



# Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 13

SUMMER 2005

NUMBER 2

## Upcoming PGS-MN Programs:

September:

### **What's New at the Library?**

Date: September 10, 2005

Place: MGS Library, Lower level,  
5768 Olson Memorial Highway,  
Golden Valley, MN.

Time 10:00 am til noon

Topic: What's New At The Library?

Once a year we try to display items which are new to the Polish collection at the MGS Library, including books, maps, and CDs. We have added several books to our collection. Our library list has recently been updated, and merged with that for the MGS Library. We have received the microfilmed records of the Polish parishes of the St. Paul-Minneapolis Archdiocese and will discuss them. We will demonstrate use of different maps from our collection, with several practical examples.

In April, one of our members, Tom Goelz, gave a short talk about his genealogical research--what he knew and what he did not. Tom has collected a wealth of information, and is looking for more. Those present suggested other avenues for research. It was an example, for those present, of an approach to finding ones ancestors. We hope to do more of this in future meetings. If someone is willing to volunteer for the September 10th meeting, contact me and I'll put you on the agenda. It will not only benefit those present, but feedback you get may help your search.

**Questions?** Contact Terry Kita at 612-927-0719 or by email.

October:

### **BUS TRIP TO WINONA!**

The PGS-MN program, scheduled for Saturday October 8, 2005, will be held in Winona, Minnesota. Bus transportation from Minneapolis to Winona and return will be provided as well as a lunch in Winona.

Winona has one of the largest concentrations of Kashubians in the USA. It was first settled in the 1850s. A tour of St. Stanislaus Catholic Church will be followed by guided tour of the Polish Museum. Speakers will outline the history of Kashubian/Polish migration to the Winona area.

If you have an interest in Kashub/Polish migration to Winona, and its Polish Museum, this will be an excellent opportunity to learn first-hand about it (See Bulletin Board item on page 3).

The details and itinerary follow:

Date: Saturday, October 8, 2005

Cost: \$35.00 - payment in advance by check made payable to PGS-MN. Payment requested by August 15, 2005. Mail check to: Terry Kita, 5036 Queen Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN. 55410

Departure Point: MGS Library, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN.

**Information:** Terry Kita 612-927-0719 (h);  
email: terry.kita@atk.com

Limit: the bus capacity is 47 persons

Itinerary:

8:30 am: bus leaves from MGS Library, Golden Valley, MN.

10:30 am: arrive Winona

10:30 am: tour St. Stanislaus Church with Ben Schultz

12:00 bag lunch

1:00 - 2:00 pm: small guided group tours of the museum

2:00 - 3:00 pm: History of Kashubs/Poles in the Winona area

3:00 - 5:00 pm - return to Golden Valley

### **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>

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### **Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter**

#### **Newsletter Staff:**

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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. **Please use application form on advertising insert.**

**Make checks payable to PGS-MN and mail to:  
Audra Etzel, Treasurer, 3487 Darrow Ave SE,  
Buffalo MN 55313.**

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@ties2.net>

#### **Address changes or membership questions?**

Contact: Lisa Trembley, Membership Chair  
15800 Post Road, Wayzata MN 55391  
or e-mail: <ltrembley@mn.rr.com>

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## **President's Letter**

May was the beginning of the PGS-MN summer hiatus. Our next scheduled program is September 10, 2005. See the September and October program notices on page 1 of this newsletter. Because the October program consists of a bus trip to the Winona Polish Museum, we ask that you confirm your intentions, with a check. The bus is limited to 47 persons.

The annual FEEFHS (Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies) conference will be held in St. Paul, August 19-21. FEEFHS was founded in the Twin Cities. There have been program notices in past issues of this newsletter and on the PGS-MN website (See also advertising insert in this newsletter). There are approximately eleven talks which are directly related to Polish history or genealogy, as well as many other Eastern European talks. There are over 90 talks in all. Nationally known Polish speakers include: Kathleen LaBudie-Szkall and Jan Zaleski (the authors of *Finding Your Polish Ancestors*--available through PGS-MN, see advertising insert), Judith Frazin and Matthew Bielawa. PGS-MN members Ed Brandt, Jeanette Bias, Bob Prokott, John Radzilowski, Paul Kulas and Greg Kishel will also make presentations as will Walter Remiarz. We urge you to attend.

We welcome your suggestions for newsletter articles as well as for program topics and talks. If you have a topic which you are willing to present, let me know. It need not consume the entire program time.

Last but not least, for those who have not paid their 2005 dues, this is the last newsletter you will receive until your dues are received. If you question whether you are paid through 2005, you can contact me or Audra Etzel.

--Terry Kita



## The Bulletin Board

### Winona bus trip:

Winona has rich Polish history. The first Polish immigrants arrived in Winona in 1855 mainly from Kashubia. In 1857 there were 25 families. In the last half of the 19th century Winona became one of the most Polish cities in America with 80% of the population being of Polish ancestry in 1900. They mainly settled in the east end of the long narrow city along the Mississippi River. During this time Winona was known as a lumber/grain handling port. In 1871 St. Stanislaus Kostka Catholic Church was established which became the primary Polish church. In the early 20th century Winona became more ethnically-mixed with the influx of many German settlers. Winona has retained ties to Kashubia with Bytów being its sister city. Today, it is a picturesque city of 27,000 nestled between the high bluffs of the valley and the river.

--John Kowles

### Pelplin CDs

We listed birth, marriage and death records from the Diocese of Pelplin (the Kashubian area of Poland) in the Spring 2005 newsletter. These records are available on CD. There are several groups, as well as individuals, who may consider the purchase some of these CDs. We would like to be able to coordinate purchase of these records and to establish a collection at the MGS Library.

If you are considering the purchase of a CD, let us know. We will compile a list of purchases and purchasers. We may be able to work out a cost-sharing agreement with individual purchasers if they agree to store the items at the library.

--Terry Kita

### April PGS-MN meeting

Our last meeting before the summer break featured an interesting presentation by one of our members, Tom Boelz. He indicated how he virtually started from scratch when his European cousins unexpectedly decided to visit him. Tom's talk pointed out a valuable lesson that sometimes a certain amount of serendipity is involved in family research i.e. making fortunate discoveries which are not expected. If you would like to present your research experience at one of our upcoming meetings please let us know.

--John Kowles

### Extra contributions:

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

Vern Broll

Joan Davy

Col. James Ebertowski

Dr. Alfred E. Friedl

Bernadine Zak Kargul

Stella C. Lundquist

Shirley Mask Connolly sent us the tape *Kaszëbë, Pioneers of the Wilderness* and the pamphlet *Your Guide to the Museums in Renfrew County Ontario, Canada*. These items will be added to the Polish Collection in the MGS Library.

*Bulletin Board, continued on page 26*

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## Letters to the Editor *Liŝty do Redaktora*

### Duluth's "chain migration"

In response to George Frankowiak's query in "Missing Branches" (Winter 2004-05, p. 24), I was pleased to inform him that I did have information regarding the FRANKOWIAKs, KOSLAKOWICZs, and TOBOLAs, having traced these families' "origins and relationships" back to the 1700s in connection with my efforts to identify the same for the early Duluth families of Polish ancestry.

While I have identified the origins and relationships of some 48 Duluth Polish families (and have some 275 names in my project index), it was not done without the help of some of my fellow Duluth area researchers, Ray Marshall, Mark Dobosenski, Marilyn Elliott, Larry Oraskovich (who published the TRADER family history), Bobbi Hoyt, to name a few (always a danger here in mentioning some while not others) and many others who laid the ground work for a stranger to the area like myself to be able to even begin the effort at the suggestion of Greg Kishel who recognized the "Chain Migration" possibilities in this newsletter some time ago.

**Rick Bates** <rgbates@worldnet.att.net>

*Rick, we would love to publish an article in the newsletter about this Duluth chain migration. Is that possible?*

### Virtuti Militari website

I have a website that may be of interest: <www.virtuti.com>. Maybe you already know of Polish professor, Dr. Zdzislaw P. Wesolowski or have his books already. We had emailed him a few times and he seemed helpful but of course we had to order the book to get any information. I also had read a brief story of him and his family in Poland during WWII and what it was like there in one of Tom Brokaw's books. I thought it was interesting. We ordered the huge military book of the Order of Virtuti Militari from this professor. We have found names of interest but first we need to dig further in our ancestry to see if it could be a member we are researching.

**Lois Muellner** <LJMetzler@aol.com>

*Lois, let us know if you find anything of interest in the book and if it is useful for genealogical research. We may want to order it for our library collection.*

### Surname changes

My Cousin is researching the DERDOWSKI name. He sent me the following information: "After 1810, the name became Derdowski in Wiele records--prior to that it was DERDA." I once ran into the same or similar spelling in the baptismal records at St. Stanislaus Church in Warsaw ND, though at the time I did not know it was the original spelling. I was questioning whether my grandmother and grand aunt had the same mother. His info clears it up for me now.

And I have seen the name KULAS as KULASKI in some genealogical records

Question? In the *PGS-NM Newsletter* (Summer 2003, Vol. 11, No. 2, page 5) in the article "Publications on Poles in Minnesota," there is an item by Ochrymowycz, Leo M. Ph.D, "Derdowski & Pacholski" (A public lecture by Professor Leo M. Ochrymowycz of St. Mary's College, Winona, Minnesota, Nov. 26, 1979. Item #4, pp. 49-75.)

How can I get information on this topic? Is it on the net, inter-library loan, etc. or what? I assume it is on or about Hieronim (Jerome) Derdowski..

**Dennis Dale Kulas** <dkulasd@yahoo.com>

*I don't know if this article is on the internet. I doubt it. The MGS Library has no provision for inter-library loan. The article may be in some public library--say in Winona, maybe--and might be available on inter-library loan through that library.*

*I can copy the article for you if you want. The MGS Library charges .20 a page for copying. It looks like the article is 26 pages in length. So that would come to \$5.20.*

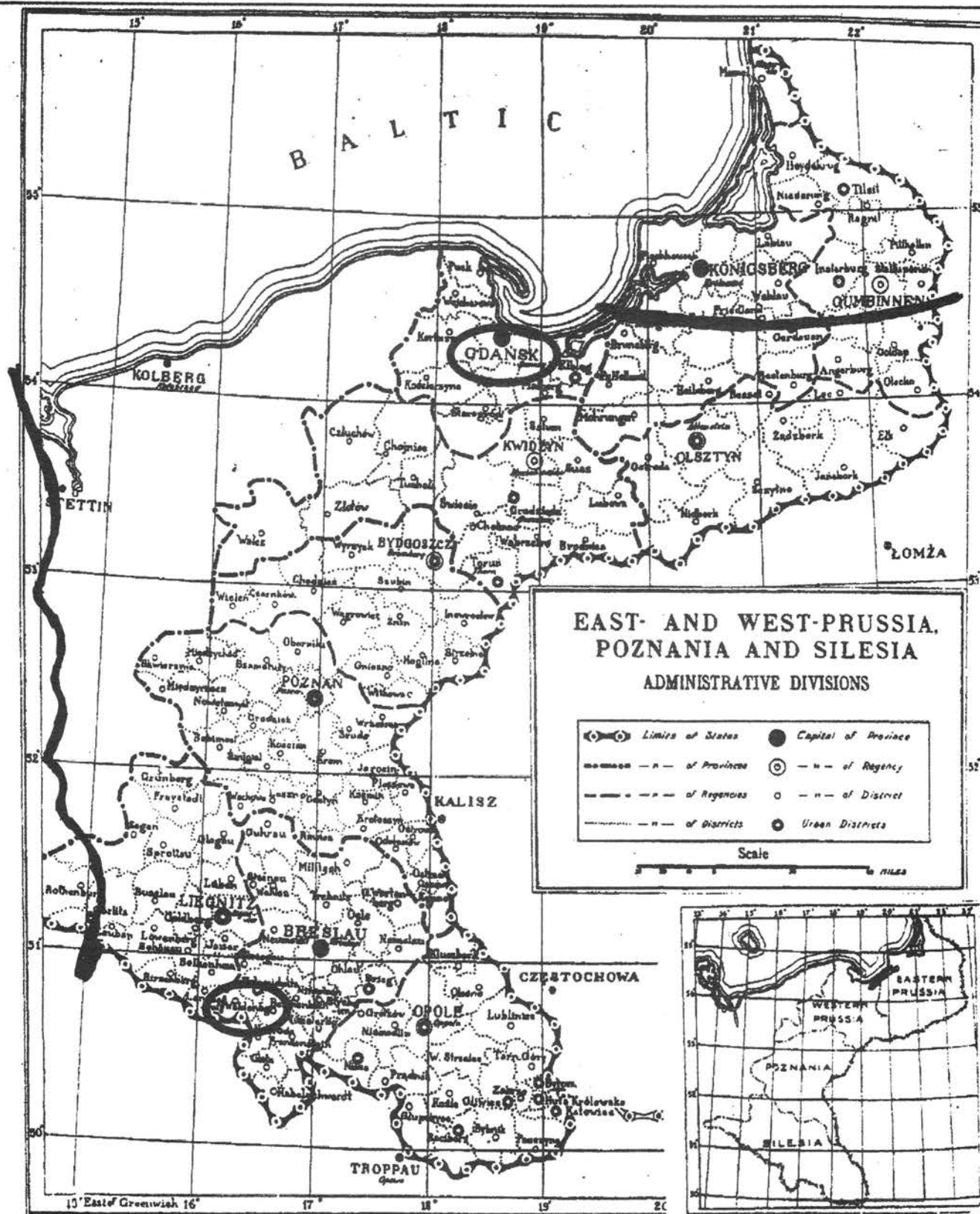
### Where is Preu Ben?

