



Roman and Sophie's daughter, Christina, posed with her friend, Lorraine. Christina was born in 1935 and died in 1976 of liver failure.



Marion Chrusniak, son of Roman and Sophie Chrusniak, is buried at St. Stanislaus Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland. He died of a heart attack at the young age of 39.

Roman Chrusniak + *Sophia Buczkowska*

Joseph Chrusniak

Florence Chrusniak + *Walter Pulley*

Darryl Walter Pulley + *Lori Hicks*

Christina Pulley

Darryl C. Pulley

Kate L. Pulley

Cynthia Ann Pulley + *Bruce Allen Walker*

Bruce Allen Walker, Jr.

Kristopher Walker

Kelly Ann Walker

Terrence Benedict Pulley + *Kim Marie Renklewicz*

Terrence James Pulley

Daniel Pulley

Kara Pulley

Timothy Zephyren Pulley + *Kimberly Ann McKenna*

Amy Frances Pulley

Timothy Joseph Pulley

David Anthony Pulley + *Sonia Marshall*

Marion Chrusniak + *Lillian*

Nicholas Chrusniak

Ramona Chrusniak

+ *Peggy*

Anthony Chrusniak

Christina Chrusniak + *Daniel Walters*

Daniel Walters

Mark Walters

Bruce Walters

Roman Chrusniak Jr.

Peter Michael Chrusniak

Spouse: Margaret Knapik

Born: November 25, 1906 Place: Baltimore, Maryland

Died: July 25, 1988 Place: Baltimore, Maryland

Social Security #: 216-07-7929

Peter was the fourth son born to Harry and Eva. He was baptized at St. Stanislaus Church on 9 December 1906. His godparents were Michael Szymanski and Konstancie Makowiecki.

In the 1930 census, Peter lived with his brothers Anthony, Leonard and John at 3110 Fleet Street. He listed his occupation as "Professional Boxer". He also played minor league baseball and was a motorcycle policeman for Baltimore city. Regina Bolduc remembers that Peter would stop by the bakery with his motorcycle.

He married Margaret Knapik; they had no children. Peter died on July 25, 1988.

CHRUSNIAK Dec 9 1906 CHRUSNIAK	Ego infrascriptus baptizavi <i>Petrum Michaelen</i> natum <i>25- Nov</i> <i>1906</i>	CHRUSNIAK CER. Pg 66 Pg 167 Pg 238 BROTHERS
	ex <i>Hieronymo Chrusniak</i>	
	ex loco <i>Baltimore Md</i>	
	et <i>(Leoka) Gra Szymanska</i>	
	ex loco <i>Baltimore</i>	
Patrimi fuerunt <i>Michael Szymanski</i> <i>Konstancie Makowiecki</i> <i>J. Cas. Ciolek</i>		

Peter Chrusniak was baptized at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church.



Peter Chrusniak is pictured with an unknown young woman at a friend's wedding.

Peter Michael Chrusniak + *Margaret Knapik*

Anthony Chrusniak

Spouse: Margaret Manning

Born: June 18, 1912

Place: Baltimore, Maryland

Died: January 1, 1990

Place: Baltimore, Maryland

Social Security #: 212-01-3358

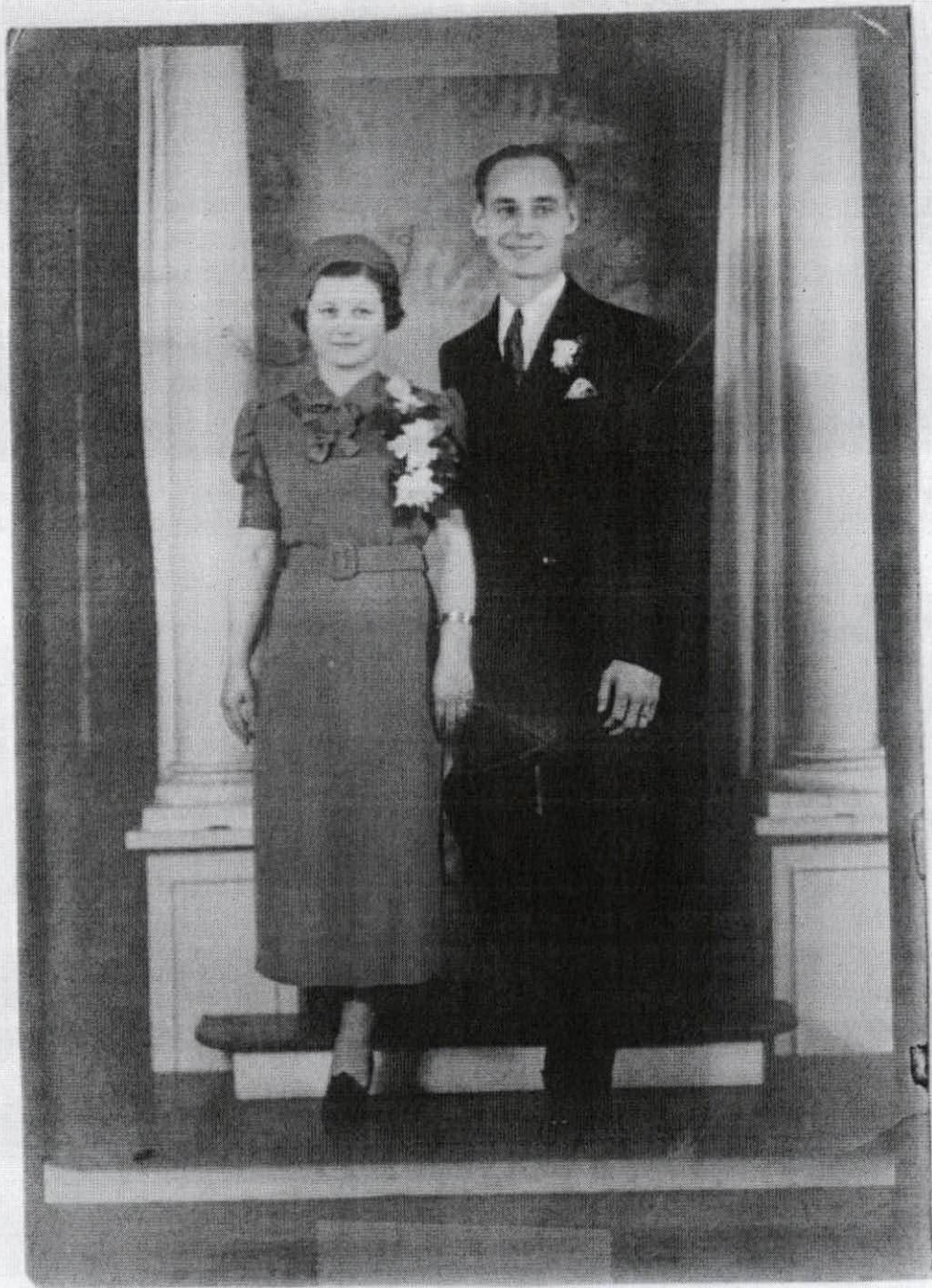
Anthony was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He was the last child born to Harry and Eva Chrusniak. A baptismal record from St. Stanislaus Kostka Church was not found for his baptism.

Anthony married Margaret Manning and he worked at Manning Cannery. He was responsible for baking the beans and hominy.

After Margaret and Anthony were married they lived in an apartment and soon after the wedding, Margaret's mother died and the newlyweds moved into the Manning home to take care of and raise Margaret's six siblings.

Florence Pulley, daughter of Roman and Sophie Chrusniak, remembers her Uncle Tony fondly. Tony always kept a pretend bird in his pocket to amuse his nieces and nephews. Florence's children identified Anthony as the "uncle with the bird in his pocket."

Anthony and Margaret had one child, Deanna.
Anthony died on January 1, 1990.



Anthony Chrusniak and Margaret Manning are pictured on their wedding day.



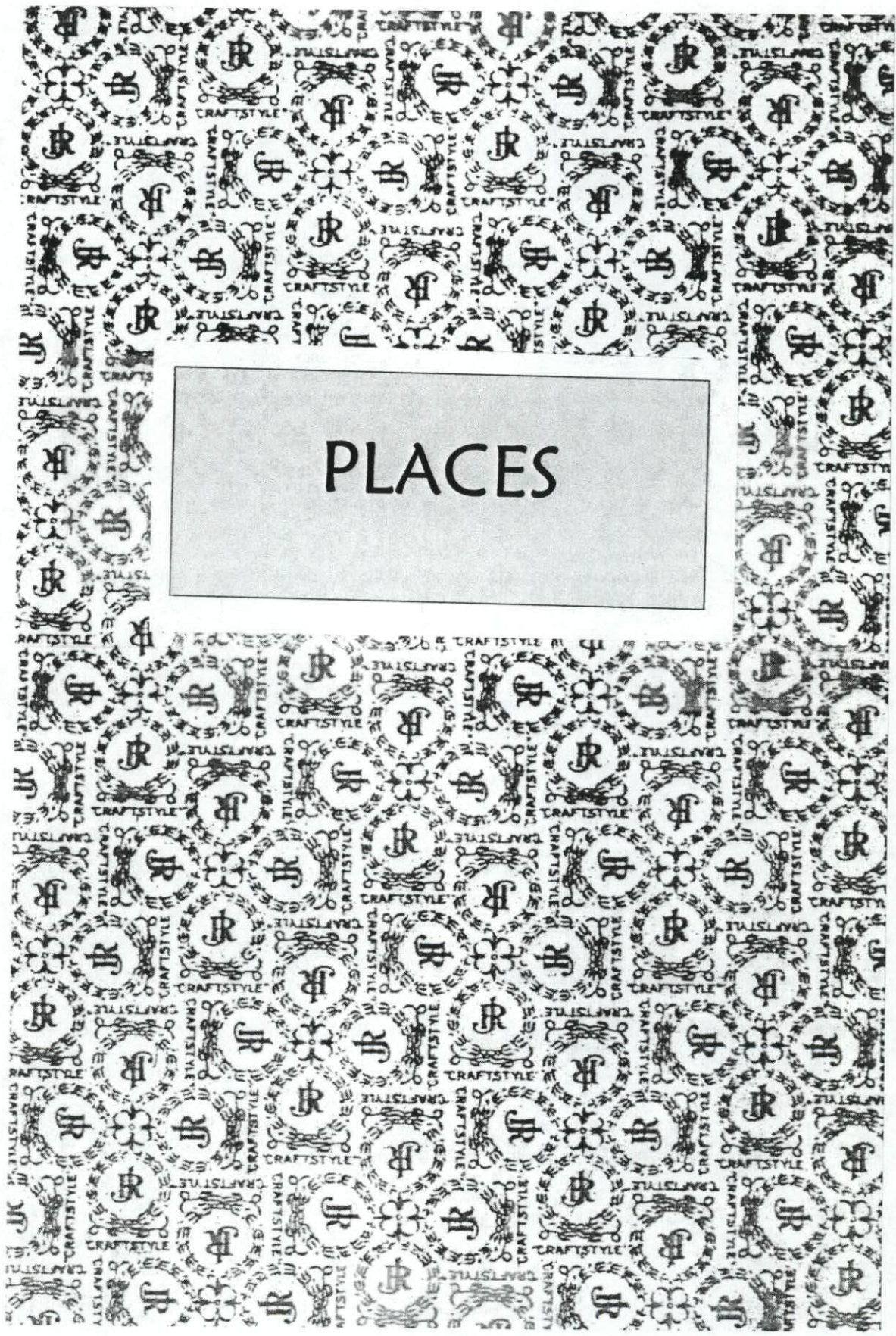
Anthony and Margaret Chrusniak posed for this photograph with their daughter Deanna.

Anthony Frank Chrusniak + *Margaret Manning*

Deanna Chrusniak + *Charles Daly*

Charlene Daly

Charles Daly



PLACES

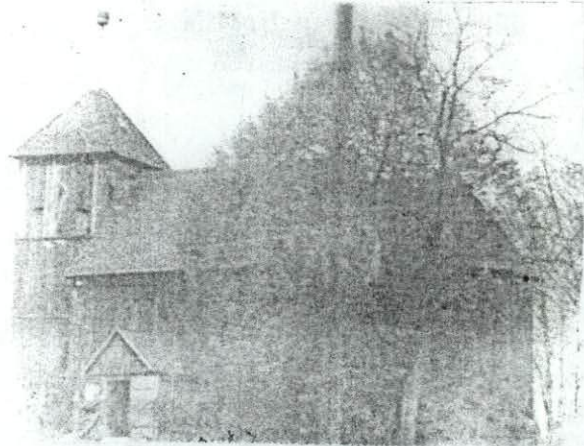
K i c i n, Poland

Kicin, home of the Stodolny family is about 5 miles northeast of Poznan, Poland and is located near the eastern bank of the Varta (Warta) River. Kicin is usually associated with the villages of Czerwonak and Koziegłowy. Three other very small towns are also linked with Kicin: Czerwonaczyn, Miekowko and Dziewicza Gora. The first historic mention of Kicin was in 1316. The townspeople called their village "Kycin". By 1376, it was called "Kycino" and was owned by the Bishop of Buschborg. Early records for Kicin were housed in the town of Wierzenica, approximately 2 miles from Kicin. Kicin means "a bundle of flax" and the village has long been associated with flax farming.

Long ago, ancient tribes inhabited the area that is now known as Kicin. Archeologists have found numerous sites with ornamental objects, urns, utilitarian pottery, and skeletal remains. Legend tells that the red ground in the area came from the blood shed during intense fighting in ancient times.

The main church of the Kicin area was All Soul's Church. In 1742, the church counted 479 people in its parish. The parish priest was Jan Nepomucen Halnewicz. In 1749, All Soul's Church was torn down and a church dedicated to St. Joseph was built. A painting of the Madonna and the infant Jesus, painted prior to 1650, hangs in a place of prominence in St. Joseph's Church. In 1752, the church installed four bronze bells outside the church. They were

consecrated with the names: Joseph, Nepomuc, Stanislaw and Wawrznyiec.



