



"I Think I Married a Polish Girl!"

by Joe Evanko

Five years ago, my wife Sarah and I became members of a new genealogy group forming in Cleveland at St. John Cantius Church, the same church that my ancestors attended when they first arrived in America from Poland. I thought they could possibly help me learn about my Polish ancestors or at least guide me in what has become a very frustrating and difficult task.

My wife, on the other hand, comes from an English-Dutch ancestry. These people were very meticulous in record keeping and genealogies, especially her English (maternal) side. In the past, I have dazzled our fellow society members with pedigree charts on Sarah's family, which I created on my computer, using Reunion program.

"So now we have this English-French-Scottish-Dutch lady writing and editing a Polish genealogy newsletter . . ."

Her documented family history dates back to the year 540. She is a direct descendent of the likes of Charlemagne, John

Alden and Priscilla Mullins of the Mayflower, just to name a few of her famous ancestors.

So now we have this English-French-Scottish-Dutch, etc. etc., lady writing and editing a quarterly newsletter for a Polish genealogy group. In the past five years she has found out all about Polish history, customs, research sources, and organizations in the process of helping my family research. I've often kidded her over the years that she will become Polish through osmosis. Well, guess what I discovered? She may be "really" Polish through ancestry!

After studying a chart I had created of her family tree (spanning back to the year 1,000) a name popped out at me: Edward I "Longshanks", King of England. By the way, this is the same king who battled Sir William Wallace of Scotland. If you had the chance to see Mel Gibson's movie, "Braveheart", Longshanks was the "bad guy".

Further studying this chart, I discovered that Longshank's great-great-great-grandmother was Richenza, Princess of Poland. She was the daughter of

Meetings are held the first Tuesday of the month at 7:30 P.M. in the basement cafeteria of St. John Cantius School, 906 College Avenue, Cleveland, OH.

April 1st:

Kristine Krozel, Archivist of the Cleveland Catholic Diocese will discuss the ins and outs of doing research in the Cleveland Diocese's archives.

May 6th:

Judith Cetina, head archivist at the Cuyahoga County Archives on Franklin Blvd. will give us an update about the resources available at the Cuyahoga County Archives for the genealogist researcher.

June 3rd:

Planning to travel to Poland sometime in the future - but don't feel you know everything you need to know? Representatives from the Kniola Travel Agency will speak on planning an excursion to Poland. Don't miss it!

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"OUR POLISH ANCESTORS"
is published by
**THE POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF GREATER CLEVELAND**



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DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE: June 5th

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BACK ISSUES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE EDITOR FOR \$5.00 EACH, WHICH INCLUDES POSTAGE. (Dues are \$20/year, which includes 4 newsletter bulletins.)



Dear fellow members -

Spring is upon us once again and as many of us pick up our shovels to dig in our flower beds and gardens, so too should we pick up our genealogical tools and start digging for our ancestors!

Just as in gardening, we all can't have the same successful results in genealogy research. But, if you are able to dig up a couple good genealogical finds, then the fruits of your labors will be not only rewarding to you, but also to your future relatives. By way of suggestion, try giving a genealogy workbook (available through the Society - sorry for the commercial) to one or two younger relatives to try to get them interested in genealogy. You may find that they will start asking you questions about yourself that you are neglecting to record, and that some future generation would like to know. Don't be afraid to plant the genealogical seed with your relatives.

Enjoy the nice weather, and bring a guest to a meeting.

John F. Szuch

"I Think I Married a Polish Girl!"

by Joe Evanko

(Continued from Front Page)

Vladislav, King of Poland and Sophia, Princess of Germany. My immediate reaction was: Is Sarah really of Polish descent?

My research has started. Off to the library I went with the goal of proving that this Vladislav is of Polish blood and not one of the many kings born in other countries that were elected to run Poland. After hours and hours of reading resource books on the Middle Ages, I am still not sure. Between 1,000 and 1,100 AD

(the years of Boleslav and Mieszko II) the history of Poland lacks a lot of information. These were turbulent years in Poland's history. Rebellions, lost thrones, the death of St. Stanislaus (the Bishop of Cracow) at the hands of Boleslav, all occurred in this period. History records the death of a Vladislav I Hermann on 26 Jul 1102 who had two sons who succeeded him to the throne. They were: Zbigniew (-1109) and Boleslav III (-1138). Is it possible that these two sons of Vladislav I Hermann were also the brothers of Richenza? At this point in time, I don't know. I do know I

have a lot of research ahead of me. I need to find more complete resources for this time period. *If any can help me, please contact me.*

I'm still stuck on the question, "Is Sarah Polish?". Time will tell . . . it would be just my luck that I, a descendent of poor peasant farms from the foothills of the Tatras would end up marrying a descendent of a royal Polish family. I hope to be able to update you in the next newsletter. Until then, we don't have to bow to our Editor, just be nice to her . . . just in case.