My daughter found a document that lists the place of origin of one of my ancestors. Can you tell me where "Preu Ben" is?

**Irene Czapiewski**, Minneapolis

*I don't know for sure, not having seen the document, but I suspect that the place of origin is spelled "Preußen" where the German "s-tset" (ß) (which looks similar to the English letter "B") is used in place of the "double s" as in Preussen. Preußen is the German spelling for "Prussia."*

*Prussia covers a large area, so I'm afraid you haven't narrowed down your ancestor's place of origin much. Your ancestor probably came from one of Prussia's "Polish provinces" (See map at right). (See also, Paul Kulas, "Where is Prussia?" PGS-MN Newsletter 12, no. 4 (Winter 2004-05): 22.)*



Above: Prussia's Polish Provinces (East Prussia, West Prussia, Posen and Silesia).

Map source: Polish Genealogical Society of America, *Maps Packet*, M2.

The drawn in black lines mark the approximate western and northern boundaries of present-day Poland.

Nobel laureates, Günter Grass and Gerhart Hauptmann (see story, page 6), were born in Danzig (Gdańsk) and in Obersalzbrunn, Kreis Waldenberg, respectively.

## Trivia challenge

Only five people responded to the "trivia" challenge in last issue's newsletter. Come on, folks. You can win a years membership extension if you are the first to respond with the correct answers.

To review, the challenge in the last issue was: "Three writers who won the Nobel Prize for Literature were born within the current boundaries of Poland and wrote in languages other than Polish. Singer was one of them. Who were the other two? What year did they receive the prize? What language did they write in? What literary genre are they most noted for? What were their dates and places of birth?"

The Spring newsletter was bulk mailed on June 9. Mike Eckman (Minneapolis) responded on June 13:

I assume I cannot and should not win again (and my answers may be wrong) but the search was too much fun. Two Nobel winners that I think were born in the borders of Poland but wrote in another language:

1966

Shmuel Yosef Agnon  
Born in Buczacz, Eastern Galicia  
July 17, 1888 with some sources saying July 26  
Fiction - Short Stories and Novels  
Wrote in Hebrew

1999

Günter Grass  
Born Danzig-Langfuhr  
October 16, 1927  
Novels and Essays  
Wrote in German

Mike, you are correct with your second answer. Agnon, however, was born in eastern Galicia which is now part of Ukraine (see map next page). A key part of the challenge stated "born within the current boundaries of Poland." If it had stated "born within the historical boundaries of Poland" Agnon would have qualified. Still, Agnon deserves special mention. Though he immigrated to Israel and did most of his writing there, many of his works describe Jewish shtetl life of eastern Galicia which was part of Poland prior to the partitions and between 1918-1939.

On June 14, Joe DeMuth (Minneapolis) responded with Grass ("I'm reasonably sure about") and Agnon ("the long shot. . . born in Galicia, now part of Poland (maybe)").

Dennis Dale Kulas (Grand Forks ND) e-mailed the correct answers on 26 July (I was beginning to think no one would). He came up with Grass and:

Gerhart Hauptmann  
Nobel Prize 1912  
German Language  
German dramatist primarily for his naturalistic plays  
Born on November 15, 1862 at Obersalzbrunn,  
Germany (now Szczawno Drój, Poland) in Silesia

Dennis continued:

You made this one a harder task to solve. It took me several hours to find the correct answers. Now a couple questions for you. Who were and what are their connection to Poland: Icek-Hersz Zynger and Samuel Josef Czaczkes?

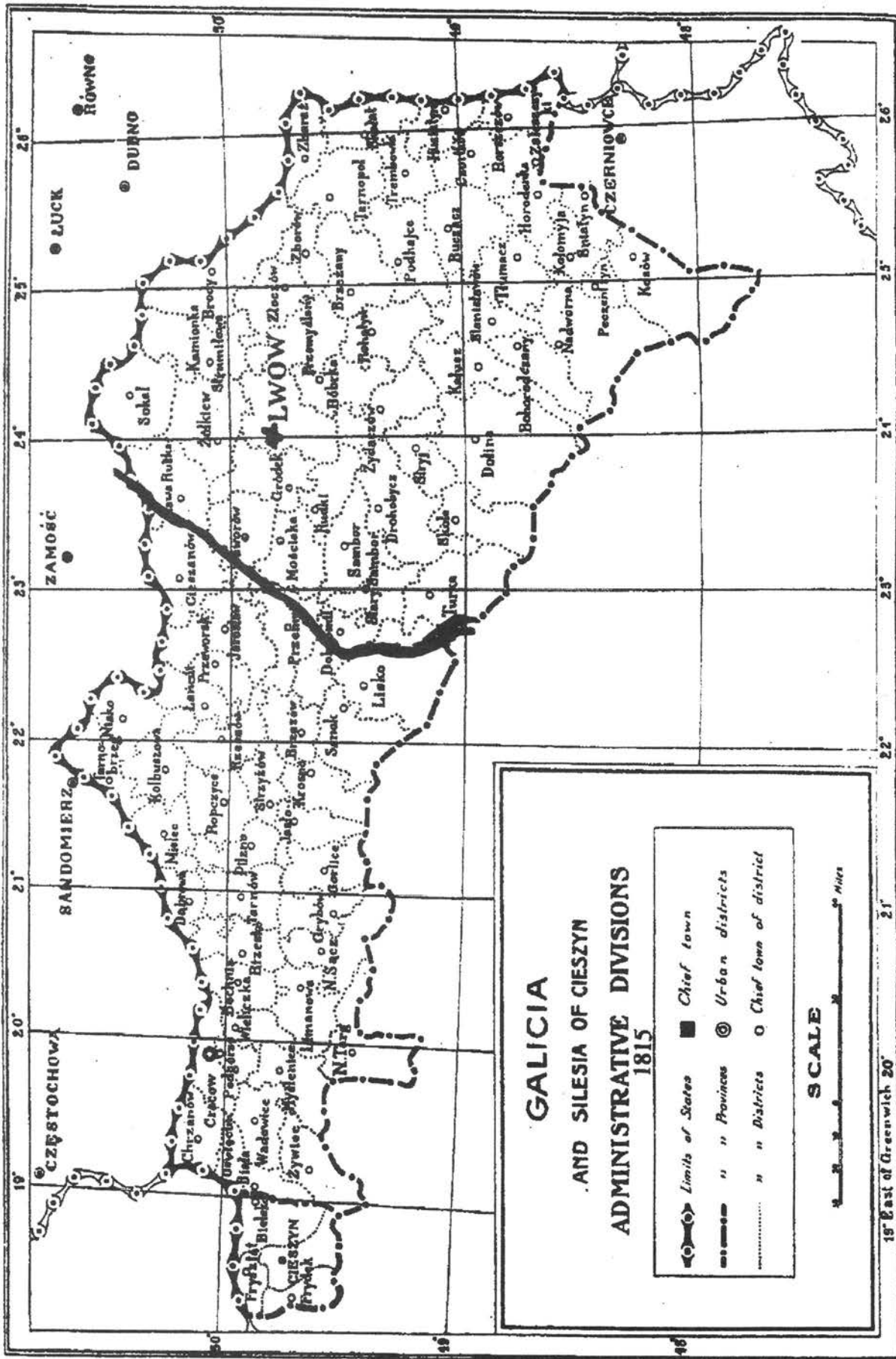
Dennis, perhaps those questions will be part of our next challenge! Dennis indicated he that he received the newsletter on June 25.

On July 2 the final two entries came in. John Rys (Woodbury) submitted Grass and Agnon and John Kulas (Collegeville) correctly listed Grass and Hauptmann. He remarked: "Good challenge! It took me longer than I care to admit to figure out."

The writings of Günter Grass and Gerhardt Hauptmann may have relevance to many of our members. A significant number of Kashubian and Polish Silesians settled in Minnesota. Grass is half-Kashub (and if you believe his autobiographical novel, *The Tin Drum*, is genealogically accurate--he may be 100%)<sup>1</sup> and the Kashubs regard him as one of their own. Hauptmann was an ethnic German, but his powerful dramas often portrayed the lives and sufferings of Silesian peasants and workers.

There is obviously a wide disparity as to when members receive the newsletter. The newsletter is mailed from the Minneapolis bulk mailing facility. Minneapolis members do seem to get their newsletter sooner than everyone else giving them an advantage. Joe DeMuth suggested that we "change the rules a bit and draw from the correct responses to determine the winner." "No more whining," he says. We may have to do that but first we will adopt Mike Erdman's suggestion that previous winners not be eligible again. However, I would add the proviso: "unless no one else has submitted the correct response by the time the next newsletter goes to the printer." That way we encourage the previous winners to keep participating. So far, however, we have had good geographic balance among the winners: Minneapolis (Mike Eckman), suburban (Karin Whitmer, Richfield), out-state (Mark Dobosenski, Duluth) and out-of-state (Dennis Kulas, Grand Forks ND).

<sup>1</sup> see Paul Kulas, "Günter Grass; German Conscience or Polish Patriot?" PGS-MN Newsletter 7, no. 3 (Autumn 1999): 1, 14-15.



Above: Austria's Polish province of Galicia (1815). Map source: Polish Genealogical of America, M3. The drawn in black line marks the approximate eastern boundary of present-day Poland (area west of the line is now in Poland [with some adjustments along the Czech/Slovak border] and area to the east are now in Ukraine). Nobel laureate, Shmuel Yozef Agnon (see story on page 6), was born in the eastern part of Galicia which now part of Ukraine.

# Haller's Army Recruitment Papers

By J. M. Bias <geneejb@comcast.net>

Thank you for printing the article on Haller's Army in the Autumn 2004 issue (pp. 11-14, 21). I recognize two names that I have in my family history database. They are Leon Moser and Jan L Pyzik (Leo Mosser and John L Pyzick). Pyzick is also misspelled as Jan L Puzik and Jan L Pyzek in the records--they are the same person. I knew they were both in the Polish Legion during World War I. However, it wasn't until I read the article on Haller's Army that I realized that the Haller's Army and the Polish Legion were the same entity.

I researched all the people in my database who were in World War I. A book was published by Faribault County entitled *In the World War 1917-1918-1919, Faribault County, Minnesota*. It includes pictures and a brief write-up of each individual. This

book is available at the Minnesota History Center in St. Paul.

In this book it mentions that Leo and John were in the Polish Legion. Neither was born in Poland. Leo and his father were both born in Minnesota Lake and John L was born in Wells, Minnesota. Leo is my second cousin twice removed (2C2R) and I am not related to John L. Pyzick.

I sent for copies of the recruitment papers. There are three pages. The Medical Examination Report (Form B) is in English. The other 2 pages are in Polish (Form A and C). They are dated May 30, 1918. (Copy for John Pyzick is included).

John's father was born in Olpiny, Jaslo (Austria) now part of Poland. I can't read the Polish record but it does mention Krakow. Jaslo is located southeast of Krakow. I don't know where Leo's grandfather was born.

**ARMIA POLSKA WE FRANCJI**

Numer porządkowy 162  
Dnia 30 maja 1918

**KARTA ZGŁOSZENIOWA OCHOTNIKA**

Centrum lub Stacja Rekrutacyjna No. 20 Miejscowość Minneapolis  
Imię i Nazwisko Ochotnika Jan L. Pyzik  
Adres 106 E. Hennepin Ave  
Stan (kawaler, żonaty, wdowiec) kawaler dzieci.....  
Czy w razie wstąpienia do Armii Polskiej we Francji rodzina będzie miała środki do życia.....  
Czy jest obywatelem Stanów Zjednoczonych (drugie papiero.....) (tak lub nie) tak  
Wiek 21 lat, Waga 148 funtów, Wzrost 5 stop 6 cali.  
Wzrok dobry Słuch dobry  
Przyrzekam być gotowym do wyjazdu dnia 30 maja 1918  
Podpis Ochotnika.....  
Polecam ochotnika do przyjęcia.  
Podpis Oficera lub Sierżanta Rekrutacyjnego.....  
Niżej podpisani oświadczają, że wyżej wymieniony ochotnik zasługuje w zupełności na przyjęcie do szeregów Armii Polskiej we Francji.  
Za komitet obywatelski.....  
Wyżej wymienionego Ochotnika wysyłam do Centrum Dobra.....

**POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE.**  
**MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT**  
(Applicant Stripped).

Name in full Jan L. Pyzik No. of Application 162  
Height 68 inches.  
Weight 142 lbs.  
Vision 20/20  
Right eye 20/20  
Left eye 20/20  
Hearing—  
Right ear 20/20  
Left ear 20/20  
Chest measurement:  
At Expiration 31 inches.  
At Inspiration 34 inches.  
(Fully expanded.)  
General examinations (head, chest, abdomen, extremities):  
Remarks: Normal  
I certify that I have carefully examined the applicant and have correctly reported above the result of my examination, and to the best of my judgement and belief.  
The is  qualified for acceptance for enlistment at the  auxiliary  front service in the Polish Army in France.  
Signature of Army Medical Officer or Civilian Practitioner, if the case may be: Edward L. Zaworski  
Place Minneapolis, Minn  
Date May 30 1918

Above: Polish Army in France (Haller's Army) Recruitment Form A (in Polish)

This form indicates that Jan L. Pyzik, 106 E. Hennepin is single, 21 years old, weighs 148 pounds, is 5 feet., 6 inches tall with good eyesight and hearing.

Above: Polish Army in France (Haller's Army) Recruitment Form B (in English)

This is the report of Jan's medical exam. He weighs only 142 pounds when he is actually weighed in.



**ARMIA POLSKA WE FRANCYI**

**AKT ZGŁOSZENIA DO ARMII POLSKIEJ WE FRANCYI**

Numer Porządkowy Komisyi Wojskowej ..... Numer Porządkowy Centrum Rekrutacyjnego .....

Centrum Rekrutacyjne No. 20 miejscowość St. Louis Stan Missouri

Imię i Nazwisko Ochotnika Jan L. Pyzick

Wiek 21 lat, urodzony dnia 8 miesiąca 1896 roku w miejscowości Wells, Minn. (gmina lub miasto, powiat, gubernia lub prowincya).

Stan Samorząd (powiat, sędziy, podległy) .....

Obecny adres 106 E. Hennepin Ave (numer domu, ulica, miasto i stan) .....

Adres najbliższego krewnego w Ameryce Richard, Minn. (nazwisko, numer, ulica, miasto i stan) .....

Adres najbliższego krewnego w Polsce Wojciech, Tomasz Stanisła (nazwisko, gmina, miasto, powiat, gubernia lub prowincya) .....

Czy jest obywatelem Stanów Zjednoczonych Ameryki (drugie papiery) nie (tak lub nie)

Służył w armii ..... rodzaj broni ..... przez lat .....

Wystąpił z wojska w stopniu nie

Do jakiej Polskiej organizacji należał w Ameryce .....

Jeżeli do Sokolej, jak długo ..... ! jaki pełnił w niej urząd członek

Zawód (zajęcie) ..... obecne zatrudnienie nie

Wzrost 175 cm Brwi ciemne

Włosy ciemne Oczy niebieskie

Nos prosty Zęby dobrze

Twarz okragła Podbródek .....

Waga ..... Znaki szczególne .....

Przysłany ze Stacji Rekrutacyjnej w ..... za numerem .....

Uwagi szczególne nie

**DEKLARACJA OCHOTNIKA.**

Ja niżej podpisany pragnę walczyć o wolność i niepodległość zjednoczonej Polski, wstępując w szeregi Armii Polskiej we Francji z własnej woli i przyrzekam władzom wojskowym bezwarunkowe posłuszeństwo. Bóg mi pomoże!

Przyrzekam być gotowym do wyjazdu dnia ..... 191 .....

Po przeczytaniu treści Aktu Zgłoszenia do Armii Polskiej, podpisem moim potwierdzam, że wszystkie powyższe oświadczenia moje są prawdziwe.

Własnoręczny podpis ochotnika J. Pyzick

Niniejszą deklarację wypełniłem i podpisałem w mojej obecności dnia ..... 191 .....

Oficer rekrutacyjny Stanisław

Ochotnik został wysłany do obozu w ..... No. Listy Transportowej .....

dnia ..... miesiąca ..... roku 191 .....

Własnoręczny podpis ochotnika Jan L. Pyzick

Oficer Centrum Rekrutacyjnego .....

At left:  
 Polish Army in France  
 (Haller's Army)  
 Recruitment Form C  
 (in Polish)  
 Form C has the most  
 genealogical significant  
 information.

Jan L. Pyzick (Jan signs  
 his name *Pyzick* at the  
 bottom of the page) is  
 21 years old.

He was born 8 (is it  
 May?) 1896 in Wells,  
 Minnesota.

He is single.  
 His current address is  
 106 E. Hennepin Ave.

He lists his father, Jan,  
 of New Richland, Minn.  
 as his nearest relative in  
 America.

He lists his uncle,  
 Tomasz Stanisła??? of  
 Krakow, as his nearest  
 relative in Poland.

Many Haller's Army  
 recruits were born in  
 Poland. If they were,  
 Form C usually lists the  
 specific place of birth.  
 If you have a relative  
 that served in Haller's  
 Army be sure to check  
 out his recruitment  
 papers.

You can find a  
 complete alphabetically  
 arranged listing at  
 <<http://www.feehfs.org/pol/pafi/halrdesc.html>>

This website listing has  
 also been downloaded  
 and is in the Polish  
 Collection at the MGS  
 Library.

**CAUTION: TRANSLATOR IN TRAINING!**

(And still using training wheels)

By John L. Rys, (john@john.rys.name)

In a previous issue of the *Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota Newsletter*, I wrote a "Book Review" of the new CD version of *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego*. Simply stated, *Słownik Geograficzny* is an inventory of Poland and its people compiled during the years 1880-1902. The entries in this dictionary, written in Polish, give detailed descriptions of villages and people.

I had four ancestral village *Słownik Geograficzny* translations in progress, working on one for over two years. Finding those last few words in Polish dictionaries or abbreviation lists was always a problem. Some of the sentences never seemed to make sense. This meant the translations remained unfinished. The CD review provided motivation to try again to complete these translations. I started with Wysoka, the village of my maternal grandfather, Wawrzyniec MACIASZEK. In America his Polish name was altered to Lawrence MACOSEK. This time I translated the village entry using a "training wheels" technique which I will describe later.

While working on the Wysoka translation, some interesting information about the area was collected from Polish websites. Surprisingly, a Polish county (powiat) website, with an English language version, provided background information which helped in the *Słownik Geograficzny* translation and brought it to life. This ancestral Wysoka is in the Carpathian Mountains in southern Poland.

**Carpathian Mountain Range**

The Carpathian Mountain range is a mountain system running through central and eastern Europe.

The Carpathians are an interrupted chain of mountains, consisting of distinct groups. The Carpathian system extends in a 900 mile semi-circle from Bratislava, Slovakia to Orsova, Romania. In terms of area: 28% in Hungary (mostly high plains and foothills); 21% in Slovakia; 18% in Romania; 14% in Ukraine; 12% in Poland; 2 % in Czech Republic and 4% in others. As an aside, the infamous Prince Vlad Tepes Dracula lived in the Romanian Carpathians (Transylvania region) and was the source of Bram Stoker's famous book character, Count Dracula.

**Carpathian Mountains in Poland**

Within southern Poland, the Carpathian (*Karpaty*) Mountains are divided into two ranges. Beyond the two ranges, the Carpathian foothills (*podgorze*) extend to the city of Krakow. The first mountain range, the southern, higher range, is called the Tatra (*Tatry*) Mountains. The Tatra Mountains in Poland and Slovakia help to form the border between the two countries. These high mountains are home to Poland's winter ski resort area and the picturesque mountain village of Zakopane. The highest peak in the Polish Tatra Mountains and all of Poland is Mount Ryśy (Mountain of the Lynx) at 2,499 meters (8,200 feet). Promoters in Poland would like to attract the Winter Olympics to Zakopane.

**Beskid Mountain Range**

The second range, the lower Carpathians Mountains in Poland are called the Beskid Mountains (*Beskidy, Beskydy*). The Beskids extend from the Czech/Slovakian border through Poland into the Ukraine. In Poland, they are divided into three major areas. On the west is *Beskid Wysoki* (High Beskids), the middle is called *Beskid Niski* (Low Beskids) and the eastern is called *Bieszczady* (southeastern tip of Poland). Within these three large areas there are smaller Beskid sub-ranges. Grandfather's Wysoka,



*Map of Southern Poland showing the Carpathian Mountains*

Poland is in the “Zywiec Beskid,” a smaller sub-range, part of the larger Wysoki (high) Beskids.

*Babia Góra*, one of the highest mountains in the Beskids, just inside Poland-Slovakian border, is near my ancestral Wysoka. This mountain, “Queen of the Beskids” is the source of many local tales and legends. The name, *Babia Góra*, is found in historical sources going back to ancient times. It is mentioned in the 15th century Chronicle written by Jan Długosz. It first appeared on a map in 1558. The first know ascent of the mountain was in 1782 by Jowin Fryderyk Boncza Bystrzycki, court astronomer of King Stanislaw Poniatowski. The mountain is 1,725 meters (5,660 feet) high. According to the county’s website, there is no apparent explanation of how the mountain got its name.

In 1954 the Babia Góra National Park was established. In 1977 Babia Góra National Park was added to the UNESCO’s international network of biosphere reserves. It is estimated that about 160 different vertebrates and over 2,000 different invertebrates live in the park area. The region of Babia Góra is considered a healthy microclimate with clear water and clean air, beneficial in curing allergies.

**County of Sucha Beskidzka (Suski Powiat)**

In 1998, Poland established a three level division of administrative government units. At the top level the country is divided into 16 provinces (*województwa*). The 16 provinces are divided further into 315 counties plus some cities (*powiaty*). These are further divided into districts (*gminy*) within the county. Wysoka is located in the province called *Małopolskie* and in Suski County (*powiat*), known as Sucha



*At left:  
Location of  
Sucha  
Beskidzka  
County  
(Powiat)*

Beskidzka County, with the county seat at Sucha Beskidzka. Wysoka is located in the Jordanow district (*gmina*), made up of five villages: Letownia, Naprawa, Osielec, Torporzysko, and Wysoka.

**Wysoka, Poland**

Wysoka is a common name for villages in Poland. My Polish Atlas lists 22 different Wysoka villages in Poland. *Słownik Geograficzny* lists over 50 villages named Wysoka. Wysoka basically means “high place” in Polish, so it appears that any village in Poland may be named Wysoka if it is deemed to be on higher ground. The Wysoka which was home for my grandfather, Wawrzyniec (Lawrence) Maciaszek, is situated just south of the village Jordanow. His baptismal certificate and Austrian military discharge papers clearly indicate that this is the Wysoka, Poland of his birth.



*At left:  
The Wysoka  
countryside  
Scenery in the  
Beskid  
Mountains*

The local streams are the source of the Skawa River. The Skawa River flows from Wysoka in a northwest direction. It is one of the many tributaries to the Vistula (Wisla) river which then flows to Krakow and finally north, winding through Poland on its route to the Baltic Sea (See map below).

### History of Wysoka and its Historic Manor House

This small village of Wysoka is most noted for the 16th century manor house of the Zebrzydowski family, originally built as a defense manor house. A good present day description of the history of Wysoka and its manor house is available (in English) on the website for the Polish County of Sucha Beskidzka (Suski Powiat) at <<http://www.powiatsuski.pl>>. Here are quotes taken directly from the county website.