This photo (taken in the 1930's) is of St. Joseph's Church in Kicin, Poland. The photo was inserted into a handmade history book made by a librarian in Czerwonak, Poland in the 1920's and '30's.

On July 19, 1834, the owner of the manorial estate near Kicin, a Baron von Luetzow, created a law enfranchising the peasants. This law included a regulated draft for the peasants, canceled out the bond of lands of heirs, created a rectory, drafted peasants, and decreed the construction of a school.

In 1852, cholera broke out in Kicin and so many people died in the following years that mass graves were dug in a field outside the church cemetery. Many of the Stodolny family members died during this time.

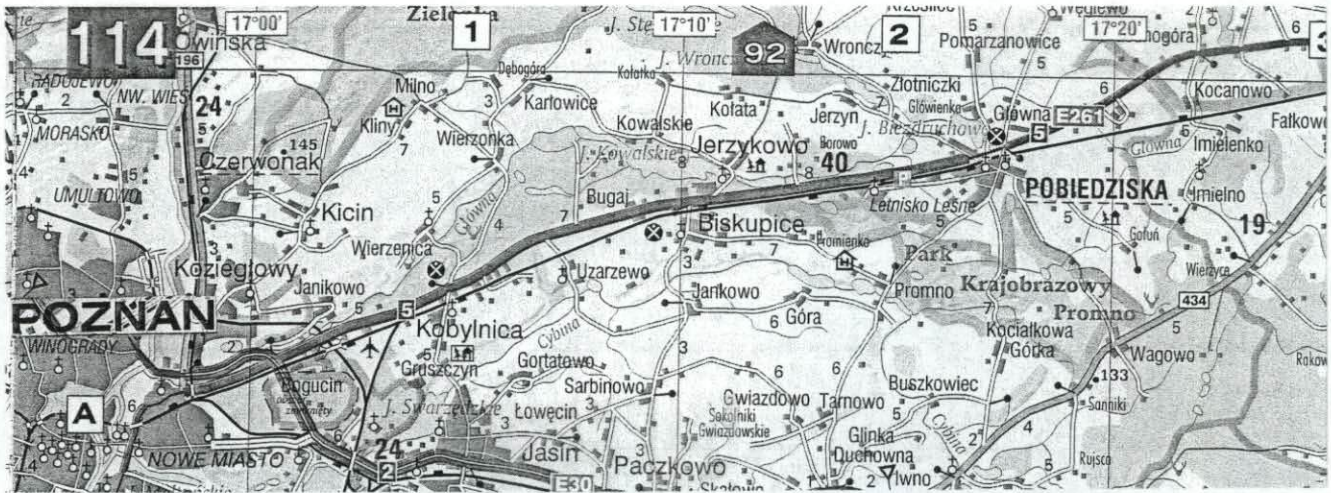
A census for the area of Kicin was taken in 1880. Over 900 people lived in Kicin and the surrounding communities.

- Kicin: 27 homes; 368 residents; 134 Evangelical; 234 Catholic; and 108 people were illiterate. There were elementary schools for Catholic and Lutheran children. The village had a distillery and dairy.
- Czerwonak: 21 homes; 224 inhabitants; 9 Evangelical; 214 Catholics and 1 Jew. There were 114 illiterate people in the village.
- Kozięglowy: 16 houses; 169 Catholic residents and 45 illiterate people.
- Miekowko: 4 houses, 42 inhabitants.
- Oledry: 11 houses; 107 residents; 56 Evangelical; 56 Catholics; 37 illiterate people.



The photo on the left, circa 1900, is of the Catholic school in Kicin and the photo on the right is of the Lutheran School.

Today, Kicin is a rural community. There is some new construction of homes and roads, however, years of Soviet oppression have taken its toll on Kicin. The center of the village is still St. Joseph's Church. New bells were installed and consecrated and the old bells were retired to a garden near the church. When the community of St. Joseph's Church celebrated the 250-year anniversary, a new wooden statue of St. Joseph was installed near the entrance of the church.



Map of the northeastern area of Poznan.

Throughout the years, many industries were started in the Kicin area. In 1545, the pastor of St. Joseph Church brought a paper manufacturer to Czerwonak. Reportedly, this was the first paper making factory in Poland. In 1885, the Varta River was regulated by canals and deepened in areas, to ship grains, flour and sugar. In 1882, the owner of the manor in Wierzenica, August Cieszkowski, established a “farmer’s circle” for the benefit of the farmers in the area.

In a small village, Owinska, approximately two miles from Kicin, a group of Cistercian nuns harvested red scaly insects called “czerwiec” and formed a very lucrative business making and selling red paint. The Cistercian nuns had a chapel in the small village of Dziewicza Gora as well as an early nineteenth century Baroque church in Owinska.

During Nazi occupation during World War II, the convent and church at Owinska was made into a concentration camp. The priest was taken to a camp in northern Poland and ministered to the souls of the victims of the holocaust. The nuns were imprisoned in their own convent. During the Communist regime, Catholicism was not encouraged, and the convent was closed and made into a school for the blind.



Margaret Pace, granddaughter of Michael Stodolny, visited Kicin in 2002. She is pictured standing in front of St. Josef Church. At the time of the visit, the steeple was being reconstructed (note the scaffolding to the left in the photograph.)



The interior of St. Josef Church is unique. The wooden plank walls are stained blue and painted with a vine pattern. Our guide informed us that the blue painted walls of the church are unique in the Poznań area. Enshrined behind the altar is the painting of the Madonna and Child, circa 1650.



The "K+M+B+2002" marked in chalk above the doorway is a Polish tradition. The three initials represent the magi who followed the star and found the Holy Family. According to legend, Kasbar, Melchior and Balthasar brought gifts of frankincense, gold and myrrh to the Christ Child. Margaret Pace remembers that the priest from the Polish parish, Immaculate Conception, in Omaha, Nebraska, went to the homes of the parishioners and blessed the doorways starting on the feast of the Epiphany. He would mark the initials of the magi and the current year on the interiors of the entranceways of the homes with chalk.



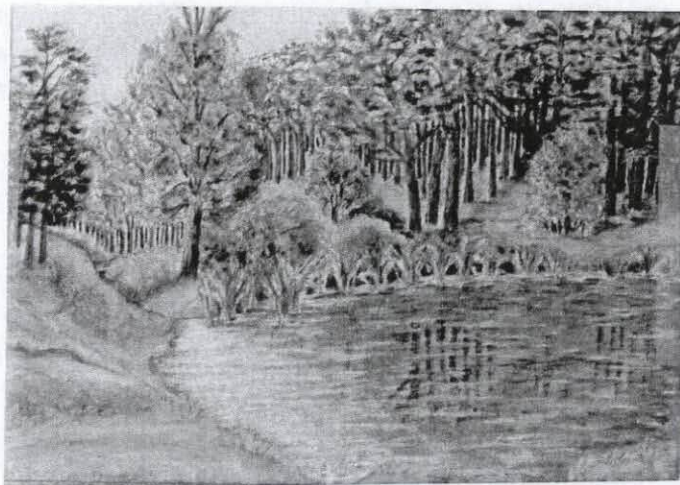
The wooden statue of St. Josef and the child, Jesus, was a gift to St. Josef Church at the 250 year anniversary in the year 2000.



Across the road and on the way to the church cemetery in Kicin, is a field where many residents were buried during the cholera epidemic in the 1850's. John and Catherine Stodolny, parents of Jacob, were probably buried in this field.



The following images are watercolor painting done by local painters in the Kicin area. The first painting shows St. Josef Church.



Dziewicza Gora, a small area near Kicin, is portrayed in this watercolor painting. It was a place of recreation for the Cistercian nuns who had a convent in Owinska, Poland.



This image shows the traditional style of festive clothing worn by people in Kicin.



The local artist from Kicin painted a wedding scene showing the attire worn by the bride, groom and their attendants.

Barcin, Poland

Barcin, Poland, home of the Chrusniak family, is a town on the Notec River in the province of Szubin. It is approximately 17 miles south of Bydgoszcz, a major city in central Poland. Today, there are about 8500 people living in Barcin and 15, 000 people living in the surrounding area.

A history of Barcin, written by Jolanta Kowalska and Hannah Pawłowska, gives the first mention of Barcin in the year 1325. A man named "Tomko" was the vicar of a church on a hill near present day Barcin. In 1343, a family named Wojeiech, from Pakość, owned the land that became known as Barcin. Historical documents note that in the 15th century Barcin grew in population and political importance. In 1541, Jan Krotowski gave Barcin an "official municipal status."

After the death of Jan Krotowski, Barcin lost its political prowess and commerce declined in the area. In 1772, Barcin was incorporated into the Prussian government and in 1815 it transferred in corporation to the Great Duchy of Poznań. Like the people of the Kicin area, the citizens of Barcin suffered the effects of cholera. The dead were buried in mass graves called *cholerniki*.

In 1863, many of the people living in Barcin participated in the "January Uprising" and in 1880, Barcin had its first post office. In 1880, the nearest train station to Barcin was in Chmielnik which was 18 miles away. The first railway line connecting Barcin with Znin and Inowrocław was built in 1893.

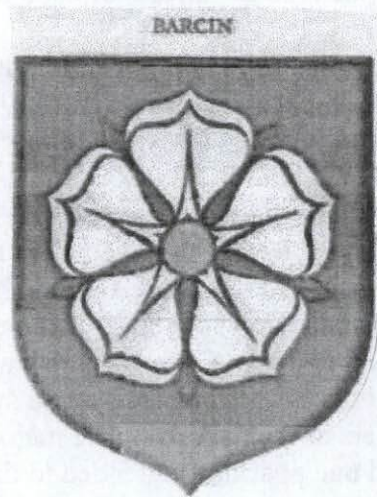
The *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego*, a gazetteer published in 1880, stated that the town of Barcin belonged to the "okrag court in Łabiszny." In the same year, a geological survey of the area noted that there were 70 houses in Barcin with a population of 936 people. Three hundred seventy-seven people were Protestant, 422 were Catholic, and 137 were Jewish. Along with a Catholic parish church belonging to the Znin deanery, there was a prayer house for Protestants and a synagogue in Barcin. Most of the population worked as farmers or day laborers. The major 19th century industry was fabric production. One doctor and one pharmacy attended to the health needs of the people.

Today, Barcin is a small village with a town square reminiscent of larger European city centers. In the 19th century, the square was the site of quarterly two day markets where farmers sold produce and livestock. The building fonts are weathered and dated, but the area is clean and well kept. There are a few small shops and restaurants. The day of our visit there were very few people out and about.

The Catholic cemetery is northwest of town. Although it is large, few headstones had dates before the early 20th century. Like other European cemeteries, corpses are removed after fifty or so years and placed in a repository. Though we searched the cemetery thoroughly, there were no headstones with the Chrusniak name to be found.

The current Catholic church is a sturdy well kept brick building on the banks of the Notec River. St. Jakub, the Apostle Church was built between 1901 and 1905 and replaced an old weeden church on the western end of town. The old church was named for Sts. Nickolas and Adalbert. The parish priest gave us a tour of St. Jakub Church. He

showed us the newly installed stained glass windows that were replaced because of an act of vandalism. The priest spoke of the Barcin parish priest taken to a concentration camp when Hitler took over Poland in 1939. Catholic churches and cathedrals throughout Poland honor the one hundred forty plus priests who died during the Nazi occupation. Every church in Poland have memorialized these brave men who died ministering to sould during World War II.



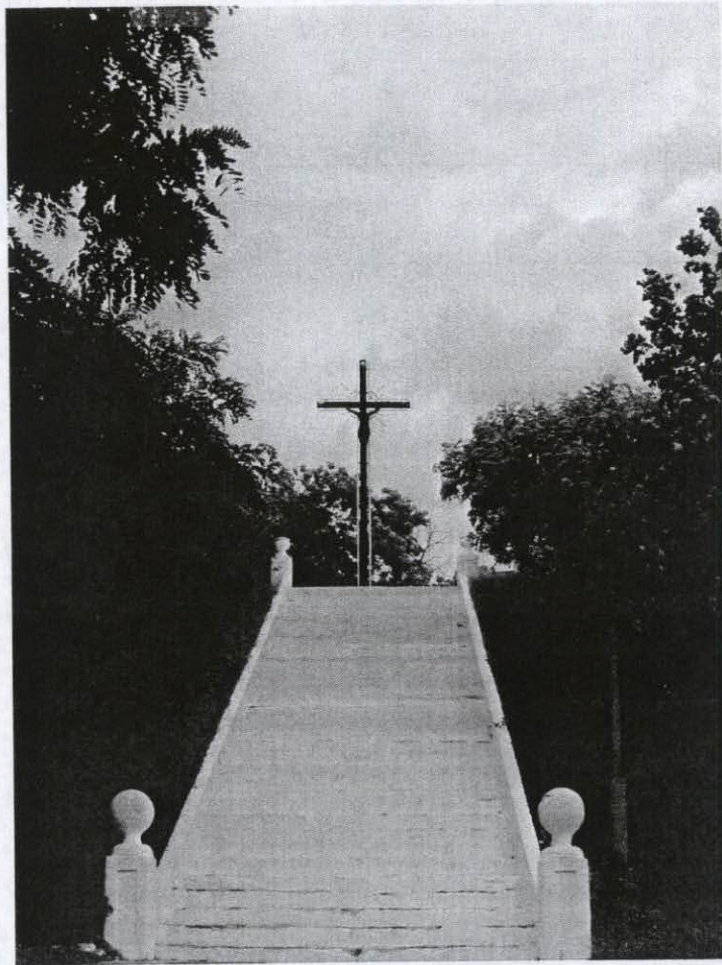
The Barcin coat of arms was found at LSzirtes@netscape.net.



Surrounding the city square of Barcin are buildings housing shops and restaurants.