GLOSSARY OF DISEASES FOUND ON OLD DEATH CERTIFICATES:

Abscess: A localized collection of pus buried in tissues, organs, or confined spaces of the body, often accompanied by swelling and inflammation and frequently caused by bacteria. See boil.

Addison's disease: A disease characterized by severe weakness, low blood pressure, and a bronzed coloration of the skin, due to decreased secretion of cortisol from the adrenal gland. Synonyms: Morbus addisonii, bronzed skin disease.

Ague: Malarial or intermittent fever characterized by paroxysms (stages of chills, fever, and sweating at regularly recurring times) and followed by an interval or intermission of varying duration. Popularly, the disease was known as "fever and ague," "chill fever," "the shakes," and by names expressive of the locality in which it was prevalent—such as, "swamp fever" (in Louisiana), "Panama fever," and "Chagres fever."

Ague-cake: A form of enlargement of the spleen, resulting from the action of malaria on the system.

American Plague: yellow fever

Anasarca: Generalized massive dropsy. See dropsy.

Apoplexy: paralysis due to stroke

Aphthae: See thrush.

Aphthous stomatitis: See canker.

Ascites: See dropsy.

Asthenia: See debility.

Bad Blood: Syphilis

Bilious fever: A term loosely applied to certain intestinal and malarial fevers. See typhus.

Biliousness: A complex of symptoms comprising nausea, abdominal discomfort, headache, and constipation—formerly attributed to excessive secretion of bile from the liver.

Blood Poisoning: Septicemia

Boil: An abscess of skin or painful inflammation of the skin or a hair follicle usually caused by a staphylococcal infection. Synonym: furuncle.

Brain fever: See meningitis, typhus.

Bright's Disease: Glomerulonephritis (kidney inflammation)

Bronchial asthma: A disorder of breathing, characterized by spasm of the bronchial tubes of the lungs, wheezing, and difficulty in breathing air outward—often accompanied by coughing and a feeling of tightness in the chest.

Camp fever: See typhus.

Cancer: A malignant and invasive growth or tumor. In the nineteenth century, cancerous tumors tended to ulcerate, grew constantly, and progressed to a fatal end and that there was scarcely a tissue they would not invade. Synonyms: malignant growth, carcinoma.

Cancrum otis: A severe, destructive, eroding ulcer of the cheek and lip. In the last century it was seen in delicate, ill-fed, ill-tended children between the ages

of two and five. The disease was the result of poor hygiene. It was often fatal. The disease could, in a few days, lead to gangrene of the lips, cheeks, tonsils, palate, tongue, and even half the face; teeth would fall from their sockets. Synonyms: canker, water canker, noma, gangrenous stomatitis, gangrenous ulceration of the mouth.

Canker: An ulcerous sore of the mouth and lips, not considered fatal today. Synonym: aphthous stomatitis. See cancrum otis.

Catalepsy: seizures/trances

Catarrh: Inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the air passages of the head and throat, with a free discharge. Bronchial catarrh was bronchitis; suffocative catarrh was croup; urethral catarrh was gleet; vaginal catarrh was leukorrhea; epidemic catarrh was the same as influenza. Synonyms: cold, coryza.

Chlorosis: iron deficiency anemia

Cholera: An acute, infectious disease characterized by profuse diarrhea, vomiting, and cramps. Cholera is spread by feces-contaminated water and food. Major epidemics struck the United States in the years 1832, 1849, and 1866.

Cholera infantum: A common, non-contagious diarrhea of young children, occurring in summer or autumn. It was common among the poor and in hand-fed babies. Death frequently occurred in three to five days. Synonyms: summer complaint, weaning brash, water gripes, choleric fever of children, cholera morbus.

Chorea: Any of several diseases of the nervous system, characterized by jerky movements that appear to be well coordinated but are performed involuntarily, chiefly of the face and extremities. Synonym: Saint Vitus' dance.

Colic: Paroxysmal pain in the abdomen or bowels.

Infantile colic is benign paroxysmal abdominal pain during the first three months of life. Colic rarely caused death. Renal colic can occur from disease in the kidney, gallstone colic from a stone in the bile duct.

Congestion: An excessive or abnormal accumulation of blood or other fluid in a body part or blood vessel. In congestive fever the internal organs become gorged with blood.

Congestive Fever: malaria

Consumption: A wasting away of the body; formerly applied especially to pulmonary tuberculosis. Synonyms: marasmus (in the mid-nineteenth century), phthisis.

Convulsions: Severe contortion of the body caused by violent, involuntary muscular contractions of the extremities, trunk, and head. See epilepsy.

Coryza: See catarrh.