*The beginnings of the village of Wysoka are associated with the colonization carried out by the Jordan family of Zakliczyn. The first mention of the village in written sources, however, comes from the year 1581, when Wysoka already belonged to the Zebrzydowski family, with whom we may associate the founding of the manor.*

*The next proprietors were the Sierakowskis, the Stadnickis, the Larisches, the Borowskis (Wężyks). In 1890 Robert Żeleński became the owner of Wysoka and the Counts Żeleński remained in possession of the lands until 1944.*

*During heavy fighting here in September 1939, the manor was bombed. After the Second World War, an elementary school was established in the manor-house and functioned for a few years. Then the next several years the deserted building fell into disrepair. It was only in 1988 that the present owners - Anna*



*Above: Manor House at Wysoka*

*and Antoni Pilch, having taking possession of the manor, began general renovation work.*

*The manor owes its present appearance to the Pilchs, who have not only renovated the building but revived its Renaissance traditions. The Ancient Polish Lute Foundation has its headquarters here and many concerts and international meetings are held here.*

*In the village you can find a monument to the heroes lead by Colonel Stanislaw Maczek who defended the local people against the Nazi invaders on the first two days of September 1939. The Nazis took reprisals on Wysoka against local resistance. After 1945 this village was the first place in Poland to be granted the Grunwald Cross Order in recognition for its efforts against the Nazis.*

### People of Wysoka Area

The Wysoka area is populated by a highlander clan called *Babiogórcy* because of their close proximity to the mountain called *Babia Góra*. At the turn of the 20th century, neighboring Jordanow was considered the capital of *Babiogórcy*. My maternal grandfather, Lawrence Maciaszek, was a member of this highland clan. Clan areas were determined by the local geography of valleys, mountains and mountain passes.

Highlander information was published in the Fall, 2004 issue of *Rodziny, The Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America*, pages 11-12, 17-22. William F. (Fred) Hoffman published a translation of an entry from *Słownik Geograficzny*, entitled "The Górale (Highlanders)." This translation describes the many Polish highlander clans living in and near the Carpathian Mountains and their geographic areas around 1900.



*Above: Map showing Wysoka in the District (Gmina) of Jordanow*

PGS-MN member, Ronald Parrish, also with ancestral roots from the highland areas around Rabka provided me with a translation of the Babiogórcy information from *Słownik Geograficzny* written in 1880. The most interesting thing to note from this translation is that "the Babiogórcy clan was considered the oldest highland clan (gorale) in the mountainous areas of Poland. Babiogórcy lived spread out in the highland meadows and were characterized as being very friendly."

#### A "Training Wheels" translation

The mechanics for making a "training wheels" translation is that the Polish words are entered into a WORD document with enough space underneath (double space) to write the corresponding English words. This requires extra typing before the translation starts.

The next step is to look at the abbreviations and go through the lists of abbreviations and words specifically compiled for *Słownik Geograficzny* entries. These lists may be found on the PGSA website or in the introductory materials on the CD ROM version of *Słownik Geograficzny*. I write the English words under the corresponding Polish abbreviations on my double-spaced WORD printout.

Then I go through three Polish-English dictionaries starting with the oldest dictionary. The publication dates of the dictionaries are 1929, 1944 and 1994. I

write down the English equivalent words I can clearly identify, again, under the Polish words on my WORD printout. The sentences start to take shape. This arrangement gives me a better idea of what is complete and where more work is needed. My last resort is to look at similar words and phrases in *Słownik Geograficzny* entries where I have both the English and Polish versions. It is helpful to see how other translators have handled translations.

Another helpful "training wheel" is the insertion of a slash to clearly indicate the end of a sentence. With the training wheels still attached, my beginner's attempt of the Wysoka translation is given below.

#### Polish Website, An Unexpected Translation Aid

The website for Suski Powiat (county) resulted in an interesting combination or "blend" of information with the *Słownik Geograficzny* entry. The website provided detailed county maps and county history. Fortunately, an English language website version was provided, probably to promote the area's tourist attractions of camping, biking, hiking and ski trails.

The website increased my understanding of Wysoka and broadened the perspective to a larger county view. It helped confirm information found in *Słownik Geograficzny*. It made the translation easier and gave me confidence. This combination/blend of a Polish website with the *Słownik Geograficzny* entry was truly an unexpected translation aid.

### *Słownik Geograficzny* Entry for Wysoka, Poland in the Jordanow District (gmina)

(Polish words are on top and English in bold italics below)

4) Wysoka, koło Jordanowa, wś, pow. myślenicki,  
4) *Wysoka, a colony (settlement) of Jordanow, a village in the Myslenice district,*

par. rz.-kat w Jordanowie, tamże urząd. poczt,  
*the Roman Catholic parish is in Jordanow, in the same place as the post office,*

(odl. 5.3 klm.). / Wś ma 753 mk., obszar większej własności  
*(a distance of 5.3 kilometers). / A village of 753 residents, the area of the major landed estate*

32 mk. / W r. 1581 wś W., w. par Łętownia,  
*has 32 residents. / In the year 1581 the village Wysoka was in the parish of Łętownia*

w pow szczyrzyckim, własność wojew: kaliskiego, miała 1¼ łanu km.,  
*in the district of Szczyrzyc, a landed estate in the province: Kalisz, the property had 1¼ peasant lans,*

4 zagr. bez roli, 3 kom. z bydłem./  
*4 zagrodas (peasant farm house with yard, garden) without land and 3 tenant farmers with cattle. /*

Source: *Słownik Geograficzny Krolestwa Polskiego*, Vol XIV, page 124, Warsaw 1895.

**Nota bene:** Since this is a training translation, any suggestions from experienced translators are welcome as letters to the editor. That way we can all learn. Others may be motivated to try a "beginning" translation.

## DROBNE ECHA

Instalment #5

### Dateline: Duluth

From *Katolik*, 1894, *Słońce*, 1898, *Wiarus*, 1901,  
and *Rolnik*, 1908

By Greg Kishel

This is the fifth in my series of translations of reportage from local Polish-American settlements in Minnesota, originally published in the Polish-language press in the years around 1900.<sup>1</sup> This time around, our subject is the large Polonian community of Duluth, the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas. The first, second, and fourth items came to my attention via the collation of *Wiarus/Katolik* reportage from northeastern Minnesota that Ray Marshall did, using John Radziłowski's index for those Winona-issued newspapers. I came across the other two pieces in my own research in other Polish-language publications from a century ago. In tone, style, and subject matter, these five items run the gamut--from ponderous down to puff piece, from tendentious to travelogue.

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From *Katolik*, issue of January 25, 1894:

### The Poles in Duluth.

While on a trip, I was conversing with my fellow passengers about this and that, or, as the Romans said: *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*.<sup>2</sup>

I also met a Pole, who had visited Minnesota often. As Poles do, we were conversing about our countrymen, specifically about those who had settled in the city of Duluth, in the State of Minnesota.

In the course of the conversation, I referred to the Polish "fighters and boxers" with the words: *Laeta volunt, quicunque colunt, asinaria festa*.<sup>3</sup> (All who observe the feast-days of the donkeys, want to amuse themselves merrily.) In the Middle Ages, the so-called donkeys' feast-days were observed in various localities around the time of Christmas. Patriarchs and prophets were led to the church, so they could give prophesies about the Messiah. These statements were pronounced as if they were sacred, so everyone would appreciate the Old Testament and its prophesies about the Lord Jesus. A donkey was escorted to the church in remembrance of the prophet of Balaam, to whom the Lord God gave the gift of speech.

The Poles of Duluth also desire to celebrate similar feast-days for donkeys.

I. MacGOLRICK, the local bishop and a great friend of Archbishop IRELAND, purchased for his own use a fairly large parcel of real estate; he consecrated it, and through his promise he dedicated the soil for all who would be meeting in the bosom of Abraham. He did not erect any pyramids or obelisks, because among the Poles there are no pharaohs--nor a catacomb--that is to say a cavern--because here in America there are no Polish martyrs pouring out their own blood in the defense of the faith and good morals, only those who are clothed in infernal splendor in the defense of their own hypocrisy or their own boundless stupidity. Nonetheless, the Bishop established the cemetery for all Catholics, so that they would have repose there after their earthly toils and drudgeries.

Believing in a holy union, the Bishop did not act with any distinction between "Greeks and Romans." Rather, as the Holy Father's lieutenant within his own diocese, he required that all Catholics who would give their souls to God in Duluth, would be resurrected together in the one place.

This did not suit our peasants in Duluth. Unity flows forth from God, and disunity from the Devil. They did not want to join together because, like witches of yore, and through the black blood of a scoundrel, they had sold their souls to the devil already, during their lifetimes. They are saying that the Bishop reserved for them, as Poles, some wet marshland, land that can only be reached by boat, and that he charges the same for poor lots as for the low-lying ones. And they say that with certainty the frogs will have to croon a medley of sepulchral songs to the Poles with their dolorous moldy croaking, before the esteemed Irish lords will recognize the burial place for the descendants of Kościuszko, Pułaski, Niemcewicz and others, who throughout their lives had continuously shouted at the priests and the bishops.

<sup>1</sup>In the Autumn, 2002/Winter 2002-2003 issue of the *PGS-MN Newsletter*, I introduced the series concept and presented a short 1898 piece datelined at St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, and Gilman. The later installments' coverage was as follows: #2, Delano (Autumn, 2003 issue); #3, Silver Lake (Winter, 2003-2004 issue); and #4, Virginia, Minnesota (Spring, 2004 issue). I am slowly preparing the next several installments, which will feature reportage from Sturgeon Lake, Perham, and Lexington. Other likely candidates include Little Falls, Alberta/Gilman, and Leo.

<sup>2</sup>Lit., "about all things and some others."

<sup>3</sup>Lit., "They want pleasurable things, those who celebrate the feasts of the ass."

But the Poles, they had to have their way, they did not want their ashes to lie next to such a repulsive creation. They bought for themselves 2 acres right next to the bishop's cemetery and they dedicated that place for a cemetery for their great patriots and countrymen. The Bishop threatened them with all the punishments of the church, but in vain--fee-faw-fum!

The Poles then started a fight with the Bishop. Vicious women, not having anything to eat, wanted to chop up the Bishop into Polish kielbasa \* \* \* \*. The more canny and better ones wrote to Archbishop SATOLLI.

Now being full of anger and grimness, the Bishop cried out, "How much longer, Kathleen--in other words, all of you bad ones who are of Polish birth--do you want to abuse our patience?!"

What are we to judge of this matter? Why don't the Poles in Duluth want to reconcile themselves with their own bishop?

After all this, the Poles have been able to separate their own cemetery from the properties of the Bishop, unconsecrated and at present only assigned for unbelievers; and, at this juncture they are able to have a separate cemetery for their own nationality, bordering with the large cemetery.

In Duluth and everywhere else, the Poles currently are tending toward secularism or filthy Josephinism, as well as demagoguery. Thus it is: neither the Bishop nor legal, superior authority is able to govern through the church and its property; rather, the parishioners do it by themselves.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

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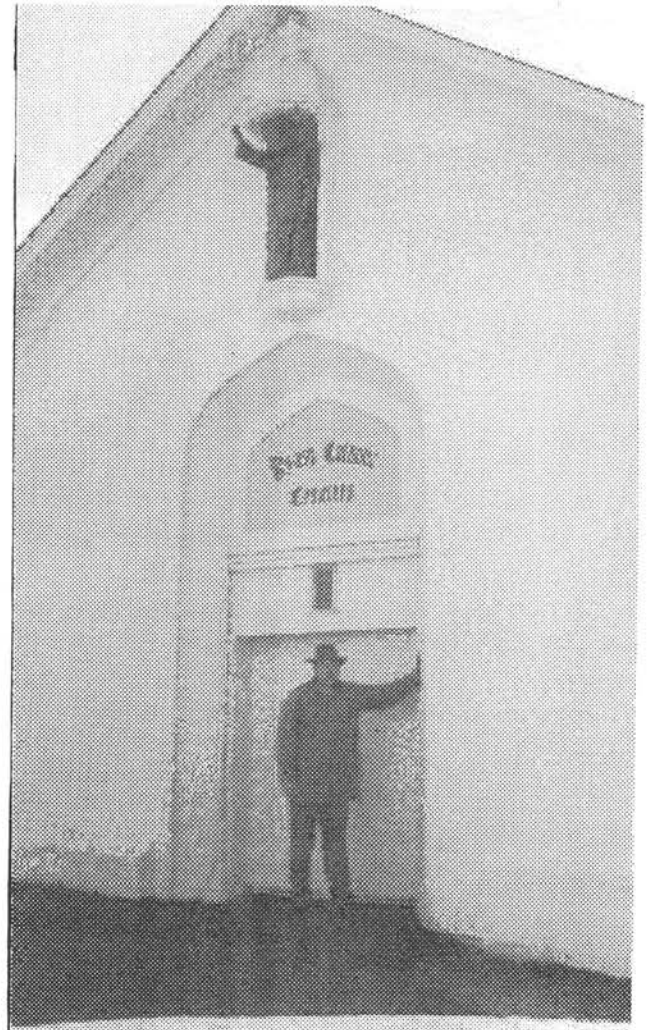
*From Katolik, issue of February 1, 1894:*

**From Duluth.**

Allow another person to express an opinion in the matter of the Polish cemetery in Duluth, and to present the tangle from a more suitable point of view than that lectured by the so-called Royal Arcanum in the last issue of KATOLIK, from January 25.