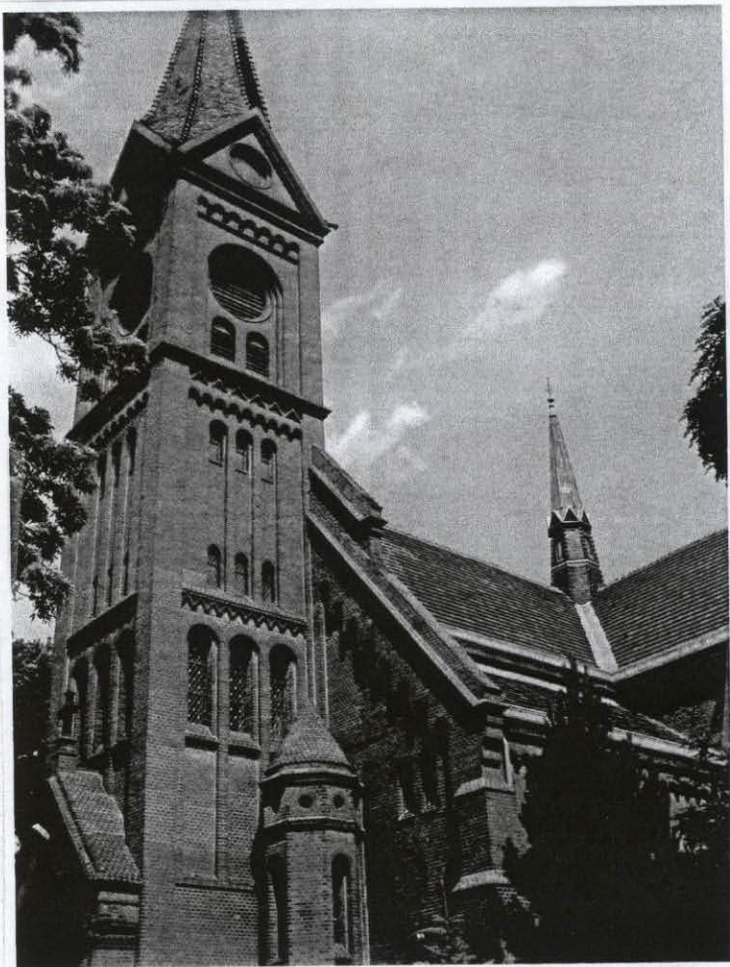
Across the river from St. Jakub the Apostle Church, we witnessed a curious sight: a mother stork with her babies in their large nest atop an old concrete chimney.



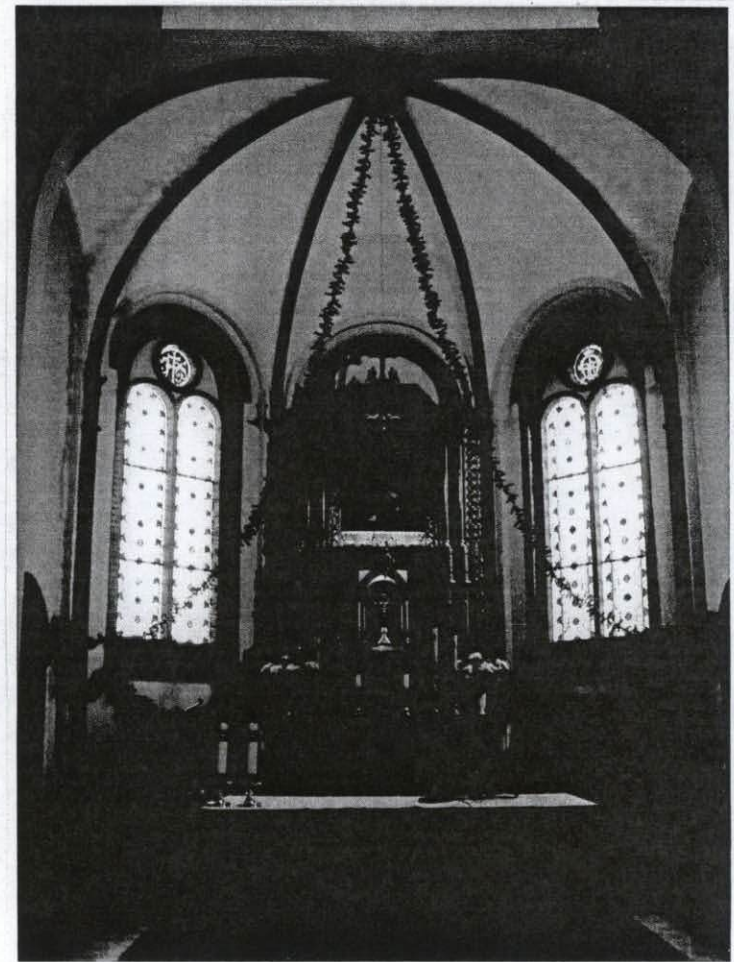
Sts. Nickolas & Adalbert Church (where members of the Chrusniak family baptized, married and buried) is no longer standing. The original stairs leading to the old church lead visitors to a cross commemorating an important part of the villagers' daily lives. The church was originally named for St. Nickolas and was later dedicated to the patron saint of Poland, St. Adalbert.



St. Jakub the Apostle Church was built on the banks of the Notec River.



St. Jakub the Apostle Church in Barin, Poland, is built of red brick and is very well maintained. The parish priest proudly gave us a tour of the church interior and through our interpreter, gave us a brief history of 20th century Barcin.



The interior of the church was light and airy. Traditional evergreen boughs, symbolizing everlasting life, hang from the center of the sanctuary.

Late Nineteenth Century Baltimore

When the Stodolny and Chrusniak families arrived by ship in Baltimore harbor, they probably landed at Locust Point, across the bay from an area called Fells Point. Most Polish immigrants who did not board trains headed for points West, moved into tenement housing in the Fells Point area in the late 19th Century and the early 20th Century.

Why would anyone leave their homeland and family to come to America at that time in history? There were three main reasons for immigrating to the United States: economic factors, religious persecution and the trip across the Atlantic in comparison to the early 19th Century had become relatively easy to make.

Jobs in Europe were scarce and food was expensive were the main economic reasons people left their homeland. Russian Jews found their way to American soil because of religious persecution in the form of Pogoms. Although the discrimination was not quite as blatant for Catholics, 19th century Europe was not an easy place to live for those who were practicing Catholics.

Because there was a considerable amount of trading between Baltimore, Maryland and Bremen, Germany, many middle European immigrants found it fairly easy to gain access to the United States through the Baltimore harbor. Ships carrying goods from Chesapeake Bay to Bremen, Germany would return to Baltimore carrying immigrants. Because of the steam ship, the trip only

took 10-14 days. In the mid 19th century, ships depended on wind power; the trip from western Europe could take up to six weeks.

The hardest parts for the immigrants for the trip to the United States were family separations and scraping enough money together to buy passage on one of the many steamships that left different European ports. Often families could only send one person across the Atlantic at a time. This person in turn was expected to send money home and help others to come to the United States.

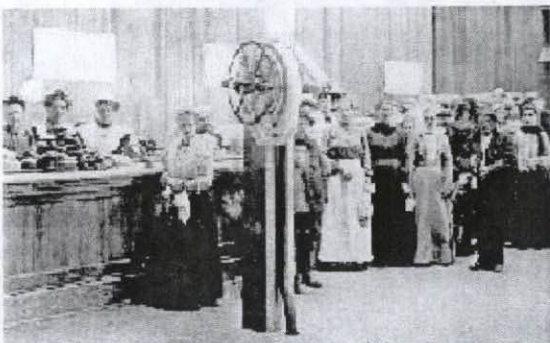
Before buying a ticket to go to America, a potential immigrant had to be thoroughly checked by a physician. After 1881, a ship's captain assumed the financial responsibility of a return trip to Europe if the United States Immigration inspector found signs of typhus, cholera, smallpox, tuberculosis, or trachoma. Traveling in steerage class would provide little comforts; sharing a space with approximately 2,000 other migrants could not have been easy.



When a ship entered Chesapeake Bay, Public Health inspectors boarded the vessel to perform another medical inspection. This was the first step in the long process of living in America.



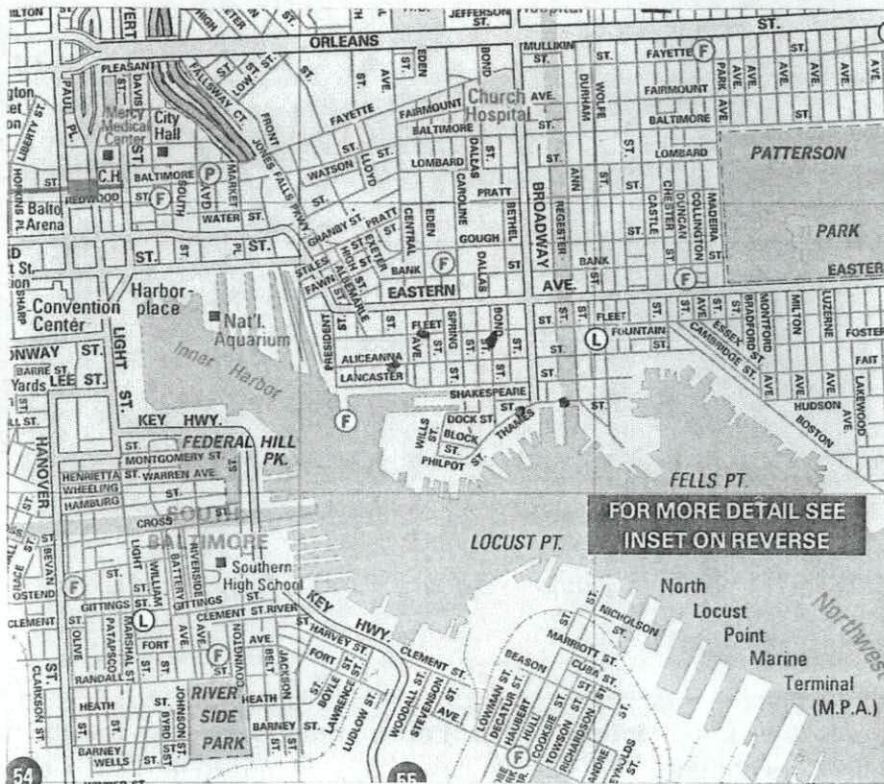
The ship would dock at Locust Point and when the immigrants entered the B & O



Terminal, immigration officers interviewed, issued papers and examined luggage. Some new arrivals left Baltimore to points west, and others, like the Stodolny and Chrusniak families, stayed in Baltimore and went to live in area called Fells Point.



Fells Point consisted of the bay waterfront with Aliceanna Street on the North, Dallas Street on the West and Wolfe Street on the East. The area takes in Market Square, Recreation Pier, the South shed of the Broadway market, warehouses and the Fells grave site.



According to the Baltimore directories from the late 19th Century, “Jacob Stodoni” lived at 1628 Thames Street in 1890. Several Lijewski families are listed as living at 1621 and 1628 Thames Street and 834 South Bond Street. In 1898, John Krusynak, a laborer, lived at 1727 Aliceanna Street and Joseph Krusynak, butcher, also resided at the same address. (Joseph died in November 1897. It can be assumed that the listing for Joseph was taken before his death.)

In the 1899 directory, August Stodolny lived at 603 Bond Street and James Stodolny, a laborer, lived at 906 Fell Street. In the 1901, Vincent Makowiecki, who worked in a dairy, lived at 715 South Register.

The 1900 Federal Census of Maryland, shows the Michael Stodolny family living at 610 South Register Street in Baltimore. Vincent Makowiecki and his family lived at 715 South Register. It is safe to assume that Vincent and Julia were related, as Catherine Chrusniak’s maiden name was Makowiecki. Vincent appears on several church records as a godfather to the Stodolny and Chrusniak families. According to the 1900 census record, Vincent came to the United States in 1883.



This early Twentieth Century postcard shows a busy wharf scene.

One of the most important parts of the Polish immigrants' lives was the parish church. Our ancestors not only stepped onto new soil, they moved into a volatile church environment. Cardinal Gibbons, head of the Baltimore Archdiocese, had to deal with dissension from the Catholic Polish immigrants. Baltimore's Polonia was so incensed with the church's hierarchy that they formed a Polish National Alliance and split with the Roman Catholic Church.

There were several reason for this split: trusteeship, assimilation and cultural identity, and financial control. Polish immigrants came from one country that had three different nations controlling the government. Prussia, Austria and Russia had split Poland and held political control over different areas. When the Poles came to the United States, they were not easily persuaded to be Americans; many were happy to have the freedom to be Polish again. Since the Archdiocese of Baltimore wanted to help the Polish immigrants assimilate into the United States culture, trouble occurred. The church community wanted to help ease the stress of moving to a new country and learning a new language.

One parish priest from Holy Rosary Church, a Reverend Peter Chowaniecz, encouraged the Polish immigrants to be active in their church. He developed a trusteeship to help care for the temporal aspects of Holy Rosary Church. Reverend Chowaniecz wanted to be available to minister to the newly arrived immigrants. In 1892, Chowaniecz

died and when a new priest was named to succeed him, the Polish trustees refused to give up control of the church finances.

In 1894, the Polish National Alliance at Holy Rosary Church banded with other dissatisfied Polish immigrants throughout the United States and split from the Roman Catholic Church. The Polish National Church in Baltimore was formed.

Correspondence between Isabelle Stodolny Laird and Josephine Chrusniak Ziembra in 1995 intimated that Jacob Stodolny may have been involved with this controversy.

Dear Isabelle...

I am sending you the name of a cemetery where my grandfather was buried. It's the Holy Cross Polish National Catholic Cemetery. In their younger days the people had big dispute in the churches. So they started their own church in Scranton Penn. That was before I was born. Lot of Polish people turned to the national church which was not under the Pope. It's a long story Isabelle one day I'll tell you about it. So they opened one here in Baltimore. It was a big stink about it. I swa the Stodolny stone...But where I can't remember. So maybe your grandad turned too. Now everything is fine. I think they are back to the Pope I'm not sure. As all their masses was said in Polish...Much love, Josie Ziembra

During our trip to Baltimore in 2002, we stopped at the Polish National Church cemetery and found no one with the last name Chrusniak or Stodolny buried within its borders.

