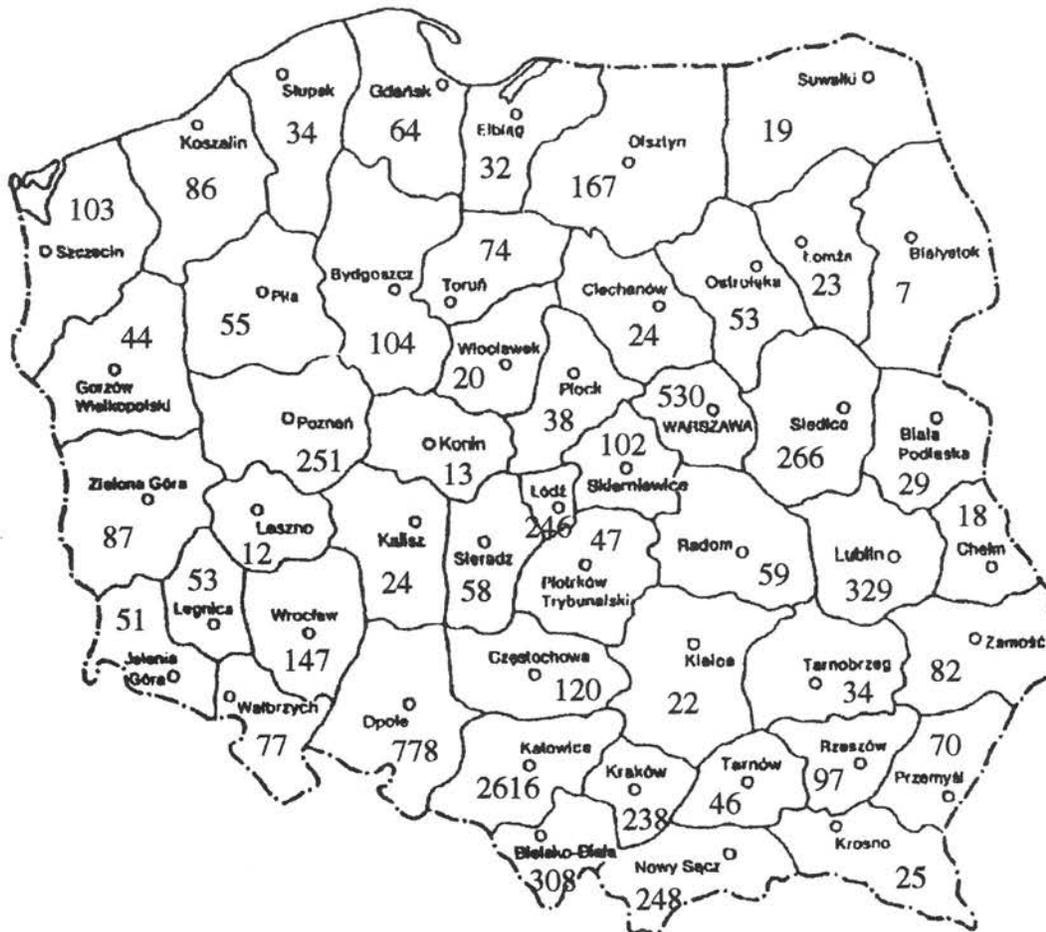
*Editor's reply: According to Hoffman's Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings the WILCZEK name is derived from the Polish word wilk which means "wolf." The "ek" ending on the Wilczek name is a diminutive ending. Therefore the Wilczek surname means "young wolf" or as you say "wolf cub" or "little wolf." The German surname WOLFLIN, has a similar derivation, so it is not surprising that the German Wolflin is translated into Polish as Wilczek.*

*According to Słownik Nazwisk. . . by Kazimierz Rymut, the Wilczek surname appeared 8030 times in a Polish governmental agency's records in 1990. It is therefore a relatively common Polish surname. Below is a map showing the provinces where the surname occurred in 1990.*

*Because of the derivation of the surname, one would suspect that it would be widespread throughout Poland (Wolves were common throughout Poland and the surname might have originated anywhere in Poland and in several places at the same time). However, notice the concentration of the surname in the more hilly, wooded areas in the south of Poland. It is particularly prominent in Katowice (2616) and Opole (778) provinces in Silesia. As you go north and north-east from here the numbers decrease dramatically. It is not surprising, therefore, that your Wilczek ancestors came from Silesia.*

*Your ancestor Andreas Wilczek's occupation is listed as a "Haeusler" (Häusler). A häusler is a "cottager" or a "landless labourer." It is unlikely that he was related to Graf Wilczek.*

Distribution of the Wilczek surname in 1990 according to Słownik nazwisk. . .



## DROBNE ECHA

### Installment #2

From *Rolnik*, 1906-1909

Dateline: Delano

By Greg Kishel

Welcome to the second edition of this column, in which I am presenting translations of items from the Polish-language press of the early 20th century that would be of interest to genealogists with Minnesota roots.<sup>1</sup>

This time we feature reports that I found in issues of *Rolnik*, the weekly newspaper issued in Stevens Point, Wisconsin by the Worzała Brothers publishing concern. The Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota's Andersen Library has copies of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's microfilming of *Rolnik*'s run. I was not familiar with *Rolnik*'s content before I started investigating the coverage of Minnesota's Polonia in Winona's *Wiarus* a couple of years ago. However, given the ties between the Polish immigrant communities of Stevens Point and several towns in Minnesota, I suspected that *Rolnik* had circulation and local news coverage that extended into our state. A skimming of issues around and after 1905 revealed a huge amount of correspondence from central and western Wisconsin, but also bore out my suspicion. In 1905, correspondents started reporting to *Rolnik* from several small towns in Minnesota as well as locations in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

During a more methodical review of the run from 1905 to mid-1909, I found that the frequency of reportage varied greatly with the source. The Polish-American communities in Little Falls, Minnesota and Calumet, Michigan had very zealous correspondents, who placed lengthy "town tattler" columns on a frequent basis.<sup>2</sup> Other locales had a streak or two of articles over a few months and then took their leave of *Rolnik*'s pages, for reasons largely lost by now.

<sup>1</sup>I inaugurated the series in our Autumn, 2002/Winter 2002-2003 issue.

<sup>2</sup>It appears that a younger member of the Worzała clan settled in Little Falls, which probably explains much. Anyone with roots in Morrison County's Polonia is missing a major research source if they do not review *Rolnik* for these years!