Croup: Any obstructive condition of the larynx (voice

(continued on page 4)

Word - Find Puzzle

SJUWJDEATHSCITSITATS
 NBNIAPGBIGENEALOGYDM
 OJDTDNALEVELCRZLOAPE
 IPZNNPHPRIESTOUJGZXM
 TOZEONTFMSITPABKMANB
 ALCsirRZDNMYCJVSSGSE
 RAASTVILCCZW HBMRWQLR
 GNNJAFBNDBABCIAONXYS
 IDTAZXNYVIZDOSFTTCTZ
 MMIMIOIGIKPTCEASRIEP
 MAUBLANCESTRYKGEPLIH
 IRSRAHPBQEVANKOCAOCS
 YRZORYCIVITALHZNSHOI
 SIEZUNOREPIHSYOASTSR
 ZAGYTVIHARAQH MVREAF A
 UGARA AFGDEOROOTSN CJ P
 CELCNBMVQNSGLSEGGWOH
 HRLBODZIONYEIDXIEVHJ
 KIIKLANDHUESRVTHRVNB
 HEVBAHWYCONFIRMATION

Word List:

ANCESTORS	GENEALOGY	POLAND
ANCESTRY	HADBAVNY	PRIEST
BABCIA	IMMIGRATION	RESEARCH
BAPTISM	JAMBROZY	ROOTS
BIRTH	JOHN	SHIP
BODZIONY	KMAN	SOCIETY
CANTIUS	MARRIAGE	STATISTICS
CATHOLIC	MEMBERS	SZUCH
CLEVELAND	NATURALIZATION	VILLAGE
CONFIRMATION	PARISH	VITAL
DEATH	PASSENGER	VIZDOS
EVANKO	PIEROGI	WITNESS

(continued from pg. 3)

box) or trachea (windpipe), characterized by a hoarse, barking cough and difficult breathing occurring chiefly in infants and children. In the early-nineteenth century it was called cynanche trachealis. The croup noise was similar to the sound emitted by a chicken affected with the pip, which in some parts of Scotland was called roup; hence, probably, the term croup.

Synonyms: roup, hives, choke, stuffing, rising of the lights.

Debility: Abnormal bodily weakness or feebleness; decay of strength. This was a term descriptive of a patient's condition and of no help in making a diagnosis.

Synonym: asthenia.

Diphtheria: An acute infectious disease acquired by contact with an infected person or a carrier of the disease. It was usually confined to the upper respiratory tract (throat) and characterized by the formation of a tough membrane (false membrane) attached firmly to the underlying tissue that would bleed if forcibly removed. In the nineteenth century the disease was occasionally confused with scarlet fever and croup.

Dropsy: A contraction for hydropsy. The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid. Congestive heart failure.

Dysentery: A term given to a number of disorders marked by inflammation of the intestines (especially of the colon). There are two specific varieties: (1) amoebic dysentery (2) bacillary dysentery. Synonyms: flux, bloody flux, contagious pyrexia (fever), frequent griping stools.

Eclampsia: A form of toxemia (toxins—or poisons—in the blood) accompanying pregnancy. See dropsy.

Effluvia: Exhalations. In the mid-nineteenth century, they were called "vapors" and distinguished into the contagious effluvia, such as rubeola (measles); marsh effluvia, such as miasmata.

Emphysema, pulmonary: A chronic, irreversible disease of the lungs.

(To be continued in July '97 issue)



SURNAME RESEARCH LISTINGS - PGSGC MEMBERS

Look this list over carefully - you just might have a cousin that you didn't know about! If you can be of help to ANY of these members, please contact them. *By the way, if you've discovered a "new" surname that you didn't know about when you were originally featured in this column, please send it in and we will post it.*

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SURNAMES BEING RESEARCHED:

Bejger/Bejgier, Kolodziejek, Wolinski

Kruczyk, Palshook, Peleshok

Bultrowicz

Bolczak, Heinzl, Hetman, Kosek, Muraski,
Murawski, Namoski/Najmowski, Rojeck,
Rosak, Rojek, Staskevich, Staskiewicz.

Bielecka/Bielecki, Czuba, Jastrzab, Lasota,
Malik, Maslanka, Nedza, Piechnik, Rzychowski,
Soska, Wasko, Zajac, Zastrak, Zekchowski,
Zekovski, Zychowski.

A warm *Welcome!* to our new members. They are:

Scott Bultrowicz – Warrenville, IL

Lois & Chester Kolojek – Cleveland, OH

Helen & Peter Palshook – Richfield, OH

Stephanie Muraski Johnson – Euclid, OH

Stella & Dennis Klasch – Rocky River, OH

ADVERTISING:

Rates for camera-ready ads are as follows:

Full Page (9.5" x 7" Wide): \$100.00/issue

1/2 Page (4.75" x 7" Wide): \$60.00/issue

1/3 Page (4.75" x 4.5" Wide): \$40.00/issue

1/6 Page (4.75" x 2.25" Wide): \$25.00/issue

Deadlines: March 1st, June 1st, September 1st and December 1st.

10% discount for placement in 4 consecutive issues (1 year), payable in advance. Checks should be made payable to: The Polish Genealogical Society of Greater Cleveland.