Early in the 20th century, Michael and Julia Stodolny, along with John and Catherine Chrusniak, and August and Rose Stodolny, left Baltimore and traveled to Omaha, Nebraska.



This early 20th Century postcard shows Lexington Market in Baltimore.

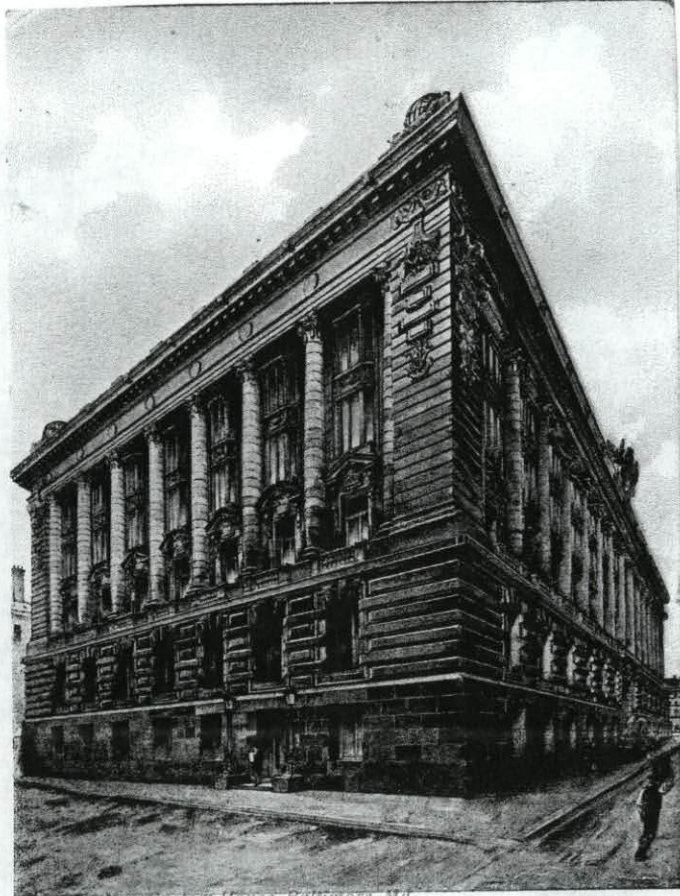


SOUVENIR CARD CO., FEB., BALTIMORE. No. 42.

Dear Len I will write
to you in a few days
from N. Y. & send our
address. Will try and
come over this fall
9/11



These early Twentieth Century postcards may give the reader an idea of what Baltimore would have looked like to our ancestors.



12151 - New Custom House, Baltimore, Md.



Holy Rosary Church is located on Ann Street in Baltimore, Maryland.



*The Stodolny family attended Holy Rosary Church.
This photograph shows the newly renovated interior of the church.*

Early 20th Century Omaha, Nebraska

By the time the Stodolny and Chrusniak families arrived in Nebraska in the early 20th century, the city of Omaha was getting ready to celebrate its 50th anniversary. For the first fifty years, the Missouri River played a key role in Omaha's development, but it was the Union Pacific Railroad that brought the most growth to this Midwest City.

When Michael and Julia Stodolny came to Omaha sometime in 1901 or early 1902, there were sixty-one schools with five hundred teachers in Omaha. The city's south side was home to the third largest stock yard in the United States. Street cars allowed for travel throughout the city with relative ease.



This early 20th Century photograph gives a good idea of what Omaha looked like when Michael and Julia Stodolny arrived ready to work and raise their family.



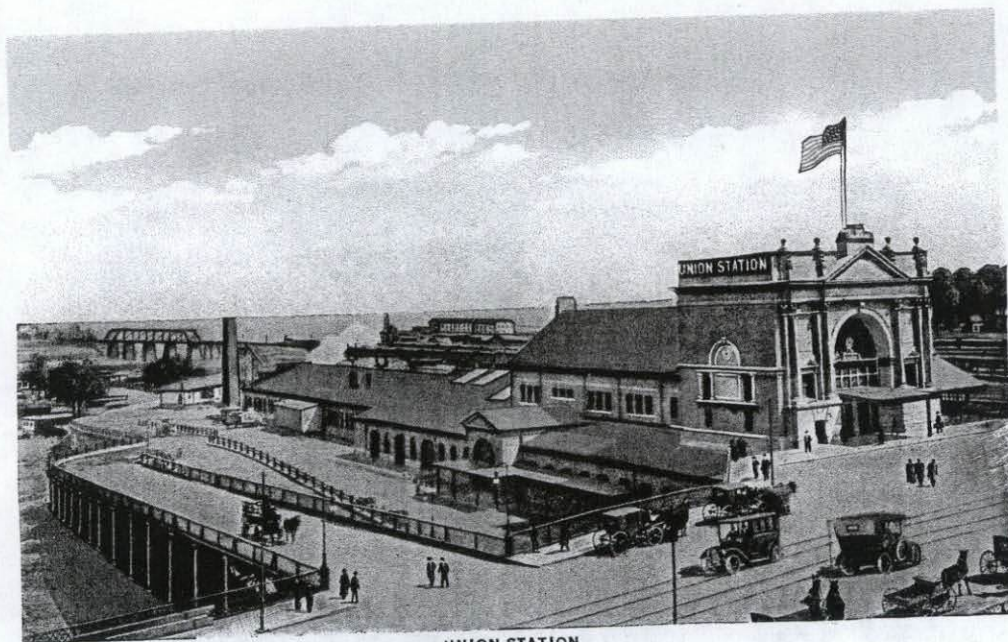
Another early 20th Century photograph shows immigrant children posing for a cameraman.



In the downtown area of Omaha, Brandies was a popular place for the Stodolny family to shop. Tony Stodolny, younger son of Michael and Julia, worked as an electrician for Brandies.

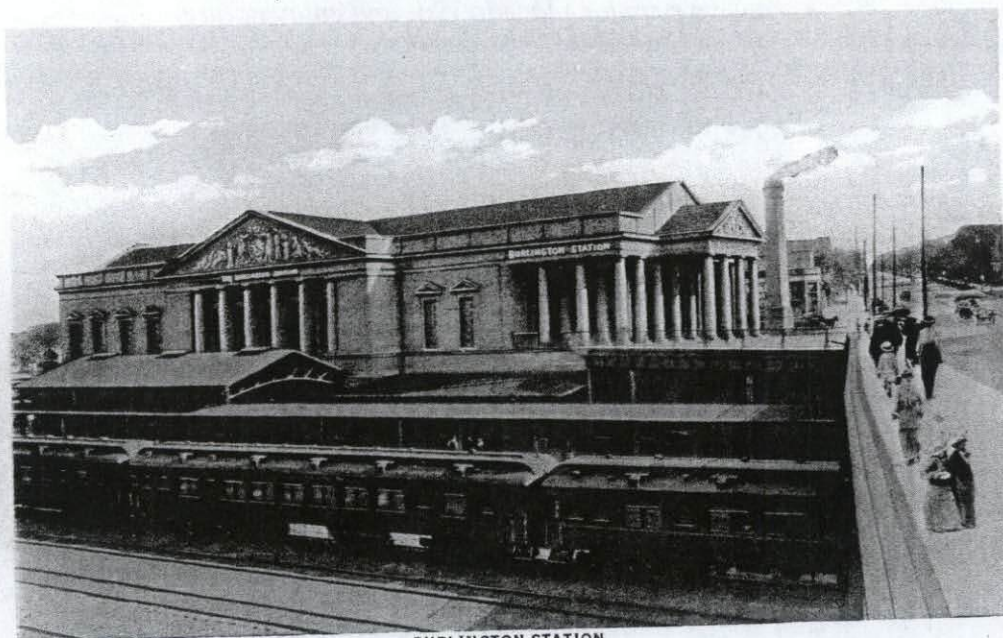


Hanscom Park in Omaha, shown in this early 20th Century photograph was a popular place to visit and enjoy nature.



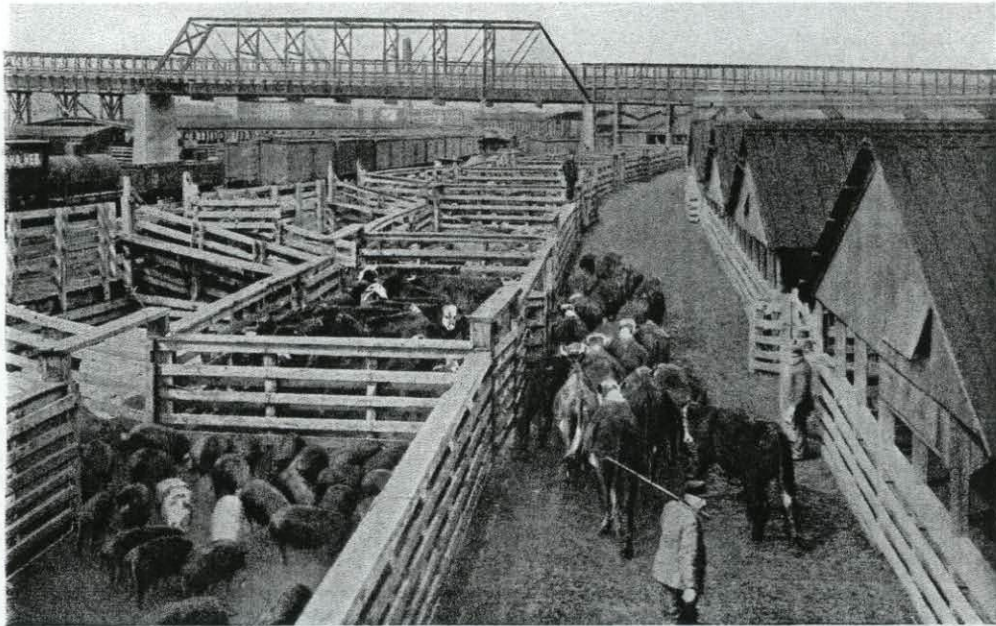
UNION STATION.

Two railway stations in Omaha, the Union and Burlington, provided people with transportation to cities across the United States.



BURLINGTON STATION.

3253-4570



STOCK PENS, SOUTH SIDE.

This old postcard shows the south side stockyards in Omaha which provided employment for Michael Stodolny and his descendants.

OMAHA, 1935



In 1935, the Baltimore Chrusniaks visited the Stodolny family in Omaha, Nebraska. A letter, written to Becky Foltz from Carroll J. Chrusniak, states that the Chrusniak's stayed in Omaha for a week. Kathy Hughes found this photograph in her mother's files.

Regina Bolduc, granddaughter of Harry Chrusniak, identified a few people in the photograph and confirmed it was taken during the Chrusniak's visit to Omaha in 1935. Isabelle Stodolny, left, is seated on the ground and Frances Chrusniak, wife of John, is seated on the right. John, son of Harry Chrusniak is in the middle of all the women, his hand partially covering his face.

Standing from left to right are Maryanne Krupinski, mother of Frances Chrusniak, and Julia Stodolny. Although Regina could not be sure, the third woman from the right appears to be Agnes Lovell, cousin to Julia.

Regina Bolduc, Margaret Pace, and Kathy Hughes remember many visits from the Chrusniak family. On a recent visit to Omaha, Kathy Hughes spoke of meeting Eva Chrusniak in the late '50's. Margaret Pace recalls a trip that Isabelle Laird and Lottie Swanson took to Baltimore in the late 1940's. Regina has fond memories of riding in a hammock rigged in the back seat of her father's car on visits to Omaha. When Leonard, her father, got tired he pulled the car off the road and took a nap.

BALTIMORE 1947

In July of 1947, Michael and Julia Stodolny took a trip to Baltimore, Maryland to celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary. While in Baltimore, they visited family and friends that hadn't seen in years. Photos, provided by various family members, give an idea that the Stodolny's were busy during their stay.



*Julia and Michael Stodolny at their fiftieth wedding celebration
at their home in Omaha, Nebraska, July 6, 1947.*

Regina Bolduc, granddaughter of Harry Chrusniak, recalls the visit and said that the Baltimore Chrusniaks took the Michael and Julia Stodolny to a farm in Parkton, Maryland. The farm belonged to Joseph Chroboczynski, husband of Matilda (nee Szymanska), sister of Eva Szymanska Chrusniak.

Regina identified the people in the photograph as follows: Frances Przybylski (wife of John), Sophia Chrusniak (wife of Raymond/Roman). The third woman on the left is Mary Bishop*, a cousin from Toledo, Ohio and the fourth lady from the left is Frances Chrusniak (wife of John). Regina identified the woman sitting next to Julia as "Aunt Agnes", and the woman on the right of Julia is Frances, sister of Mary Bishop, also from Toledo. Michael Stodolny and Joseph Chroboczynski are sitting behind and to the right of the women.



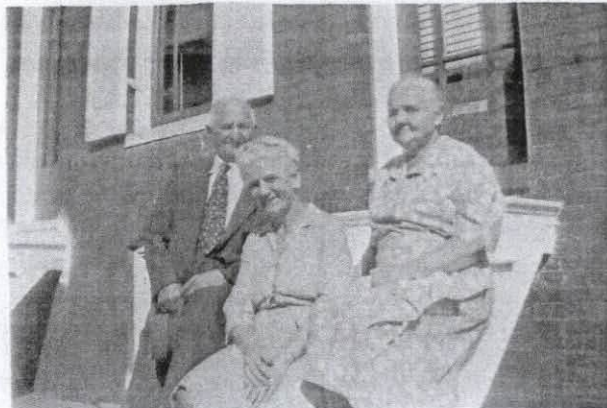
**In a letter dated February 1, 1995 from Josephine Ziemia to Isabelle Laird, Josephine Ziemia states that the two women from Toledo, Ohio were cousins of the Chrusniaks and were part of the Makowiecki family. Josephine Ziemia was not sure of the relationship, but, we have found that Catherine Chrusniak's, mother of Julia and Harry, maiden name was Makowiecki.*



Kathy Hughes found a photograph among her mother's archives from that day in Parkton, Marland. Since the women are wearing the same dresses, Kathy Hughes suggested that this was indeed a photo taken on the same day as the previous photograph. This photograph was originally sent to Isabelle Laird on February 1, 1995 by Josephine Ziembra, stepmother to Regina Bolduc. Josephine identified the women in the photograph as follows: (L to R) "2 neighbor children, Frances Przybylski (John's wife), me (Josie), Frances from Ohio, Raymond's wife, Sophie, Aunt Agnes, Julia, Mary Bishop from Ohio, Frances, my sister Gertrude (the other twin was taking the picture)."