In issues from the years 1906-1909, I was happy to find a couple of handfuls of items that seemed ripe for translation. Here's one of the groups, a half-dozen pieces datelined in Delano, in Wright County. This town was the site of one of the very first concentrated Polish settlements in Minnesota.<sup>3</sup> The early reports in this group contained quite a few tidbits on members of the local Polish community, mentioned by name and reciting their current fortunes and misfortunes--so many that I knew they would be of interest to PGS-MN members who have roots in and around Delano.<sup>4</sup> The later ones have some interesting social observations (probably not too objective) and more detail on the local Poles' agricultural pursuits. I'm reasonably sure that my opening item is *Rolnik*'s first report from there, as it opens with a simple introduction on the local history and geography.

\* \* \* \* \*

*From the issue of October 12, 1906:*

Delano in the state of Minnesota is a purely Polish town and all of the higher government work is done by Poles--from the village administrator all the way to the mayor. Poles predominate among manufacturers, industrialists, and craftsmen as well. The local Poles descend chiefly from Szląsk/Silesia, though others descend from Kaszubia. We have two Polish churches here. The town is divided by a river, which everyone here calls the Wisła.

Last week we had a citizens' meeting on the question of an electric trolley, which they are planning to build here. This also will be a Polish undertaking, because the money will come from the Poles for the most part.

<sup>3</sup>Father Wacław Kruszkowski notes that Delano had "one of the oldest Polish parishes in Minnesota," founded in 1873. *A History of the Poles in America to 1908, Part IV: Poles in the Central and Western States* (Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 2001), pp. 116-118. See also Sister M. Teresa, "Polish Settlements in Minnesota 1860-1900," originally published in *Polish American Studies*, v. V, pp. 65-73 (July-Dec., 1948), currently available at [www.polishroots.org/paha/settlements\\_minn.htm](http://www.polishroots.org/paha/settlements_minn.htm).

<sup>4</sup>I've preserved the spelling on the surnames, even where it varies from issue to issue. I've followed the convention of genealogical publishing in capitalizing surnames, though--so those skimming the text for names of interest to them will have an easier time plucking them out.

The local region is agricultural, settled by Poles, through whom it has prospered. The price of land is approaching 100 dollars per acre; some of the Polish farmers own up to 500 acres of land.

Mr. WARZECHA raises bees on a larger scale and already has sent more than 2,000 pounds of honey to Minneapolis.

Mr. KLICH recently discovered a treasure. He was digging under an old linden tree and encountered a pot, which contained gold and silver coins from the year 1869.

Mr. Józef LIBOWSKI has already moved into the new store building that he owns, erected at a cost of \$1,200. Messrs. D. KITEK and GABRIEL have just finished their building for an iron goods store; it cost \$1,800.

At an auction, which was conducted at Mrs. DEMSKI's, the local butcher Mr. WANDOK purchased 30 fat swine.

A Polish firm wishes to construct a sugar-works here, in which they would manufacture sugar from beets.

Messrs. WENDT and WARZECHA have obtained a patent for a fitting for small steam boats.

Mr. MARTIN sold roots of the so-called gin seng, collected from 1/4 acre of ground, for \$1,200.

A SUBSCRIBER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*From the issue of November 23, 1906:*

The recent elections came out very favorably for the Poles in the local region, since all of the Polish candidates prevailed. We can say without boasting, that if Poles everywhere held together like they do in Delano, we would have gotten an entirely different standing and would have gained a different significance in this, our adopted country.

Polish trade in our area is also spreading excellently. And thus, Mr. WANDAK, the local butcher, has renovated and repaired his butcher shop at a cost of \$4,000. Mr. LITERSKI has already finished his elegant residence house, which is costing him \$4,675. The architect SOŚNIK is erecting a new residence house for Mr. POGREBA, and the cost of the building is estimated at 6 thousand dollars; Mr. POGREBA

## Great Reduction In Prices

**UNTIL WE MOVE TO NEW LOCATION.**

One \$10.00 Double-gear'd Lawn Mower at .....	<b>\$8.00</b>
One \$ 6.00 Double-gear'd Lawn Mower at .....	<b>\$4.75</b>
One \$ 4.50 Double-gear'd Lawn Mower at .....	<b>\$3.85</b>
One \$ 3.50 Double-gear'd Lawn Mower at .....	<b>\$2.75</b>
One \$ 6.00 Washing Machine reduced to .....	<b>\$5.50</b>
\$ 2.25 Milk Cans now at .....	<b>\$1.90</b>

**ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.**

Eaves troughs Fitted on your House at Greatly Reduced Price.

We have 60 gallons Barn Paint (sells everywhere at 90c per gal.) to close out will sell at 60c per gallon—guaranteed for 5 years.

1,000-foot Hog Wire, reduced from 28c to 24¢ per rod.

## FOR CASH ONLY!

**KITTOCK & GABRIEL,**  
River Street, DELANO, MINN.

Check out these prices!! This advertisement is from the *Delano Eagle*, July 26, 1906. At that time Kittock and Gabriel had not yet moved to their new location. The new building was apparently completed by October 12, 1906 when the item at left appeared in *Rolnik*.

is employed by the Great Northern Railroad as a road-master. Mr. Szymon WARZECHA, who is occupied in the cultivation of bees on a larger scale, recently completed his husbandry due to the cold frosts that will be setting in before long, and then will be transporting his harvest to the cellar and the warehouse. Mr. August BORNICKI has purchased himself a machine for the shelling of corn and paid \$600 for it. Mr. STUTKO has purchased a cow, for which he paid \$38 at auction.

A SUBSCRIBER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*From the issue of May 3, 1907:*

Despite the later season, an abundant snow unexpectedly afflicted our area two days ago.

The local farmers are building a new butter-making facility of brick and granite, at a cost of 15 thousand dollars. The board of directors consists of Messrs August KLICH, president, Andrzej NIEDZIELA,

vice-president, and Szymon WARZECHA, treasurer. The architect Mr. SOSZNIK is working on the plans for the building. The Poles have the exclusive ownership of this new enterprise.

This week the well-known butcher, Mr. WANDOK, sent four thousand pounds of hides and two wagonloads of hogs to Minneapolis from here.

In a short time a factory for jams and pickles will be opening in our town.

This year's snows and cold are being a nuisance to the local farmers, contributing to the delay of the work in the fields. Some of the farmers are sowing up to six hundred acres of wheat.