Send To: Sarah Evanko, Editor, 1422 Wyandotte Avenue, Lakewood, OH 44107

The History of St. Adalbert's Parish of Berea, Ohio – Part II

(CONCLUSION - from the 100th Anniversary Book, "Our Faith & Heritage" published by St. Adalbert's Church, Berea, OH, in 1972, and from Fr. J. Keller)

To commemorate the 1,000 anniversary of the birth of St. Adalbert, the parishioners attended a solemn high mass on April 22, 1956. Fr. John celebrated the Mass, and then-Cardinal John J. Krol gave the homily. A homecoming roast beef dinner was held as part of the festivities.

On March 16, 1956, the assistant Fr. Walter Dobosz was replaced by Fr. Joseph F. Ciolek. He in turn was replaced by Fr. Joseph Skrocki on Sept. 4, 1957. In November, Fr. John requested that volunteers of the parish lay sidewalks the full length of the property. The Catholic Men's Club rebuilt the stage, painted the hall and school corridor. On June 12, 1958, Fr. Stanley A. Cymanski was appointed assistant to replace Fr. Jos. Skrocki. This was also the year that the parish acquired the property in back of the school on W. 5th.

On May 19, 1959, it was decided to ask parishioners to donate 1 hour wages a week to the church and forego bazaars, carnivals and monthly collections. Another piece of property was purchased on Adalbert St., east side of the school yard in 1960. An adjacent lot for parking and playground was bought the following year.

On June 8, 1962, Fr. John Solinski celebrated the 45th anniversary of his ordination. The parishioners arrived to surprise him the following Thursday when the people were to light candles at a given signal.

A new assistant pastor, Fr. Ralph Bodziony, was appointed June 6, 1963, replacing Fr. S. A. Cymanski. (Fr. Bodziony is the current pastor of St. John Cantius in Cleveland, OH).

The parish celebrated its 90th

anniversary on Nov. 16, 1963 with a banquet and the burning of the mortgage. Mr. Adam Konarski, then 94 years old, the oldest living parishioner, was selected to burn the mortgage. Fr. Solinski thought it was an opportune time to announce the plans to replace the old school. The basement under the church was reconstructed at a cost of \$60,000, donated by the Albertan Club, into four classrooms which were used while the new school was being built. Much of the labor was donated by the parishioners. Upon completion of the new school these four rooms were converted into a library and conference rooms, and named Solinski Hall in honor of Rev. Father John Solinski.

A campaign was opened March 8, 1964 by 120 volunteers visiting parishioners between 2:00 and 7:00 p.m. to raise the funds by pledges and cash so as to replace the original school. The goal of \$150,000 was oversubscribed for by March 22, 1964 as the parishioners and friends pledged \$169,396.

By May 1965 the new school was completed sufficiently to allow the children to be in the new classrooms for 5 weeks before completing the current school year. It was ready for occupancy Sept. 8th for 400 students. The architect was Ted Badowski, whose father designed the church in 1938.

On September 8, 1966, St. Adalbert's Parish joined the Poles in world-wide celebration commemorating the millennium of Poland's Christianity 977-1966 by breaking the ground of our Lady of Czestochowa shrine, which stands on a lot west of the Rectory.

May 8, 1967, Rev. Father John Solinski died at the age of 77, twenty-six days before his 50th anniversary

as a priest. He was pastor in St. Adalbert's since 1939, nearly 28 years. He was well liked by people inside and outside the parish and especially by the children who looked forward to him coming to their classrooms. He made the point to remember each of their names.

The next day, the assistant Pastor, Father Ralph Bodziony was appointed administrator until the appointment of Fr. Casimir Cudnik as Pastor. His illness two years later brought Fr. Thaddeus Michalski as Administrator on Aug. 15, 1969, and installed as Pastor April 10, 1970. The assistant Fr. Ralph Bodziony left St. Adalbert's October 8, 1969 to be replaced by Fr. J. Cassidy.

Under Fr. Michalski's administration the brick house west of the Rectory was acquired in 1970. Also, under his instigation a Parish Council was formed in April 1971, to relieve the Priests of the ever-growing work of maintenance and repairs of church property or other problems that may come up, and so that they could devote more time to spiritual duties, some of which are visiting the sick. On the average, Pastor Ted spent three hours daily visiting the sick. He is the first chaplain in history of the Berea Fire Department and suburbs appointed in 1972 for moral counseling. Also a Chaplain and Commissioned Captain, in Civil Air Patrol for moral counseling of future airmen and airwomen – an Auxiliary of U.S. Air Force, whose primary duty is to assist in Search and Rescue Mission.

In June 1971, Fr. James Cassidy was transferred to Gates Mills and Fr. Thomas C. Backman came as assistant in Sept. 1971. He went to St. Coleman's Parish in Cleveland

on Feb. 21, 1973.