*On the back of the original photograph, the people were identified as (left to right)
"Agnes and Frank Andrews, grandpa's sister, grandpa and grandma,
and Mrs. Zapanuski, from Omaha. Baltimore, 1947"*



*The following inscription was on the back of the photograph:
Michael and Julia Stodolny with Mary Price. Baltimore, 1947.*



*The back of this photograph gives the following description:
Lady on the left, Sophie Price, grandpa's sister. Baltimore. Lady on the right?"
Regina Bolduc thinks that the woman on the right was Tony Pzbylski's mother.*



*The people in this photograph were identified as Grandma, Aunt Sophie and Grandpa.
Baltimore, 1947.*



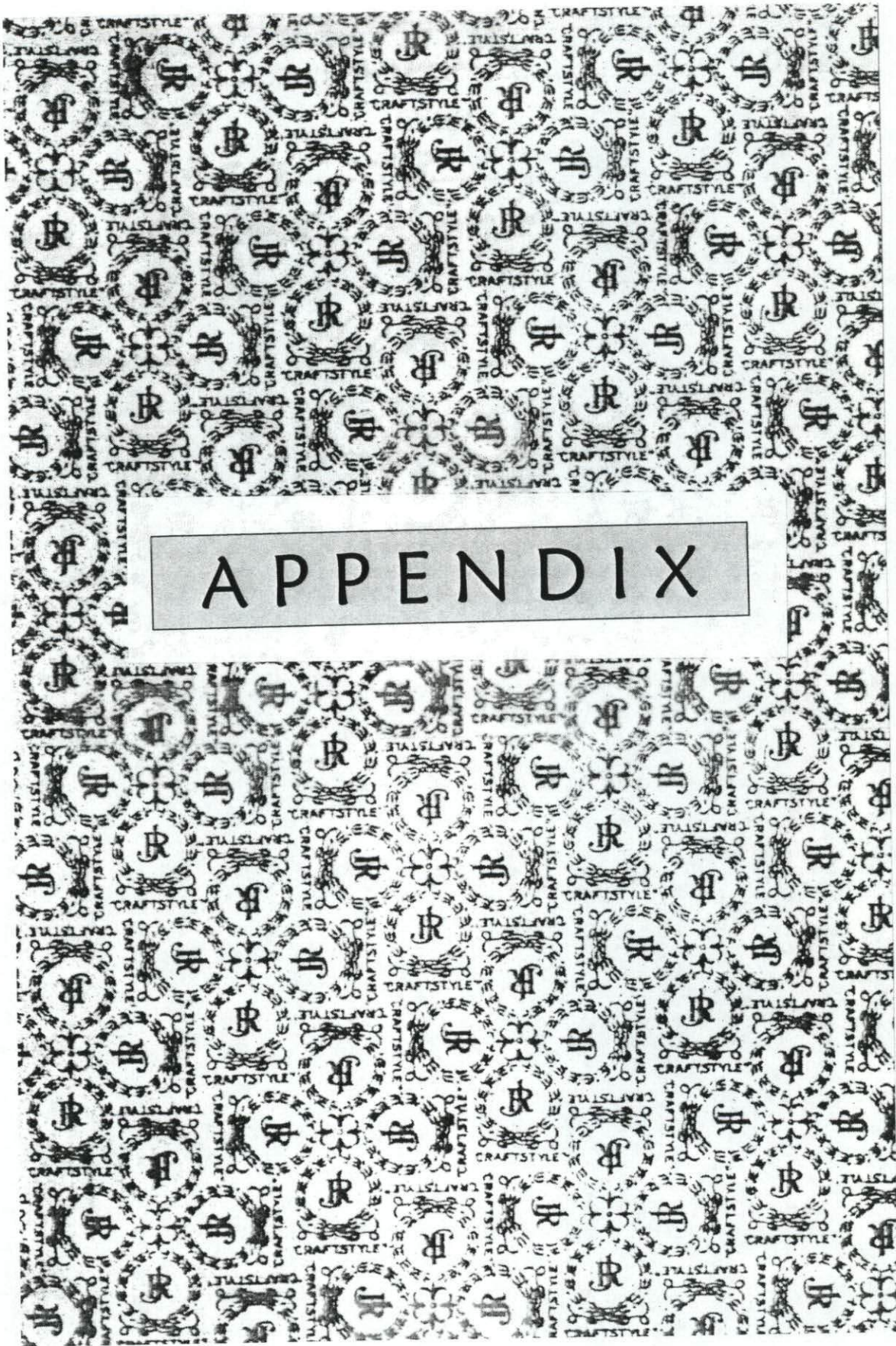
Although we do not know who Aunt Sophie Price is, this photo was taken of her in Baltimore in 1947.



Aunt Sophie Price, left, sat next to Michael and Julia and Aunt Agnes Andrews sat on the right for this photograph.



Harry Chrusniak is buried in St. Stanislaus Kostka Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland. The foot stone in the foreground of this photograph was removed several years ago to facilitate maintenance at the cemetery.



APPENDIX

One of the goals of this family history project was to connect other Chrusniak and Stodolny families living in other areas of the United States with Michael Stodolny and Julia Chrusniak. Little glimpses of connections appeared in our research, but rarely could we find concrete familial connections.

This section of our genealogy project will state the findings of other Chrusniak and Stodolny families, discuss other bits of information about the Stodolny and Chrusniak families that became available after sections of this paper were published, and relate a plan to investigate those items.

The Stodolny Family

One such example of a family connection was found in an early 1920's Omaha city directory. Listed with Michael Stodolny and living in the same household was a Martin Stodolny. No one from present day Omaha remembers this person or where he originated from. The next year that the directory was published, Martin no longer lived with the Stodolny family.

Martin, of course had to be a relative of Michael. We did not find that he was a son of August Stodolny, Michael's brother, so there must be some other Stodolny family that is connected to the Omaha Stodolnys. We never found another mention of Martin when researching the Stodolny family.

Margaret Pace remembers that in the mid-1940's, Grandma Stodolny, Lottie, and Isabelle packed "care" packages for Polish relatives still living in the Kicin and Barcin area. She doesn't remember who the relatives actually were, but the last couple of years of World War II and the Soviet Union's occupation left these relatives destitute and starving. No word was ever received about these packages.

When Margaret and I went to Poznan in 2002, we did find several Stodolny families listed in the phone book. Our guide, Kasia Grycza, did contact some of the Polish Stodolny families, but they did not know if they were related to any Stodolny families in America. Kasia did recommend looking at late 19th and early 20th century microfilm through the Latter Day Saints Family History Center to connect any member of the Polish Stodolny families with Michael and Julia.

Edward Stodolny

Becky Foltz found a Stodolny family living in the Chicago area. A death record for Edward Stodolny, age seven months, who died in Chicago, Illinois on September 3, 1925, was found at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Edward's father's name was Edward Stodolny and his mother's name was Sophia Stodolny, nee Stacking. The family resided at 1856 W. 45th Street, Ward 13, Chicago, Illinois. Baby Edward died of acute bronchitis, a condition that was first treated on the 1st of September. The parents stated that young Edward had been ill for 2 days prior to seeking medical help. The doctor noted that a contributing cause of death was malnutrition. The attending physician was J. A. Lazda.

There was another Edward Stodolny who registered for the draft in 1917. He was from an Avoca Pennsylvania. He was born in Russia controlled Poland on August 10, 1892. He was a miner for the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

I PLACE OF DEATH Registration No. 3104
 County of Cook Dist. No. _____
 (Show on line below the name of place where death occurred; give either City (or Village) or Township (or Road District), not both.)
 City, of Chicago Primary Dist. No. 3104
 Street and Number, No. 1856 W. 4th St.; 13 Ward, _____ Hospital.

STATE OF ILLINOIS **ORIGINAL**
 Department of Public Health—Division of Vital Statistics

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
 Registered No. 23592
 (Consecutive No.)

2 FULL NAME Edward Stodolny
 (a) Residence No. 1856 W. 4th St.; 13 Ward, _____ Hospital.
 (Usual place of abode) (If death occurred in hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)
 Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. 7 mos. _____ ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds. 99a

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX Male 4 COLOR OR RACE White 5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, or DIVORCED (write the word) Single

5a If married, widowed or divorced HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of _____

6 DATE OF BIRTH February 3, 1925
 (Month) (Day) (Year)

7 AGE Years _____ Months 7 Days _____ If LESS than 1 day _____ hrs. OR _____ min.

8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
 (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work. Child
 (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) _____
 (c) Name of employer At home

9 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Chicago
 (State or Country) Illinois

10 NAME OF FATHER Edward Stodolny
 11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) Chicago
 (State or Country) Illinois

12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Stepha Stachura
 13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) Chicago
 (State or Country) Illinois

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH September 3, 1925
 (Month) (Day) (Year)

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Sept 1 - 1925, to Sept 3, 1925, that I last saw him alive on Sept 3, 1925, age that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 5:30 a.m. The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Acute bronchitis

CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) Malnutrition (Bottle fed)
 (Duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. 5 ds.
 (Duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds.

18 { Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death? not known
 Was an operation performed? no Date of _____
 For what disease or injury? _____
 Was there an autopsy? no
 What test confirmed diagnosis? Clinical
 (Signed) J. J. Kozak M. D.
 Address 5759 N. Keweenaw
 Date Sept 4, 1925 Telephone 26262

*N. B.—State the disease causing death. All cases of death from "Violence, casualty, or any undue means" must be referred to the coroner. See Section 10, Coroner's Act.

14 INFORMANT Edward Stodolny
 (personal signature with pen and ink)
 P. O. Address 1856 W. 4th

15 Filled SEP 4 PM 3.15 1925 Registrar. M. J. Eckardt

19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL Resurrection 21 DATE OF BURIAL 9-4, 1925

20 UNDERTAKER Paul K. Saska ADDRESS 1258 W. 51st & C
 (personal signature with pen and ink) (firm name, if any)

Has decedent ever served in military or naval service of U. S.?

Young Edward Stodolny, age seven months, died in Chicago, Illinois of acute bronchitis.

August Stodolny

On a recent trip to Omaha, Nebraska, we talked with Netsy Schmitz and Kathy Hughes. While discussing August Stodolny and his family, Netsy called Peggy Novacek to see if she remembered anything about August and Rose's children. Peggy recalled that George, August's youngest son, was called "Mugsy" and his wife, Isabelle was called "Dotsy." Although George and Isabelle had no children, Isabelle had two daughters by a previous marriage.

August and Rose's oldest daughter, Marianne married Gene Broll and they moved to Kansas City. Gene Broll had been married previously and had three children from this marriage. They were: Agnes, Richard and James. When Katherine Stormer died, one of the two sons (Richard or James) came to Omaha to collect items from Katherine's house. Mary Novacek, a cousin and neighbor to Katherine Stormer, was concerned that a relative stranger came to Katherine's house and took items.

Aunt Sophie

In the "Baltimore, 1947" section of this book, there is mention of an "Aunt Sophie." We did find some information about Sophie Price and her connection to the Chrusniaks and Stodolnys.

Josepha Stodolny (sister of Michael) was at one time married to Joseph Price (Prajs). We know this from a baptism record showing that Joseph and Josepha had a child Anna in 1895. While researching Josepha Stodolny Price, we did find a 1900 baptism record for a John Price, child of John and Sophie Price. Sophie's maiden name on that record is Koztowska.

Agnes and Josepha Stodolny

Although we found records of baptisms for Joseph Prajs/Sliweski, neé Stodolny's children, we were unable to find any census records or death records for Josepha. We do have a death record for Agnes and we believe Agnes and her husband, Frank, had a son named Jakub Andrejewski who died at age 12 on 7 August 1917 while playing in a street near their home. It may be that Agnes and Frank also had two daughters as seen in the group photograph of Michael, Julia, Agnes, and two women found in the section titled Agnes Stodolny. Perhaps the best way to contact descendants of Josepha or Agnes, is to locate them through city directories from Baltimore. Another source may be to contact Sacred Heart Cemetery in Baltimore or newspapers that may have obituaries.

Milton Stodolny

Becky Foltz found a reference to a Anna Stodolny on the Internet. She telephoned Mary Semenkow, whose mother was Anna Stodolny, and talked with her about her family history. Mary stated that her mother had three siblings: Anna, Anastasia and John Stodolny. They came to the United States together. Mary says her mother, Anna, was 21 yrs old when she was born in 1914, making Anna's birth date 1893. Mary says their ethnicity is Ukranian.

Mary referred Becky to Milton Stodolny, her cousin, who lives in Windsor, Ontario. He is the son of John Stodolny, brother of Anna. Milton could not recall his fathers' parents names but he does know that John immigrated to Baltimore but then left for some reason, possibly to find work. John was a shoemaker. The family moved to

Montreal, then to Sarnia and eventually Windsor, Ontario. John worked for Ford in Windsor.

Milton is a psychologist. He worked in Royal Oak, MI for 30 years (Royal Oak Beaumont Hospital) and is now in private practice in Windsor.

Frank Stodolny

In the 1930 Illinois Federal census, Frank Stodolny, 57, his wife, Francis, 53, and their family lived in at 4545 Elizabeth Street, Chicago. Frank was born in Poland in 1872 and came to the United States in 1899. Francis was born in 1876 and came to the United States in 1900. Frank and Francis had four daughters and a son: Sophie, 21, Adeline, 19, Lillian, 17, Chester, 15, and Gertrude, 14. Frank was a butcher by trade and he worked in a packing house.