There are here, in our Minnesota port city, four Catholic parishes, to wit, the Polish, German, Irish, and French ones.

These parishes together purchased a common cemetery for themselves, and the Polish parish contributed the most to it. Beyond that, the Poles purchased more lots in this cemetery for themselves,



Your tireless translator, at Duluth's Polish Cemetery (photo taken April, 2005)

for which they paid cash apart from the price for the full parcel.

Presently the Bishop abolished that cemetery, and purchased a new one. It was a bit further from the city, and is supposed to serve likewise for all.

The Poles saw that if they wanted to have their own lots in this new cemetery, they had to buy them. However, they already had their own lots in the old one, and thus were not satisfied with that. They insisted on them having their own, and the Bishop having his own. The Bishop grew weary of the uproar. They made a resolution that they would buy their own cemetery, and would apply the profits from it to the repayment of the debts they had incurred for their churches and schools. However, as soon as they made this resolution, their parish priest instructed them to proceed quite gently and with self-control, and to see that they acquiesced to the demand of the

Bishop above all else, as that way they would not go through a great loss. Their priest told them: "Hitherto God has blessed us, such that we have become the most peaceful parish in the whole city, such that the others in the city respect us and hold our promises in great esteem. Thus let us not spoil that through which Providence has favored us."

But it often happens, that the best and soundest advice of a priest gives way to the counsel of illegitimate advisors. And so the Poles called a meeting, at which the advice was discussed. And, the advice of Messrs. HELIŃSKI and MARSZAL was received, and they unequivocally said: "We have a priest and we pay him--not for doing what he and his Bishop want, but rather for doing what we want. The parish will do well then to purchase a cemetery for itself--and the priest must stick with us and must report our will to the Bishop."

What they decided, and thus likewise did, was to buy ten acres next to the cemetery that the Bishop had purchased.

But every one sees, that they put their priest in a very unpleasant position through this. In truth, there is much legitimacy to the position of the Poles in regards to the cemetery; but the Poles alone have done such a thing, and the other parishes are silent, and for that the Bishop properly can charge the Poles with insubordination.

On the other hand, the advisors who clamored so loudly at the meeting, are keeping quiet today; and as the rumors go, they are attributing all the blame to the priest.

Heaven grant it, that this whole business is settled in the best way; however, one has to doubt whether this will come to pass.

Such conflicts can only come out to the disadvantage of the Poles. Who bears the responsibility for that? The gentlemen of the [Polish National] Alliance--who have been having revenge on the same priest who permitted them to found a society, and to join it to the [Polish National] Alliance. This circumstance leads to the next fact.

Wanting to make Kościuszko's fame known in Lwów, it was decided that all of the Polish societies would consent to being photographed in their own decorations and under their own banners. The day was announced, the societies came together--the photographer was in place--but whatever happened? Here was Mr. HELIŃSKI, the censor from the [Polish National] Alliance (and his group, numbering something around eighteen people). Seeing the

societies belonging to the [Polish Roman Catholic] Union also prepared for the photography, he loudly protested that the members of the [Polish National] Alliance do not want to have anything to do with that society. They snatched their own outspread banner and withdrew. A very pretty patriotism, isn't that true?

Hard though this is to believe, it was this way, and nearly our whole parish was watching it.

We managed long enough without such guardians, and we did well. May it also be granted, that these gentlemen release us from their personal guardianship, and that we answer them that on doing that, they themselves will come out well, and we parishioners will come out the best. From this it would also result, that if we always listened to the advice of the priest, and not to the people who maintain houses of immorality, we would live in unity, with brotherly love and with respect toward others. But to the misfortune of all our parish there has wafted a somewhat infectious wind, from people without reverence and creed, blowing over our Duluth Pindors, and this we have to breathe through.

We assign part of the blame for this to Father MAJER, because if it were not for him we would not have those from the [Polish National] Alliance here; and not having such, we would have peace, unity, respect, and mutual self-control. Now, they are at fault for all of our ills.

And after the matter of the cemetery has turned out badly, we will have all of this disgrace thanks to those from the [Polish National] Alliance, because we did not need to subvert the good advice of the priest, nor to clamor against him at the meeting.

As long as we had a common cemetery it was well for us, and it would have been the same if there had not been bad advisors.

One thing would be appropriate--that the Bishop give lots to those who had bought and paid for the ones in the old cemetery. But to take the old ones for himself, to turn them to his own profit, and not give them new ones, this rightly would offend people. It is precisely from this that the destroyers and the people reluctant to support the priest took their advantage; they incited people to join their front, of which the correspondent writes.

But if the Germans, the French, and the Irish are silent and are saying nothing, though just the same harm is occurring to them, we Poles then should be proceeding far more prudently, yielding our position on the issue to the Germans and the French.



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*From Stońce, issue of October 6, 1898:*

**Duluth and the Polish community there.**

Recently we had the opportunity for a visit to the city of Duluth and we became quite enchanted with it. The great Lake Superior is on one side of it, and on the other is a hill of 500 feet in height, on which elegant homes sit in great charm; electric trolleys go back and forth and a great movement prevails.

Duluth has around 70,000 inhabitants, among which are around 500 Polish families, residing chiefly on the hillsides. All of the inhabitants of Duluth have work and employment. The Poles do not complain about their misfortunes and though among them there are members of the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Union in America, and those belonging only to the church organizations, the local Polish community still lives in a seemly fashion, one is not jealous of the other and they do not clash among themselves. They have a pretty little church; a large school; a spacious hall for meetings; the kind-hearted priest, the esteemed Father SROKA; and a very attractive Polish library, furnished with the newest and best writings. They live in one word there, in union and seemliness just as the Lord God ordained.

Last Saturday there was a meeting at the school hall, at which citizen Jerzy MIRSKI, the publisher of *Stońce* from St. Paul, spoke, as did Mr. MAYENDORFF. The assembled Poles received their speeches with applause; next, on the proposal of Mr. MIRSKI, there was organized a Polish Republican Club, in which around 50 Poles enrolled. Mr. Karol NEUMANN, deputy sheriff, was elected the president of this club, and Mr. BORK was elected secretary. It was resolved to work for the expansion of the club.

In the end we must add, that the Poles in Duluth distinguish themselves by great cordiality and hospitality, for which we express our thanks to them. On Sunday there was a great solemnity in the local church, namely, the Most Reverend Bishop dispensed the Sacrament of Confirmation to many Poles.

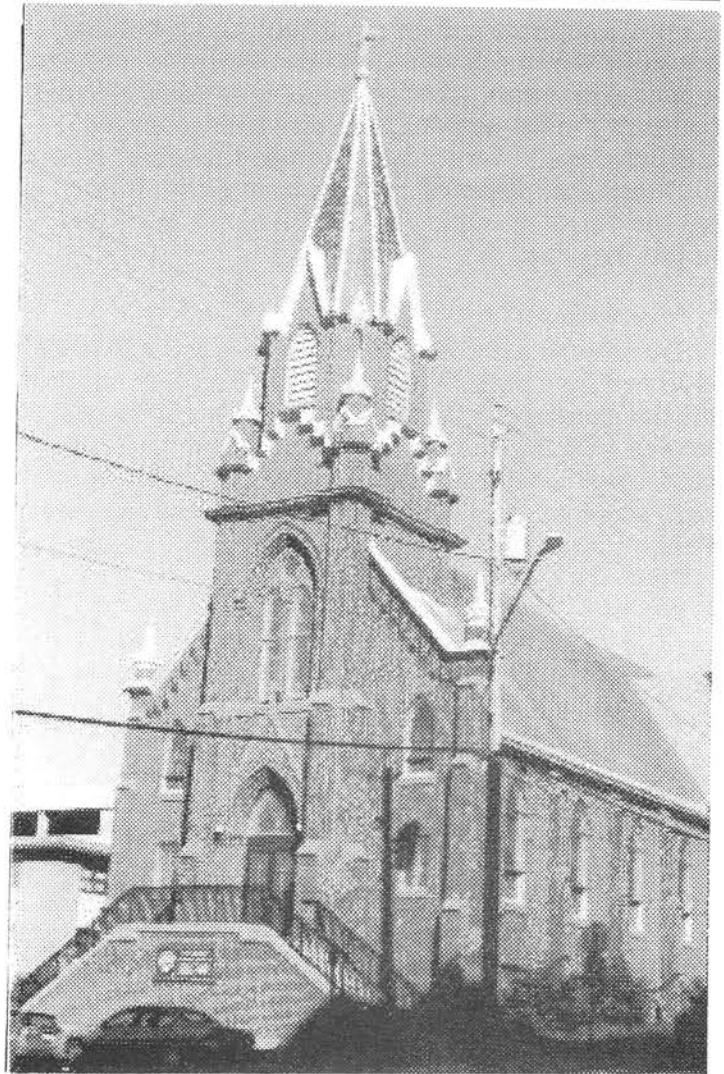
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*From Wiarus, issue of September 5, 1901:*

**FROM DULUTH, Minn.**

August 30, 1901

Northern Minnesota is indebted to the Poles for its Catholic character. In its northern extremity, about 15 miles from Canada, the first Poles arrived at Barto,



St. Mary, Star of the Sea Church, Duluth  
(photo taken 2001)

in Roseau County, in the year 1887. They brought in a priest, and they set an example for everyone, as to how one should care for the better part of the soul.

Close behind that came other foreigners. For more than ten years these people made their lives there without spiritual care, not only the Catholics but also the Swedes, but now they are obtaining a spiritual guide. This is because a Polish example has been stuck in their face: the journeys of the Polish chaplain from Mass to Mass. They are saying to themselves: the Poles are able to have their own chaplain in their new settlements, why would we not be able to do so also?

The same situation appears in the capital of northern Minnesota--Duluth. The Polish parish, the oldest in Duluth, was a living lesson for all those arriving at that city. Knowing that the Polish workers had built a

church, a separate and lovely school, and a dwelling house for the parish priest, and that they were rallying around that center, growing in strength, those arriving had to say to themselves: the Poles have managed this, why would we not be able to do the same? And in Duluth the places of worship have grown following the Polish example. The Polish parish leads them to this very day.

Twelve years after the foundation of the Diocese of Duluth, the most esteemed Bishop I. McGOLRICK searched for a parish that had all of the conditions for the assignment of a parish priest who would be bestowed with the title "irremovibilis." And thus at a conference it became distinctly clear, that only one such was found in the diocese--and that was the Polish one. In the footsteps of that recognition, he appointed Father Jan SROKA the permanent pastor, expressing his desire that the other priests procure parish schools with detached buildings, and that they complete the rest of the conditions for the appointment of permanent pastors in their parishes.

I am pleased to inform the American Polish community about this. Though the Poles have been repeatedly scorned by others, such facts say that the Poles are not only living in America, but that they are excelling among other people, in the accumulation of the riches that the fire does not burn, that the water does not carry away, that the moth does not destroy, and that the rust does not ruin.

A reader of WIARUS.

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*From Rolnik, issue of February 14, 1908:*

Having a little time, I decided to tour the cities of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., and also to pay a visit to our relatives and friends there. This excursion was very pleasant for me. The scenery looks extremely pretty to a fellow who is looking from the Duluth highlands on a day of good weather, on the city of Duluth, Lake Superior, and the City of Superior--on the numerous factories of every type, the countless number of boats (currently resting quietly at their mooring-places), on the gigantic grain elevators and various other structures, and also on the modest homes of the workers, and on the railroad tracks, crossing in various ways, intersecting each other in enough ways that one can see that this locale is to some extent the center of great industry in the West. Iron ore is shipped in great quantities from it, as are wheat, and various other raw and finished materials. This locality gives much employment to the workers

(among whom there are many Poles). There is not even a sign of unemployment here, unlike in the East, and during the summer the workers earn good wages here; at the moment, because there is no work in the city, they have gone their separate ways to jobs in the forested regions,

In Duluth there are two Polish Roman Catholic parishes, and besides that an independent parish is being established, which already has a church half-built. Due to the desertion of a portion of the local Poles from the Roman Catholic church, there are some trivial, petty-minded disagreements.

I had the pleasure to arrange a visit with the esteemed Father S.A. ICIEK, who for eight months has been the pastor of the parish of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, on the east side of Duluth, to which there belong 150 Polish families. The parish built a pretty brick church, which can seat 400 people. The cost of the church building amounted to \$30,000, of which \$10,000 has already been repaid, and for the remaining \$20,000 the parish is indebted. The esteemed Father S.A. ICIEK is a young, energetic priest, born and educated here in America. He is courteous in manner, and universally loved among his parishioners.