Throughout the years in the parish, there were repairs to be done on church property, painting, sidewalks to be laid, a 4-car garage to be built, basement of the church reconstructed, grass seeded and mowed, work at the cemetery, and so on and so on. Always, volunteers came forth and did the work for nothing. As an example, in 1964 Fr. John confided in the men that a new school needed to be built but he could no longer do it. From then on the men took over, made necessary plans and carried it through to the end. They did all that work for their church and do not want to be mentioned, lest they overlook some one name. Several have died since then.

Fr. Keller was born on 2 April 1938 to John and Josephine Keller. He attended St. Mary's High School in Lorain, and in September 1956, entered St. Gregory's Seminary in Cincinnati. On October 25, 1974,

Bishop Hickey appointed Father Jerry Keller as Pastor of St. Adalbert's Parish, nine years after his ordination.

In 1975, Fr. Keller was instrumental in beginning a Baptism Program for parents, as well as starting the custom of a parish picnic at the Berea fairgrounds. The Spiritual Life Commission was started this year, as well as the October Communal anointing of the sick and the Holy Hour held each Saturday afternoon.

In 1977, the Felecian Sisters began to teach Polish to interested adults of the parish. A Vacation Bible School was introduced and Carillon bells installed, while 1979 saw a Parish pictorial directory published.

St. Adalbert has an excellent school, winning the School of the Month award in the national publication, Today's Catholic Teacher in 1981. Kindergarten was started in 1982, and Sisters Gertrude and

Gabriel both celebrated their 60th Jubilee's the same year.

Always remembering their Polish roots, the parish of St. Adalbert sponsored a family from Poland in 1984.

The parish's first Polka Mass was celebrated in 1988 - while long needed air conditioning was installed in 1989.

Father Jerry Keller has been very active in the leadership of St. Adalbert Parish for the last 22 1/2 years, and continues as Pastor.

St. Adalbert Church in Berea, Ohio is very proud of its Polish roots as are many other Polish parishes in the Cleveland area. In future issues, we will highlight the histories of other churches that many of our ancestors help found and attend.

If you have a special request as to which church you would like to see the history of, please write to the Editor. If a history has been published, we will try to accommodate this.

The Polish Community of Cleveland

by John Grabowski

Poles formed one of Cleveland's largest nationality groups in the 20th century. Like many immigrant groups, they came in several distinct periods - 1880's to 1921, and post World War II. The first Poles to come to the area settled in Berea in the 1860's. However, it was not until the 1880's that substantial numbers of Poles, largely from that part of Poland then ruled by Germany, came to the southeast side of Cleveland, founding the community known then as Warszawa and today as Slavic Village. Substantial Polish immigration from the Russian sector of Poland began shortly thereafter and helped boost Cleveland's Polish population to 35,024 by 1920. At this time Poles lived in a number of neighborhoods around Cleveland including Kantowa in Tremont, Barbarowa on Denison Ave.,

Poznan, near East 79th and St. Clair and Krakowa, on Cleveland's boundary with Cuyahoga Heights. Although there were many small entrepreneurs within this large community, the majority of Cleveland's Poles worked in the city's growing heavy industries.

The second wave of Polish immigrants occurred after World War II when a number of refugees were admitted as displaced persons. Many were highly educated individuals who were fleeing the Communist takeover of their country. In the 1980's and 1990's, additional Poles came to the city, driven by the economic unrest in their homeland as it moved from a communist to a market economy.

By the 1990's most Poles and people of Polish descent lived in suburbs such as Parma, Garfield Hgts., and Independence. However, the oldest Polish neighborhood,

centered along Fleet Avenue in Cleveland's Slavic Village remains viable. In 1990, more than 136,000 people in Cuyahoga County felt that their primary ancestry was Polish.

With so many Poles in the area, it should come as no surprise that there are approx. 50 active organizations and churches serving the Polish community. "There are Polish social activities taking place every weekend of the year around the area," says Mitch Bienia, vice-president of the Alliance of Poles in America, a fraternal organization. The Alliance also runs a school where Polish language, culture and heritage are taught. The Polish-American Congress, an umbrella organization for Polish groups throughout Ohio, focuses more on political issues; working to have Poland accepted into NATO.



My Conversations with Stefania

by Ralph Lysyk

In a conversation with Eugene Greschuk, I learned that there was a person here in Parma, OH who had lived in the same area of Poland where my father Franciszek was born. This person's name was Stefania, and this summary is made from my notes of the two conversations I had with Stefania in November 1992.