#### A SUBSCRIBER TO ROLNIK.

\*\*\*\*\*

*From the issue of January 8, 1909:*

This year the city of Delano will be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, and accordingly it will be a jubilee year for us.

Polish funerals, baptisms, and weddings are the daily order here: though the world outside our town very rarely inquires about our people, because they give birth, live, get married, and die peacefully and decently, without brawl and row, without coming into contact with the courts, the police, and the jail-house--as happens, unfortunately, in other Polish settlements. Thus it is an immensely rare occasion to meet a drunken person on the street among us.

Last Monday morning at the hour of 2 a.m., a fire was noticed at ADICKES's saloon and the fire marshal was quickly summoned. During the extinguishing of the fire the roar of an explosion spread; people thought that thieves had blown up the bank's safe with dynamite. The fire destroyed the saloon and the adjacent iron-goods store of Mr. LINDSLEY. Mr. ADICKES calculates his own loss at \$1,500, and was insured for \$500; the fire caused Mr. LINDSLEY a loss of \$3,200, and his insurance amounts to only \$2,100. Mr. PROBST, the owner of the building leased by LINDSLEY, also suffered a considerable loss, because his building was barely insured, for \$600.

M. WENDT.

The fire described above destroyed the Lindsley Hardware Store (See advertisement at right). Ad is from the *Delano Eagle*, June 28, 1906.

\*\*\*\*\*

*From the issue of January 29, 1909:*

The agricultural institute that was held here last Tuesday turned out excellently. The weather was beautiful, the sleighing conditions the best, so that nearly eight hundred farmers and their wives assembled in our city, and thus the city hall was filled beyond capacity. The director of the institute, Mr. W.W.F. McCONNELL from Mankato, gave the most exceptionally interesting speeches, about cooperation, about the low-cost production of pork, and about agricultural husbandry in general. The audience undoubtedly will stand to benefit very much from the advice given them by these speakers, they having such an extensive knowledge of husbandry and long-standing experience. And, they were very well entertained throughout it. A Polish orchestra, consisting of eighteen persons, played with vigor, and as they played a *krakowiak* or a *mazurka* everyone was roused to their feet by something. The Polish businessmen's club offered lodging and provender for the horses of all of the visitors free of charge, and Mr. Thomas LANWAY took up the preparation of a dinner and he fed 350 people in a first-rate manner.

Our countryman Mr. WANDOK has founded a new bank here, which is very much needed because we have plenty of rich farmers in the vicinity--and the Polish farmers from Kaszubia and Szląsk/Silesia number among the wealthiest and most sensible of them. One farmer from Upper Silesia earned far more than a thousand dollars per wagonload of clover hay. Last year some farmers picked more than four thou-

**J. W. & F. Q. LINDSLEY,**

— DEALERS IN —

**HARDWARE.**

Tinware, Galvanized Iron Ware, Steel Ranges and Cook Stoves,  
Barbed Fence Wire and Galvanized Wire Fencing.

**SMALL FARMING TOOLS.**

Minnesota Linseed Oil Co.'s Mixed Paints and Pure Linseed Oils,  
Sewer Pipe and Drain Tile, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings,  
Sewing Machines.

---

**Hard and Soft Coal at Lowest Prices.**

---

Your buildings fitted with Eave Troughs and Conductor Pipes on short  
notice. Steam, Hot Air or Hot Water Heating and Ventilating to Order.

---

**27 YEARS IN BUSINESS. LOWEST PRICES ON EVERYTHING.**

sand quarts of strawberries from one acre. Mr. FOLCZ's new sawmill has started already to cut wood. Some workshops closed for the holidays, but they will be starting work shortly now. Recently we have had extraordinarily warm weather: for four different days the thermometer has read 35 degrees above zero.

M. WENDT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*From the issue of April 2, 1909:*

Nothing so much as new has happened among us since the time of my recent correspondence. The ice on the river already has broken up under the flowing of the heat. Work is in abundance. Mr. WANDOK is making plans for the construction of a great hall, as well as a store. Mr. Piotr GALLUS is establishing a large department store. Mr. S. WARZECHA is departing for Alaska shortly, to dig for gold. And that is all of our news.

We had very much snow this winter. Nobody remembers so much snow, in one year--but now there is already none because it has melted. There also were a lot of fish in our river this winter.

The local Pole Mr. SZOŚNIK has made an invention, supposedly very significant: he invented a means that will enable cooking without fire, through the means of a lens and the sun alone. However, he does not want to disclose his method to anyone, only holding it in secret, until he has obtained a patent for his idea in Washington. One should add, that Mr. SZOŚNIK is a great architect. He has built churches in Upper Silesia, and here in America as well. He owns a box and basket factory.

A SUBSCRIBER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*From the issue of May 7, 1909:*

Mr. M. WENDT has erected a grain mill here, and he will be making flour in the old country style in it, using water power.

Drunkenness is a rare enough phenomenon among us; not often does it happen that someone has gotten drunk. But now it has happened thus to one man, to his misfortune, because while he was walking on the train tracks the train cars killed him. He must have been of the age of 35, of medium height. Absolutely

## LEBOVSKY'S

THE

### PEOPLE'S MONEY SAVING STORE

IS OFFERING THE FOLLOWING

## Specials for Fair Day!

Men's Shoes, worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00, for fair day only.....	<b>\$2.25</b>
Ladies' Shoes, worth from \$2.25 to \$2.75, for fair day, only.....	<b>1.98</b>
Small Shoes for children, an exceptional bargain for the price, only	<b>40c</b>

Have some good bargains for you in Dry Goods and Groceries which you should not miss.

---

### COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

We have an especially good line of Coffee, worth from 15c per pound up. They cannot be equaled anywhere for the money.

Good 20c coffee, for fair day only, will sell 6 pounds for.....	<b>\$1.00</b>
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## Thos. S. Lebovsky

River Street, Delano, Minn.

Advertisement for Lebovsky's Market from the November 8, 1906 issue of the *Delano Eagle*.

no one here knew him, only that he had been seen in the saloons.

We have had unusual weather here for the current season of the year. For the last four days of April, snow fell without cessation. On May 1 the farmers were traveling by sleigh. The children were so ill with scarlet fever, that the schools had to be closed--certainly from such cold. But now everything is already back to normal.

Old people are dying, and young people are getting married among us. Today, on May 4, is the wedding of Miss Elżbieta PASOR to Józef OTTO, and the wedding of Agnieszka CANIK to Jakób GALLUS will take place next week. Mr. GALLUS came from Upper Silesia; in 1870 he fought in the Prussian army

# THOS. S. LEBOVSKY

Will give some premiums with every dollar purchase at his store on Saturday.....