Last Sunday, I enjoyed myself in Superior, Wis., and I saw the Polish church there, the pastor of which is the esteemed Father BAWIŃSKI. This church is small, remodeled from some sort of older building. The parishioners are getting ready for the construction of a new church.

For their whole-hearted and hearty welcome, I give thanks with an old-fashioned Polish "Bóg zapłać" to Mr. and Mrs. W. KOSTRZEWNY, Mrs. Elżbieta ŻIELAZNA, Mr. and Mrs. M. MICHALAK, and Mr. and Mrs. M. BOROWICZ in Duluth, Minn., and Mr. and Mrs. Stan. KULAS as well as H. BENSON in Superior, Wis.

Wal. Przybilski

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The first two of these items report the founding of Duluth's Polish Cemetery--a very interesting and far-reaching event in the history of St. Louis County's ethnic groups, but one that has received virtually no attention in professional or amateur historiography. Memorialized as they were almost contemporaneously with the events, these reports evidence the great tension between Bishop McGOLRICK and a secular-oriented faction in the

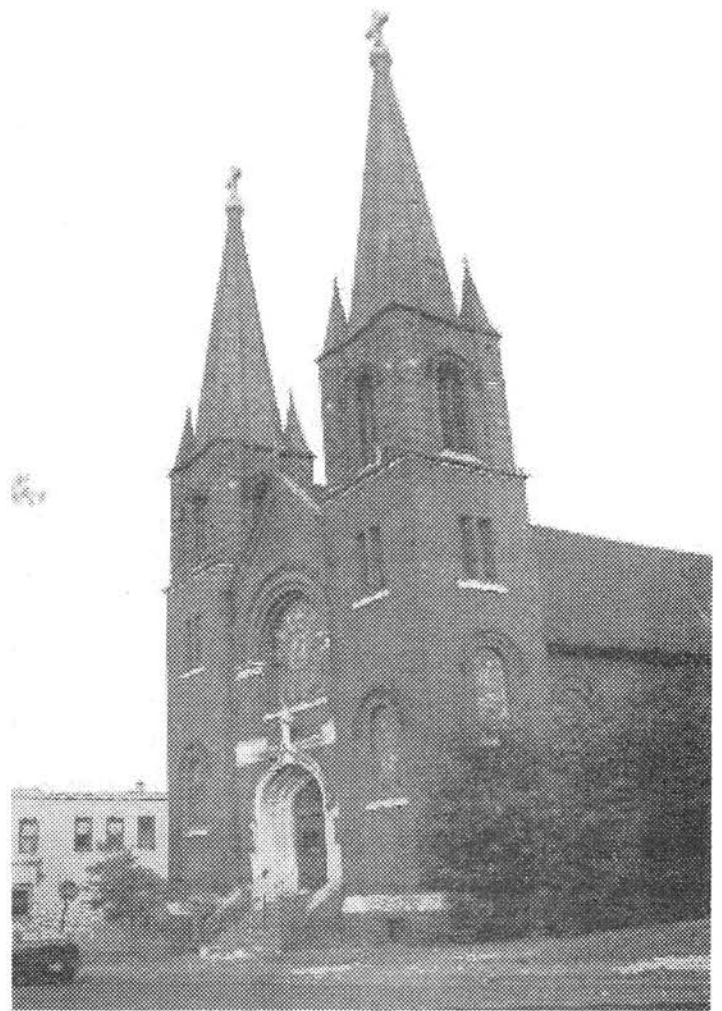
local Polish-American community.<sup>4</sup> Though the *Katolik* reportage is a bit vague about it, the Poles did take their contention to a higher official in the church hierarchy.<sup>5</sup> From the Latin, Old Testament references, and authoritarian tone of the first report, as well as its high bile content, I suspect that its author was a Polish-American priest. The most likely prospect is Father Jan SROKA, the longtime Duluth diocesan priest who was then serving St. Mary, Star of the Sea. As the author of the second letter reported, the dispute rippled through the local Polonia, exacerbating the secular competition between the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America, the two largest Polish fraternal organizations in the U.S.<sup>6</sup> The event that Theodore HELIŃSKI is said to have disrupted started as a national effort by American Polonia, coordinated between the PNA and the PRCUA, to commemorate the centennial of KOŚCIUSZKO's uprising against the Russian Empire. Though I did not recognize our first correspondent's reference to "Archbishop SATOLLI," I learned that SATOLLI was the papal nuncio at Washington, D.C. at the time.<sup>7</sup>

It's particularly appropriate for our Society to recover this story after 110 years, because a central participant was the ancestor of one of our long-time members. Jan MARSZALKIEWICZ/MARSZAL, whose Americanized name was John MARSHALL, Sr., was Ray MARSHALL's great-grandfather. Ray has uncovered the conduit deeds through which John

<sup>4</sup>The "Josephinism" that our first author attributes to the dissident Poles was the secularist philosophy espoused by Emperor Joseph II of Austria (r. 1765-1790), under which the Church was to be subservient and strictly accountable to the state, serving mainly to reinforce civil order in society. See entry for "Joseph II" in the on-line publication of *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (1917), at <[www.newadvent.org/cathen/08508b.htm](http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08508b.htm)>.

<sup>5</sup>"In 1894, a committee at St. Mary's filed a complaint against McGolrick with the Apostolic Delegate. They claimed that his policy about grave sites in the new Calvary Cemetery discriminated against Polish Catholics." John Whitney Evans, *Faith on a Changing Frontier: A History of St. Joseph's Parish, Gnesen, Minnesota* (Gnesen, Minn. (?): publ. by the author, 1996 (?)), p. 8. Unfortunately, Father Evans did not give a date or a citation for this grievance, which must have been the correspondence to Archbishop SATOLLI noted in the first item. His phrasing suggests that the complaint preceded the breakaway founding of the Polish Cemetery.

<sup>6</sup>When I started translating these items, I thought their publication in *Katolik* was evidence of editor Hieronim Derdowski's allegiance to the PRCUA. However, during his deeper and broader survey of *Katolik/Wiarus*, John



St. Josephat's PNC Church, Duluth  
(photo taken 2202)

Radzilowski concluded that Derdowski was an equal-opportunity gadfly, who took shots at "the leadership of both major factions in American Polonia." *Poles in Minnesota* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2005), p. 48.

<sup>7</sup>At first, I thought the reference was a coded, tart jibe at S.F. Adalia SATALECKI, the president of the PNA from 1891 to 1895. As to both the KOŚCIUSZKO memorial and SATALECKI, see Donald E. Pienkos, *PNA: A Centennial History of the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America* (Boulder: East European Monographs, 1984), pp. 394-395. PGS-MN member Ray MARSHALL enlightened me about Archbishop SATOLLI's identity; he had discovered that the nuncio visited Duluth in 1895, on his way to consecrate the St. Paul Seminary. See "Mgr. Satolli's Visit," *Duluth Evening Herald*, Sept. 2, 1895; p. 5; "Satolli," *Duluth Evening Herald*, Sept. 3, 1895, p. 5. It's a striking coincidence that both the secular and sacred leaders who could have been consulted on the cemetery dispute had similar surnames.

MARSHALL took title to the land for the Polish Cemetery in March, 1893, and then conveyed it out to the Polish Cemetery Association in May, 1893. John MARSHALL and his older brother Andrew were saloon owners in Duluth. The family, or at least Andrew, was almost certainly the target of the second correspondent's barb about *ludzi co utrzymają domy rozpusty*, "people who maintain houses of immorality."<sup>8</sup>

Ray has also investigated the Duluth career of Theodore HELIŃSKI, an ambitious man who came to real prominence in both the larger Polish-American community and the general Duluth community. Locally, HELIŃSKI was termed "the Uncrowned Prince of the Polish Colony." Officing on Superior Street, he made his livelihood through a general agency that sold insurance and real estate and booked ship passage. As Ray discovered, HELIŃSKI was also involved in local Democratic Party politics, being among a half-dozen Duluth Polish-Americans who served as delegates to local party conventions in the mid-1890s. He was the president of the Duluth Board of Fire Commissioners in the early 1890s, losing that office during a nativist ouster of Catholics from local appointive offices at the instance of the American Protective Association. He became Postmaster of Duluth in 1894, during the second Cleveland administration. He was elected *cenzor* of the PNA at its national convention in 1893.<sup>9</sup> After Cleveland's defeat in 1896, HELIŃSKI lost the postmaster's position, and moved to Chicago; there he became affiliated with the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, a Polonian institution, ultimately becoming its treasurer.<sup>10</sup>

Of course, there are still many unanswered questions about the founding of the Polish Cemetery in Duluth, an event that reflected conflict and dis-

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<sup>8</sup>In its December 12, 1895 issue, *Katolik* reported that Andrzej MARSZAL (given there as MARSZOLEK) had "again" been convicted and fined for *utrzymający od dawna dom rozpusty*, "long maintaining a disorderly house." The municipal court case was reported locally: "Secured Another Delay," *Duluth Evening Herald*, Dec. 9, 1895, p. 7. This article indicates that Andrzej "was charged with renting some premises on First avenue west for a house of ill fame." Ray notes that at the time Duluth was still in the depression started by the Panic of 1893, and that the MARSZALS' saloon businesses were undoubtedly struggling.

<sup>9</sup>See Pienkos, *PNA*, pp. 376 (as to HELIŃSKI) and 59 (as to the nature of the office of *cenzor*, basically a powerful meeting chair and parliamentarian).

sension of several sorts within several communities and institutions. I'm not sure that these questions will be answered; it does not seem that the local English-language press reported much about the events, if anything, and of course the participants are long gone.<sup>11</sup>

The founding and the events leading up to it had several long-lasting effects. Resentment over the clash with Bishop McGOLRICK was still very much alive thirteen years later. In 1907 another controversy between a group of local Polish-Americans and the diocese led to the removal of Father Kamil SIERZPU-TOWSKI from his pastorate at St. Mary, Star of the Sea, the secession of perhaps half of the congregation of St. Mary's, the founding of St. Josephat's parish, and the affiliation of St. Josephat's with the Polish National Catholic Church as its most far-flung parish at that time.<sup>12</sup> The Polish Cemetery continues as a functioning institution to this day, though for decades no Roman Catholic diocesan priest could officiate at a graveside service there.<sup>13</sup>

Our other three pieces are nowhere near as weighty, in either tone or subject matter; I included

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<sup>10</sup>The recap here is from Ray's summary of his Minnesota-based research, the short bio of HELIŃSKI in Pienkos's history of the PNA, and HELIŃSKI's obituary in *Dziennik Chicagoski*, Aug. 12, 1921, p. 6. Ray found the "Prince" remark in an issue of the *Duluth Press*, published out of West Duluth by Helen Cody Wetmore, Buffalo Bill's sister, in the early 1890s. We do not have a citation to give at this time, however.

<sup>11</sup>Even the first historian of American Polonia forbore from anything more than a one-sentence remark in the passive voice: "There occurred a disagreement with the bishop over the Polish cemetery." Waław Kruska, *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), p. 133.

<sup>12</sup>There's a pretty strong indication of continuing resentment about the cemetery affair in the coverage of the founding of St. Josephat's in the foremost PNCC-affiliated newspaper, *Straż*, August 17, 1907, p. 1. (I am translating this item and will present it with other Polonian reportage in a future *Drobne Echa* installment on the PNCC presence in Duluth.) In *Faith on a Changing Frontier*, p. 8, Father Evans touched briefly, and in vague wording, on the events preceding and concerning the founding of St. Josephat's.

<sup>13</sup>Ray MARSHALL remembers that, at the funeral of his father in 1978, the Roman Catholic priest who did attend at the gravesite remarked that it was the first time he had ever been at the Polish Cemetery.

them for various reasons, including balance, relative ease of translation,<sup>14</sup> and genealogical interest from the inclusion of local surnames. Their authors all seem to go out of their way to emphasize concord and brotherhood among the local Poles, perhaps a case of "the lady doth protest too much." To a native or resident of north-eastern Minnesota in the early 21st century, they are all somewhat poignant in their depiction of a booming region, challenged by having to manage rapid growth rather than worrying about a smaller, narrower, and more unstable area economy.

The *Stońce* piece's coverage of an attempt to proselytize Duluth Poles for the Republican Party is consistent with that short-lived St. Paul newspaper's political leaning. The 1901 *Wiarus* piece certainly works hard to emphasize amity between the Polish community and Bishop McGOLRICK. And, the 1908 *Rolnik* piece is a pleasant little travelogue, a brief snapshot from nearly a century ago.