Ignatz Stodolny

Ignatz Stodolny lived as a border on 24th Avenue in Duluth, Minnesota in 1920. He stated in the 1920 Minnesota Federal Census that he was born in Posen, German. He came to the United States in 1891 and worked as a laborer at a steel plant.

Other Stodolny Individuals Found on the Internet

The following names were found through the Social Security Death Index.

August Stodolny S.S. #335-14-9843
Illinois

Birth: 06/18/1921

Death: 01/1974

Parents: Joseph Stodolny
Lillian Hislop

Boleslaw Stodolny S.S. #311-09--237
614 S. Brookfield Street
South Bend, Indiana

Birth: May 25, 1879 (born in Slupca, Poland)

Death: May 25, 1957

Parents: Frank Stodolny
Urszula Namyslowska

Employment: Studebaker Corporation, 635 S. Main Street/South Bend, IN

Chester Stodolny S.S. #346-09-3534
Chicago, Illinois

Birth: 05/15/1911 (born in Chicago, IL)

Death: 12/24/1974

Parents: Frank Stodolny
Frances Czajkowski

Edward Stodolny S.S. #204-07-9124
21 Main Street
Inkerman, Pennsylvania
Birth: 08/25/1896 (born in Poland)
Death: 11/1964
Parents: Casper Stodolny
Frances Vurbansky

Milton Stodolny S.S. #366-42-9226
Michigan
Birth: 01/02/1928
Death: 11/09/1991
Parents: unknown

Stanley Stodolny S.S. #176-22-0327
1017 Dickson Street, Dickson, Pennsylvania
Born 05/04/1898
Death: 02/1985
Parent: Casper Stodolny
Frances Orbaniak

Wilbur Stodolny S.S. #307-09-5545
South Bend, Indiana
Birth: 08/01/1917
Death: 09/1983
Parents: Boleslaw Stodolny
Regina

Ellis Island records: www.ellislandrecords.org

Anaslazya Stodolna
Ethnicity: Austria/Russian
Wolica, Austria
Arrived Ellis Island: 02/11/1909
Age: 19

Kscuka Stodolna
Ethnicity: Austria/Polish
Wolice, Austria
Arrived Ellis Island: 03/11/1913
Age: 19

Jozef Stodolny
Ethnicity: Germany/Polish
Paizen, Russia
Arrived Ellis Island: 04/07/1909
Age: 44
(This is the brother of Boleslaw Stodolny who lived at 739 S. Kirinish, South Bend, IN. Jozef was 5'6" and had brown eyes. His nearest relative was Konstantina Stodolny.)

Stanisara Stodolny
Ethnicity: Russia/ Polish
Ciczany, Russia
Arrived Ellis Island: 10/09/1910
Age: 17

Walenty Stodolny
Ethnicity: Russia/Polish
Kochowo, Russia
Arrived Ellis Island: 03/30/1910
Age: 33

Walenty Stodolny
Ethnicity: Russia/Polish
Giwartowo, Russia
Arrived Ellis Island: 03/30/1913
Age: 37

*We are not sure if the next two
Walenty's are the same people.
We found a draft registration for
a Walenty Stodolny living in South
Bend, Indiana in 1913.
Walenty (William), was born on
February 14, 1874. He was a wood
worker and worked for Singer Manu-
facturing Company. He was married
to Catherine and they lived at 716
Walnut Street, South Bend, Indiana.*

At the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, there is a book titled Germans to America which lists people of German descent that immigrated to the United States. The following are the two people named Stodolny/Stodolna that were listed in this book.

Rosalie Stodolna, 25, no occupation listed, came to the United States on May 7, 1888. She was from Spandau, Germany and went to Baltimore, Maryland.

Stanley Stodolny, 25, was a miner that came to the United States from Germany on the ship, the Rhein. He arrived in Baltimore, Maryland on May 9, 1888.

Stodolny listed in the telephone directory from Poznan, Poland in 2002:

Adam Stodolny

Włodzemerz Stodolny

Andej Stodolny

Zdzistaw Stodolny

Dariusz Stodolny

Barbara Stodolna

Eugeniusz Stodolny

Ewa Stodolna

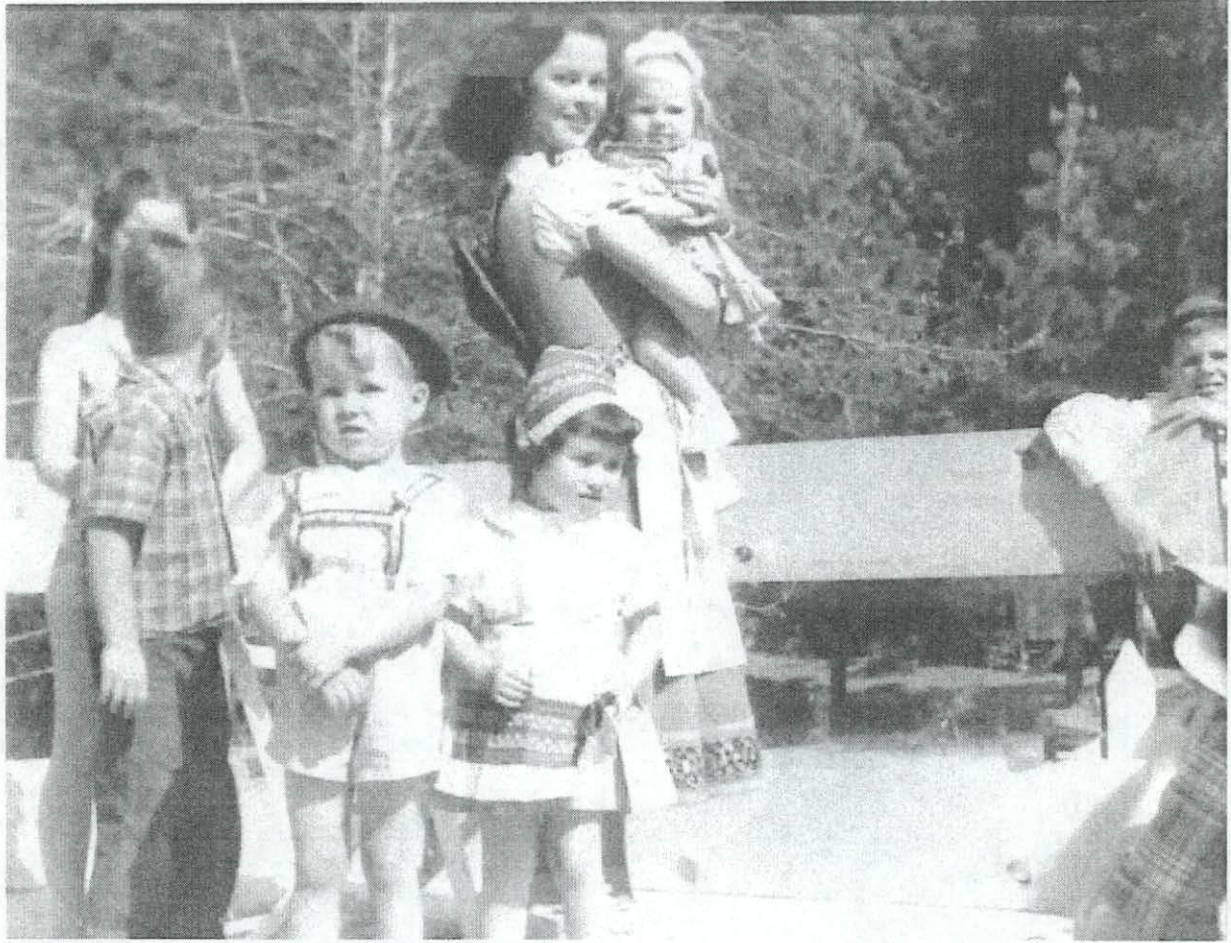
Henryk Stodolny

Lidia Stodolna

Marian Stodolny

Maria Stodolna

Mieczystaw Stodolny



Lottie Swanson received a snapshot from her brother, Andrew. This photograph was taken in Blue Jay, California, near Andrew's home. It is not clear as to why Andrew sent this to Lottie, but it could be that one or two of the children shown with Shirley Temple are Andrew and Joni's.



Margaret Pace found a copy of this photograph taken in 1917 in her files. At the time of this writing, we only know that this was taken at Immaculate Conception School in Omaha, Nebraska. It is probably the 8th grade graduation photograph and we do not know if the photograph is of Lottie Stodolny Swanson or of one of the other Stodolny children.

The Chrusniak Family

There is a Chrusniak family that lived in Chicago, Illinois during the early 20th century. Through the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Cook County, Illinois, obituaries found in Polish Genealogical Society of America newsletters, and databases from the Internet, we found that Andrew Chrusniak lived in Chicago, Illinois during the early 20th century.

Andrew Chrusniak was born in Chicago on November 25, 1875 and died February 25, 1922. He married Anastasia Litterska in 1904. Andrew was a self employed painter and from all accounts, he and his wife had two children: Kara and Jan. His father's name was Andrew, also. Andrew, the senior, was born June 15, 1850 in Posen, Poland and he was married to Katherine Fornalewska. They had six children: Andrew, Teresa, Michael, Franciska, Apolina and Sylvester. Andrew senior died on January 3, 1927. His parents were listed as "unknown" on the death certificate.

Andrew **Chrusniak** + Katherine **Fornalewska**

Andrew	Franciska
Teresa	Apolina
Michael	Sylvester

Andrew **Chrusniak** + Anastasia **Litterska**

Klara	Jan
Julia	

Stanley Chrusniak

Another Chrusniak family resided in Wisconsin. In 1917, Stanley Chrusniak registered with the Cook County Draft Board. He was twenty-seven years old at the time he registered for the draft and he was born on February 12, 1890. He was born in Szczepatowo, Prussia, Germany (this was Germanized Poland) which is a town approximately five miles from Barcin. At the time of this registration, Stanley, his wife and two children lived on Rt. 1 in Roselawn, Wisconsin.

Stanley was married to Frances Mary Rayaski. They had at least one child named Benjamin Anton Chrusniak. He was born on August 1, 1915. At the time Benjamin filed for his Social Security number, he lived at 128 Lincoln Avenue, Tomahawk, Wisconsin.

Anastasia Chrusniak Jaszcz and Joseph Chrusniak

Joseph Chrusniak, Julia's brother, is buried next to Anastasia Jaszcz in St. Stanislaus Kostka Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland. Anastasia's maiden name was Chrusniak and she was born in 1840. It may be that John Chrusniak, father of Julia, was Anastasia's brother. We do know that John Chrusniak's parents were Matheus and Alexandra Chrusniak, married in 1838 in Barcin. Contacting the Maryland State Archives and/or revisiting the microfilms from Barcin made by the Latter Day Saints may result in finding additional records that would connect the John Chrusniak with Anastasia Chrusniak.

BALTIMORE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Registered No. **63 04290**

BIRTH NO. **63 04290**

1. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or Print) **AGNES LOVELL**

2. DATE OF DEATH **4-10-63**

3. PLACE OF DEATH IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION (IF NOT IN HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION, GIVE STREET ADDRESS OR LOCATION) **3140 Woodring Ave At Home**

4. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: residence before admission)

a. STATE **Maryland** b. COUNTY **27-05**

c. CITY OR TOWN (If outside city limits, write RURAL and give township) **Baltimore 34**

d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location) **3140 Woodring Avenue**

5. SEX **Female** 6. COLOR OR RACE **White** 7. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) **Widowed**

8. DATE OF BIRTH **March 7, 1881** 9. AGE (In years last birthday) **82**

10. A. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) **Housewife** 10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY

11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) **Poland** 12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? **U.S.A.**

13. FATHER'S NAME **Michael Jaszcz** 14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME **Anastasia Chrusniak**

15. Was Deceased Ever in U. S. Armed Forces? (Yes, no or unknown) (If yes, give war or dates of service)

16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. **220-03-4627** 17. INFORMANT ADDRESS **Mr. Anthony Przybylski 412 S. Chapel Street**

18. **332X1**
 DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH
 (This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, asthma, etc. It means the disease, injury or complication which caused death.)
 ANTECEDENT CAUSES
 DISEASES OR CONDITIONS, IF ANY, GIVING RISE TO THE ABOVE CAUSE (A) STATING THE UNDERLYING CONDITION LAST.

CAUSE OF DEATH

(A) **Cerebral thrombosis**
 DUE TO

(B) **Arteriosclerosis**
 DUE TO

(C) _____

INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH

II
 OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO THE DISEASE OR CONDITION CAUSING IT.

19a. DATE OF OPERATION _____ 19b. CONDITION FOR WHICH OPERATION WAS PERFORMED _____ 20. AUTOPSY? YES NO

21a. ACCIDENT WAS UNDERLYING OR CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OF DEATH (NOTIFY MEDICAL EXAMINER)

21b. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg, etc.) _____ 21c. WHERE DID INJURY OCCUR? _____ (If in Baltimore City, give exact location)

21d. TIME OF INJURY (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour) _____ 21e. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK NOT WHILE AT WORK 21f. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR? _____

22. I certify that (I) (this hospital) attended the deceased from June 10 1954 to April 10 1963, that (I) (we) last saw the deceased alive on April 10 1963 and that in (my) (our) opinion death occurred at 9:15 P.m., from the causes and on the date stated above.

23a. SIGNATURE: George A. Weber 23b. ADDRESS: 1104 E. COLDSPRING LA 23c. DATE SIGNED: 4-10-63

ATTENDING PHYS. MED. DIRECTOR STAFF PHYS. M. D.