## FAIR DAY

We will give away two pairs of horse covers, one each to the two farmers bringing us the largest and next largest number of eggs on Fair Day. Bring in your eggs before 5 o'clock.

## COME IN EARLY

and see our Great Bargain Tables. They are loaded down with articles all marked at money saving prices. Remember our

### GROCERY DEPARTMENT

is always complete with an up-to-dateline of new, fresh goods.

**THOS. S. LEBOVSKY,**  
RIVER STREET, DELANO, MINN.

Advertisement from the August 8, 1907 issue of *The Delano Eagle*.

in France. He owns a large farm here in Delano. The wedding of the first couple took place, \*\*\* but not in the Polish fashion. They had wished to marry in a church, but it appearing to them to be too expensive, they took their vows in the court.

Two tricksters came to our town from Minneapolis, and hoodwinked the farmers into planting cucumbers. They gave every one a contract for a certain number of acres, they promised to pay more than 40¢ and up to 50¢ per bushel, and each farmer bought seed from them. The farmers went through this and concluded contracts for hundreds of acres. If profit comes to them from this, I will announce it in this newspaper after the harvest of these cucumbers. (Editor's note: Among us in Stevens Point the farmers also made contracts for the cultivation of cucumbers last year and they were required to be paid up to 70¢ to 80¢ per bushel.)

A SUBSCRIBER.

\*\*\*\*\*

A couple of observations about these little snapshots from nearly a century ago:

After I finished translating them, the first thing that struck me was how they depicted a mature small-town ethnic community. By the time of their publication, Polish immigrants had been settled in Delano

for thirty to thirty-five years--long enough for them and their children to have had substantial economic success, and to have insinuated themselves into the fabric of local commerce and industry. The farmers among them were participating in the regional agricultural markets, and even had a bit of statewide prominence for their town and their own musical culture, during that 1909 agricultural conclave. And, there was at least one professional person in the community, the architect SOŚNIK/SOSZNIK/SZOŚNIK, who apparently had commenced his career in the old country. But however much the locals were becoming Americans, they maintained reminders of their homeland--as here, by calling the little Crow River the Wisła.

The second thing is that, there seem to have been several Delano-based correspondents during these years; the differences in writing style and subject, as well as the "clumping" of publication in time, suggest this. After the first three "town tattler" pieces in 1906-1907, there were no reports from Delano to *Rolnik's* readers throughout 1908. Then, in early 1909, new items appeared, less focused on individual local Poles, and with a bit more generalized local boosterism. We see that Mr. WENDT, mentioned as a subject in 1907, signed off on a couple of the 1909 pieces, but the identity of the other authors is a little mystery of our Polonia's history.<sup>5</sup>

In a future installment of this series, I will present the other small group of Minnesota-dated reports from these years of *Rolnik*--from the lesser-known Polonian community in Lexington, in LeSueur County south of the Twin Cities.

<sup>5</sup> As I review further years of *Rolnik's* run I will, of course, keep an eye out for other material from Delano.



Delano is located just west of Minneapolis in Wright County. The Polish parishes of St. Joseph's in Delano and St. Mary of Częstochowa, rural Delano, were featured in the Autumn, 1994 issue of our *Newsletter*.

## From *Słownik geograficzny*:

### Ustrobna and Tułkowice

By Walter Kornel Kondy

Here are my translations of the entries from *Słownik geograficzny* of the two villages my parents came from.

My father, Franciszek KONDY aka Frank Kondy (1881-1942), was born in Ustrobna, Austria now Poland. My mother, Aniela CYRAN (1886-1970), was born in Tułkowice, Austria now Poland. Both these villages are now in woj. Podkarpackie. My parents were married in St. John the Baptist Polish Church in Salem, Massachusetts on 9 February 1905.

I've been wanting to do these translations in their memory for quite some time.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Ustrobna**, A village in Powiat Krosno (Krosno County) situated on the left bank of the Wisłok River, by the road leading north to Frysztak from Krosno (8.3 km.). It is composed of three settlements: Ustrobna (104 dwellings, 508 inhabitants); Gąsiennica (21 dwellings, 109 inhabitants); and Podlesie (15 dwellings, 75 inhabitants). Taking into account the surrounding area, it includes 142 dwellings, 711 Roman Catholic inhabitants (338 men, 373 women). Until 1877 Ustrobna belonged to the Parish Church in Szebnie. In that year Henryk Zaręba Skrzyński, former inheritor of the village, built a brick church and subsequently became the first pastor. The registry of real estate (Stanisław Biberstein Starowolski) consists of 330 *morgs*\* of farmland; 24 *morgs* of meadows; 5 *morgs* of which 450 *sążeń*\* are of gardens; 4 *morgs* of pastureland; 23 *morgs* of forest; and 2 *morgs* of which 1299 *sążeń* are with buildings; 481 (*morgs*?) of farmland; 104 (*morgs*?) of meadows and gardens and 60 *morgs* of pastures. A forest surrounds Ustrobna in the south and west, whilst in the east meadows stretch along the banks of the Wisłok River. Ustrobna borders on the north by Bajdy, on the south by Potok and on the west by Jaszew (sic., should be Jaszczew). *Mac.* [Dr. Maurycy Maciszewski] [SGKP, v. XII, p. 845]

\**morg* -- a unit of land measurement. 1 *morg* = 1.388 acres.

\**sążeń* -- An ancient measure of length, approximately 6 feet.

**Tułkowice**, According to the chronicler Jan Długosz (1415-1480), the place was named *Tilkowicze*. In the year 1581 it appears as *Tulkowicze*. Tułkowice, a village in Powiat Jasielski (Jasło County) is situated on the left bank of the Wisłok River by the road leading from Strzyżów (3 km.) to Frysztak, elevation 235 meters above sea level, in an area of foothills and forests. The forest called "Kąt" (Corner) surrounds the village to the north and west. Together with the Stanisław Wasilewski manor house, the village is comprised of 34 dwellings with 241 inhabitants (91 men, 150 women), 234 of them Roman Catholics belonging to the Parish Church in Dobrzechów and 7 Jews. The large surrounding real estate includes 148 *morgs* of ploughed land; 23 *morgs* of meadows; 2 *morgs* of which 158 *sążeń* are of gardens; 23 *morgs* of pasture; 80 *morgs* of forest; 1 *morg* of fallow and 1 *morg* of which 111 *sążeń* parcels contain structures; there are 102 *morgs* of ploughed land, 11 *morgs* of meadows and 8 of pasture. In the year 1581 the Trzecieśkis (cf. Pawiń.: Małopolska 248) had 2 (*morgs*?) of ploughed land fenced in. Tułkowice is bordered on the west by Wiśniowa, on the east by Dobrzechów and Grodzisko on the north. *Mac.* [SGKP, v. XII, pp. 619-620]



Ustrobna and Tułkowice are circle on the map above.  
Map source: *Mapa Topograficzna Polski*  
[Topographic Maps of Poland]. Scale: 1:200,000.  
Map set available at the MGS Library.