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**WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM MY FRIENDS:**

Back when I originally planned the *Drobne Echa* series, I contemplated this installment as the kick-off. However, it went onto and off the shelf several times over several years, due to the impenetrability of much of the text on the Polish Cemetery. Persistence got me further, over repeated runs at it, but in the end I decided that I needed help from a native speaker of Polish who was fluent in English, rather than a native speaker of English who was fluent in Polish. I con-tacted Anna Kuroczycka, who had been one of my students at the UNESCO-sponsored English-language camp in Toruń in 1999. While starting a new semester as an American Studies major at the University of Warsaw, Anna very cheerfully and ably addressed all of my puzzle-ments with Polish grammar, century-old idiomatic expressions, and obscured typographical errors in

<sup>14</sup>The first two pieces were one tough row to hoe for translation. As you will note from my acknowledgments, I had to pull in expert assistance from the old country

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# THEO. M. HELINSKI.

NOTARY PUBLIC

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Source: R. L. Polk Duluth City Directory, 1892-1893

the original *Katolik* and *Wiarus* publications. Between the two of us, I think, we got the translation true to the original meaning and into a form accessible to modern readers. Thanks, Anna! My friend John Boyle, professor of theology at the University of St. Thomas, made direct translations of the first report's Latin phrasings, just to double-check my translations of the author's detours through Polish. Pat Maus, archivist at the Northeast Minnesota History Center at UMD, found the Heliński ad that we've used as an illustration. Joel Wurl at the Immigration History Research Center and an anonymous but very prompt PGSA volunteer at the Polish Museum of America helped me get a copy of Heliński's obituary. We again owe the excavation of the source material to John Radziłowski, for his indexing of the local reportage in *Wiarus/Katolik*. And Ray Marshall was a real collaborator on this one, for bringing the Duluth items to my attention, for sharing the results of his relentless research on the Zenith City's Polonia, and for solving the mystery of the meaning of "Josephinism."

**CAUTION: TRANSLATOR IN TRAINING! #2**

(A sequel)

By John L. Rys, (john@john.rys.name)

Every movie has a sequel and apparently so it is with translations. After finishing the translation for Wysoka, Poland, I moved on to the *Słownik Geograficzny* entry for the neighboring village of Toporzysko, Poland. My namesake grandfather, Jan RYS, came from the village of Toporzysko, Poland.

As with Wysoka, it is in the same area of the Beskid Mountain range which is part of the Polish Carpathian Mountains. (See Wysoka article, pages 10-13.) My grandfather, Jan Rys, was also a member of the highland clan called the "Babiagórcy highlanders."

**Toporzysko, Poland**

Toporzysko is located in Małopolskie province, then in Suski County (*powiat*), also known as Sucha Beskidzka County and more locally in the Jordanow district (*gmina*), made up of five villages Letownia, Naprawa, Osielec, Torporzysko and Wysoka.

Toporzysko is located just northwest from Wysoka. (See maps from preceding Wysoka translation) In the year 2000 my wife, Judy, and I visited the village and found my grandfather's birthplace and we were able to buy the large skeleton key to the original house, at the address of 129 Toporzysko Poland, where he was born in 1856. The old original house is used for farm implement and grain storage and is the house in the photograph below. A new farm house was constructed down the hill from the original house.



At left:  
Author's  
Visit  
to  
Toporzysko  
in  
Year  
2000

**Website Information**

There is only a small amount of information on the internet about Toporzysko, Poland. A county website provides information about the county (*gmina*). The only interesting reference I found on the website is that there is a horse riding center in Toporzysko which organizes a series of horse-riding competitions. Mountain tourist biking and hiking trails run through this village. There are references to the ancient "amber trail/road" which ran through this area's mountain passes. The "Amber Road" ran from the shores of the Baltic Sea, source of amber, to ancient Greece and Rome.



At left:  
Address  
129 Toporzysko  
Poland,  
1856  
Birthplace  
of  
Jan Rys

**Translation**

The mechanics for making a "training wheels" translation were explained in the previous training article on Wysoka, Poland. Again, to start the Polish

words are entered into a WORD document with enough space underneath them (double space) to write the corresponding English words. In the translation, I added some additional explanatory information in parentheses.

### **Słownik Geograficzny Entry for Toporzysko, Poland in the Jordanow District (gmina)**

(Polish words are on top and English in bold italics below)

**Toporzysko, wś, pow. myślenicki, ciągnie się długą**  
**Toporzysko, a village, in the district of Myslenice, stretching for a distance along a**  
**ulicą rozrzuconych chat nad potokiem (lew. dopł. Skawy),**  
**street with scattered cottages (huts) near the stream (left tributary of the Skawa river),**  
**przy drodze z Jordanowa (5.3 klm.) do Podwilka n granicy węgierskiej./**  
**on the road from Jordanow (5.3 kilometers) to Podwilk (a village to the SW) on the Hungarian border./**  
**Druga droga przez tę górską wioskę prowadzi do Sydziny. /**  
**Another road on the other side of the mountain leads the way to Sidzina (southwest of Toporzysko)./**  
**Par. w Jordanowie./ Wraz z obszarem dworskim ma wieś**  
**Toporzysko belongs to Jordanow Parish./ Within the landed estate, the manorial-court has in the village**  
**186 dm. i 1082 mk.; 1075 rz.-kat. a 7 izrael./**  
**186 homes and 1082 inhabitants; 1075 are Roman Catholic and 7 inhabitants are Jewish./**  
**Obszar wiek. ma karcznię, tartak, cegielnię i fol.;**  
**The landed estate has a tavern (public house), sawmill, brick-kiln and manor farm,;**  
**składa się z 293 mr. roli, 34 łąk,**  
**it is composed of 293 morgs (In Galicia 1 morg = 1.422 acres) of fields, 34 morgs of meadows,**  
**3 ogr., 14 past., 495 lasu, 7 stawu,**  
**3 morgs of gardens, 14 morgs in pastureland, 495 in forest, 7 morgs in ponds,**  
**1 mr. 1446 s. parcel budowl.; pos. mn. ma 1623 roli,**  
**1 morg 1446 sazen (saien, sqien) of building parcels; The lesser estate has 1623 morgs of fields,**  
**67 łąk, 331 past. i 125 mr. lasu./**  
**67 morgs of meadow, 331 morgs of pastureland and 125 morgs in forest./**  
**Gleba górską, owsiana klimat ostry, lasy świerkowe./**  
**It has a mountainous soil for oats, a rough climate, and woods of red fir trees./**  
**W. r. 1581 należała do par. w Łętowni;**  
**In the year 1581 the village (Toporzysko) belonged to the parish in Letowni;**  
**miała 35 półtanków km.,**  
**It had 35 peasant half lans, (lan is a full sized farm)**  
**3 zagr. z rolą, 1 zagr. bez roli,**  
**3 zagroda (small farmstead with courtyard) with fields, 1 zagroda without fields,**  
**8 komor. z bydł., 5 komór. bez bydła, rzemieślnika,**  
**8 komorik (tenant farmers) with cattle, 5 komorik without cattle, an artisan,**  
**ćwierć łąnu pustego, 1 łąn sołtysi (Pawiński, Małop., 46)./**  
**and a quarter of the lans are deserted, 1 village administrator according to (Pawinski, Malopolskie, p. 46)./**  
**W ostatnich czasach posiadała ją rodzina Wilkoszewskich./**  
**Most recently it (Toporzysko) was owned by the Wilkoszewski family./**

Source: *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego*, Vol XII, page 402, Warsaw 1892.

**Nota bene:** Since this is a training translation, any comments or corrections from experienced translators are welcome as letters to the editor. That way we can all learn. Others may be motivated to try a "beginning" translation.

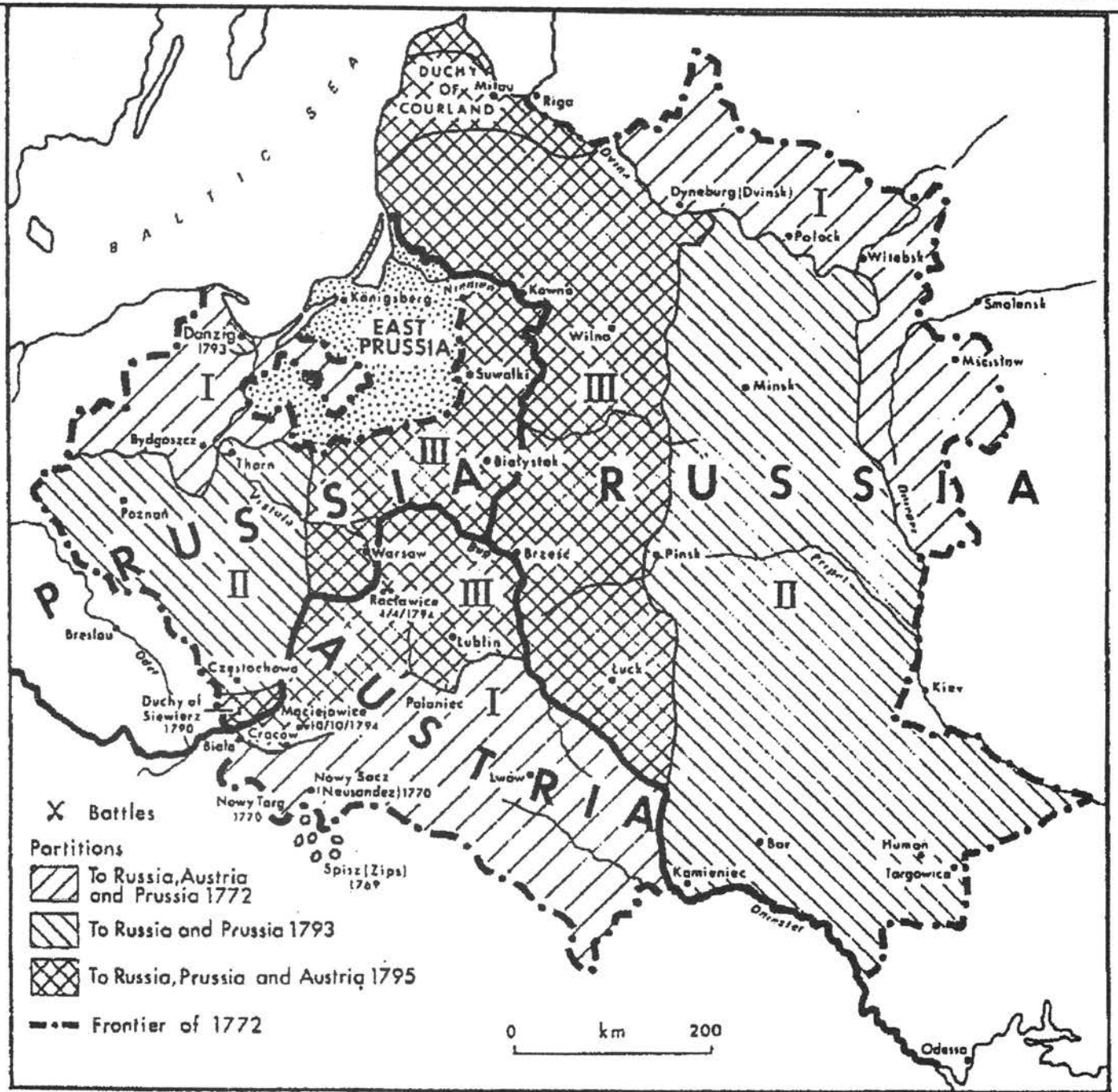


Above: Russia's "Kingdom of Poland" (1815) (the Russian Tsar was also "King of Poland").

Map source: Polish Genealogical Society of America, *Maps Packet*, M2.

The drawn in black line marks the approximate eastern boundary of present-day Poland.





Above: **The Partitions of Poland, 1772-1795.**

Map source: Norman Davies, *God's Playground: A History of Poland in Two Volumes* Volume I, The Origins to 1795 (New York: Columbia University Press, 1984), 512

Partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795 by Russia, Prussia and Austria erased Poland from the map of Europe. The Congress of Vienna (1815) altered the above boundaries significantly. Much of the Prussian and Austrian gains in the third partition (1795) were awarded to Russia and became known as "Congress Poland" or the "Kingdom of Poland." Poland would not re-appear on the map of Europe as an independent state until 1918.

It is during this period of partition that most of our Polish forbears emigrated. The maps on pages 5, 7, and 24 show the areas of partitioned Poland as they existed during that time of immigration.