Stefania was born in Cleveland, OH in 1927. During the height of the depression in 1930, her parents decided to move back to Poland. They took Stefania with them to the village of Czahary Kretowieckie, which is immediately adjacent to the villages of Korolowka and Hulaj Pole in the district of Galicia. When I showed Stefania a detailed aerial map of the area that had been made by the German military prior to WWII, she immediately pointed out the exact location of the Lysyk homestead. Stefania's aunt (her mother's sister) lived in Korolowka and Stefania frequently played with my Aunt's children. My Aunt Jozefa Lysyk had married Ludwik Gorecki. They had four (4) sons (Stanislaw, Wladyslaw, Franciszek, and Jozef) who were all living in the Lysyk-Gorecki home at that time. Stefania described the home as a thatched-roof farmhouse with an attached barn. The walls were

constructed of a straw and clay mixture that was later white-washed. The floors were earthen and all heating was provided by the kitchen stove and baking oven. In looking over the map, Stefania said that what I thought was the main road running through the villages was actually the railroad that went to Zbaraz and Ternopol. The nearest railroad station was in Maksymowka.

According to Stefania, the Poles attended Mass at St. Anthony's (Swietego Antoniego) which was 12 kilometers away in Zbaraz. Ukrainians went to St. Michael's in nearby Maksymowska. The surnames of other families living nearby were: Drobnicki, Szuminski, Zuk, Ratkowski and Wojciechowski. (Many families in the area left in 1913 to emigrate to America.)

The area was occupied by the Russians in 1939, invaded by the Germans in 1942 and then in 1944, the Russians returned. The Yalta agreements gave Russia possession of the area and they immediately began a campaign to eject all the Poles. Stefania's father was Ukrainian but her mother was Polish and so her family along with the Lysyk's and Gorecki's were loaded into boxcars, Auschwitz-

style and forcibly sent to the eastern Poland province of Selesia. This was in the district of Dolny Slask, and they went to the village of Zeliszow. Most of my family's possessions were lost or stolen on the trip, including family photographs.

Stefania showed me a picture of my Uncle Ludwik's funeral. In the picture were my Aunt Jozefa and her son Jozef (my cousin). Stefania also told me that Jozef's brother, Franciszek, was killed by a German land mine while playing in a field in Korolowka in 1944. She identified another lady in the photo who has a sister living in the Cleveland area. This woman's name is Katherine Fedyk and she had a daughter Tillie. My Aunt Jozefa died in Zeliszow in 1979.

Stefania then showed me a wedding picture of Kryk and Mary Naryniecki which had been taken in Cleveland, OH circa 1920. I was amazed to see my father in the wedding party. Others in the party were Julia Szuran, Rosalia (Bandura) Nakoneczna, and Franciszka (Drobnicki) Greschuk. Franciszka also had a brother Ignace living in New York City, who was the father of John Drobnicki. Franciszka's son, Eugene Greschuk, was responsible for my meeting Stefania.

"Surfing" the Internet

by Sarah Evanko

For those of you who are inquisitive, there seems to be an almost unlimited amount of genealogical-type sights on the world wide web. Of course you'll get lost from time to time, but isn't that why they call it a "web"? Just

make use of your bookmarks. Some of the better ones with lots of links to other sights are:

The Ancestors Series Page:
<http://www.kbyu.byu.edu/ancestors>

A Barrel of Genealogy Links:
<http://cpcug.org/user/jla-combe/mark.html>

And for those of you with access through Prodigy, try:

<http://pages.prodigy.com/Strawn/topsite.htm#vote>

If you know of any other pages we should check out, let us know!



COMPUTER HUMOUR:

(Taken from the Olive Tree Enterprises Humour Page)

Ok - so you think YOU have computer problems, take a look at the following and I think we will all feel a little better about our own computer challenges...

IBM is considering changing the command "Press Any Key" to "Press Return Key" because of the flood of calls asking where the "Any" key is.

AST technical support had a caller complaining that her mouse was hard to control with the dust cover on. The cover turned out to be the plastic bag the mouse was packaged in.

Another IBM technician received a call from a man complaining that the system wouldn't read word processing files from his old diskettes. After trouble-shooting for magnets and heat failed to diagnose the problem, it was found that the customer labeled the diskettes then rolled them into the typewriter to type the labels.

Another AST customer was asked to send a copy of her defective diskettes. A few days later a letter arrived from the customer along with Xeroxed copies of the floppies.

A Dell computer technician advised his customer to put his troubled floppy back in the drive and close the door. The customer asked the tech to hold on, and was heard putting the phone down, getting up and crossing the room to close the door to his room.

Another Dell customer called to say he couldn't get his computer to fax anything. After 40 minutes of trouble-shooting, the technician discovered the man was trying to fax a piece of paper by holding it in front of the monitor screen and hitting the "send" key.

Yet another Dell customer called to complain that his keyboard no longer worked. He had cleaned it by filling up his tub with soap and water and soaking the keyboard for a day, then removing all the keys and washing them individually.

A Dell computer technician received a call from a customer who was enraged because his computer had told him he was "bad and an invalid". The tech explained that the computer's "bad command" and "invalid" responses shouldn't be taken personally.

An exasperated caller to Dell Computer Tech Support couldn't get her new Dell Computer to turn on. After ensuring the computer was plugged in, the technician asked her what happened when she pushed the power button. Her response, "I pushed and pushed on this foot pedal and nothing happens." The "foot pedal" turned out to be the computer's mouse.