## LIBRARY CORNER • • • • •

Wacław Kruszką (James S. Pula, ed.), *A History of the Poles in America to 1908, Part IV: Poles in the Central and Western States* (Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 2001) (A copy is in the PGS-MN collection at the MGS Library in Golden Valley; information on purchasing the book is available on-line at <http://cuapress.cua.edu>.)

### Reviewed by Greg Kishel

Well, they finally got to us.

The issuance of the Rev. Wacław Kruszką's *Historia Polacy w Ameryce* in a modern English translation was the most significant project of Polish-American historiography during the last decade. This work was originally serialized in *Kuryer Polski* and other Milwaukee-area Polish-language newspapers between 1901 and 1904; it was then revised and expanded for a 13-volume compilation in book form by *Kuryer* in 1908. Kruszką's was the first attempt at a comprehensive historical treatment of the first six decades of large-scale Polish settlement in the United States and Canada. In the geographic breadth of its coverage, it has not been equaled in the last century.

However, its first two publications were in the language of its composition, leaving its content inaccessible to those not conversant with Polish. Now, thanks to translator Krystyna Jankowski, editor Professor James Pula (with a large group of assistants), and indexer Bishop Kazimierz Grotnik, Father Kruszką's work and its wealth of information are available in English, in an attractive four-volume edition.

The individual coverage of states and localities has been reordered somewhat from that of the *Kuryer* compilation. The new sequencing started with a volume devoted to the author's overview of the whole Polish-American community and its culture and works. A second volume was dedicated solely to *The Poles in Illinois* and a third covered the Polonia of the "Eastern" and Southern states. Once beyond the first volume's broad survey, the sequencing repeated the original's form of organization by state groupings. The chapters, however, seem to have been remixed in order of how the subject communities ended up in size and influence by the mid-20th century, with the largest such presented first. Michigan was grouped and presented with the "Eastern" states. This was logical enough under the apparent

rationale, considering the huge size of Detroit's Polonia. It was a bit odd, however, given the common understanding of Michigan as a Midwestern state, and considering the rural character of its very first, and very small, rural Polish settlements.

These points are only quibbles, though, and are prompted mostly by the fact that this compilation relegated the "Central and Western States" to the final volume. That left us in the PGS-MN waiting for eight years after the first volume's release in 1993. That wait is over; we now have the benefit of Father Kruszką's coverage of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the states most logically of interest to us.

One must approach Kruszką's work with the realization that this is history written by a layperson-intellectual who participated personally--and intensely--in many of the chronicled events. Like other such writing--Julius Caesar's commentaries on the Gallic Wars, for instance, or Winston Churchill's history of the English-speaking peoples--it has great vigor and stylistic character at times, born of the author's personal investment in the historical outcomes it describes. It can be quite entertaining, as when the author makes his personal (often non-objective) observations. The caveat, however, is that such works can wander in focus; they can lack the balanced and thorough treatment that characterizes the best historical writing done by professors, journalists, and experienced authors. The aspects of the topic in which the author had less interest, or that might have been more difficult to research, can be given curt treatment. Analysis or explanation may be neglected in favor of simple narrative, or polemical argument.

Father Kruszką's work shows all of these faults, at various points. Nonetheless, as other reviewers have noted, as a general matter its rediscovery is a great boon to all of us. More valuable, even, than the local "snapshots" presented by century-old gazetteers and maps, it presents a veritable early motion picture of the foundation of our Polish-American community.

This fourth and final volume has a very extended treatment of Wisconsin's Polonia. The length and depth of this part are not surprising; Kruszką spent most of his career as a parish priest in our neighboring state, and his family was prominent in Milwaukee's community (most by a brother who was *Kuryer's* editor). Fewer pages devoted to Stevens Point than its community deserves, given its status as

## BOOK REVIEWS

one of the earlier Polish and Kaszubian settlements in the whole United States, and as a springboard for Polish settlement west and north. On the other hand, there is a near-encyclopedic coverage of much smaller Polish settlements all through Wisconsin, and a detailed story of Milwaukee's community. Because so many of the Polish pioneers of southeastern and northeastern Minnesota, northwestern Wisconsin, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan spent an initial stay in central Wisconsin, Kruszka's treatment of the state is of very real interest to us in Minnesota.

One really wishes that this had been the case for his coverage of the North Star State. Unfortunately, Minnesota receives only 35 pages in this edition's format, one-third the length of the text given to Wisconsin. There are fewer anecdotes, there is much less on the events of early settlement and community-building, there is less attention given to the nature of local people's everyday lives and livelihoods, and there are many fewer mentions of prominent local Poles, other than the priests. This lack of balance in the coverage of individuals probably is an inevitable concomitant of history written by a clergyman who was not a careful, professionally-trained historian. Unfortunately, it leaves us with less of a true picture of the non-clerical community leadership--no matter how prominent those priests and their parishes were in preserving ethnic consciousness.

Whatever Kruszka's methodology was,<sup>1</sup> its shortcomings show up in his section on Minnesota. It is not clear where he got the data for his short and even shorter entries on such locales as Franklin/Cestochowa, Appleton, Wells, Foley, Sauk Rapids, and Cloquet--some of which were earlier-founded and ultimately larger than would be suggested by the terseness of his coverage. His treatments of the larger and more important communities of Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth has the same unbalance toward clerics' biographies and church foundations that I noted earlier. And his Roman Catholic allegiance probably hampered an acknowledgment of the religious pluralism of Minnesota's Polonia; there's barely a mention of the several Polish Lutheran communities in Benton County, which were among only a dozen such in the whole United States.<sup>2</sup>

So as to our state, Kruszka's work is flawed. One wonders why: as several of us have discovered, there were literate Polonians throughout Minnesota who were documenting local history by publishing reportage in the Polish-language press as early as the late

1880s. They would have been sources for more comprehensive usage than Kruszka made of them. Was it that the good Father had feuds with some of the local priests or laypeople in those areas he slighted? The earlier volumes of the current edition are laced with his tart (and only now funny) comments on the views and work of those with whom he disagreed on contemporaneous issues.