24a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify) **Burial** 24b. DATE **4/15/63** 24c. NAME OF CEMETERY **St. Stanislaus Cemetery** 24d. LOCATION **George A. Weber 6515 Boston St., Baltimore, Md.** (City, town, or county) (State)

25a. DATE REC'D BY HEALTH DEPT. **APR 11 1963** 25b. NAME OF REGISTRAR **Robert E. Fisher, M.D.** 25c. FUNERAL DIRECTOR ADDRESS **George A. Weber 705 South Ann Street**

VS 150 **19630704289**

Agnes Lovell was the daughter of Anastasia Jaszcz, nee Chrusniak.

Bartholomew Chrusniak

A ship record for Bartholomew Chrusniak was found on microfilm at the Family History Center. Bartholomew entered the United States in 1888 through the Port of Baltimore. In 1900, a Bartholomew Chrusniak lived on Fullerton Street in Cleveland, Ohio. We think these are the same people. In the 1900 Ohio Federal Census, Bartholomew stated that he came to the United States in 1888,

Bartholomew and his wife, Mary Anne, were from Germanized Poland. They had two sons and three daughters in 1900. Their names were: Stanislav and Andrew, Antonina, Anna and Bronislava. Bartholomew was a laborer at a steel plant in Cleveland.

We think his descendants are still living in the Cleveland area. One of Bartholomew's grandsons lives about a half a mile from my home on Hoose Road in Mentor, Ohio. Attempts were made through telephone calls to talk to Mr. Chrusniak, but there was no interest or he did not know anything about his ancestors.

of QUALIFICATION is very important. Has decedent ever served in military or naval service of U. S. 4M-1234-12-3-29 12345

1. PLACE OF DEATH
 County of Cook Registration Dist. No. 1
 Township or Road District or Village of }
 or } Primary Dist. No.
 City of Chicago
 Street and Number, No. 1439 Cleaver St

STATE OF ILLINOIS 128
 Department of Public Health—Division of Vital Statistics **ORIGINAL**
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
 Registered No. 5202
 (Consecutive No.)

2. FULL NAME Andrew Chrusniak
 Residence, No. 1439 Cleaver St
 (Usual place of abode)
 Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos.

St.: 16 Ward, 5 Hospital,
 (If death occurred in hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)
 St.: 16 Ward,
 (If non-resident give city or town and State)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. SEX m **4. COLOR OR RACE** White **5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED** Married
 (Write the word)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16. DATE OF DEATH Jan 25 1927
 (Month) (Day) (Year)

6. DATE OF BIRTH Nov 25 1895
 (Month) (Day) (Year)

17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Jan 24 1927 to Jan 25 1927
 and that I last saw him alive on Jan 24 1927
 and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 4:20 AM. The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Chronic Nephritis

7. AGE Years 46 Months 3 Days If LESS than 1 day... hrs. OR min.

Contributor (Secondary) Chronic Nephritis
 (Duration) 5 yrs. mos. da.
 Contributor (Secondary)
 (Duration) 5 yrs. mos. da.

8. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
 (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Painter
 (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) Not Himself
 (c) Name of employer

18. WHERE WAS DISEASE CONTACTED
 if not at place of death? Yes
 Did an operation precede death? No Date of
 Was there an autopsy? No
 What test results in diagnosis? Microscopic
 (Signed) John J. Hendry M. D.
 Address
 Date Jan 25 1927 Telephone

9. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Chicago
 (State or Country) Ill
10. NAME OF FATHER Andrew Chrusniak
11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town)
 (State or Country) Poland
12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Katarzyna Kornaiewska
13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town)
 (State or Country) Poland

11. INFORMANT Anastasia Chrusniak
 Address 1439 Cleaver St

*State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal.
19. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL St. Adalbert
21. DATE OF BURIAL 3-1 1927

15. Filed Feb 27 1927 by John P. O'Connell Registrar

20. UNDERTAKER John Polinski
 ADDRESS 2058 Webster Ave

Andrew Chrusniak, born in Chicago, Illinois, died at the age of 46.

1 PLACE OF DEATH
 County Cook
Chicago
 *Township
 *Road Dist.
 *Village
 *City
 Primary Dist. No. 104
 Registration 5104
 Dist. No.
 * (Cancel the three terms not applicable - Do not enter "R. R.," "R. F. D.," or other P. O. address.)
 Street and Number, No. 5616 Slocum St.; 41 Ward,

STATE OF ILLINOIS
 Department of Public Health—Division of Vital Statistics
ORIGINAL
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
 Registered No. 455
 (Consecutive No.)

2 FULL NAME Andrew Chrusniak
 (a) Residence No. 5616 Slocum St.;

Hospital.
 (If death occurred in hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)
 (If non-resident give city or town and State)
 How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? 54 yrs. 9 mos. 10 ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX Male **4 COLOR OR RACE** white **5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, or DIVORCED** (Write the word) Married
5a If married, widowed or divorced HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of Katherine Chrusniak
6 DATE OF BIRTH June 15th 1850
 (Month) (Day) (Year)
7 AGE Years 76 Months 6 Days 19 If LESS than 1 day..... hrs. OR min.?
8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
 (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Watchman
 (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) Railroad
Baltimore & Ohio
 (c) Name of employer
9 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Posen
 (State or Country) Poland
10 NAME OF FATHER Unknown
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) Unknown
 (State or Country) Unknown
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Unknown
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) Unknown
 (State or Country) Unknown

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH Jan 3rd 1927
 (Month) (Day) (Year)
17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Jan 3rd, 1927, that I last saw him alive on Dec 30, 1926, and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 4.30 P. m. The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Valvular insufficiency
Chronic endocarditis and
Arterio sclerosis
 (Duration) 7 yrs. mos. ds.
CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) (Duration) yrs. mos. ds.
18 Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death?
 Was an operation performed? No Date of
 For what disease or injury?
 Was there an autopsy? No
 What test confirmed diagnosis Critical finding
 (Signed) Louis C. Kover M. D.
 Address 4957 Fuller Ave
St. Louis
 Date Jan 5, 1927 Telephone 2360
 *N. B.—State the disease causing death. All cases of death from "Violence, casually, or any undue means" must be referred to the coroner. See Section 10, Coroner's Act.

14 INFORMANT Frances Chrusniak
 (personal signature with pen and ink)
 P. O. Address 5616 Slocum St.
19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL St. Adalbert's
20 UNDERTAKER A. J. Furman
 (personal signature with pen and ink)
 (firm name, if any)
21 DATE OF BURIAL Jan 7, 1927
 ADDRESS 3100 Trans
Park Bldg

1927 JAN 6 PM 7:28
 P. O. Address

Andrew Chrusniak was born in Poland on June 15, 1850 and died on January 3, 1927.

**Other Chrusniak (Chrosniak) Individuals
Found on the Internet**

Benjamin Chrusniak S.S. #389-18-2462
128 Lincoln Avenue
Tomahawk, Wisconsin
 Born: 08/01/1915
 Died: 02/13/1998
Parents: Stanley Chrusniak
 Frances Mary Rayaski

Frank Chrusniak S.S. #398-01-3236
Wisconsin
 Born: 01/23/1918
 Died: 02/18/1991
Parents: Stanley Chrusniak
 Frances Mary Rayaski

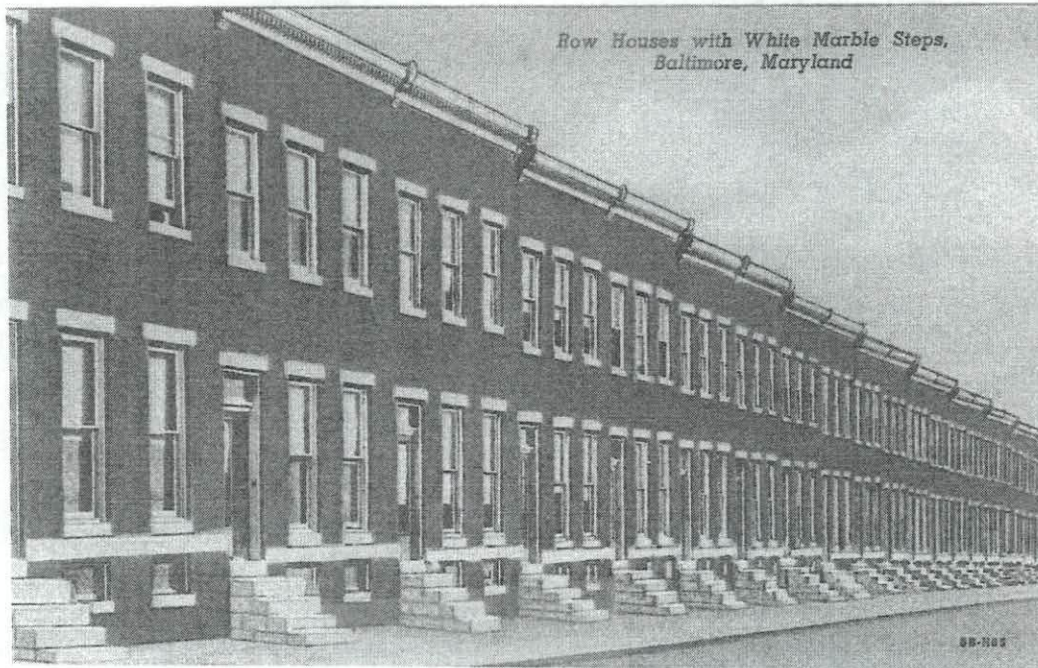
John Chrusniak S.S. # 323-07-6413
Chicago, Illinois
 Born: 05/13/1910
 Died: 10/1978
Parents: Frank (?) Chrusniak
 Anastasia Litterski

Joseph Chrusniak S.S. #347-72-8655
Marengo, Illinois
 Born: 12/18/1967
 Died: 04/03/1994
Parents: ?

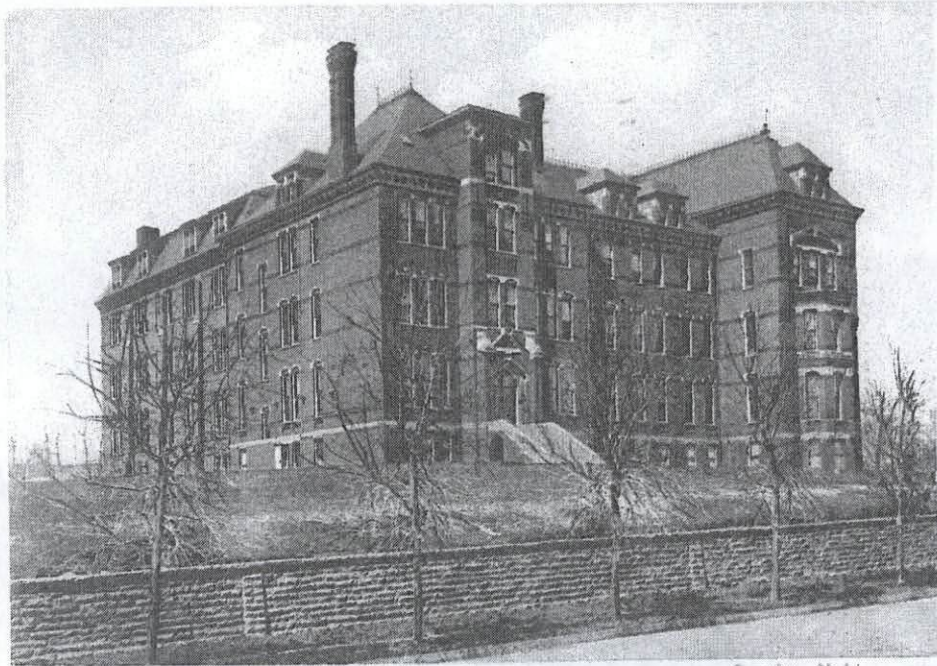
Ellis Island Records: www.ellislandrecords.org

Stanislaus Chrosniak
Ethnicity: German, Polish
Last place of residence: Schepankowo, Germany
23 years old on November 24, 1913

Here are additional antique postcards to view from the early 20th Century.



Row houses, a common site in Baltimore, Maryland, had marble steps.



Academy of the Sacred Heart.

Omaha, Neb.

Omaha - Sept 4 - 1907.

These postcards of Omaha, Nebraska show the Academy of the Sacred Heart and Jefferson Square.



Jefferson Square, Omaha, Neb.

The Chrusniak & Stodolny Families in Baltimore, Maryland in the Late 19th & Early 20th Centuries

1870

1879: According to the Fed. Census, Maryann Stodolny Lijewski immigrated to the US.

1880

1885: According the Fed. Census, John Chrusniak came to the US.

According to a death record, Betha Stodolny immigrated to the US.

1887: April 9, Jacob & Agnes Stodolny and family entered the Port of Baltimore.

1890

1891: October 6, Michael Stodolny became a citizen of the US.

1892: February 18: Joseph Chrusniak immigrated to the US. December 17, Michael and Bertha Stodolny's daughter, Marianne, was born.

1894: February 5, Michael & Bertha Stodolny's son, Valentine, was born.

June 4, Valentine Stodolny died.

August 8, Julia Chrusniak entered the Port of Baltimore.

1895: May 10, Bertha Stodolny died.

1897: April, Catharine Chrusniak entered the US through the Port of Baltimore.

July 26, Michael and Julia were married

November 21: Joseph Chrusniak died.

December 24: Harry Chrusniak arrived in the US through the Port of Baltimore.

1898: April 21, Mary Stodolny, first child of Michael & Julia Stodolny was born.

1899: April 10: Agnes Stodolny, second child of Michael & Julia, was born.

October 22: Jacob Stodolny died.

1900

1900: September 17: Ann Stodolny, third child of Michael & Julia Stodolny, was born.

1901: May 27, Harry Chrusniak & Eva Syzmanska were married.

1902: December 15: Leonard Chrusniak, first child born to Harry & Eva, was born.

1904: May 27: John Chrusniak, second son of Harry & Eva, was born.

1905: August 8, Roman Chrusniak, third son born to Harry & Eva, was born.

1906: November 25, Peter, fourth son born to Harry & Eva, was born.

1912: June 18, Anthony Chrusniak, fifth son of Harry & Eva, was born.