It is informative to study the above map in relation to the maps on the previous pages. Poland has recovered almost all of the territory (and then some) lost to Prussia in the partitions. Except for eastern Galicia (see map on page 7), the Austrian gains of 1772 and 1795 have also been reversed. The loss of territory in the three Russian partitions of 1772, 1793 and 1795, however, appear to be permanent.

Bulletin Board, continued from page 3**Who is a Pole. . .**

. . .and who is not? Given the terribly complicated history of Poland (*see maps pages 5, 7, 24 and 25*), this is not an easy question to answer. An excellent article on this topic recently appeared in the Spring, 2005 issue of *Pathways and Passages*, the official publication of the Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut and the Northeast (M. B. Biskupski, Ph.D. "Who is a Pole and Where is Poland?" pp. 1-6.) Here is an excerpt:

*"I begin with three simple propositions. The first is that Józef Piłsudski, Tadeusz Kościuszko, Jan Sobieski, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Adam Mickiewicz, and Juliusz Słowacki are all not Polish. The second is that Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, Feodor Dostoevsky, Friedrich Nietzsche, Cardinal Lustiger, and Olga Korbut, all are Polish. The third is that anyone born after 1795 but before 1918 or the descendant of anyone in that category--which of course means every living soul--also is not, nor could not be Polish. These propositions are entirely logical, and equally they are all nonsense."*

The issue of *Pathways and Passages* in which this article appears is available in the Polish Collection at the MGS Library.

**New challenge**

Do want to win a year's extension to your PGS-MN membership? Then enter the contest appearing in each issue of this newsletter (See page 6 for the entrants and winner of last issue's contest). It's fun and it's informative too!

This issue's new challenge includes the questions raised by Dennis Kulas on page 6. You will need to identify those two individuals and state their connection to Poland. Also answer the following:

Gerhart Hauptmann (the answer to one of last issue's challenge) was born in Obersalzbrunn in 1862, retired to Schreiberhau in 1891 and died in Agnetendorf in 1946. All localities are in Silesia. What is the Polish name of each? AND I want any Polish diacritical markings indicated for the appropriate letters (Those answering by email will need to figure out some way to indicate this to me). Dennis, I know you already indicated the Polish name for Obersalzbrunn (see page 6). It's close but not entirely correct (I know that that's the way it was spelled on one website on the internet).

--PTK

**FEEFHS convention**

Speakers at the FEEFHS convention (see the insert in this issue) were asked to submit summaries of their presentations. Here is mine:

Title: Reconstructing the lives of your immigrant ancestors using public records

German historian Leopold von Ranke (1795 -1886) was the founder of modern historical research methods. He promoted the scientific method of studying history from original sources and stressed the importance of evaluating original documents to recreate the past "wie es eigentlich gewesen ist" (as it actually happened).

Family historians too study original documents to recreate the past. This presentation seeks to show how primary source documents found in local and state historical archives can reconstruct the lives of our immigrant forbears.

Among sources discussed are:

- Ships passenger lists
- Naturalization records
- Census records
- City and rural directories
- Personal and Real Property Tax lists
- Plat maps
- Newspaper articles
- Wills

--PTK

Missing Branches: continued from page 27

**Phyllis Warzecha**, 1413 Sheldon St., St. Paul MN 55108 has renewed. She comments: "My mom (*maiden name Kulas*) enjoys the notes about the KULAS members--my gosh, where did they all come from?"

**Kathy Zawislak**, 2144 Case Ave., St. Paul MN 55119 <kcwawisl@ties2.net> is researching ZAWISLAK, OWCA in Jadowa, Galicia and in Chicago and St. Paul, TARARA Opole and in Bayonne NJ, RYCHLICKI/RYCHLICKA in Poznan and in St. Paul, DONALSKI in Poznan and in Chicago and St. Paul.

**Ronald C. Zurek**, 12569 Parke Circle, Etiwanda CA 91739-2377 <rzurek@aol.com> is researching ZAWACKI, FROST in Danzig (Gdansk) and in Benton County, MN. Ron is the County Coordinator for Benton County, Mille Lacs County, and Kandiyohi County MNGenWeb project. URLs respectively are: <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnbenton>>, <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnmillel>> and <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnkandiy>>. He is also the author of *Sauk Rapids and Benton County* published by Arcadia Publishing <<http://www.arcadiapublishing.com>>.

*Missing Branches: continued from page 28*

**Vivian Chamberlain**, 32710 Maplewood, Garden City MI 48135-1689 <donvivchamberl@ameritech.net> is researching JARNOT, MORÓN in Breczsne (Kety) and in Holdingford MN, WADNIZAK/WODNICAZK in German Poland and in Harding MN, WIESNER in German Poland and in Superior WI and No. Dak.

**Luanne Kulas Coy**, 123 Marston Ave., Eau Claire WI 54701 has renewed. She comments: "Sorry I'm late with this, but my daughter had triplets last August and its been a busy year!" Concerning PGS-MN, she notes: "It's just about perfect."

**Jim Dusek**, 6373 Dusek Road, Floodwood MN 55736 has renewed. He comments: "Please improve the quality of the maps in the newsletter. I cannot read them--too blurry!"

**Col. James Ebertowski**, 5631 Teterling Court, Chester VA 23831 <JSluggo@aol.com> is researching EBERTOWSKI in Bedzimirowice/Lubon, STOLTMAN in Konarzyny, KASPRICK/KASPRZYCK in Galacia, PICKARSKI in Caersk, DURAY in Brusy/Chojnice, and all in ND/MN.

**Dolores Herrmann**, 445 W. Lake Samish, Bellingham WA 98226-9368 <schorch@copper.net> is researching Anna SZARK, Anton SZARET, Regina JARECK in Odzykon, Galicia, Poland and John FRANAZECK in ? and all in Woonsocket RI, Warren MA and Taftville CT. She writes: "All I know about my grandfather, John Franazek, was that he was orphaned when he was 12 and he worked for the army (taking care of horses?). I have a lot on my grandmother (up to her grandparents). She was a maiden lady when she arrived in Sept., 1900. I can't find where they were married. My mother was the first born, then two brothers and a sister. My grandmother had two brothers here. On their marriage, I've tried MA, NYC, RI, ME, CT. Any help appreciated. I have no living relatives."

**Bernading Zak Kargul**, 26209 Elsinore, Redford MI 48239 <bkargul@aol.com> is researching TRUTWIN in Strzelce, Namslav, Opole and in Morrison Co. MN, KUKA in Falkowice, Opole and in Morrison Co., ZAK, BIELJEWSKI in Znin, Bydgoszcz and in McLeod then Morrison Co., POKORNOWSKI in Gniezno and in McLeod then Morrison Co., MROZIK in Tuchola, Bydgoszcz and in Chicago then Morrison Co. *Our Treasurer, Audra Etzel, attached this note to Bernadine's application when she forwarded it to me:* "Bernadine just returned from Poland. She and my grandmother-in-law are cousins. We hooked through the newsletter."

**Anton & Eleanor Kasella**, 7637 Ojebway Park Rd., Woodbury MN <ellieok@msn.com> is researching KOZELLO/CASELLA, KOSICK/KOSSICK/KOSCHEK in Oppole? and in St. Paul and Delano.

**Raymond D. Kush**, 3404 Hennepin Ave. S., Minneapolis MN <raymondkush@aol.com> is researching KUŚ/KUSH, NIEMIEC, FURMAN, GOGOLA, RYBA, PYZIK, NIZIOLEK, KREZEL, WOJCIK in various villages in Galicia including Ołpiny and Szerzyny and in Chicago IL and various towns in Ontario, Canada.

**Peter Lamusga**, 6 NW 91/2 St., Chisholm MN 55719 is researching LAMUSGA in Browerville, LUCAS in Long Prairie, BERCZYK, PLOTNICK in Eagle River, MORCINZEK, WARWAS in Avon.

**Stella C. Lundquist**, 2022 Charlton Ridge, West St. Paul MN 55118 <scl@usfamily.net> is researching FLIS in Lublin in Poland and in St. Paul MN. She comments: "You do an excellent job! Thanks!"

**Jack Murray**, 7041 Ticonderoga Trl., Eden Prairie MN 55346, <jjm6hc@aol.com> is researching LIPINSKI in Kashubia and in Little Falls MN. He comments: "You do a very good job!"

**Jeanette Peterman**, 26607 River Rd., Cloverdale CA <J2Peterman@earthlink.net> is researching PIETRUS in Minn. Lake and DULAS in Wells MN.

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

**Corrine Schultz**, 2207 Rowe Ln., Albert Lea MN 56007 <rhschultz@smog.net> is researching KALIS, KULLA/KULA, BUSHLACK/BOZLAK, SCHULTZ in the Wells, Easton, Mn Lake area.

**Donna Skovran**, 150 Woodland Drive, Burnsville MN 55337-2730 <dmswan@isd.net> is researching ZWOLENKIEWICZ/SOLINSKE (SWALINKA-VICH is USA spelling) in Kitchener and Bridgeport in Waterloo County, Ontario, Canada and PAWLAK, NOVAK, STRAUBE in Silver lake and Hale Townships in McLeod County, MN. She comments: "I look forward to receiving the newsletter. Very good articles!"

**Darlene Springob**, 18675 Brookfield Lk. Dr., #43, Brookfield WI 53045 <rsrcher@aol.com> is researching SMUDA, TRZEBIATOWSKI in Trzebiatkowo and in Winona MN. She comments: "You're doing a great job!"

*Missing Branches: continued on page 26*

## Missing Branches:

**QUERIES**, Send to: **Paul Kulas**, editor, *PGS-MN Newsletter*, 12008 West River Road, Champlin, MN 55316-2145 or to e-mail: [kkulas@ties2.net](mailto:kkulas@ties2.net)

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

**Mary Jo Gibbons**, 29371 E. Bass Lake Rd., Grand Rapids MN 55744 <[maryjo@uslink.net](mailto:maryjo@uslink.net)> is researching MOGA in Czarnowo, Bydgoszcz and in St. Paul MN, JANUSZEWSKI in Mecikal, Kreis Konitz, SCHIFSKY, GULGUSKY in Brusy, Kreis Konitz and in Syracuse NY and St. Paul (Turtle Lake).

**John & Nancy Grech**, 11548 Mississippi Dr., Champlin MN <[njgrech@netzero.com](mailto:njgrech@netzero.com)> are researching GRECH, HAIDER, VOSS, STACHOWIAK, GORCZYCA in Poland and in Pittsburg.

**Judy Guzman**, 6616 N. Mill Lane, Peoria IL 61614 <[judy@marknrupa.com](mailto:judy@marknrupa.com)> is researching GUSSMAN/GUZMAN, WERNIK/WIERNIK in Stevens Point WI, KOCAN in PA, GRULKOWSKI, HEREK in WI.

**Paul Kowaleski**, 334 Burtman, Troy MI 48083 <[PKowaleski@SBCGLObal.net](mailto:PKowaleski@SBCGLObal.net)> is researching KOWALEWSKI/KOWALESKI in Parkowo (part of Posen Prussia at the time of family immigration) and in the St. Paul area in MN.

**Paula Listerud**, 12746 Marsh Road, Milaca MN 56353 <[lpaula@frontiernet.net](mailto:lpaula@frontiernet.net)> is researching

LUTA/LUTO in Połkoty, Berzniki, Sejny in Poland and St. Paul MN, BOGET/BOGUT, PALEWICZ/PALEWITZ in Połkoty, Berzniki, Sejny and in Glenwood City WI.

**RENEWED MEMBERS:** The following are renewed members who indicated updated information on their renewal forms:

**Richard Bates**, 1724 Norton Rd., Duluth MN 55803 <[rgbates@att.net](mailto:rgbates@att.net)> is researching BUSSA, WALCZAK, KRUCZKOWSKI, IGNASIAK, ZIEMSKI, ZIMNY, GORKOWSKI in Poznan and West Prussia and in Duluth, MN and surrounding area.

**Vern Broll**, 3716 Quiring Av NW is researching BROLL/BUHL, ROY/ROJ, GABRELZIK in Silesia and in Wright County.

**Thomas Burke**, 1740 Greystone Ct., Longwood FL 32779-3140 <[eburke@comcast.net](mailto:eburke@comcast.net)> is researching MATCZYNSKI, HELINSKI in Wissek, Kr. Wirsitz, Posen (now Wysoka, Wielkopolski). Matczynskis settled in WI and MN. Some changed name to MATCHINSKY.

**Polly Callister**, 1005 9th St. S., Virginia MN 55792 <[rmc@rangenet.com](mailto:rmc@rangenet.com)> is researching MIELDZIOC in Virginia MN. She is trying to locate Mlynowa, Poland and Wolino and Pauskadolina, Russia.

*Missing Branches: continued on page 27*



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