Regardless of all this, this volume and its Minnesota segment deserve a look by all of us. So does the portion of the first volume's survey that covers Minnesota. When Kruszka gives snapshots of local communities, the numbers of families they contained, and the costs of their recently-built parish churches, it gives valuable backdrop for our family history. Such tidbits show the strength of the Polish cultural matrix that the immigrants were able to preserve (or not), the depth of their financial commitment to their faith, and (occasionally) their growing prominence in the surrounding community.

And not a one of the limitations of the original diminish the accomplishment of Prof. Pula and his whole crew in excavating this work from the strata of time and language, and making it available to us for whatever use it has. We are all indebted to them, and the Catholic University of America Press, for doing so.

<sup>1</sup>He did not footnote his text, include a bibliography, or give much source-attribution in his original publication. References throughout his text suggest that he made some direct contacts with local priests. It is also clear that he relied on locally-bylined correspondence from the Polish-language press for some of his content, sometimes crediting it to the newspaper but sometimes not. (For instance, I discovered that he virtually lifted his text on the Polish community in my home town, Virginia, Minnesota, and the founding of St. John the Baptist parish there, from a report published in *Wiarus* on September 14, 1905. I will present my translation of the full *Wiarus* report in a future issue of this newsletter.)

<sup>2</sup>It's not quite a fair comment, but there's no mention of the first stirrings of the Polish National Catholic Church in Minnesota either. That development was only nascent in 1908, but St. Joseph's PNC parish in Duluth was founded early that year and the tensions with the local Roman Catholic bishop that had led to that had been endemic in Duluth's Polish community for years.

Being found, continued from page 1**New Website Tools**

In 1999 I upgraded my website skills by taking a semester-long, community college course on *Microsoft FrontPage*. My semester project was to design a new "Rys Genealogy" website, complete with old family photographs, additional graphics, maps, hover buttons, custom backgrounds, and screen transitions. I also increased my Internet indexing exposure by incorporating META-indexing-Tags into the website. I added a counter to see how many hits the website was receiving. If you are interested, look at <www.john.rys.name> on the web.

**"Hallo" from Germany**

Overall, the website, in its various forms, sat on the Internet for close to eight years with little significant response. Then in October, 2002, early on a Sunday morning I received an E-mail from Landshut Germany. It was written in German and went as follows:

hallo

mein name ist adam rys ich und mein bruder josef rys intressieren uns sehr an unserer famieliengeschichte. anbei ein noch nicht fertiger famielienbaum. näheres bitte an <josef.rys@xx--online.de>

ps:er kennt sich besser aus

mein bruder schickt bestimmt ein mail

Adam Rys 10-10-2002

So Adam Rys from Landshut Germany contacted me about his brother, Josef Rys who is interested in family history. Attached to this E-mail message was a Microsoft WORD document containing the family tree of their grandfather Josef Rys born in 1844 in Toporzysko, Poland.

**YUREKA! We Have Cousins in Germany**

On examining their chart our Rys great-great-grandparents matched up completely. Our great-grandfather Stanislaw matched up. He was married twice and my grandfather, John Rys, was a half-brother to their grandfather, Josef Rys. I responded with an E-mail note:

Adam Rys and Josef Rys:

Thank you very much (Dankeschon) for your E-mail. I am excited because we are of the same family.

The family tree of Josef Rys shows that Stanislaw Rys, son of Walenty Rys and Maigorzaty Pisula is our great-grandparent from Toporzysko. I was in Toporzysko in September 2000 and I searched the church records for relatives. I saw the baptismal record of your grandfather Josef, born January 13, 1877, who died in Germany in 1944 in "German Werks."

I do not speak German that well but I have taken one year of German at the University and with a German Dictionary I read your E-mail. I live in the state of Minnesota in the U.S.

I attached two (2) Microsoft WORD documents showing information of the documents I found in Toporzysko and how we are related.

We are of the same family of Rys. This is wonderful to find you through the Internet.

With best regards,

John Rys 10-12-2002

Then I received an E-mail from Josef Rys, filling in some of his history including how they came to live in Germany. Jozef, whose father's name was Wladyslaw Rys, now lives in Landshut and works for BMW as a machinist.

Hallo John Rys

By accident I found your homepage on the internet. You made it very well. I'm Josef Rys, I live with my wife in Landshut (Bavaria). I'm 50 Year. Landshut is situated 70 km east of Munic.

In the year 1943 my father came to Germany. He had been forced to work there, you know--the war. After the war he stayed here. Sometimes my father told us about his uncle in America. About 195? he wanted to emigrate to America. The sponsor for this emigration would have been his uncle in America. But because we lost the American address, the connection to America broke up.

Father told us, that my grandpa Josef Rys, who died in 1944, worked for a few years in America, then he returned to Poland.

I send you a foto from the album of my father, which is very similar to the picture with the family tree on your internet homepage.

My 68 years old cousin, Wanda Rys from Jaslo, is as interested in producing a family tree as you. She tries to find more information about our relationship.

(Wandas adress: <xxxxx@KKI.net.pl>

My sister-in-law Leni kindly wrote this letter, because I'm not able to speak English.

Best wishes

Josef Rys 10-20-2002

Greetings from Polands

Greetings from Polands from city Jasło sends Wanda Ryś. I am granddaughter Jozefa Ryś-syna Walentego Ryś and Małgorzaty Pisula. Gave birth oneself in Jordanowie in 1932 year.

My son Krzysztof came up (saw) in internecie Yours strong-genealogię families Ryś and stwirdziłam, that we are close {near} family although nothing about oneself we do not know!

I send To man {you} church - {sexton} act {fileses} of baptism Jozefa Ryś- {of} my grandfather and two removals {photo} which for many years are in possession our Families.

Wanda Ryś

To my e-mail: <xxxxx@kki.net.pl>

Now we know how they ended up in Germany. The uncle referred to in this message was my grandfather Jan Rys. It is unfortunate that they lost our address.