Another customer called IBM tech support to say her brand-new computer wouldn't work. She said she unpacked the unit, plugged it in, and sat there for 20 minutes waiting for something to happen. When asked what happened when she pressed the power switch, she asked "What power switch?"

GENEALOGY RESOURCES ON THE INTERNET

Passenger Lists, Ships, and Ship Museums

URL: <http://www.personal.umich.edu/~cgaunt/pass.html>

Information about Researching Passenger Lists

Passenger Lists (from the Jewish Gen FAQ - Frequently Asked Questions)

<http://www.jewishgen.org/faqinfo.html#Passenger>

Useful information for everyone, not just those researching Jewish ancestry.

Passengers and Immigrants to America

A 2-part file put together by the Clayton Library (Houston, TX) of books at CPL covering this topic, by state.

<http://sparc.hpl.lib.tx.us/hpl/px002d1.txt> ... Alabama - New York

<http://sparc.hpl.lib.tx.us/hpl/px002d2.txt> ..North Carolina - Wisconsin

Information in Archives

Cunard Archives at the University of Liverpool

<http://www.liv.ac.uk/~archives/cunard/chome.htm>

Excellent site which includes information about the resources available at the University of Liverpool. Current or future pages include:

Passengers and emigrants, Employees, Select Ships, Details of the records of the Cunard Steamship Co (D42), Details of associated deposits, Reading list (History of Cunard, White Star and

transatlantic liners, Individual ships), and Links to other relevant sites.

Maritime History Archive, Memorial University of Newfoundland

<http://www.mun.ca/mha/>

A quote from their home page sums this site up best: "The Maritime History Archive collects and preserves original documents and copies of documents relating to the history of sea based activities in the North Atlantic region." While there are no actual passenger lists in the collection, there are many pages of information about what records are available. The archives will do some research for you; there is a page that describes their fees.

National Archives of Ireland:

Transportation Records

http://www.kst.dit.ie/natarch/sea_rch01.html

A computerized index to the transportation records on microfilm which were given to Australia by Ireland. Transportation took place 1788 to 1868.

NARA Microfilm Catalog: Immigrant and Passenger Arrivals (USA)

<http://gopher.nara.gov:70/0/genealog/holdings/catalogs/ipcat/ipcat.html>

New York State Archives and Records Administration Holdings

<http://unix6.nysed.gov/holdings.htm>

Has a link to Canal records, which may or may not have passenger lists.

Information about Ships

Ship Museums - Mark Rosenstein's Sailing Page

<http://community.bellcore.com/mbr/sailing-page.html>

The Mariners' Museum - Newport News, Virginia

<http://www.infi.net/mariner/library.html>

Online info about the museum's research library and archives, not lists.

The Maritime History Virtual Archives

<http://pc78120.udac.se:8001/WWW/Nautica/Nautica.html>

A site that runs on the pc that the author uses at work. Suggest you use it during his off hours. He's in Sweden; keep the time zone in mind as well as the day. The link labeled Ships goes to a listing of various types of ships, by date and name. Links from them lead to history of the ship, some have a bibliography at the end. Also on the main page are links to images of ships, seamanship, rigging, duties of officers and men, maritime history, naval history, and more.

Maritime History

http://www.stand.ac.uk/~www_s_a/personal/md4/

A quote from the Introduction: "These pages contain information on vessels captured, either by the Royal Navy or privateers, which appear in the records of the High Court of Admiralty. These captured vessels or PRIZES include the marine of all the maritime nations of Europe as well as vessels of the United States. The aim is to show

how much information is available from the UK. Prize Court records both for historical and genealogical research, the latter is a rather neglected aspect of these records.

Individual Ships

Queen of the Colonies

<http://www.gil.com.au/comm/garrison/queen.html>

Home page for the renowned packet clipper ship which serviced the emigrating route between England and Queensland, Australia in the 1860s. It was built in the US originally as the "Wizard". Includes bibliography at the end of the page.

Lammershagen (Hamburg, Germany to Brisbane, Australia; 1872-73)

<http://home.sol.no/holum/germanship.htm>

Mayflower Web Page

<http://members.aol.com/calebj/mayflower.html>

This page has passenger lists, some genealogies of Mayflower passengers, info on societies, and more.

Mayflower 2000

<http://www.demon.co.uk/history/mayflower/mayflower.html>

A replica of the Mayflower is being built and will be sailed to the "New World". This web page gives information on many aspects of this project, including a contact page for descendants of the original passengers.

Palatine Passenger Lists from the Olive Tree Genealogy

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ote/palalist.htm>

Has lists for the following ships; most are from Rotterdam to

Philadelphia:
Adventure Galley (1727)
Albany (1728)
Britannia (1731)
Charming Nancy (1738)
Dragon (1749)
Elizabeth (1738)
Friendship (1727)
Harle (1736)
James Goodwill (1727)
Loyal Judith (1739)
Molly (1727 and 1741)
Mortonhouse (1728 and 1729)
Norris (1732)
Pennsylvania Merchant (1731)
Samuel (1733)
Snow Lowther (1731)
Thistle of Glasgow (1730)
William and Sarah (1727)

There is also a long listing of ships and sailings to Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808.