The Chrusniak Family Timeline

1790

1792: 8/27: Marianna Chrusniakow was born to Adalberti & Marianna.
9/1: Andreia was born to Antoniu & Catherina Chrusniakow.
1794: 8/24: Helena Chrusniakow was born to Marianna & Adalberti.
1797: 9/22: Barbarum Chrusniakow was born to to Adalberti & Marianna.
1799: 7/14: Anna Chrusniakow was born to Adalberti & Marianna.

1810

1812: Matheusz Chrusniak was born.
1814: Alexandra Grzezinska was born.
1819: 11/5: Andream Chrusniak was born to Andreas Chrusniak & Catharina Marciniakowna.

1820

1822: Simon Chrusniak was born to Andream Chrusniak & Catharina Marchiniakowna.
1823: 12/1: Andream Chrusniak died.
1825: 9/24: Michel Chrusniak was born to Andreas Chrusniak & Catharina Marciniakowna.
1826: 10/15: Michel Chrusniak died.
1827: 9/1: Michael Chrusniak was born to Andreas Chrusniak & Catharina Marciniakowna.

1828: 2/1: Michael Chrusniak died.
1828: 7/20: Anna Chrusniak was born to Andreas & Catharina.
1829: 1/1: Valentinus Chrusniak was born to Andreas & Catharina.
7/11: Valentinus died.

1830

1830: 1/8: Agnes Chrusniak was born to Andreas Chrusniak & Catharina Karciniakowna.
1832: 1/14: Constantina Chrusniak & Simon Crajkoski were married.
11/24: Andrea Crajkoski son of Constantina & Simon was born.
1833: 2/16: Aningas Chrusniak, age 50, son of Joseph & Magdalena Chrusniak, married Barbara Gozieska.
9/16: Agnes, daughter of Andreas & Catharina Chrusniak died.
1835: 5/4: Constantina Chrusniak, age 48, daughter of Laurentius & Margaretha Chrusniak, died.
10/30: Catharina Chrusniak was born to Simon & Catharina Crajkoski.
1836: 4/4: Matheus Chrusniak, age 24 (Julia Stodolny's grandfather), married Alesandra Grzezinska, age 21.
1839: 1/30: Martinus Grzeskowiak, 25, married Marianna Chrusniak, 21.
2/4: Marianna Chrusniak, married Michael Błazejczak.

1840

1843: 9/19: Sebastian Chrusniak & Catharina Koscitzanka had a daughter, Catharina.
1844: 1/12: Andreas Chrusniak married Magdalena Frachowiak.
5/12: Simon Chrusniak, 21, married Antonia Konievska, 21.
1845: 1/23: Vincentius was born to Simon Chrusniak & Antonia Konievska.
4/20: Martinus Chrusniak & Marianna Błazejczak had a son, Adalburtus.
5/24: Sebastianus Chrusniak & Catharin Koscitzanka had a daughter, Marianna.
1846: 11/1: Simon Chrusniak & Antonia Konievska had a daughter Catharina.
1848: 11/27: Simon & Antonia had a daughter Marianna.
11/25: Catharina Makowiecka was born.
11/27: Marianna Chrusniak was born to Joannes Chrusniak & Josepata Kzoneizki.

1850

1852: 8/25: Rosalia was born to Simon & Antonia Chrusniak.
1853: 6/21: John Chrusniak was born to Matheus and Alesandra.
1854: 10/10: Lucas Chrusniak was born to Simon & Antonia Chrusniak.
1859: 8/2: Michalina was born to Simon & Antonia Chrusniak.

1860

1863: 11/23: Catharina Chrosniak & Andreas Kubiary married.

1870

1872: 2/22: Josepha was born to Andreas Makowiecki & Anastasia Chrosniak.

5/25: Jakob was born to Antoni Chrosniak & Catharina Konewziejewska.

9/27: John Chrusniak, 23, married Catharina Makowiecka, 25.

1873: Joseph Chrusniak was born to John & Catharina.

1877: 2/15: Julianna Chrusniak was born to John & Catharina.

1879: 3/8: John Chrusniak was born to John & Catharina.

4/20: Ignati Chrusniak was born.

1880

1880: 11/1: Andrej was born to Lucas & Francesca Chrosniak.

1881: 5/1: An unnamed child was born to Lucas & Francesca Chrosniak.

5/12: Maria was born to Martin & Michelina Chrosniak.

1882: 1/18: Hieronim Chrusniak was born to John & Catharina.

1885: John Chrusniak immigrated to the US.

1886: 7/27: Marianna was born to Laurent & Francesca Chrosniak.

1888: 5/9: Bartholomew Chrusniak, 25, entered the US through the port of Baltimore.

1890

1892: 2/18: Joseph Chrusniak entered the US through the Port of New York.

1894: 8/9: Julia Chrusniak entered the US through the port of Baltimore.

1896: 5/29: Alesandra Chrusniak, mother of John Chrusniak, died.

1897: 4/26: Catharina Chrusniak entered the US through the port of Baltimore.

7/26: Julianna Chrusniak married Michael Stodolny.

11/21: Joseph Chrusniak died in Baltimore.

12/25: Harry Chrusniak arrived in the US through the port of Baltimore.

The Stodolny Family's Record of Births and Deaths in Kicin, Poland

Child's name	Patris	Matris	Month	Day	Year	Village
Joannem Stephenium	Jacob Stodolniakow	Catharina	Dec	26	1803	Czerwonak
Michaelum	? Stodolniakow		Sept		1815	Kicin
Catharina	Thomas Stodolniak	Theresia Gosinioska	Nov	2	1821	Kicin
Thomas Stodolniak	Thomas Stodolniak	Theresia Gosinioska	Mar	24	*1822	Muhowo
Josephus	Thomas Stodolniak	Theresia Gosinioska	Feb	4	1826	Kicin
Catherina	Joannes Stodolniak	Julianna Graykowna	Sept	16	1826	Kicin
Josephus Stodolniak	Thomas Stodolniak	Theresia Gosinioska	Oct	30	*1828	
Valentinus	Joannes Stodolniak	Julianna Graykow	Feb	4	1829	Kicin
Valentinus Stodolniak	Joannes Stodolniak	Julianna Graykowna	Aug	16	*1829	
Laurentius	Joannes Stodolniak	Julianna Graykow	July	24	1830	Kicin
Jacobus Stodolny	Stanislaus Stodolny	Catharina	Dec	6	*1832	
Catharina Stodolna			April	9	*1833	Kicin
Marianna Torka	Valentinus Torka	Francisca Stodolna	Aug	24	1833	Kicin
Josephus Torka	Valentinus Torka	Francisca Stodolna	Feb	3	1835	Kicin
Jacobus	Joannes Stodolny	Julianna Graykowna	July	15	1835	Kicin
Jacobus	Valentinus Torka	Francisca Stodolna	July	9	1837	Kicin
Jacobus	Joannes Stodolny	Catharina Konieczna	July	8	1838	Kicin
Barbara	Valentinus Torka	Francisca Stodolna	Oct	27	1839	Kicin
Catharina	Joannes Stodolny	Catharina Konieczna	Oct	25	1840	Kicin
Francisca	Joannes Stodolny	Catherina Konieczna	Feb	8	1842	Kicin
Anna	Valentinus Torka	Francisca Stodolna	July	3	1842	Kicin
Agnes	Michael Stodolny	Marianna Kromolicka	Nov	23	1842	Kicin
Catherina	Michael Stodolny	Marianna Kromolicka	April	6	1844	Kicin
Margaretha	Joannes Stodolny	Catherina Kovieczna	June	13	1845	Kicin
Victoria	Michael Stodolny	Marianna Kromolska	Dec	12	1846	Kicin
Martinus	Joannes Stodolny	Catharina Konieczna	Oct	31	1848	Kicin

Martinus Stodolny	Joannes Stodolny	Catharina Konieczna	Nov	1	*1849	Kicin
Josepha	Michael Stodolny	Maryanna Kromoliska	Feb	16	1849	Kicin
Elizabeth Stodolna	Joannes Stodolny	Julianna Graykowna	Oct	26	*1849	Kicin
Josepha Stodolna	Michael Stodolny	Maryanna Kromoliska	Nov	26	*1850	Kicin
Apolonia	Joannes Stodolny	Catharina Konieczna	Jan	29	1852	Kicin
Thomas Stodolniak			Oct	17	*1852	Kicin
Victoria Stodolna	Michael Stodolny	Maryanna Kromoliska	Oct	26	*1852	Kicin
Marianna	Joannes Stodolny	Catherina Konieczna	Aug	28	1854	Kicin
Catharina Stodolna			Sept	17	*1855	Kicin
Margaritha Stodolna	Joannes Stodolny	Catharina Konieczna	Sept	22	*1855	Kicin
Marianna Stodolna	Joannes Stodolny	Catharina Konieczna	Sept	27	*1855	Kicin
Joannes Stodolny			Jan	15	*1857	Kicin
Joannes	Laurentius Stodolny	Marianna Lybichowska	June	11	1857	Czerwonak
Marianna Stodolna	Ludocus Lybichowski	Margaritha	Jul	27	*1857	Czerwonak
Joannes Stodolny	Laurentius Stodolny	Marianna Lybichowska	Sept	3	*1857	Czerwonak
Josepha Stodolna			Mar	5	*1858	Czerwonak
Josephus Stodolny	Laurentius Stodolny	Apolina Mizerska	Mar	7	1859	Czerwonak
Josephus Stodolny	Laurentius Stodolny	Apolina Mizerska	Mar	7	*1859	Czerwonak
Jacobus	Laurentius Stodolny	Apolina Mizerska	July	21	1860	Czerwonak
Jacobus	Laurentius Stodolny	Apollina Mizerska	Dec	24	*1860	Czerwonak
Josephus	Laurentius Stodolny	Apollina Mizerska	Feb	1	1862	Czerwonak
Victoria	Laurentius Stodolny	Apolina Mizerska	Dec	13	1863	Janikowo
Victoria	Laurentius Stodolny	Apolina Mizerska	Dec	26	*1863	Janikowo
Ludonius	?	Catharina Stodolna	Aug	13	1864	Kicin
Victoria	Laurentius Stodolny	Apollina Mizerska	Dec	13	1865	Janikowo
Marianna	Laurentius Stodolny	Apollina Mizerska	Jan	21	1866	Janikowo
Stanislawa Stodolna	Jacob Stodolny	Agnes Tuchowski	April	9	1868	Wronecin
Victoria	Laurentius Stodolny	Apolina Mizerska	Dec	19	1868	Janikowo
Michael Stodolny	Jacob Stodolny	Agnes Tuchowski	Aug	7	1869	Wronecin
Josephus Stodolny	Laurentius Stodolny	Apollina Mizerska	Aug	11	*1870	Janikowo
Melchior Stodolny	Laurentius Stodolny	Paulina Mizerka	Jan	14	*1872	Janikowo
Josepha	Laurentius Stodolny	Apollina Mizerska	Mar	18	1873	Janikowo
Josepha Stodolna	Laurentius Stodolny	Apollina Mizerska	Feb	29	*1876	Janikowo
Anna Stodolny	Jacob Stodolny	Agnes Tuchowski	June	3	1877	Marusiki
Martinus Stodolny	Laurentius Stodolny	Apollina Mizerska	Oct	3	1881	Janikowo
Apollina Stodolna			Oct	6	1881	Janikowo
Marianna Stodolna			Sept	21	1886	Janikowo



SOURCES

A LIST OF SOURCES

The following list gives the reader an idea of some of the articles, databases, microfilms and books that were read to help write *Connecting Generations*. It is not a complete list; when this project was started almost three years ago, we did not know how extensive the project would be and we did not keep an accurate record of all the websites we accessed.

Search engine: www.google.com

Databases:

www.ancestry.com
www.ellislandrecords.org
www.familysearch.org
www.heritagequest.org
www.rootsweb.com

Websites:

www.mdarchives.state.md.us
www.pgsa.org
www.historicomaha.com
www.polishroots.org
www.clis2.umd.edu

Books & pamphlets:

Hoffman, William F., *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings*, Second Edition, 1998, Polish Genealogical Society of America, Chicago, Illinois.

Hollowak, Thomas L., "A Brief History of Baltimore's Polina," HistoryK Press, Baltimore."

Hollowak, Thomas L., "Baltimore's Polish Language Newspapers: Historical and Genealogical Abstracts 1891-1925," 1992, HistoryK Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Müllerowa, Lidia, *Roman Catholic Parishes in the Polish People's Republic in 1984*, 1995, Polish Genealogical Society of America, Chicago, Illinois.

Shea, Jonathon D. & William F. Hoffman, *Following the Paper Trail: A Multilingual Translation Guide*, 1994, Avotaynu, Inc., Teaneck, New Jersey.

Spalding, Thomas R., *The Premier See: A History of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, 1789-1994, 1989*, The Johns Hopkins Press Ltd., Baltimore, Maryland.

Starzewski, Michał, *Polska: Atlas Samochodowy*, 2002, Wydanie Drugie, Warsaw, Poland.

___. *The Handybook for Genealogists: United States of America*, Tenth Edition, 2002, Everton Publishers, Draper, Utah.

___. *Chronicle of the Public Library in Czerwonak: Events from the Past & Legends, ~1932*, Czerwonak, Poland.

Microfilm records from:

St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, 700 South Ann Street, Baltimore, Maryland
Holy Rosary Church, 408 South Chester Street, Baltimore, Maryland
Diocese of Poznań, Poland
Diocese of Gniezno, Poland

About the Authors

Becky Foltz is the daughter of Margaret and Richard Pace and the granddaughter of Lottie Swanson, née Stodolny. She has recently moved to Kirtland, Ohio from Shelby Township, Michigan.

Kathleen Germano is the daughter of Margaret and Richard Pace and the granddaughter of Lottie Swanson, née Stodolny. She lives in Concord Township, Ohio.

Margaret Pace is the daughter of Lottie and Frank Swanson and the granddaughter of Michael and Julia Stodolny. She lives in Mentor, Ohio.