I was then shocked to see a late 1940s picture being painted on my computer screen. It was an old photograph of my family taken when I was about 10 years old. Josef found this picture in a photograph album left by their father, Wladyslaw. They didn't know the people in the photograph. They compared it to an old family picture I had posted on my website and saw the similarities. (See! old pictures can be a help in genealogy searching.) I then sent an E-mail identifying all the people in the photograph and told them that it was my immediate family that they saw in the picture. We still don't know exactly how a copy of that 1940s photograph ended up in Poland.

### **YUREKA! We Now Discover More Cousins in Jaslo, Poland (Josef tells cousin Wanda)**

Josef Rys had an additional surprise for us after he notified another genealogy interested Rys cousin in Poland. We received this E-mail from another new cousin, Wanda Rys, who is very interested in the genealogy of the Rys clan. Wanda writes her messages in Polish and than she has a computer program translate the message into English and the program puts in alternate words. So now we have three languages going between us--Polish, German and English.

### **Exchange of Information**

During the past months we have exchanged some of our life stories, copies of baptismal certificates, many pictures of ourselves and pictures of all the children and grand-children. Of further importance, we have shared some genealogy information and updated our children and grandchildren information.

My sister, Joanne also entered into the E-mail conversations and is as thrilled as I am over this re-connection with Polish relatives in Europe. To extend it even further, our half-cousin, Terri, living in Minneapolis is getting into the E-mail dialog. She is a descendant from an earlier marriage of my grandfather, Jan Rys. Terri created an extensive genealogy chart (9 pages) which we sent to both cousins Josef Rys and Wanda Rys.

### **Video Tape of Polish Folk Dancers**

Wanda Rys has an interesting talent. Wanda now lives in Jaslo, Poland after retiring from her job as an economist at an oil company in Southern Poland. Her self admitted passion and talent is in Polish folk music and dance, more famously in Poland as a choreographer. She founded and led Teams of folk song and dance.

For 35 years she was the choreographer for the dance group known as "PEKTOWIN" from southern

Poland. Her folk music and dance teams have given performances in Germany, Holland, Hungary, France, Yugoslavia and the Czech Republic.

A few weeks ago she sent a video tape of one of her folk dance group performances which we all treasure greatly. If any one is interested in the Polish folk music and dance program of this "PEKTOWIN" group I can make this video tape available, possibly at a future PGS-MN meeting.

### Conclusion

The experience of being "found on the Internet" has exceeded my wildest imagination. This is something that I never dreamed would happen. When I put my website on the Internet, I actually did not think that I would be found by relatives. My main purpose was to have a reference website for my children, grandchild, sister's children and grand children and various cousins related to the Rys family. This unexpected result has been an unbelievably emotional and rewarding experience for all of us. We have not said this openly, but we all would like to meet in person, hopefully, in Poland.



Here are our new cousins, Josef and Wanda

*Letters, continued from page 7*

## Is the Pope Polish?

*Yes, and Catholic too. There has long been a story going around that Pope John Paul II was not the first Polish pope--that Pope Pius X's father was Polish. The story goes--that a Jan Krawiec, born in Poland, settled in Italy and changed his name to Giovanni Sarto (krawiec in Polish and sarto in Italian, both mean "tailor"). It is claimed that this Jan Krawiec/ Giovanni Sarto was the father of Giuseppe Sarto who later became Pope Pius X. This story now is making its rounds on the internet--witness this exchange of e-mails:*

I'll bet you that you don't know who the first Polish Pope was! It was Pope Saint Pius X.

He was born Giuseppe (Joseph) Melchiorre Sarto into a family of nine children on a small farm in the little village of Riese in the Province of Treviso, Italy near Venice on June 2, 1835. His father Giovanni Battista Sarto, a former postman and yet a cobbler by trade, died when Joseph was very young in 1852.

Giovanni had been born Jan Krawiec in Wielkopolska, Poland, a tailor by trade. When Poland fell into Prussian hands, Jan and his wife sought political asylum in Italy. There he became a mailman first outside Treviso in Godero, Italy, and then settling in Riese. To offset any assimilation to his Polish roots for fear of reprisal, Jan translated his name to Giovanni Battista, still the same patron saint he was baptized under and adopted the Italian word for tailor - "sarto" as his new surname. .

This information is from the *Catholic Encyclopedia* ([www.newadvent.org](http://www.newadvent.org)) under Pius X.

**Ray Marshall** <raymarsh@mninter.net>

*Ray, I've heard this before but no one has ever given any documentation that Pope Pius X was Polish. So I eagerly checked the website that you indicated: <[www.newadvent.org](http://www.newadvent.org)>. Nowhere in the article about Pius X on this site does it mention anything about the Polish origins of his father. I need to see some documentation of this before I believe it. I think that this is another "Polish legend." Sorry. PTK*

*Letters, continued on page 23*

Missing Branches: continued from page 24

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

**Eileen Opatz Berger**, 2535 So. Shore Blvd., White Bear Lake MN 55110 <gebergers@aol.com> is researching OPATZ, BIENIEK, SOBIECH, TRUTWIN, FABIAN, CZECH in Falkowice, Strelitz, Dumbrovka Dolna, Wallendorf (Wochy) in Poland and in Two Rivers Twp., Bowlus, Little Falls and Sauk Rapids, MN.

**Joan Davy**, 8711 Summit Dr., Eden Prairie MN, 55347-2326 <jcdavy@aol.com> is researching NOVAK in Willow River, Sturgeon Lake and St. Paul MN, ZYWICKI in Winona, Willow River and Sturgeon Lake, MN.

**John and Kathryn Goehl**, 4020 Lakehill Circle, White Bear Lake, MN 55110 <JGoehl@hotmail.com> are researching BONK/BUNK/BAK in Fanianowo, Bydgoszcz, KARPINSKI in Barglow Koscielny, Bialystok and all in Stevens Point, WI and in Ironwood, Virginia, and Flensburg, MN

**Susan James-Morrow**, 4011 Hubbard Av. N., Robbinsdale MN 55422 <smorrow987@attbi.com> is researching BALDY in Brinitz, FAUTSCH in Opole, JANUS in Wengern and all in Delano, MN.

**Lou Kruchowski**, 1100 6th Ave. S., South St. Paul MN 55075-3230 has a new e-mail address: <loukr@usfamily.net> She is researching WARZECHA, PHILLIPSEK in Falkowice and Mechnice in Poland and in Stearns and Morrison counties in Minnesota.