Immigration list of the Prince of Wales

http://members.tripod.com/~tmsnyder/PW_LIST.htm

"The Prince of Wales left June 28 1813 from Stromness, Orkney, Scotland. They arrived two months later at York factory on the western shore of the Hudson Bay."

Passenger List From Ireland - MARS

<http://www.ida.net/users/dhanco/passlst.htm>

from Dublin to America 29 March 1803

Passenger List From Ireland - SUSAN

<http://www.ida.net/users/dhanco/passlst2.htm>

from Dublin to New York April 5, 1803

Passenger List of the Schooner Jeannette

<http://www.genealogy.org/~guillory/jeannette.html>

From St. Marc Hayti to New Orleans July 20, 1870

Passenger List of the Sarah Hyde

<http://www.seidata.com/~lhoffman/hyde.html>

from Antwerp to New York, 1854; last names only

Passenger lists for the Albion and the Jenny

<http://degaulle.hil.unb.ca/genealogy/yorkshir.html>

Albion: from Hull on the 14th of March, 1774, for Fort Cumberland (New Brunswick).

Jenny: from Hull on the 10th of April, 1775, for Fort Cumberland.

Disasters Titanic Passenger List (1912)

<http://www.lib.virginia.edu/cataloging/vnp/titanic/p2.htm>

or

<http://gil.ipswichcity.qld.gov.au/~dalgarry/passengers/p1.html>

Publications

URL: <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~cgaunt/pass.html#PUBLICATIONS>

Last update: February 23, 1997 by Chris Gaunt, cgaunt@umich.edu.

Digital Digest

<http://jb.com/~carla/>

From the editors of the NGS/CIG Digest (a publication of the National Genealogical Society), this site contains info on the use of computers to aid in family history research.

Everton's Genealogical Helper, Online Editions

<http://www.everton.com/ghonline.html>



**THE POLISH GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY OF GREATER CLEVELAND**

c/o St. John Cantius Church
906 College Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44113



1/98
EDWARD MENDYKA
4330 JENNINGS ROAD - #233
CLEVELAND OH 44109

FIRST CLASS MAIL

(Continued from page 11)

Online edition of Genealogical Helper, a popular print magazine which usually runs about 300 pages. The online version is smaller and deals more with online information sources than the printed version. The file Genealogy Resources on the Internet (gresinet.txt) was reviewed in the Volume 1, Number 5 (May 2, 1995) issue, and can be found at:

<http://www.everton.com/oe1-5/news.htm>.

(It talks about an earlier version of the file; the link given is to the most recent version.)

Family Chronicle Magazine

<http://www.familychronicle.com/~magazine>

A brand-new genealogy magazine, to be sent via postal mail, not email. Web site includes info on how to subscribe and magazine contents. First issue was the September 1996 issue.

Be sure to check out the Surname Origins page at:

<http://www.inforamp.net/~magazine/surname/surname.htm>
to see if your surname is listed.

Journal of Online Genealogy

<http://www.onlinegenealogy.com/>

New online magazine with sections on beginning genealogy, advanced genealogy, commercial sites, Gentech, international efforts, new online sites, newsgroups and mailing lists, society news, and software trends.

Online Pioneers Genealogy Page

<http://www.eskimo.com/~mnarends>

Online Pioneers, a monthly computer genealogy newsletter, sent via postal mail, is meant for computer genealogists. Contents include a beginners, web sites, queries, and software reviews sections, as well as info on "netiquette" and "Traveling the Info-Highway. More info and subscription price are included on the web page.

Stammbaum, a publication for German-Jewish genealogy

<http://www.jewishgen.org/stammbaum>

Items include Tables of Contents, a Surname Index, and a Place Name Index.

**Where Does One
Write For Infor-
mation on Old
Russian Poland?**

The Russian Partition:
St. Petersburg Archive:
BLITZ
Russian Baltic Information Center
907 Mission Avenue
San Rafael, CA 94901
(Ed Nute)
415 453-3579
415 453-0343 fax

Provides research in St. Petersburg now, and will perhaps offer services at the Moscow Archives in the future. The Russian Czarist Government was addicted to bureaucracy, so they have more records (especially for noble families) in many cases than the Polish or Lithuanian Archives. Because of the difficulty of corresponding in Cyrillic, it is necessary for most of us to use this kind of service for research in the archives of Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. They have a strong tendency to research what they feel like, rather than what one requests. Their English is not terribly good, and their charges for translations are unusually high. Recent reports indicate that charges are escalating.

(From a 30 Nov 1996 posting on Genpol by David Zincavage)