**Ray Marshall**, 4052 Minnehaha Ave S., Mpls. MN 55406 <Raymarsh@mninter.net> is researching MARSZALKIEWICZ, IGNACY/IGNASIAK, JANUSZEWSKI in Budziszewo, Skoki parish - Poznan and in Duluth in 1872; MICHOR (NICHOLS) in Skoki, Rogozno - Poznan and in Duluth in 1875; SIERACKA in Skoki, Rogozno - Poznan and in Duluth in 1890; BOROWIAK (BURKE), CHORZEWSKI (HORZEWSKI) in Wilobel, Lodz parish - Poznan and in Duluth in 1869; KASIUR/KUSZIAR (KUSHURA) in Poznan and in Duluth in 1880; LUDWIKOWSKI in Poznan and in Chicago, IL and in Duluth by 1872.

**Kevin Proescholdt and Jean Swanson**, 2833 43rd Ave S., Minneapolis MN 55406-1867 <kevin-jean@msn.com> are researching CZAPIEWSKI, KUKLINSKI in Brusy, Kaszubia, STOLTMAN, NOVEZINSKI in Niezabyszewo? and all in Winona, MN.

**Mark Rucinski**, 13201 Meadowood Trail NW Apt 79, Coon Rapids MN 55448-1448-1449 <airfoil@bitstream.net> is researching RUCINSKI in Poznan and in MN and WI, POPLAWSKI in Lomza and BUSTA in Lancut and both in MN.

**Darlene Vowels**, 627 Elton Hills Dr., Rochester MN 55901 <vowelsjd@aol.com> is researching KASPEREK in Neu Borowe, East Prussia and in Blue Earth, MN; ROSENAU, ZERBE in Pryzranie and Ostrowek near Cekov in the Kalish area and in South Dakota and Milwaukee, WI; KUK/KUCK, MASSOF/MASOOF in Człopy and Leg Wielki in the Konin area and in Milwaukee.

**Ed Wiorek**, 805 Chestnut, Mantorville MN 55955-8079 <ewiorek@kmtel.com> is researching WIOREK, WIÓREK, NIEMCZYK, KUROWSKI, JAZDZEWSKI, PLACZEK in Lesno, Koscierzyna, Brusy, Lubichow, Zblewo, Morzewo, Lobznica, Wyrzysk in Poland and in Milwaukee WI, Chicago IL, New York and Michigan.

Letters, continued from page 22

I gave you the wrong link, Paul. Sorry.

See: <<http://www.dailycatholic.org/issue/2003Sep/spioxbio.htm>> (See last paragraph. This link refers to a novel by Malachi Martin as an additional source).

See also: <<http://haggard.w.interia.pl/piusx.html>> (in Polish, search for "Krawiec") and <<http://www.piusx.org.pl/index.php?nr=6>> (in Polish, see last paragraph) and <<http://www.bible-sabath.com/standish/twobeasts/tb39.htm>> (This is an anti-Catholic site).

See also <<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/POLAND-ROOTS/2002-11/1038337841>> (Buldrini says it's not true that Pius X is part Polish).

**Ray**

*Readers: Check the sites and decide for yourself. It seems to me that research in parish records should resolve this issue. Buldrini shows that the records indicate that the parents and grandparents of Pius X were local and therefore Italian. He is convincing-- unless you are a devotee of conspiracy theories. Then you might believe that the Austrian government had the parish records altered to prevent unrest among its Polish subjects (That part of northern Italy was under control of the Austrian Empire at that time) or that Italians in the Vatican altered the records to keep their long-time hold on the papacy. I've heard both of those theories. Dan Brown (The DaVinci Code) might write a darn good novel with this whole scenario, but I guess Malachi Martin already has. PTK*

## 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](mailto:kkulas@ties.k12.mn.us)*

**NEW MEMBERS:** *We welcome the following:*

**Frank R. Culhane**, 11692 E. Bankey Rd., Lake Nebagamon WI 54849 (Summer), 14670 N. Wonder-view Dr., Tucson AZ 85737 (Winter) <[frculhane@juno.com](mailto:frculhane@juno.com)> is researching Jacob BRONDER (born 1837) and Franceska WAHL (b. 1839) in Opole, Poland and Julia Bronder (b. 1865) in Breslau, Poland and all in Montrose/Waverly, MN (See "Letters to the Editor" on pages 6-7).

**Charlene Kaletka Delaney**, 12572 Danbury Way, Rosemont MN 55068-3516, <[PaniD@aol.com](mailto:PaniD@aol.com)> is researching KALETKA in Kasina Wielka and in Milwaukee, WI and KLAMRA, SACNA in Michigan. She writes: "The Mszana Dolna article (*Summer, 2003*) was super!"

**Katherine Ledin**, 4155 Revere Ln. No, Plymouth MN 55441 <[snowprincess2002@yahoo.com](mailto:snowprincess2002@yahoo.com)> is

researching OSAK, ZALEWSKI, HELSTOSKA, KOWALEWSKI, SOVA in Gubiamia, Plocka, Poland and in Pennsylvania, Michigan and New York.

**Dorothy Lundgren**, 543 Timber Ct., Shakopee MN 55370 <[HunterKenL.@aol.com](mailto:HunterKenL.@aol.com)> is researching SADERGASKI, KUJAWA, KONIECZNY, RUTZ/RUCA in Poland and Germany and in Hastings, Holloway, Appelton and Danvers, MN.

**Mary Ann Ringwelski**, 3158 Johnson St., Mpls. MN 55418 <[maringwelski@yahoo.com](mailto:maringwelski@yahoo.com)> is researching RINGWELSKI/RYNGWELSKI in Kashubia.

**William P. Schackman**, 13637 E. Shore Ln. S.W., Pillager MN 56473 is researching in Poland and in Iowa and Minnesota (See "Letters to the Editor" on page 5).

**Marilyn Schultz**, 378 1st Ave S.W., Wells MN 56097 is a new member.

**Kathy Szczeczek**, 4514 Russel Ave N., Mpls. MN 55412 <[kasia554@aol.com](mailto:kasia554@aol.com)> is researching in Poland, Norway and Sweden.

*Missing Branches: continued on page 23*

### Delano Meat Market

**J. M. WANDOK, Prop.**

At this Up-to-Date Market you will find everything clean and neat and a large assortment of

**Fresh and Salt Meats**

to select from. Also

**Poultry and Game**

in season.

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This advertisement is from the *Delano Eagle*, July 26, 1906. J. M. Wandok is one of several Delano businessmen featured in Greg Kishel's translations from *Rolnik* (See pages 12 - 16 in this issue).